

A CHINESE WEEKLY OF NEWS AND VIEWS

# Beijing Review

北京周報

Vol. 31, No.13

Mar. 28-Apr. 3, 1988

## Europe After the INF Treaty

**THE DISABLED PLAY  
A USEFUL ROLE**





Have a break.

SUN YI

## CONTENTS

### NOTES FROM THE EDITORS 4

Agenda of National  
People's Congress

### EVENTS/TRENDS 5-9

Zhao Discusses Reform  
Programme  
NPC Delegates Set  
For Congress  
Party Consults Non-  
Communists  
Chinese Leaders Welcome  
Mondale  
China Cracks Big Drug  
Case  
Weekly Chronicle  
(March 14-20)

### INTERNATIONAL 10-13

United Nations: US Move  
to Close PLO Mission  
Unwise  
Soviet Union-Yugoslavia:  
Visit Highlights Good  
Relations  
Pakistan: National Day:  
A Lot to Celebrate

### Europe After the INF Treaty 14

### Again on Formula for China's Reunification 19

### Handicapped Find Their Niche in Factory 24

### TOURISM 27

### FROM THE CHINESE PRESS 28-29

### BUSINESS/TRADE 30-31

### CULTURE/SCIENCE 32-34

COVER: Deaf-mute women work in a  
Beijing factory.

XUE CHAO and XU XIANGJUN

## HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

### Zhao on China's Political and Economic Reforms

■ In his report on the work of the Political Bureau to the Second Plenary Session of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, General Secretary Zhao Ziyang spoke about the need to develop socialist democracy and about political restructuring, clean government, the national economy and the economic development strategy for coastal areas (p. 5)

### National People's Congress Agenda

■ The First Session of the 7th National People's Congress opened on March 25. *Beijing Review's* political editor An Zhiguo outlines major items on the agenda for the session, including a review of Li Peng's report on government work and the election of new state leaders (p. 4).

### Formulas for China's Reunification

■ The 40-year freeze on relations between the Chinese mainland and the island of Taiwan has begun to thaw. Since the CPC proposal to reunify China on the basis of a "one country, two systems" model. But, some Taiwanese newspapers seem to be at odds with the atmosphere of change, offering alternative formulas for China's reunification which would, in effect, deter the solution of the Taiwan issue indefinitely (p. 19).

### Europe in the Wake of the INF Treaty

■ While the US-Soviet treaty on the elimination of intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) coincides with Western Europe's desire for disarmament and detente, the pact threatens to weaken its defences and widen some differences among the Western allies. With a mixture of hope and fear, Western Europeans are adjusting their strategy towards Washington and Moscow with a view to increasing co-operation among themselves in security and defence and gaining more room to manoeuvre between the two superpowers (p. 14)

### Handicapped Are "Masters" at Cosmetics Plant

■ The state's mounting efforts to create conditions for the handicapped to display their talents are paying off at a cosmetics factory in Beijing. Half of the workers at the factory are handicapped (p. 24)

Published every Monday by  
BEIJING REVIEW  
24 Baiwanzhuang Road,  
Beijing 100037  
The People's Republic of China

General Editorial Office Tel: 8314318  
English Dept Tel: 831.5599 Ext. 546  
Distributed by China International Book  
Trading Corporation (GUOJI SHUDIAN)  
P.O. Box 399, Beijing, China

Subscription rates (1 year):  
Australia ..... A.\$24.00  
New Zealand ..... NZ.\$33.00  
UK ..... £13.00

USA ..... US\$24.00  
Canada ..... Can.\$23.00

# Agenda of National People's Congress

by An Zhiguo

The First Session of the 7th National People's Congress, the highest state organ, opened on March 25. The items on the agenda for the session are reviewing government working report; discussing legislation; electing new state leaders, including president and vice-president of PRC, chairman and vice-chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee, and chairman of the State Central Military Commission, and deciding on the choice of premier and vice-premiers of the State Council.

On behalf of the State Council, Li Peng delivered a report on the work of the government over the past five years, as well as policies concerning the tasks for the next five years.

In the past five years (during the term of the 6th National People's Congress), China achieved remarkable progress in its socialist modernization drive. In 1987 the GNP hit 1,092 billion yuan, averaging an annual increase of 11 percent. Impressive growth has also been registered in the production of such major products as grain, cotton, steel, coal, electricity, petroleum, chemical fertilizers and cement, as well as in communications and transportation. The ratios of industry to agriculture, light to heavy industries, and of accumulation to consumption in the national economy became more rationalized. In 1987, farmers' incomes rose to 463 yuan per person, averaging an annual increase of 8.6 percent taking inflation into account; the income of urban people reached 916 yuan per person, an average annual increase of 6.3 percent allowing for

price rises. China's cities and towns provided jobs for more than 37 million people, solving the worrying problem of unemployment among the young.

Economic structural reform has spread from rural areas to the cities, along with the deepening structural reform in the fields of science and technology, education, culture and politics.

The past situation in which China was closed to the outside world has now changed. In 1987, China's value of imports and exports reached US\$82.7 billion, an average annual increase of 14.7 percent. In that year, China introduced 16,000 pieces of advanced technology from abroad, providing the means to upgrade many technically backward enterprises; US\$15.2 billion in foreign loans and an additional US\$8.8 billion in foreign investment were pumped into the country, and the number of foreign investment enterprises soared to 9,000.

Remnants of feudalism, the set ways of small-scale producers and other outdated ideas were bombarded to make way for new ideas which catered to scientific progress and the development of the socialist commodity economy.

However, many thorny problems still lie ahead—rash decisions in economic work, the co-existence of new and old systems, and many new contradictions which are beginning to arise. For several years, commodity prices have been on the rise, so the actual standard of living of residents in some cities has dropped somewhat. A small number of cadres have become corrupt abusing the power in their hands to satisfy their own interests. Bureaucracy is still a serious problem in some govern-

ment institutions. While recognizing the progress made in the past five years, the NPC session will highlight these problems and suggest measures for their solution.

The five years of the term of the 7th National People's Congress are very important for China. During this period, China's Seventh Five-Year Plan (1986-90) will be fulfilled and the Eighth Five-Year Plan (1991-95) mapped out and launched. By 1992, the 7th National People's Congress' final year, China's GNP is expected to reach about 1,550 billion yuan, an average increase of 7.5 percent a year. The materialization of this goal will lay a solid foundation for the Chinese people to achieve prosperity and high living standards by the end of the century.

For the fulfillment of this goal, China will strive to maintain agricultural development, in particular grain production. Meanwhile, efforts will be directed towards speedier development in the areas of energy, communications, raw materials, machinery, electronics, and light industrial production. Science and technology and education will also be given priority in China's modernization process. Economic construction will be brought in line with scientific and technological progress and the enhancement of the quality of the labour force.

Sustained economic growth depends on the in-depth development of economic structural reform. Following the principle of separating ownership from management, large and medium-sized state enterprises will introduce various forms of the contract responsibility system. Meanwhile, every effort will be made to reform planning, investment, financial and pricing systems, and to

gradually establish the primary status of the new economic system.

China will open wider to the outside world. Coastal areas will make the most of their rich labour resources, sound scientific and technological foundation, convenient communications and transportation systems and other advantages to develop export-oriented, labour-intensive and technologically advanced products using raw materials sourced from abroad. The coastal areas will thus feature as a strong force in international economic exchange.

This NPC session will endorse the establishment of Hainan Province. In the future, Hainan Island is expected to become China's largest special economic zone, which will enjoy more preferential treatment than other similar areas.

With regard to political structural reform, the NPC session will approve reforms to State Council organs. Following the principle of separating Party from government, and government administration from enterprise management, the State Council will be streamlined for higher efficiency through major cutbacks to be imposed in 1988. Reforms of government organs in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions will begin next year.

With the experience gained from recent economic structural reform and China's opening to the outside world, the NPC session will revise some articles of the Constitution, inserting new ones allowing the existence, within the framework of the law, of the private economy and the legal transfer of the right to use land. The NPC session will also examine and approve the laws on state-owned industrial enterprises and Sino-foreign co-operative enterprises. ■

## Zhao Discusses Reform Programme

Communist Party leader Zhao Ziyang has called for greater openness in Party and state affairs, saying, "This is the prerequisite for carrying out consultations and dialogue among the people."

He proposed the early establishment of a spokesman system for the National People's Congress (NPC), the State Council and the various ministries so as to offer regular, substantive news briefings. Zhao, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), was speaking at the Second Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, held in Beijing March 15-19.

Zhao described consultations and dialogue as the "correct handling of contradictions among the people."

He said that under a socialist system, conflicts of interest between different groups still exist, and the correct approach should be to handle these problems in a timely and appropriate manner.

Therefore, consultation and

dialogue should be held at all levels—national, intermediate and grass-roots.

In the future, opinions of the people from all walks of life should be solicited on important draft laws and on plans for major reforms, such as price readjustment and labour and wage reform.

He said the people must be told the truth about major events affecting social stability, and policies to cope with the situation must be explained through extensive dialogue, so as to enlist the people's support and co-operation.

At present, local consultation and dialogue can be held at the city level, he said, with emphasis on questions relating to the immediate concerns of urban residents, such as public transport, housing, education, social security, commerce, and environmental hygiene.

Zhao described consultations and dialogue in grass-roots units as an "important part of building a democratic system." These should focus on questions such as

## China Welcomes Foreign Investment

China welcomes more foreign investment, he said. "We should encourage more foreign business people to open wholly owned enterprises here. At the same time, we have to upgrade our enterprises by turning more of them into Sino-foreign joint ventures, adopting advanced technology brought in by foreign investors, and using their managerial expertise and sales networks.

"In light of experience over the past few years," he continued.

"there are many advantages to letting foreign investors directly manage their wholly owned enterprises and allowing foreign business people to manage or play a dominant role in Sino-foreign joint ventures and co-operative enterprises according to international practice." Some people hold that to legally permit foreign partners to manage Chinese enterprises is to forfeit China's sovereignty. "This idea is not correct and must be changed," Zhao pointed out. ■

work regulations and discipline, production safety, welfare funds, housing allocation, dining halls, retail shops, public baths and kindergartens.

Consultations and dialogue, he said, are "channels through which people can fully air their views" and learn to run their own affairs. It is an important means to form a "mechanism of checks and balances, and to maintain political stability and unity."

Consultations and dialogue between different industries and units are not yet common but should be encouraged, he said. With the reform in China's political structure, there will undoubtedly be new developments in the content and methods of consultation and dialogue.

All consultation and dialogue ought to be conducive to maintaining order in the social and production fields, he said, adding that in carrying them out, the interest of the whole should be taken into consideration, equality encouraged and mutual understanding enhanced.

Turning to the structure reform to be carried out by the State Council, Zhao said it will focus on changing the functions of government institutions, and not just reducing their numbers.

He said the reform is still transitional. All government institutions, both old and new, should do a good job in changing their functions, delegating certain powers to lower levels, streamlining their organization, reducing their staff, overcoming bureaucratism and raising work efficiency.

Zhao stressed that "our Party and government institutions should remain honest and clean." He said this is a new problem that has arisen and must be dealt with in earnest during the development of a socialist market economy.

Serious infractions of the law, such as abusing one's power to extort money, accepting graft,

embezzling and betraying the nation's interest, must be dealt with strictly in accordance with the law and Party discipline. Corrupt elements must be expelled from the Party, Zhao said.

He said that educational work aimed at improving the overall quality of Party and government officials should be stepped up; relevant regulations and legal systems should be perfected; the economic supervisory departments should be reinforced to keep a close watch on public servants; and the wages of public servants should be raised gradually along with the development of production and the increase of state financial resources.

"Party building should be strengthened so as to promote the building of socialist ethics as a whole," he said.

Zhao said he expects China to maintain a sustained and relatively fast economic growth this year and for a number of years to come, if close attention is paid to improving efficiency and ensuring a stable and balanced development.

He said that China, as a developing country, needs both economic stability and expansion; it needs a relatively high growth rate accompanied by good economic results.

A new situation began to emerge last year, Zhao said. Growth and stability were attained simultaneously.

"There is much that we can learn from our success and which we should continue to apply," he noted. "The most valuable experience is that if we let reform play a dominant role in our overall work, there will be invigoration of the micro-economy along with macro-economic controls, and the two will complement each other, thus ensuring both speedy growth and good economic results."

He stressed the importance of using the law of value to stabilize

the economy and promote economic growth.

He described excessive price rises as a "major problem in China's present economic situation." The focus of the problem is on food prices, which most concern urban dwellers. In 1987, the country's retail price index rose 7.2 percent, of which 65 percent was caused by rises in the prices of farm and related products.

Zhao said irrational prices impeding the growth of production should be adjusted step by step to help rationalize the industrial setup and product mix; at the same time, unauthorized price rises must be stopped.

When prices of major food items go up, compensation should be given to employees, Zhao said.

Turning to the strategy of developing China's coastal areas, Zhao explained its national and regional significance.

He stressed that the implementation of this strategy will not only facilitate the development of coastal areas, but will also help promote the development of inland areas. Moreover, it will give a great impetus to reforming the systems of foreign trade, banking and finance, and the management of science and technology, prices and state enterprises.

He noted that serious incompatibilities exist in the present systems of foreign trade, enterprise management, and the integration of scientific and technological advances with economic development.

Calling for a bold reform of the foreign trade system, Zhao said that the customs, import and export and foreign exchange administrations should take the initiative in creating favourable conditions and improving their work style. This is the way to facilitate foreign trade on a large scale so as to keep abreast of the sharp competition on the fast-

changing international market.

Strenuous efforts should be made to build up high-quality export-oriented township and village enterprises with the help of Chinese scientists and technicians, he said.

Talking about the draft state enterprise law, Zhao said that conformity of business operations to the proposed state-owned enterprise law and other relevant laws should be the criterion for judging whether that law is being implemented conscientiously.

Zhao described separating the functions of Party organizations and management in enterprises as an "essential issue" for implementing the law. The director is the legal representative of the enterprise. He or she plays the central role in it and assumes full responsibility for it.

In implementing the law, Zhao said, the Party organizations in enterprises must first of all ensure the establishment of the director responsibility system, under which they will no longer provide overall leadership as they did in the past, but will supervise the work and ensure that it is accomplished. ■

## NPC Delegates Set for Congress

The credentials of nearly 3,000 deputies who will attend the First Session of the Seventh National People's Congress (NPC) starting on March 25 have been approved.

The 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions elected 2,975 deputies. After examination by the Credentials Committee of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee, 2,970 deputies were approved and five were withdrawn after failing to gain sufficient votes.

Of the approved deputies, 684 are workers and peasants, 697 are intellectuals, 733 are Party or

government officials, 267 serve with the People's Liberation Army and 49 are returned overseas Chinese. Of the total, 1,986 are Chinese Communist Party members and the remainder are either members of other parties or have no party affiliations.

Compared with 13.5 percent in the Sixth NPC, 445 or 15 percent of the deputies represent the country's 55 minority ethnic groups. There are 634 women deputies, accounting for 21.3 percent, also an increase on previous numbers.

The deputies have many different fields of expertise. They include model workers, entrepreneurs, managers, factory directors, scientists, technicians, teachers, artists and athletes.

The educational level of deputies has been improved: 56 percent of the new deputies have received higher education. The average age, 52.9, is slightly younger than that of the Sixth NPC deputies.

Liao Hansheng, chairman of the Credentials Committee, said 863 deputies to the Sixth NPC were re-elected. He sees this as "necessary for the continuation and stability of the NPC work." The Seventh NPC will be made up of 2,978 deputies. The eight vacant seats will be filled after by-elections at a later date. ■

## Party Consults Non-Communists

A meeting was held by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) on March 14 to consult with non-Communist parties and noted public figures on personnel selections for the Seventh National People's Congress (NPC) and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC).

CPC General Secretary Zhao Ziyang and other leading members of the CPC solicited opinions on a list of candidates suggested by the Central Committee. The list includes candidates for president and vice-president of the People's Republic of China; chairman and vice-chairmen of the Seventh NPC Standing Committee; premier, vice-premiers and state councillors; chairman, first vice-chairman, executive chairman and members of the Central Military Commission; chairman and vice-chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee; president of the Supreme People's Court and procurator-general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

Zhao said the list of candidates was discussed before the Party's 13th National Congress opened last October 25. The list was also an important part of the personnel discussions at the congress.

"Since it is an issue concerning the interests of the nation as a whole, we consider that it must be put to this meeting," he said.

He noted that it is a tradition as well as a basic principle in the united front work of the CPC to consult with China's non-Communist parties and social organizations on state policies and major issues.

"Along with the development of the country's reform of its political structure and the improvement of socialist democracy, China's system of multi-party co-operation and political consultation under the leadership of the CPC will be further improved," Zhao told participants.

The guests who spoke at the meeting voiced their support for the personnel selections suggested by the Central Committee. They said the candidates on the list covered most social groups and could guarantee the overall development of China in the next five years. ■

## Chinese Leaders Welcome Mondale

Zhao Ziyang, general secretary of the Communist Party of China, has reiterated that China regards as very important its relations with the United States.

During a meeting in Beijing with former US Vice-President Walter Mondale on March 14, Zhao said he hoped the relations will continue to develop steadily as they have over the past 10 years.

Former US President Richard Nixon got the ball rolling, he said, but he noted that diplomatic ties were not formalized until Jimmy Carter was president and Mondale vice-president.

Mondale was in China as a member of the law firm Dorsey and Whitney, which acts as legal adviser to China Great Wall Industrial Corp. in its business of launching satellites for foreign clients.

On March 12, Chinese Acting Premier Li Peng met the former vice-president. Li thanked Mondale and his colleagues for helping speed up China's entry into the international satellite-launching market. China's space technology is not the most advanced in the world, Li said, but "it is very practical and reliable."

Li noted that President Ronald Reagan reaffirmed Washington's one-China stand at a meeting with Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian. "We hope the US administration will always keep this stand."

Zhao said developing good relations is not only in the interests of both countries but also has a great influence on world peace and stability.

However, there are still some problems, Zhao noted. For relations to develop well, the two countries must observe the principles set out in the three joint communiques signed by both sides. He said he hoped the US government would use its influence to promote Sino-US economic relations and encourage Americans to invest in China.

Zhao also briefed Mondale on China's economic development strategy for coastal areas, which was first proposed by Zhao earlier this year and has been endorsed by Party Central Committee and the government.

Mondale described the strategy as a good one, which has won "very strong support" in the United States and other countries.

"The strategy is succeeding now, because if you go to Guangdong Province, you can see

it already at work," the former vice-president told the Xinhua News Agency.

But to guarantee total success, he added, "China needs a whole body of laws and regulations. I'd like to impress one thing upon China, and that is to accelerate the pace at which you establish that body of laws because laws will convince Western investors they can invest and produce goods profitably in China."

Mondale, who was on his fifth visit to China, said that compared with what he saw in China two years ago, the investment environment has been improved. "I see a lot more foreign business people interested in investing in China today. But it still needs caution, attention and progress."

Asked if there are still doubts about China's open policy, Mondale said, "You hardly hear anyone talk about that now. China is open, wants Western investment and is attempting to play a key role in the international economy, and this is pretty widely accepted as a reality." ■

## China Cracks Big Drug Case

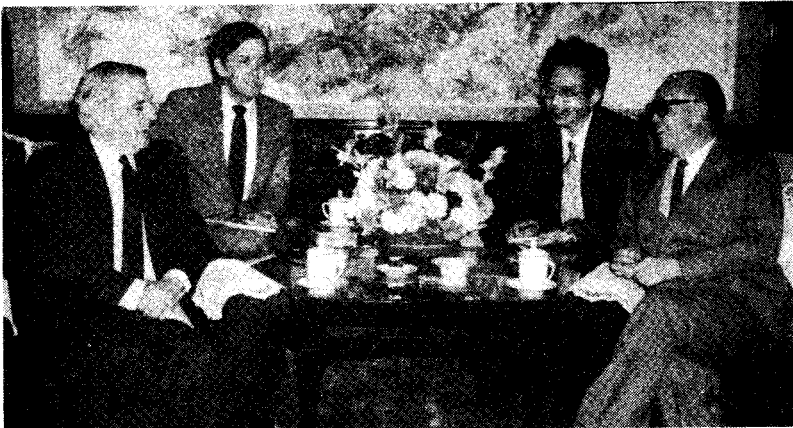
The Chinese police, together with their counterparts in the United States and Hong Kong, have successfully smashed an international drug trafficking ring.

An official from China's Ministry of Public Security gave an account of the investigation at a news conference on March 17. He said a total of 4.5 kilogrammes of heroin was seized.

The official said that at noon on March 9, Public Security personnel at Shanghai's Hongqiao Airport inspected 25 boxes of goldfish to be transported to an

Chinese Communist Party leader Zhao Ziyang meets former US Vice-President Walter Mondale.

WANG XINGQING





aquarium in San Francisco. They found that most of the goldfish had died and that there were sutures on the sides of the dead fish. Further examination revealed 3.3 kg of heroin in the bodies of the dead goldfish, wrapped in cellophane and latex.

The Criminal Investigation Department of the Public Security Ministry investigated the case on receipt of a report from the Shanghai Municipal Public Security Bureau. Officers of the Beijing bureau of Interpol informed their US and Hong Kong counterparts about the case and obtained their co-operation.

By March 13, Chinese police had detained six drug traffickers, and had found an additional 1.2 kg of heroin.

On March 12 (in Beijing), US drug enforcement officers arrested three drug receivers and found more drugs and automatic weapons. On the same day, the Hong Kong police detained Liang Delun and his wife. Liang is thought to be the mastermind of the drug ring and the provider of the drugs.

The success of this case clearly reflects Chinese government's consistent policy on strict drug control, said Liu Weng, an officer in Interpol's Beijing bureau. Some drug traffickers think that China will slacken its efforts against drug traffickers since drug trafficking is not a problem within the country. "The Chinese police have the full capability and methods to deal with them," he said.

It is the second time that China and Interpol have collaborated in handling a drug trafficking case. In 1986, China, Thailand and Hong Kong co-operated to crack a case of trafficking drug from Burma to Hong Kong and the United States via China. About 22 kg of heroin were seized.

## Weekly Chronicle (March 14-20)

### POLITICAL

March 14

■ The Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate announce a joint decision not to prosecute crimes committed on the mainland before the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949 by those now living in Taiwan.

More and more Taiwan compatriots are coming to the mainland to visit their relatives or for tours. Coming to the mainland, they must abide by state laws, while their legitimate activities are all protected by law, the legal bodies say.

■ In a note of protest sent to the Vietnamese Embassy in Beijing, the Chinese Foreign Ministry expresses the Chinese government's "great indignation and strong protest" against the illegal intrusion of Vietnamese armed vessels into the sea waters off China's Nansha Islands and the flagrant launching of armed attacks on Chinese vessels.

The note says the Chinese vessels were attacked earlier in the day when they were carrying out normal survey and patrol activities. The Chinese vessels were forced to counterattack in self-defence.

### ECONOMIC

March 15

■ China's Xian Aircraft Co. and Federal Germany's MBB Corp. are jointly developing a new passenger plane designated as MPC-75. The plane, which will make its maiden flight in 1994, is designed to carry 76 passengers and travel a maximum of 2,800 km non-stop.

March 17

■ China is planning to develop a complex coastal transport network in connection with its

economic development strategy for coastal regions.

The network will centre on main ports and include highways, railways and inland waterways, officials from the Ministry of Communications say.

### CULTURAL

March 17

■ A large rock engraving depicting the desire of primitive people for reproduction has been found in the Tianshan Mountains, about 75 kilometres from the Hutubi County seat in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

The engraving, 14 metres long and 9 metres high, shows nearly 300 human figures, ranging from life size to as small as 10 cm tall.

Archaeological researchers believe it is of great value for the study of primitive society.

March 18

■ Of the 67 secondary schools in Tibet, 45 provide students with free food, accommodation and clothing, Xinhua reports.

The Shannan No.1 High School, for example, provides each of its 500 students with vouchers for 17.5 kg of food and 24 yuan (about US\$6.50) in spending money every month.

Since 1983, 40 of the 50 students who graduate from the school every year go on to polytechnical schools.

### SOCIAL

March 18

■ A week after the birth of the Chinese mainland's first test-tube baby, its first GIFT baby is born in the No.3 Hospital affiliated to Beijing Medical Sciences University.

The baby boy weighs 2.9 kg and is 49 cm long. His mother, a 33-year-old worker, had been infertile for seven years until she had the operation known as Gamete Intro Fallopian Transfer (GIFT) and became pregnant in July 1987.

UNITED NATIONS

## US Move to Close PLO Mission Unwise

*The US decision to close the Palestine Liberation Organization observer mission to the United Nations is more than a just violation of the US-UN Headquarters Agreement. It has also created a new obstacle to the solution of the Middle East question.*

United Nations Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar has submitted to the UN General Assembly an addendum to his report on the US closing of the UN observer mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

The addendum was presented to the assembly on March 11, shortly after US acting permanent representative Herbert Okun informed de Cuellar of the US attorney-general's decision to close the UN observer office of the PLO on March 21 as required by legislation passed in the US Congress.

In the addendum, the UN chief said the United States had failed to give any official response to his request that the anti-terrorism act of 1987 not be applied to the PLO observer mission.

The US Congress approved early last December a legislative amendment describing the PLO as a "terrorist" organization and demanding the closing of its information office in Washington and its observer mission to the United Nations. The bill was signed into law by President Ronald Reagan and was scheduled to come into force on March 21.

Earlier, in April 1987, the America-Israel Political Action Committee—the official Israeli lobby in the US Congress—made the closing of the PLO offices in Washington and New York its top priority. The group's programme

stated that "the PLO or its representatives have no place at the negotiating table," and that US diplomacy "should focus on how to circumvent the PLO." It called for "strong action against PLO activities" in the United States and around the globe.

The PLO mission is one of the 14 observer missions to the United Nations whose operations are covered by the US-UN Headquarters Agreement, signed in 1947. Under this agreement, the United States may not "impose any impediments to transit to or from the headquarters" of "persons invited to the headquarters district by the United Nations."

The PLO is by no means a "terrorist" organization. It was invited to the United Nations in 1975 as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people in accordance with a resolution of the 29th UN General Assembly. PLO participation in UN activities has played an important role in the search for a peaceful solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

A UN resolution on the PLO last December, which affirmed the PLO mission's right to maintain its facilities, was adopted by an overwhelming vote of 145 in favour to 1 (Israel) against, with the United States abstaining. The abstention placed the United States in opposition to the world body and almost all of its member states.

In early March the General Assembly adopted two resolutions rejecting the US attempt to close the PLO observer mission. The assembly also decided, by a unanimous vote, to seek an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice in the Hague on the dispute between the United Nations and the United States on the interpretation of the Headquarters Agreement.

The US congressional move against the PLO mission was denounced as a gross violation of US obligations to the UN by members of the international community and the US public. Some UN representatives said that if the United States can oust the PLO mission in defiance of its signed agreement, it could also deny the right of other UN permanent or observer missions to stay in New York.

Democratic Yemen representative Hussein Saeed al-Alfi said the proposed US measure would constitute a dangerous precedent, as well as "political blackmail" against the PLO.

Pakistan urged the United States to reconsider the decision, which it said would damage the long-term interests of the host country itself.

The Organization of Islamic Conference strongly denounced Washington's decision to close the PLO mission. "Strangely enough," the organization said, "the decision comes at a time when the brave Palestinian people are undergoing, on a daily basis, the most vicious and violent forms of torture and repression (by Israel)."

Abraham Sofaer, legal adviser of the US State Department, said the bill is "unlawful." And an editorial in *The New York Times* correctly said that the US Congress, "which made the mess, is the only body that can cleanly extricate the US by repealing this bad law."

"In the absence of proven acts of terrorism, Washington has a duty to honour the UN's invitation to the PLO to attend and observe UN activities," the paper said. This is the only way for the United States to avert disaster.

On March 14 a PLO official at the UN declared that the PLO's UN mission planned to stay in New York and perform its functions in accordance with the Headquarters Agreement. The US

attorney-general had been informed of the decision, he said.

Israel, which slaughters innocent Palestinians in the occupied Arab territories every day, is a real terrorist country according to the US anti-terrorist argument. People could well ask why the US Congress does not pass a bill to close the Israeli mission to the United Nations? Why does Congress keep silent about the brutal Israeli massacre?

by Chang Qing

## SOVIET UNION-YUGOSLAVIA

### Visit Highlights Good Relations

*Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Belgrade reflects the healthy development of relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. The countries still differ on some key international issues.*

**B**ilateral political and economic relations were high on the agenda during Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Yugoslavia March 14-18. The visit yielded a joint declaration which reaffirmed the principles guiding the political relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia set down in two declarations in the 1950s, and a protocol on bilateral economic co-operation until the year 2000.

Gorbachev is the first Soviet leader to visit Yugoslavia since 1976. Relations between the two countries deteriorated in the late 1940s, when former Soviet leader Joseph Stalin expelled Yugoslavia from the communist bloc because the country was pursuing a different path to socialism.

In 1955, then Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev visited Belgrade in an attempt to mend relations. The visit produced the Belgrade Declaration, which acknowledged the "special path" to socialism adopted by the

Yugoslav communists. The next year Yugoslav leader Josip Broz Tito went to Moscow and signed the Moscow Declaration. The two documents laid the foundation for the healthy development of bilateral relations which has taken place since then.

Gorbachev's visit came at a time

when his *perestroika* (restructuring) campaign is in full swing at home and his "new thinking" is drawing increasing interest abroad. The delicate matter of relations between the Soviet Union and other socialist countries constitutes an important part of Gorbachev's new thinking.

Economic concerns were also part of the reason for the visit. In the past decade, bilateral trade volume has grown to around US\$6-7 billion annually, and the Soviet Union has become Yugoslavia's biggest trading partner. The two countries signed an agreement on economic co-operation until the year 2000 and pledged to resolve any trade frictions that may arise. The plan calls for developing a trade structure based on balanced payments. Yugoslavia has a trade surplus with the Soviet Union totalling US\$1.4 billion. But since bilateral trade is conducted by accounting rather than cash, the surplus effectively means an interest-free loan to the Soviet Union and therefore constitutes a heavy burden to Yugoslavia.

During his five-day visit, Gorbachev held talks with Yugoslav leaders on a wide range of topics, including party-to-party

Yugoslav leader Lazar Mojsov greets Mikhail Gorbachev.



relations, the international communist movement and world issues. The joint declaration at the end of the visit stresses the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality, independence, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and the freedom of each country to follow its own path of socialism.

In a 40-minute speech to the Yugoslav Federal Assembly, Gorbachev apologized for the "groundless charges" against the Yugoslav Communist Party in the 1940s, charges which he said heavily undermined both Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, as well as the cause of socialism. He also declared that nobody has the right to monopolize the truth.

The Soviet leader showed great interest in Yugoslavia's socialist workers' autonomy system, which he said could be applied to the Soviet Union wherever appropriate. He also said that his country is studying the experiences of Yugoslavia in implementing socialist democracy, including the rotating leadership of the country.

On international issues, Gorbachev praised the role Yugoslavia has played as a nonaligned country in the world political arena. Observers noted that this was the first time a Soviet leader has spoken highly of the nonaligned movement, of which Yugoslavia is one of the founders.

During the visit, the Kremlin chief proposed a freeze on both Soviet and US ships and naval forces in the Mediterranean, beginning July 1. He suggested that in the spirit of the Stockholm accords, both Moscow and Washington should inform each other and all states involved before holding any military manoeuvres or exercises in the Mediterranean prior to the implementation of joint confidence-building measures.

Yugoslav leaders told Gorbachev that Yugoslavia understands,

sympathizes with and supports the reforms in the Soviet Union. Soviets are welcome to study Yugoslavia's experiences, both positive and negative, to gain a better understanding of the country, they said.

Speaking at a banquet in honour of Gorbachev, Yugoslav leader Lazar Mojsov said he was satisfied that the visit had been constructive and attributed the success to the principles guiding bilateral relations.

Leaders of the two countries said the visit deepened mutual understanding and trust. But

despite the apparent warmth in Soviet-Yugoslav relations, some problems remain. On international issues, Yugoslavia differs with Moscow on many questions, such as the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and the Soviet support of Viet Nam's invasion of Kampuchea.

Observers believe Yugoslavia will continue to act as a leading country of the nonaligned movement rather than a member of the East European bloc. This is the basis for the realistic and mutually beneficial relations between Moscow and Belgrade.

by She Duanzhi

## PAKISTAN

### National Day: A Lot to Celebrate

*On March 23, Pakistan Day, Islamabad reviewed its major accomplishments in recent years—political stability and economic development at home and positive diplomatic efforts abroad.*

Pakistan has undergone a basically peaceful transition from martial law to civil government. President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq became the elected president in a national referendum in December 1984. Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo formed his government after general elections in March 1985. The Pakistani government has since devoted all its efforts to fostering democracy on the one hand and stepping up economic development on the other.

In the political field, the most important decisions have been the lifting of the eight-year-long martial law and ban on political parties and ending press censorship.

Improving Pakistan's political situation has led to meetings between the government and various opposition parties on major policy issues of national

concern. On March 5 Prime Minister Junejo invited the principal leaders of 19 opposition parties to a meeting to solicit their views on the Afghan issue. Benasir Bhutto, leader of Pakistan People's Party and daughter of executed former Prime Minister Zulfikar Bhutto, attended the meeting.

The leaders expressed their opinions on such questions as how to ensure the return home of the 3 million Afghan refugees now in Pakistan and whether Pakistan should sign the proposed Geneva agreement with the Kabul regime. These issues are considered vital for a comprehensive political solution to the eight-year Afghan conflict.

The meeting represented the first formal talks between the ruling and opposition parties in Pakistan since 1977 and showed fresh and significant progress in

the country's democratic process.

Along with its endeavours to promote democracy, Pakistan has spared no efforts to develop the nation's economy with a view to raising people's living standards. In January 1986, the government announced a five-point programme for socio-economic development which included massive financial outlays for education, rural improvements, infrastructure construction, industrial and agricultural growth and job opportunities.

Pakistan's economic drive has paid off. The country has posted steady economic growth in recent years. Its national income has reached US\$400 per capita, the highest in South Asia.

In fiscal 1986-87 (ended June 30), the gross domestic product rose by 7 percent and the gross national product by 6 percent. Industrial output increased by 7.5 percent and agriculture by 6 percent, while the inflation rate was kept to 3.9 percent.

As an agricultural state, Pakistan has scored marked achievements in its farming sector. In fiscal 1986-87, the country reaped a record cotton harvest of 7.8 million bales, up 8.4 percent from the previous year's record. Pakistan exported 3.9 million bales of cotton that year, making it the world's largest cotton exporter.

The output of rice, another of Pakistan's foreign exchange earners, increased to 3.5 million tons in 1986-87, or 19.5 percent more than the previous year. Sugar cane production grew by 7.4 percent, with output totalling 29.9 million tons.

Wheat production dropped to 12.02 million tons, falling short of the target because of incessant rains during the harvest season. However, ample supply was guaranteed in view of the stockpiles that had built up in the past few years.

Pakistan's foreign trade also showed better performance in 1986-87. The trade deficit dropped by 24.9 percent to US\$2.28 billion. Exports jumped by 18.9 percent to US\$3.5 billion while imports were reduced by 3.4 percent to US\$5.78 billion. Pakistan's trade imbalance is usually bridged by home remittances which stood at US\$2.27 billion in 1986-87.

Economic progress has attracted large amounts of foreign assistance. In recent years, Pakistan has received more than US\$2 billion of foreign loans annually. In April 1987, the Aid-to-Pakistan Consortium decided to give Pakistan a total credit of US\$2.6 billion. The United States is also committed to a new six-year aid package of 4.02 billion dollars.

Internally, Pakistan has taken a series of measures to stimulate the economy. These include selling shares of public enterprises to private business people, easing restrictions on setting up factories and encouraging investment. The government will continue its economic policies of decentralization, denationalization and deregulation with a view to obtaining even greater economic benefits in the future.

In foreign relations, Pakistan has pursued a policy of independence and non-alignment. It has tried to improve relations with its neighbours, including India, and has worked to ease regional tensions and peacefully resolve conflicts. It is playing an increasingly important role in the international arena.

It is noteworthy that Pakistan has remained steadfast in its principled stand on the Afghan issue in defiance of military threats by the Soviet Union and the Kabul regime. Pakistan has taken the lead in offering United Nations draft resolutions on Afghanistan, the latest of which was adopted with 123 votes in favour at the 42nd UN General Assembly Session.

Pakistan is now holding a new round of UN-sponsored indirect talks with the Kabul regime in Geneva. It is ready to sign the proposed Afghan peace agreement if an assurance is given that a transition government will be set up in Afghanistan after Soviet troops leave. It maintains that a broad-based future government is essential to avoid further bloodshed in that country and ensure safe return of the Afghan refugees who are now taking shelter in Pakistan.

Pakistan attaches great importance to furthering its time-honoured friendship with China. Pakistani Prime Minister Junejo paid a goodwill visit to China in November 1985 as his first official trip abroad after taking office. In June 1987, then Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang toured Pakistan for the second time. Pakistani President Zia ul-Haq has made three trips to China and plans a fourth for later this year.

Pakistani and Chinese leaders praise Sino-Pakistani relations as "model relations" between countries with different social systems. The frequent exchange of visits by top leaders has further broadened bilateral political, economic and cultural ties.

Pakistan, as a developing country, is still confronted with arduous tasks of safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and developing its national economy. It has to reduce its considerable budgetary and international payment deficits, remedy its funding and energy shortages, keep social order and tranquility, and eradicate illiteracy and drug abuse in the country.

Despite these difficulties, Pakistan, with concerted efforts by the government and people and with growing international support, is confident of success in the days to come.

**by Zhang Zhinian**

# Europe After the INF Treaty

by Xing Hua

**The US-Soviet treaty on the elimination of intermediate-range nuclear forces has and will continue to exert a great impact on the situation in Europe. West European countries will seek to increase their co-operation in security and defence and gain more room to manoeuvre between the two superpowers — the United States and the Soviet Union.**

The intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) treaty has brought to an end the US-Soviet wrangling over INF missiles, which once seriously strained East-West relations. The conflict not only represented a new round of the arms race between Washington and Moscow, but also involved their allies and had an impact on relations among all of them.

The Euromissile issue, which dominated the European situation since the end of the 1970s, was in essence a political, military and diplomatic struggle between the two superpowers. The outcome was logically a product of the interaction of many factors, and not military considerations alone. Adjustments in both the US and Soviet policies on Europe, made in the context of a relaxation in East-West relations, provided the political basis for the INF treaty. Changes in both countries' military strategy favoured the treaty. And the mounting movement in Europe for detente and disarmament supplied a powerful push.

## Impact on the European Situation

History does not simply repeat itself. Europe after the INF treaty cannot be the same as it was before the deployment of medium-range missiles on the continent. Changes took place in the European

situation when the treaty was under consideration and after it was signed, and they will not be reversed. The most noteworthy of the changes is the trend towards disarmament and detente.

The disarmament momentum which resulted from the signing of the INF treaty will grow as US-Soviet relations become warmer and Western Europe pursues disarmament and arms control as a means of overcoming the military imbalance in Europe. When the INF talks were in their last stage, preparations were already being made for other kinds of arms talks, including the proposed negotiations on European-wide conventional disarmament. Such negotiations will probably deal not only with conventional weapons, which most affect the military balance in Europe, but also with nuclear weapons with a range under 500 kilometres, and thus the question whether Europe will move towards denuclearization.

Geographically, the conventional arms talks will embrace the whole European continent—from the Atlantic to the Ural Mountains—and, in the words of the Soviets, "none of the European nations will be a bystander." In addition, all talks on the prohibition of nuclear testing, chemical weapons and a 50 percent cut in offensive strategic weapons will concern Europe in some way. All these

negotiations, and especially the ones on conventional arms and offensive strategic weapons, are complex and promise no easy agreements. Some of them will probably drag on for a long time without substantial progress. But the very fact that these talks are going on or will start has a profound influence on the various contradictions in Europe and is an important factor in European situation.

The two blocs in Europe will increase their political and economic exchanges, leading to greater European co-operation. The Soviet policy towards Europe is not a policy of expediency, but one of long-term strategic importance. Its content and significance cannot be simply generalized as "flashy diplomacy" or a "peace offensive." As some Western Europeans have pointed out, the changes in Moscow's Europe policy reflect a re-evaluation of its strategy and are not a tactic designed to gain a breathing-space.

At the core of the Soviet policy adjustment is the determination to play up the common concerns shared by the Soviet Union and the West European countries, and to stress the use of political rather than military means—co-operation rather than confrontation—to resolve European problems. This is an important new factor affecting the situation in Europe.

The United States, too, is paying greater attention than before to political and diplomatic manoeuvres in its efforts to win favour in Europe. For instance, it has increased exchanges with East European countries by becoming more flexible. Contacts between Eastern and Western Europe, which did not stop even in the heat of the superpower struggle over the INF issue, will expand in the period of relaxation. Judging by policy intentions of the United States, the Soviet Union and Europe, military confrontation in Europe will abate, while political and economic exchanges, with all the contradictions and struggles involved, will become predominant.

If it can be said that the detente of the 1970s stabilized the postwar frontiers in Europe and set up a framework for European co-operation, then the framework will be used in the future to get results from multilateral and bilateral co-operation. For instance, the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, the framework for pan-European co-operation, will make new headway. It has already reached agreements on confidence- and security-building measures and made some progress in resolving the long-standing knotty problems of human rights and freedom of movement. Mikhail Gorbachev said his country would try to get results from every aspect of the conference.

On the economic front, the European Community (EC) and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon) are prepared to establish relations. Once an agreement is reached, it will have considerable political, as well as economic, influence. Relations between Eastern and Western Europe will develop further, as suggested by Democratic German leader Erich Honecker's visit to the Federal Republic of Germany

(FRG) last autumn.

There are various interlocking trends in the present European situation, including factors that run counter to the process of disarmament and detente. For example, to fill the void caused by the elimination of medium-range missiles, the two rival military blocs will probably move some other kinds of armaments into Europe to supplement their remaining weapons. Moreover, there are many elements of instability and uncertainty on the road to disarmament and detente, and major breakthroughs are unlikely in the near future. Nevertheless, judging by the overall situation in Europe, there is a new and significant momentum which will gradually grow.

### **Western Europe Faces New Problems**

The new developments in Europe coincide with Western Europe's desire for disarmament and detente. But Western Europe wants more than regional stability. It hopes to expand its control over events in Europe by taking advantage of reduced antagonism between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Warsaw Pact, the two major military blocs in Europe.

At the same time the new developments have caused some basic factors in the postwar European situation to change, or have highlighted some changes that were previously isolated and minor. The factors include the US offer of military protection for Europe, Moscow's stand against the West and strong antagonism between the two military blocs in Europe.

Western Europe does not want to see the postwar structure perpetuated. It does not like the US domination of NATO. It

wants to improve its own position, ease its tense relationship with the Soviet Union and push for closer relations between the two blocs. On the one hand, it has a great interest in readjustments in US-Soviet relations and in other new developments including NATO's internal restructuring, easing tensions within Europe and improving relations with the Soviet Union. On the other hand, because of its limited political and military power and the subtle complexity of its needs and interests, it hopes that changes will occur gradually and smoothly. Western Europe is anxious to play an important role in the changes that will take place. The complicated psychological relationship between the desire for and the fear of change accounts for what is seen as Western Europe's longing for reform while attaching great importance to stability.

West European nations take different attitudes towards the new developments. Some nations stress the opportunities offered by the changes while others focus on the dangers. But both sides share the realization that however they react to the new situation, the problems now faced by Western Europe must be dealt with. France's suggestion that Western Europe should be on a double alert—ready to jump at any chance to promote detente and at the same time on the lookout for threats to security—typically reflects Western Europe's tactic of studying and dealing with new challenges.

The new problems facing Western Europe can be divided into three categories:

#### **1. Weakening of defences**

Although the INF treaty does not mean much to the global strength of the US and Soviet military forces, it will have a great

impact on Western Europe's defence.

First, the destruction of several hundreds of NATO's medium-range missiles, which are deployed in Western Europe and directed at the Soviet Union, will greatly reduce Western Europe's nuclear deterrence against the Soviet Union. Western Europe's capacity for manoeuvre will be reduced and the Soviet advantage in conventional forces will become more difficult to cope with. The former director of the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London has said that Western Europe should be concerned not with "denuclearization" but "de-deterrence"—the decrease of deterrent capacity.

Secondly, NATO's recently deployed medium-range missiles offered the surest nuclear protection that Washington provided for Western Europe and the strongest link between the defence of the United States and Europe. The withdrawal of medium-range missiles means that Western Europe will have to depend to a large degree on the strategic nuclear weapons of the United States. Since Western Europe is not certain that the United States will use its own nuclear weapons to protect it, the possibility that the US-European defence link may be loosened worries Western Europe. FRG Defence Minister Manfred Wörner, commenting on Western Europe's current defences, said the first priority is to make the flexible response strategy effective and the second is to maintain close contact between the United States and Europe.

## 2. Need for effective disarmament strategy

Western Europe's increasing involvement in the disarmament process has revealed a lack of both adequate preparation and satis-

factory tactics. This is because of the structural weaknesses in Western Europe's defences. First, none of the West European nations is in a position to become an "indigenous superpower" that can contend with the Soviet Union, so all must rely on the United States for defence. Second, because various constraints prevent Western Europe from developing all of its military forces and equipment to a uniformly high degree, it must rely on nuclear deterrence. As a result, its defences are limited.

Western Europe is in urgent need of real power to deal with the military changes that will follow any disarmament. It is concerned about the possibility that a new imbalance will appear and also worries that the United States and the Soviet Union may deal with each other without regard to its interests.

Western Europe is uncertain about the consequences of disarmament, which could be either desirable or undesirable. (The undesirable consequences could include a destruction of the military balance and reduced security.) This uncertainty prevents Western Europe from taking a clear attitude on disarmament. It is caught in a dilemma: It is unable to oppose disarmament politically and at the same time it is afraid that it may lose militarily or at best taste some military advantages at the cost of swallowing some other losses.

Advances in the disarmament process, especially in the talks on conventional weapons, will only increase Western Europe's dilemma. Although the Soviet Union's conventional forces will probably be cut more than those of Western Europe, the West maintains that no arms control can deprive the Soviets of their geographical advantages. Meanwhile, reducing US forces in Europe will result in greater

separation between the defence of the United States and Europe.

The director of the London International Institute for Strategic Studies has warned that the current disarmament negotiations are the trickiest and most complex to date. Faced with this difficult situation, Western Europe is anxious to arrive as soon as possible at an effective disarmament policy and to avoid making a passive decision on the issue of security in the coming 50 years.

## 3. Widening rift among the Western allies

To take political and economic advantage of the increasing exchanges and co-operation between the two blocs in Europe and to stay in a good position, West European countries must be "rooted in the West" and supported by solidarity and unity among the Western allies. But in recent years a split among the allies has been widening and disagreements have increased. The most serious is the deepening conflict between the United States and Europe, which often makes Western Europe feel insecure when dealing with the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact.

The "unilateralist" trend in the United States is Western Europe's biggest current worry. Although it is unlikely that the United States will abandon Western Europe, Washington's strategy and tactics differ from, and are hard to reconcile with, those of Western Europe. Sometimes the United States consults its allies, but it often fails to do so at critical times. Moreover, there have been increasing appeals within the United States to reduce US commitment to NATO.

In the past, West European countries have relied on co-operation among themselves when dealing with the two superpowers and responding to



changes in the international situation. But recently progress towards West European unity has been slow, especially on the issues of security and defence. The latest ministerial conference of the Union of Western Europe pointed out that without including security and defence, European unity is incomplete. The various countries in Western Europe were slow to reach agreement on the INF issue and on short-range nuclear weapons.

Differences in positions and policies have become more prominent in the context of the current, complicated situation. Some people even predict that Western Europe could become divided into several zones according to their differing security requirements. In that case, differences among the countries would deepen further and a second decoupling would be added to that of the United States and Europe.

FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher noted these shortcomings in the West European unity process. "The vigour which has appeared in East-West relations requires the European Community to be vigorous too," he said, adding that "the willingness of the Soviet Union for openness and co-operation should be understood as a challenge to the EC."

### **Speeding Up Changes in Strategy and Policy**

Clearly, the present situation offers certain advantages to Western Europe. But Western Europe feels that the changes are too abrupt and are mostly a byproduct of relations between the superpowers which falls short of its own requirements. Western Europe is afraid that it may lose the initiative and be reduced to a "chip in superpower games." The

desire to redress this situation has led to the appearance of two interconnected trends in West European political life. First, within countries, intellectuals and politicians, both in and out of power, are widely discussing Europe's future prospects and exploring policy responses. Many far-sighted ideas, some of which run counter to traditional taboos, have been put forward. Second, bilateral and multilateral political consultations among European countries have increased both in number and in depth, and some new areas have been explored. The consultations among France, the FRG and Britain, and the activities of the Union of Western Europe are particularly influential and significant.

Various schools of thought have appeared in these discussions and consultations. Although clashes sometimes occur, the mainstream of thought reflects the strategic intentions and policy considerations of Western Europe as a whole.

#### **Adjusting policies towards Washington and Moscow while remaining an independent force.**

While still keeping a wary eye on the development of Soviet policies, Western Europe has begun to evaluate more and more positively the ongoing Soviet *perestroika* (restructuring) and *glasnost* (openness) campaign. The view that the changes in the Soviet Union are favourable to Western Europe and should be encouraged by strengthening ties with Moscow is gaining ground. At the same time, West European countries also understand that they must be realistic in their dealings with the Kremlin and that an appropriate all-round strategy is required to ensure that the benefits from the new relationship do not go solely to the Soviet Union.

West European nations agree that some pressure should be put

on the Soviet Union to push it to act in their favour. They also hold that more areas of exchange should be opened up and priority should be given to exchanges in the fields in which Western Europe enjoys superiority, such as economic co-operation and personnel exchanges. Confining co-operation to disarmament alone could put Western Europe at a disadvantage.

But while some policy adjustments have been made, many long-term problems remain unresolved, such as how to deal with the changes in the Soviet strategy on Europe, how to apply the principle of "defence plus detente," and how to maintain solidarity and unity in Western Europe.

A major issue in European-US relations is the restructuring of NATO. The prevailing consideration is that efforts to increase the importance of Western Europe in NATO should coincide with enhancing political and defence ties with Washington so that the United States will take the needs and desires of its allies into account when it formulates strategy and tactics.

The current situation calls for a stronger Western alliance and Western Europe is paying more attention to solidarity with the United States. The Europeans constantly remind the US government of their need for the nuclear protection and military presence of the United States. Western Europe has also increased its NATO contribution while being careful not to let the United States reduce its contribution correspondingly. On issues such as providing escorts to ships in the Persian Gulf, the Western Europeans have looked after US interests.

But in the long run, it seems inevitable that the number of US troops stationed in Europe will be reduced, as will the overall US

defence commitment to Western Europe. The Europeans must prepare for this, but they seem to have no realistic plan for how to go about it. Prominent figures including former FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and former French President Giscard d'Estaing have said that Western Europe should be united before entering alliances with the United States and that France and the FRG should co-operate to shoulder the defence burden of Western Europe. These proposals, though not totally eliminating the US military presence in Europe, envision a largely independent West European defence. But such independence could not be realized in the foreseeable future. The effective aim of these proposals is probably to convey a signal of dissatisfaction and suspicion to the United States to show that Western Europe has some cards to play, thus forcing the United States to pay more attention to its interests.

**Promoting co-operation in security and defence.** Security and defence are the two most sensitive and complicated questions affecting the unity of Western Europe. West European countries avoided touching on matters relating to apparently insurmountable barriers to co-operation in these fields after the plan to set up a European defence community fell through in the 1950s. But under the pressure of the situation in recent years, Western Europe has renewed its efforts to explore and open up avenues to defence co-operation. Political discussions aimed at setting up an ideological and organizational framework for defence co-operation have been held with increasing frequency. The talks have centred on defining European defence objectives, co-ordinating policies and adapting organizations to facilitate co-operation in defence. The Union

of Western Europe seems likely to play a key role in these discussions. Its recently adopted "security interests programme" is seen as a concrete step in the efforts to seek agreement on the guiding principles for security co-operation among the West European nations.

Western Europe has been seeking ways to strengthen military co-operation without destroying the overall pattern of NATO. France and Federal Germany are considered as the main elements in these efforts. They are looking for ways to get around the problem of command and give French troops more opportunities to participate in Federal German border defence. And they are attempting to form a combined defence force which would complement NATO but not come under NATO command. Experiments in this field have been limited in scale and constrained by many factors. But while they currently have little practical military importance—and could well fall through—they embody some new ideas and will likely play an exploratory role in establishing mechanisms for West European defence co-operation.

**Mending weak defence links.** With the substantial reduction of NATO nuclear forces in Europe, West European countries face the critical task of firming up their nuclear deterrence strategy. They have taken every opportunity to point out the dangers of denuclearization in Europe, stressing that nothing can substitute for nuclear deterrence. At the same time, they are planning to add submarine- and bomber-launched nuclear weapons to their arsenals.

Britain and France are modernizing their nuclear weapons and have avoided being partners in the nuclear disarmament talks. They object to the third zero option aimed at dismantling all tactical

nuclear weapons, and are anxious to prevent the appearance of nuclear gaps in Europe.

Looking from a broad perspective, Western Europe cannot be content with its weak conventional forces. It must strengthen its conventional forces to heighten its level of security and gain more room for manoeuvre. But this will not be easy. Definitive and effective proposals are lacking. The French proposal to move from a single nuclear deterrent strategy to a dual nuclear and conventional one is too complicated to be realistic. It involves expanding the number and capabilities of conventional armaments to an unprecedented level.

Western Europe will not be able to fundamentally improve its position unless it can increase its relative strength and change its role in triangular relations with the United States and the Soviet Union.

Many of Western Europe's recent defence moves are only exploratory. Whether they are practical and effective will be tested by time. But the current trend towards the relaxation of global tensions reflects the superpowers' reduced ability to control world affairs. This will provide conditions favourable to the development of multipolarity. In this international environment, Western Europe can gain more room to manoeuvre. As the situation changes, Western Europe will draw lessons from its experience. It will improve and adjust its strategies and policies, and make advances in the fields of politics, defence and diplomacy.

The next few years can be expected to see many new developments in Western Europe's relations with the United States, the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, and in the process of West European unity, especially in the area of security and defence co-operation. ■

# Again on Formula for China's Reunification

by Li Jiaquan

Some encouraging changes have taken place recently in Taiwan and in the mainland's relations with Taiwan. While conducting "political restructuring" on the island, the Kuomintang authorities have readjusted their mainland policies, which had been static for many years. The ban on Taiwanese making Hong Kong the first stop in their travels was lifted, and people have been allowed to visit the mainland to see relatives (excluding serving members of the army and government). More recently, the Kuomintang authorities extended this permission to KMT cadres and civil servants who had been excluded previously. In addition, the Taiwan authorities have also relaxed controls over indirect trade, and cultural and academic exchanges between the two sides of the Taiwan Straits, and over economic information and "non-political" books from the mainland. All these are decisions to be welcomed.

Thus, the 40-year-old freeze between the Chinese mainland and the island of Taiwan has begun to thaw and a new enthusiasm for the mainland is growing in Taiwan. Cigarettes, liquor, books and traditional herbal medicines from the mainland make people in Taiwan feel a sense of kinship.

Not long ago, a scholar from Taiwan told me that people on both sides of the Taiwan Straits are of one family. Over the last few

decades, however, Taiwan has only cultivated its relations with the United States, Japan and West European countries. It seems that only recently the island has discovered, just across a strip of water, a "new, vast continent" with abundant resources, whose people bear kindred feelings for it.

The "mainland craze" in Taiwan also inspires a "Taiwan craze" on the mainland. For many years, the sense of kinship the mainland's government and people have had for Taiwan was mocked as "unrequited love." At last there is some response. Over the last few months, people on the mainland have joyfully played hosts to Taiwan visitors.

## Justified Worries

However, not all the news from the other side of the Taiwan Straits is heartening. The new-

spapers in Taiwan often seem to be striking a note at variance with the general atmosphere. Since the beginning of last year, influential newspapers in Taiwan have published a few dozen signed articles on the reunification of Taiwan with the motherland, many of which were written by noted scholars, both in Taiwan and overseas. A few papers have written editorials or commentaries. They all express identical views. Whether this is a mere reflection of the official view or there is more to it, this author is not willing to guess. Some of their ideas, including the cessation of all hostilities, encouraging friendship between the people and holding cultural and economic exchanges, and allowing people on both sides to have mutual visits, are all positive and should be encouraged. But other opinions are less acceptable.

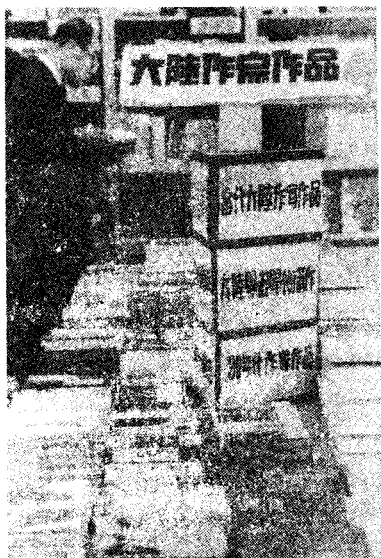
Despite the differences in the

**A group of visitors from Taiwan, wearing shirts with Chinese characters meaning "home-sick," pose for a photograph at the Badaling section of the Great Wall.**

TANG SHIZENG



The author is deputy director and research fellow of the Taiwan Research Institute under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.



XINHUA NEWS AGENCY

A large number of books from the mainland have entered Taiwan. A bookstore on the island displays these books with eye-catching signs.

presentation of minor issues, these articles are basically identical in the following respects: They stress that "China must be reunited" and "there is only one China," and oppose "Two Chinas," "one China and one Taiwan" and "Taiwan independence." They support reunification through peaceful means and oppose the use of force or the threat of it. They suggest reunification is a trend, which means "one China" in future and "two Chinas" now. They recommend a long period of peaceful transition, which should include peaceful confrontation, peaceful coexistence, peaceful competition and finally the "peaceful evolution of the mainland." It seems clear that these are means of maintaining the status quo and postponing the solution of the Taiwan question indefinitely, while requiring the Chinese Communist Party to provide guarantees for a long postponement.

Some articles also list many reasons for opposing reunification on the basis of the "one country, two systems" formula. They say

there are large gaps in the economic development and living standards of the two sides; that conditions for reunification are not ripe; that the two sides have "different ideologies and political systems," that the "one country, two systems" concept cannot be trusted; that the Communist Party "does not keep its word," and that peaceful reunification is a "conspiracy."

What is more surprising is that some of the writers link the "one country, two systems" concept to the four cardinal principles (the socialist road, the people's democratic dictatorship, the leadership of the Communist Party, and Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought) upheld by the Communist Party in the mainland, and conclude that the "one country, two systems" formula is a non-starter.

In fact, the formula of "one country, two systems" as proposed by the Chinese Communist Party is an answer to all these questions. The concept of "one country" is established on the basis of acknowledging the differences and keeping the "two systems." At the same time, the Chinese Communist Party stresses

that neither side should seek to swallow up the other, and that both must learn from each other's strong points to offset their own weaknesses in long-term peaceful coexistence. The formula does not require the application of the four cardinal principles in Taiwan and the replacement of Taiwan's Three People's Principles (nationalism, democracy and people's livelihood) with the socialist system of the mainland. Therefore, it is absurd that the Taiwan authorities demand that the mainland gives up the four cardinal principles and replace its socialist system with Taiwan's Three People's Principles.

The solutions which have been worked out for Hong Kong and Macao with Britain and Portugal prove that the "one country, two systems" formula is practical. Although the Taiwan question is not identical to either of the two, the formula's basic principles and spirit are applicable. The theory that China is still in the primary stage of socialism, which was put forward at the recent CPC 13th National Congress, indicates that two systems and various economic elements will coexist in China for a long time to come. In both theory

Zhu Xuefan, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, chatting with Mai Jiall from Taiwan during a Spring Festival celebration.

TANG SHIZENG



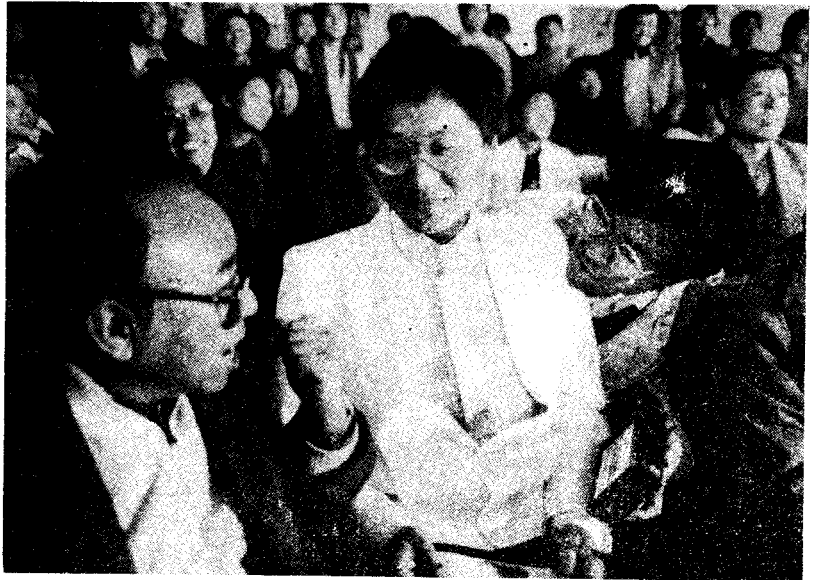
and practice, it provides an answer to all the questions about the "one country, two systems" formula. In this sense, the theory is the most reliable guarantee for the "one country, two systems" concept.

## Formulas for Reunification

This author published an article entitled "Formula for China's Reunification" in February 1986 in *Beijing Review*. The article compared the several formulas which had been suggested, and concluded that the "one country, two systems" concept is the only reasonable and practical one. It allows the two sides to cultivate their common ground while reserving their differences, conforms to the principle of "one China," safeguards the unity of the country, fulfils the wishes of the whole nation, takes into account the history of both sides and their current conditions and conforms to reality and the traditions of China as a whole. It is also conducive to Taiwan's stability and prosperity and to the great cause of rejuvenating the Chinese nation.

Later, some articles were published in overseas Chinese newspapers, including those in Taiwan, criticizing the "one country, two systems" concept and putting forward some so-called new formulas which are said to be better than the "one country, two systems" method. In fact, most of these proposed formulas differ only in form and presentation; their substance is the same. Here are some this author happens to have read:

"One country under a fine system." The so-called "fine system" is the Three People's Principles. It suggests bringing all of China under the Three People's Principles. (Taiwan's *Central Daily News*, editorial, April 16, 1987)



WANG JIYU

Head of a delegation of Taiwanese singers Wang Jin (centre) and his uncle Wang Liancheng (left), a teacher at the Beijing College of Dance, meet at a get-together jointly sponsored by the delegation and teachers and students from the college.

"Two systems, one country." This suggests allowing the two systems now in operation to develop until conditions are ripe. Reunification should be undertaken at this point. (Professor Chen Qing, in Taiwan's *China Times News*, June 7, 1987)

"Two countries, two systems." It recommends "peaceful coexistence, co-operation and mutual help" between the two sides for another hundred years "when all the people will be rich" and then "the time will be ripe and the goal of 'one country, one system' will be reached." (Tao Baichuan, in Taiwan's *United News Daily*, October 3, 1987)

"The cultural approach." This view suggests that China's reunification be undertaken in two stages—first cultural and only then political. (Li Dayi, in *Taiwan Daily News* on October 15, 1987)

"One country under separate administrations." It suggests the mainland and Taiwan enjoy sovereign rights jointly, to administer separately and compete with one another peacefully. This was

proposed by Shen Junshan in an article published in *China Times News* on September 1, 1987. It is similar to the "one country, two bodies" he proposed before.

"One country, two seats" advocated by Winston L.Y. Yang suggests that before China achieves reunification, there should be an interim stage of "one China, two seats." Since early last year, Yang has published articles in Hong Kong's 90s and other journals, elaborating on this idea, which is very similar to Shen Junshan's notion of "one country under separate administrations."

Other formulas such as the federal idea, the confederation model, the multiple systems model, the Korean model, the German model and the so-called Taiwan model are still being discussed in some publications. As they contain nothing new, this article will not dwell on them.

All the models mentioned above share four notions: 1) that reunification is a matter for the future, and the time is not yet ripe; 2) that to achieve reunification the



WANG XIAOJING

Liang Feng, a famous signer in Taiwan, was the first Taiwanese artist to visit the mainland. He has planned to make a TV programme here.

Communist Party must give up its four cardinal principles (which is tantamount to insisting that China be reunified on the "Taiwan model"); 3) that for the present, Taiwan and the mainland must be two equal political entities, each with the status of an independent "international legal person;" and 4) that use of arms must be ruled out.

Where is the concept of reunification in them? They seem to regard it as a chimera. Put bluntly, all these propositions are simply designed to keep the status of "one China, two governments" while not endangering the "legally constituted authority" of the Kuomintang. They are in fact disguised products of the "two Chinas" camp and are slipping down the road of "Taiwan independence" whether they know it or not.

The proposers of these models may start out from different premises and with different intentions, and many may well proceed from a sincere desire to break the deadlock between the two sides. However, we cannot

rule out the possibility that some are acting at the suggestion or with the tacit approval of the Taiwan authorities, and some are making desperate efforts to safeguard the false "constituted authority" of the Kuomintang. There are still some who may be hidden advocates of "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan," and it is likely that they have some sort of international connections.

On January 10 last year, the *Central Daily News* of Taiwan published an article advocating "two Chinas" as an expediency of the moment. The article says that if the idea of "two Chinas" is only a tool, an interim measure which does not preclude the pursuit of ultimate reunification, it should be accepted because it could be useful. The idea is actually no different in nature from the other views mentioned. As a result, when it appeared, it was harshly attacked by some Taiwan newspapers. Unfortunately, there were few criticisms later of articles which differed from it superficially, but essentially were the same, when they were published in

the names of noted scholars in other non-governmental or supposedly non-governmental publications.

### Irresistible Trend

Although there are numerous models for the reunification of Taiwan and the mainland, there really are only two options—"reunification" and "independence." Sitting on the fence, or attempting to preserve the status quo, cannot succeed, a list one way or the other is inevitable. The so-called federal state, confederation and multiple systems models and the ideas of "two systems, one country" and "one country under separate administrations" all simply aim at prolonging the present separation, and are loaded with illusions. As for the ideas of "bringing all of China under the Three People's Principles," even the proposer himself knows that is impossible.

At the end of last year, a Chinese newspaper in Thailand published a signed article on relations between Taiwan and the mainland. It says, "The two sides of the Taiwan Straits must be reunified, as this is the common aspiration of the Chinese people of both sides and is also the desire of all descendants of the Yellow Emperor (Chinese people) residing abroad. In all fairness, it is unrealistic for either the mainland or Taiwan to unify by imposing on the other side its own doctrine. The mainland authorities have put forward the 'one country, two systems' idea. It does not call for reunifying China through socialism and should be regarded as realistic."

Ignoring the realistic nature of the suggestion, some people have unfortunately hastily rejected this idea, which cannot but set one thinking. The problem is not in the proposition of "one country, two systems" itself, but in the

psychological and practical obstacles to the proposal.

In Taiwan it is first the attitude of the Kuomintang authorities. Sun Yun-hsuan, former president of the Executive Yuan, once said, "We can hardly protect ourselves if we are content to retain sovereignty over only a part of the country, while separatism will eventually lead to our extinction." Many other high-ranking officials of the Kuomintang are also very clear about this. However, their chief concern is their fear of being relegated to the status of a local government. In fact, Taiwan has always been a province of China and never a state. The Kuomintang authorities should have the courage to face this historical reality. If they continue to hold out for a "country," or if in the future they are replaced by authorities who adopt the title "country," they will certainly bring calamity to the nation and be condemned by history.

If reunification is accomplished early on, a different picture emerges. As a special administrative region of China, this author believes with good reason that Taiwan's political status can be still higher than other provinces and special administrative regions. Some Kuomintang officials can take posts in the central government. Co-operation between political parties and groups and between people of all nationalities on both sides of the Taiwan Straits must be based on co-operation between the Communist Party and the Kuomintang. Nobody can deny this.

The second problem lies in the attitude of all the non-KMT political forces in Taiwan. Currently their main preoccupation is to force the Kuomintang to grant them democracy and redistribute power. They are afraid that the introduction of "one country, two systems" and the promise invol-

ved in it that certain things will be unchanged, will "fix" the current political power of the Kuomintang. They worry that the Kuomintang, joining hands with the Communist Party, will render prospects for freedom in Taiwan more remote.

In fact, the "one country, two systems" notion will not affect the Taiwan people's struggle for freedom. The elimination of antagonism between the two sides of the Straits and their reconciliation will help the opposition's struggle for freedom. Besides, the mainland is carrying out reform, making efforts to open its door wider, and going all out to develop its social productive forces. Talent is badly needed everywhere on the mainland, and there are many able people in the political, industrial, commercial and scientific circles in Taiwan. The policy of letting certain things remain unchanged means that the central government will never use arms or pressure to compel the Taiwan authorities to change the existing political and social systems. This is all quite separate from the issue of the Taiwan people's democratic movement.

The Taiwan issue has always been a thorn in the side of Sino-US relations. Soon after the two countries resumed diplomatic relations, the United States passed its "Taiwan Relations Act" to continue to interfere in China's internal affairs. Although sometimes US government officials have made remarks meant to help improve relations between the mainland and Taiwan, in general, the US government has never given up its so-called "double track" policy of straddling two boats. When the Taiwan authorities and some local newspapers attacked the Communist Party's "one country, two systems" policy, some people in the United States enthusiastically advocated improving US-Taiwan relations,

saying it was a perfect combination, like mingling milk with water. It is natural for people to link the two issues, for right up to the present, without the support of the United States, the Taiwan authorities could not hold such a stiff position. This author believes that the US government will come to understand that to continue to interfere in China's internal affairs will help neither the United States nor the people on both sides of the Taiwan Straits.

There is still a great deal of work for the Communist Party to do too. Remarks which distort the "one country, two systems" idea abroad have not been corrected, explained or refuted. The idea is good, and has proved its worth in the cases of Hong Kong and Macao. But to Taiwan it is still just a principle needing some more concrete form, a realistic blueprint which can be accepted by both sides. Of course, this can only be achieved through direct talks between the two sides. So, for now it would be good to study further and listen to opinions from all sides. The two sides have been confronting each other for 40 years. There must be many misapprehensions and a basic lack of understanding between them. More work should be done to improve mutual understanding, in order to narrow the gap.

This author believes "one country, two systems" is the best model for resolving the issue between Taiwan and the mainland. Given the current international and domestic situation, no other model is better. Although it is not understood and accepted by the Taiwan authorities and some prominent people in Taiwan, it will be accepted sooner or later because it is scientific, fair and practicable. Historical trends are irresistible. Those who move against the tide of history will eventually be overwhelmed by it. ■

# Handicapped Find Their Niche in Factory

by Our Correspondent Cheng Gang

**D**abao cosmetics have built up a good reputation both on domestic and foreign markets for their effectiveness in encouraging hair growth, darkening eyelashes and eyebrows, and removing fine hair from limbs. The cosmetic *Shengfaling* for promoting hair growth even won a silver medal at the 34th Eureka world inventions fair held in Brussels in 1986.

But not many people know that these cosmetics are produced by a welfare factory—the Beijing Sanlu Cosmetics Factory—which employs more than 600 handicapped workers, half its total workforce.

## Masters of the Factory

On the wall of the factory, an eye-catching slogan reads, "Handicapped workers are the masters of the factory." Wu Baoxin, the factory director, explained that the slogan, coined in 1986, defined the motivation for running a welfare factory in the interests of handicapped people. The slogan encourages efforts to create conditions in which the handicapped can display their talents in the same way as any healthy worker. With this kind of thinking, the factory employs as many handicapped workers as possible.

In contrast to many factory timetables, the Sanlu Cosmetics Factory operates on two shifts. Each worker is required to work only five hours a day. In this way,

the factory can employ more handicapped workers without effecting its expansive production.

The factory originally had no blind workers. Later, factory leaders learned that a welfare factory was on the verge of collapse due to poor management, and that its blind workers were facing difficult circumstances. After consultation with the failing factory, Sanlu set up a new workshop in December 1986,

employing 82 of its blind workers to package cosmetics.

The factory's leading group, headed by director Wu, holds that the provision of jobs for the handicapped is only the first step. The factory must also take care of them and serve them wholeheartedly. Only in this way can they feel the warmth of belonging to a collective, and work as conscientiously as able-bodied

A factory minibus is provided to carry blind workers to and from the workshop.

XU XUE





workers to make their own contribution to society.

Once last year, the factory bus which carried blind workers to and from the workshop was out of action for several days with mechanical problems. Director Wu and other able-bodied workers waited at the public bus stations near the factory for the arrival of the blind workers and accompanied them to the factory.

The factory now has 7 minibuses for its blind workers so they don't have to worry about squeezing into public buses. Zhang Wenzhuang, one of the blind workers at Beijing Sanlu, said: "This is all due to the factory's good management."

Since 1985 when Wu Baoxin became director of the factory, he clearly recognized that "seeking welfare for the handicapped without considering the economic success of the factory is simply building castles in the air." The factory therefore devotes much of its efforts to develop new products which will be competitive on the market.

The factory first became famous for its *Dabao* brand *Shangfaling*, a cosmetic for growing hair, and later expanded its range to include other kinds of cosmetics, which promote the growth of eyelashes, reduce fine hair growth on limbs and nourish the skin. In 1987, the factory handed over a total of 8.31 million yuan to the state.

As the factory continues to develop, the living standards and working conditions of its handicapped workers have also improved.

At 12 o'clock, the handicapped workers have lunch at the neat, spacious, and well-lit "Dabao Welfare Dining Hall" where music and songs play softly in the background. After taking their seats, each worker is served three dishes and a soup on a tray by attendants. They only pay one quarter the cost of the food and

the rest is covered by the factory.

Traditional *qigong* therapy has a certain degree of effectiveness in restoring hearing in deaf-mutes. So the factory invites *qigong* masters to teach these exercises to deaf-mutes. After a period of treatment, eight deaf-mutes with minimal hearing capacity made remarkable improvements in hearing and speaking.

The factory also considers the cultural needs of its workers. To encourage handicapped workers to raise their educational level, the factory bears all expenses for workers attending various training classes. In addition, workers are compensated for the books they buy and for subscriptions to newspapers and magazines.

These are only a few examples of the concern shown by the factory leaders towards the handicapped workers. "The factory is like a warm home for its

handicapped workers," one deaf-mute commented.

## Lending a Friendly Hand

Walking past one factory workshop, I overheard Geng Guilan, head of the workshop, making a telephone call for the deaf-mute Xiao Liu. "Hello, is this Xiao Liu's wife? Liu asked me to tell you that he will be going to see a doctor at the hospital today so he may be late home."

Whenever handicapped workers fall ill, other workers always accompany them to a doctor, and help with hospital registration, explaining the problem to the doctors, and filling the prescription.

People communicating with the deaf-mutes usually need the help of able-bodied co-workers. "It is necessary for us to master sign

Blind workers packing cosmetics.

XUE XU



language because we work with deaf-mutes every day," the workers explained. "If we do not know their language, we will have problems communicating with them, and many misunderstandings will arise."

"Our workshop has 150 deaf-mutes," Geng said. "Without sign language, I simply wouldn't be able to organize their daily duties."

The factory demands all able-bodied workers to learn sign language, and encourages workers to master the language in a year; failure to do so results in cuts in the 15.3 yuan monthly subsidy given by the factory as a reward for helping the handicapped workers.

"Helping handicapped workers is the moral obligation of able-bodied people. Even without the subsidy, we are happy to lend them a hand," said 21-year-old Zhang Xun. "Anyone causing trouble, or quarrelling with them will be severely punished by the factory and lose their bonuses and subsidies for six months," she added.

In the workshop for the blind, every group of 10 blind workers is attended by two sighted workers who must be at the factory half an hour before the blind workers arrive, so that they can meet them at the factory bus station. During working hours, they are responsible for supplying them with materials and taking away the finished products. During lunch hours, they will bring the meal from the dining hall to the workshop for blind workers.

"Helping handicapped people is my duty. The work is not heavy, but involves a lot of effort from me," said Yu Ping, 27. "I must watch them carefully, respond readily to their needs, and make sure they never hurt themselves. I can never slack off at all in work hours."

## Always Striving to Improve

Handicapped workers at the factory are assigned jobs according to their ability. Some are even promoted to leading positions. Deaf-mute Du Zhuofang, 44, enjoys high prestige because she serves her colleagues with all her heart and soul. In April of 1985, she became the factory director's chief aide, assisting him with serving the handicapped workers.

She tries every possible means to solve the difficulties faced by disabled people, and passes on their complaints and opinions to the factory leaders, or the trade union. Having won their confidence, she is readily accepted by handicapped workers who talk freely with her about their thoughts and feelings.

Many other deaf-mutes have been promoted to the positions of director, or vice-director in each workshop. Liu Zaijun, 27, is one of them. Since February 1987 when he became vice-director of the packaging workshop, he has efficiently organized the work of each group, checking product quality and handling all matters related to the workers. "Only with the support and enthusiasm of the workers can I achieve success in my work," he explained.

According to Liu, the workshop has 210 handicapped persons. In 1986 the factory raised the slogan dubbing them the masters of the factory, and especially after their products won the Eureka prize, workers have paid more attention to quality.

Once, the quality control department found a packed box missing one bottle of cosmetics. According to the factory's regulations, about 20 people, including cadres and handicapped workers involved, were punished with deductions to their monthly bonuses.

Zhang Hongli, the group leader

on duty that day, said, "Monetary deductions for quality failings make us aware of the importance of quality. Disabled workers must also conscientiously observe factory regulations. Being on an equal footing with able-bodied workers in this regard shows that the factory leaders respect us, and believe in our ability to produce work of the same standard as the other workers."

In fact, the handicapped workers often produce on a higher level than any other workers. Zhang Shulan and Zhao Shulin for example can each fold around a thousand packing boxes in two and a half hours, much more than the output for able-bodied workers in the factory. As they put it: "We always try to work well."

In their spare time, handicapped workers take part in various recreational activities and often excel in their hobbies. Deaf-mute Liu Chunmei defeated able-bodied players to win a Chinese chess competition held by the Beijing Civil Administration Bureau. She also took second place in a long-distance race at a sports meeting for the handicapped.

"To enrich the lives of the workers, the factory trade union has set up swimming, basketball, table-tennis and badminton teams and organized fashion parades. In addition, amateur calligraphy, painting, photography, stamp collecting, *weiqi* (go) and fishing attract many handicapped people. These types of activities provide them with an enthusiasm and love of life.

Many deaf-mutes working at the factory are keen on photography, and want to use their cameras to record the finest moments in their lives. A photographic piece by deaf-mute Wang Yansheng has been selected by the factory as an advertisement for *Dabao* cosmetics. ■

## Tibet Reopened to Individual Tourists

As of March 15 this year, individual overseas tourists will be able to make arrangements through China's travel agencies and book hotels for travel in Tibet, Deputy Director of the China National Tourism Bureau He Guangwei announced recently at a press conference.

In October last year separatist elements in Tibet created a bad impression by raising trouble in the region which led to the decision by the Chinese government to temporarily allow only tourist groups and no individual tourists to visit Tibet.

Because the number of foreign tourists visiting Tibet had increased in the past few years, some had no option but to stay in small, simple local inns with few amenities. One of the heads of the Chinese International Travel Service said that arrangements made through travel agencies will now enable them to obtain better accommodation and service.

With the help and support of the central government, international tourism to Tibet has developed rapidly. In 1987, 43,000 foreign tourists came to Tibet, 14.3 times the 1984 figure.

Tibet now has air routes linking the region with Chengdu and Beijing. This year the Tibet-Shanghai and Tibet-Guangzhou air routes will be opened up for travellers and preparations are being made for establishing air routes between Lhasa and Hong Kong. At present there are 21 hotels of varying class in Tibet with over 3,000 beds.

Foreign tourists in Tibet can take part in mountain climbing, exploring, hiking, cycling, horse-riding and festivals. In future, arrangements will be made for specialized tours to study Tibetan

medicine, geology, architecture, altitude sickness, fauna and flora.

by Han Guojian

## Glacial Park Built In Southwest China

Hailuo Valley Glacial Park in Luding County, China's first natural scenic area combining glaciers, hot springs and primitive forests, has already started receiving tourists.

Situated on the east slope of the main peak of Gongga Mountain in Luding County, Garze Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Sichuan Province, the scenic Hailuo Valley is 30.7 km long and covers an area of 200 square km. The glaciers in the valley, only 2,850 metres above sea level, stretch across the surrounding six km of forest and form unique and mysterious shapes.

China's largest icefall, 1,080 metres high and 1,100 metres wide, is also to be found in Hailuo Valley. During the spring and autumn, huge ice slides are frequent. Large masses of ice falling from the thousand-metre heights offer a spectacular sight.

The valley also has three perennial hot springs with temperatures of between 50<sup>o</sup>-80<sup>o</sup>C and a daily volume of over 10,000 tons of water.

The area of primitive forest covers about 70 square km and is the natural habitat of many animal species including 20 rare ones.

Sichuan Province plans to open up a tourist route with Hailuo Valley as the major attraction.

From here, tourists can reach Erlang Mountain, Luding City, Kangding City, Paoma Mountain and other scenic spots to enjoy magnificent scenery.

by Han Guojian

## Statues of Two Ancient Emperors

In five years' time, with the completion of two giant statues on the bank of the Huanghe (Yellow) River in Zhengzhou, Henan Province, China's largest statue, the 72-metre-high giant Buddhist Statue at Leshan, Sichuan, will move to the second place.

According to reliable information, preparations for the construction of China's largest statues of Yan Di and Huang Di are already being scheduled.

Yan Di and Huang Di, as legend has it, are the ancestors of the Chinese. Chinese people are thus said to be the "descendants of Yan and Huang."

The two statues are to be built in granite at the foot of the hill near the river, each rising to a height of about 150 metres. Inside the giant statues will be ten halls housing exhibits of meteorology, fishery and hunting, metallurgy, farming, science and technology, culture and flora, stone artefacts, pottery and weapons. These halls will be important mini-museums providing visitors with an understanding of the culture and history of the Chinese people.

by Han Guojian



## Worthwhile Investment in China

### "RENMIN RIBAO"

(People's Daily, Overseas Edition)

The Shenyang Parkerizing Co. Ltd. in the northeastern city of Shenyang is the first Sino-foreign joint venture in China to produce surface processing agents for metal products.

Jointly established by the Shenyang Auxiliary Plant, the Parkerizing Co. Ltd. and Chori Co. Ltd. of Japan, China and Japan each invest 50 percent in the venture. The terms of co-operation extend over a 10-year period.

The various kinds of metal processing or lubricating agents produced by the joint venture are mainly used in automobiles, tractors, refrigerators, washing machines, steel plate, and in metal wire-drawing and cold-rolling industries. The company's planned annual production capacity is 1,000 tons, 15 percent of which will sell on the international market.

The company took only 10 months to complete the initial procedures of acquiring a business license and finalizing tax and customs matters, establish its 460-square-metre production base and install 110 machines. Operations began in May 1986. The manager of the Japanese side praised this efficiency, saying, "I didn't expect the establishment of this project to proceed at such an amazing pace."

Between May 1986 and the end of 1987, the company developed about 200 varieties of surface processing agents for metal products. The total output amounted to more than 1,000 tons, at a value of about 5 million yuan, and involved a profit of more than 1 million yuan. The per-capita profit was 30,000 yuan, the highest for any Shenyang factory.

Motoharu Nagai, director and general manager of the company, said the company expected to run at a loss in the first year. It never occurred to him that it would make a profit. The Japanese partner earned 2 million Japanese yen in the first year of operation and the profits rose to 20 million yen by 1987. Continuing with its current production capacity, the company will be able to recoup its total initial capital outlay within three years. The facts prove that it was worthwhile investing in China, according to Nagai.

Ma Wenqi, chairman of the board of directors, said that to date there has been no other enterprise manufacturing metal surface processing agents in China. It was therefore high time to establish such a joint venture. The fine-quality products made by his company not only do away with the need to import these goods but also help improve the quality of industrial products such as automobiles and refrigerators.

Ma said the 1988 output was estimated at about 1,000 tons. In 1989 the company plans to enter a period of development with an output target of 1,500 tons and later, 2,000 tons in 1990. In addition, the company plans to set up a sub-division in the Chang-jiang (Yangtze) River Delta with an annual production of 2,000 tons.

Mamoru Hosobane, the director of sales in Japan, commented that the economic efficiency achieved by the joint venture in Shenyang falls in line with the Chinese government's emphasis on improving the country's investment environment. The cost of land and labour on the mainland of China is 10 percent less than that in Seoul and Taipei, and production costs are 20 percent lower. Hosobane said,

after completing their training, 90 percent of the Chinese technicians and management personnel are capable of meeting joint venture requirements.

Up to 90 percent of the raw materials used by the company are now sourced in China and meet international quality standards.

(January 26, 1988)

## Graduates to Be Airline Stewards

### "JINGJIN RIBAO"

(Economic Daily)

A hot piece of gossip in Beijing was the recent application by more than 250 college graduates for 20 positions as airline stewards with the Civil Aviation Administration of China.

With the ongoing economic and political structural reforms, more and more university students are seeking jobs of their own choice. However, many are not mentally prepared to face the possibilities open to them. For example, the college graduates in Beijing who rushed to sign up for positions in the civil aviation administration had no specific training for these positions.

Wang Cheng, a student from the Education Department of the Beijing Teachers' University frankly explained, "The excellent conditions and pay in civil aviation were the main reasons behind my application. As to what will happen after the six-year contract expires, I'll think about that later." Others simply said they "like blue skies" or "were yearning for the sky."

In recent years a number of university graduates broke with convention to become individual tradesmen and fashion models, decisions which raised heated debate throughout the community.

In present-day China, university students have become a standard used for judging professional status, a situation which puzzles most students. One student from the People's University in Beijing, for example, while on a practical assignment in the countryside, was told by the farmers: "We used to blindly worship Buddha. Now we think you are the real Buddha. Please stay here and help us manage our enterprises." The student nodded her assent at the time but she has never returned. She could not extricate herself from social expectations of university graduates after all.

Once the social expectations are removed, how many ideal jobs are actually available to university graduates? The reporter asked Shi Jianhua, a student of the Beijing

University, "You are a geology student. If you become an airline stewardess, there will be a world of difference between your occupation and your educational background. What do you think of this?" She replied, "I was not interested in geology at all in college. So I will not regret working outside my field of study."

The number of students with similar ideas is surprisingly large, especially among education, history and journalism students. Whatever the reasons—lack of consideration to unconsidered choice of specialities, poor teaching methods or defects in the educational structure—this matter leaves much food for thought for the community as a whole.

*(January 19, 1988)*

## Traffic Accidents in Beijing Fall Off

### "ZHONGGUO XINWEN"

(Chinese News)

In 1987 traffic accidents in Beijing claimed 601 lives, 17.6 percent less than in 1986, a spokesman for the municipal traffic administration bureau recently reported.

According to statistics, traffic accidents claim about 400,000 lives across the world each year. The number of traffic accidents in China's big cities has been horrifyingly high in recent years. In Beijing, for example, traffic accidents claimed 759 lives in 1985.

The Chinese Ministry of Public Security recently circulated a notice commending 5,100 traffic policemen in Beijing for their outstanding contribution, in the difficult circumstances, to the reduction of road accidents. Beijing's population of 9.87

million and transient population of 1.1 million use more than 380,000 motor vehicles and 6.8 million bicycles. Efforts to arouse public awareness have proved successful in reducing Beijing's traffic problems. In all streets and lanes, billboards bear the slogan "Happily go to work in the morning and return home safe and sound in the afternoon." In 1987 one-third of Beijing's residents passed traffic regulation examinations.

Cheng Wen, deputy head of the municipal traffic administration bureau said that the city is stepping up its co-operation with Britain and Yugoslavia to set up an advanced traffic control system. Major changes in the traffic situation are expected to take place after the system becomes operational.

*(January 4, 1988)*

## Changing Attitude to Marriage

### "ZHONGGUO FUNU BAO"

(Chinese Women's News)

A recent survey of 1,050 married rural women in 35 counties in Shanxi Province indicated that distinct changes have taken place in rural women's attitudes to marriage and family.

**Marital Status.** Of those surveyed, the number of women who had arranged marriages accounted for 8.7 percent; those who married as a result of formal introductions made up 77.7 percent; and those who married freely, 13.6 percent.

**Attitudes to Divorce.** About 39 percent of the women surveyed felt that the wife should divorce her spouse in the event of a marriage break-up; 10.5 percent saw divorce as a loss of face; and 46.2 percent said it was better to have no divorce because it would be bad for the children. Judging from this, a large percentage of rural women have abandoned feudal ethics.

**Child-Raising.** The feudal notion of men's superiority to women is changing little by little. About 79 percent of women indicated no preference for a baby boy over a girl, but 17 percent said they would prefer to have a boy. When questioned about education for their children, more than 60 percent of the women surveyed indicated that they would encourage their children, boys or girls, to study at university.

**Status.** The status of women in the family has changed a great deal. According to the survey, 52.5 percent of the respondents do housework in co-operation with their husbands; 71.6 percent consult with their spouses in family finance matters; and 40.4 percent assist their husbands in farm work. *(January 29, 1988)*

## Company Exports Electronic Products

One of China's largest civil enterprises, the Beijing Jinghai Industrial and Commercial Group, has already found an international market for its high-tech products. And series of its UPS products (uninterrupted power system) have begun receiving more attention overseas. Last year the group signed export contracts to the tune of several hundred thousand US dollars for 1,000 devices.

Discussions on exports are taking place with the United States and European and Arab countries. Two large American companies have enquired about ordering products from the group, and one Arab company has placed annual orders for 3,000 devices.

The technology available through the group can be applied to both civil and military areas. Both quality and function are up to international standards, but the products are cheaper, more attractive and backed up by better maintenance service.

The heart-rate monitoring device, which won a prize last year at the Geneva International Scientific and Technological Invention Exhibition, was well-received both at home and abroad. Some American and Japanese business people have expressed an interest in acting as agents for the group's products. "The device is a very interesting one which has applications in the treatment of heart disease," said an official from the UN World Health Organization.

Another new ultrasonic thickness meter is now undergoing quality tests in Canada and some foreign businessmen are already asking about sales contracts. To date, the Jinghai group has established business ties with companies in more than a dozen countries and regions. One of the main forces in China's developing

computer industry, it has 31 branches, one joint company and two joint factories in China.

"We intend to make greater efforts to participate in the international economic sphere and to develop more technologically advanced products," said an official from the group. He added that they would welcome foreign investment and that his group expects to be able to offer very favourable terms.

by Liu Jianjun

## EC, China Sign Aid Agreement

The EC signed an aid agreement with China for the development of the country's milk industry in Brussels on March 1.

Under the agreement, between 1988 and 1992 the EC will provide 45,000 tons of de-fatted milk powder and 15,000 tons of dehydrated butter (about ECU 71.65 million) as well as ECU4.5 million in financial aid to 20 major cities including Shanghai, Beijing and Tianjin.

These cities will sell liquid milk made with milk powder and butter on the Chinese market, and use the revenue from this product, the EC monetary aid and local funding to develop the domestic dairy industry.

The project not only aims to improve efficiency but also to increase the available supply of fresh milk on the domestic market. As well as being directed to the development of the milk industry, the funds will also be aimed at improving existing technology and dairy-cattle breeds, and helping other regions develop their own milk industries.

The aid will be mainly directed to the following areas:

- Providing experts and offering technical consultancy to help China work out a national strategy for the development of milk production;

- Providing managerial technology and formulating a comprehensive production plan;

- Providing new technology and establishing dairy product enterprises;

- Assisting Chinese enterprises in improvements to processing, packaging and storage facilities;

- Training Chinese technicians to increase milk production.

With the completion of the aid programme in 1992, the number of black and white flower cows in China will increase from 264,000 to more than 389,000. The supply of milk products is also expected to show a 60-70 percent rise from 1986 in the 20 aid-recipient cities.

by Li Ning

## Third Sino-EC Trade Week Ends

The third Sino-EC trade week held in Brussels ended on March 4. Import and export agreements concluded at the trade week involved about US\$140 million. Agreements on China's exports were worth US\$100 million.

During the four-day trade week, the Chinese foreign trade delegation, representing ten top import and export corporations, met with over 500 overseas business people. Heading the delegation was Zheng Tuobin, minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

China's exports in the four-day period amounted to US\$5 million worth of new technological products to EC countries. One electronic product and a short-range communication system produced by the Tianjin New Technology Import and Export Co. in particular were recognized

as high-quality technological equipment. During the first day of the trade week, the Tianjin company established trade (worth US\$4 million) with British, French and Italian business people.

Zhou Chuanru, the head of the Import and Export Bureau under the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, said that the trade week brought to light three favourable factors: China was producing a wide range of products with a ready market; owing to the decline in the value of the US dollar, markets in the West were again enjoying brisk business; and many foreign business people came to place orders after missing their chance to do so at the spring and autumn Guangzhou Export Commodities Fairs.

by Liu Jianjun

## China Exports More Machinery

Last year the China National Machinery and Equipment Import and Export Corp. (CNMEIEC) exported US\$615 million worth of machinery, an increase of 70 percent over 1986.

According to the corporation's General Manager Guo Kun, the type and range of export products also saw some changes. The corporation has already exported more than 30 major products, including metallurgical equipment, machine tools, complete plants, electric fans, bearings, cutting tools, refrigerators and cranes. These products constitute 74 percent of its total exports, and 55 percent of these products are complete plants and sets of equipment.

More and more Chinese machines have entered the Northern American and West European

markets, indicating a marked improvement in quality.

This year, China's foreign trade system is expected to be significantly reformed. In line with current reforms and the policy of opening to the outside world, more power will be given to local authorities.

The relations between the China National Machinery and Equipment Import and Export Corp. and its local branches will become partners of economic co-operation. "This will effectively bring into play the initiative of the local companies, and stimulate the participation of coastal areas in the 'grand international circle'." said one high-ranking corporation executive.

Guo Kun said although the reforms might produce some adverse impact on this year's exports, exports would still continue to increase for the following two reasons: (1) At present, the situation on the world market is favourable for China's exports, and the hard work of the past years has laid a solid foundation for future export trade. (2) Over the past few years, some large state-run enterprises have begun paying more attention to improving product quality and economic efficiency in order to make China's products more competitive on the world market. These enterprises are now producing a wide range of products for export.

The China National Machinery and Equipment Import and Export Corp. set up in 1978, is one of China's largest foreign trade companies for machine products. Its annual export value constitutes one-sixth of the country's total. The corporation has over 30 offices and 300 marketing agencies in the world and has established ties with thousands of clients.

by Zhao Changqi

## More Preferential Terms for Xinjiang

The state government has recently decided to apply more preferential policies for foreign economic exchange in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. They include:

— The expansion of zones for duty-free goods imported by foreign-funded enterprises from Urumqi, Yining, Shihezi and Kashi to the cities of Aksu, Korla, Changji, Turpan and Hami;

— Support for the construction of export commodity bases. Xinjiang's cotton exports will be increased to stimulate more foreign trade;

— The simplification of trade procedures. Limited import commodities such as steel products and timber are subject to examination and approval at a higher state level but all others will be approved within Xinjiang itself;

— Permission for both the Horgos and Turugart Passes on the Chinese-Russian border to open to other countries. Anyone holding valid passports will be allowed entry with a visa.

In order to improve the investment environment, the state government has decided to postpone the construction of the link between the northern Xinjiang railway and the USSR railway. Construction of the second stage between Usu and Alataw will be carried out jointly by the state and Xinjiang. Meanwhile, it is expected that the international airport in Urumqi will be expanded and aircraft purchased to start air services between Xinjiang and Alma-Ata in the Soviet Union.

The preferential policies will enable Xinjiang to develop trade and economic co-operation with the USSR, and East European and Middle East countries.

by Li Ning

## Blind Writer Overcomes Handicaps

At the age of 24, soldier Liu Qi lost his five sense organs after being trapped in a large fire, and was left both hands disabled and his left leg bent out of shape. After 14 days, he regained consciousness and sank into loneliness and despair.

Afraid of sympathy and not wanting people to show pity for him, he just wanted to die, but his disabled arms and legs prevented him from committing suicide. Instead he had to face the darkness and live unwillingly. But the fire had left him with a healthy brain and a clear memory. He broke off all contacts with his fiancée whom he had loved for four years, and shut himself away from the outside world, until one day when his cassette recorder was stolen from him. Other patients in the same room were outraged, but he simply laughed, and said, "After all not everyone in this world is superior to me. It seems there are some people not as good as me."

From that day he began to regain his will to live. He took up writing as his new starting point, by no means an easy task for a blind man with disabled hands and only junior middle school education. At first, he had to dictate his thoughts and asked his comrade-in-arms who tended him to transcribe for him. His difficulty in speaking resulting from injuries to his face and his unclear pronunciation made this even difficult: in a 36-word poem, 23 words would be incorrect. But Liu was determined to write for himself. He asked to be provided with a soft plastic pen specially designed for the disabled. With only the faint thread of light he was by then able to see through, he

finally wrote his first character. He took a whole year writing a 120,000 word novel, with no real success.

Confronted by all these setbacks, Liu decided to take on correspondence studies in writing literature, and subscribed to seven magazines. He asked his nurse to read to him every day. He requested that his doctors not use anaesthetic during the 22 large operations he underwent, for fear of damaging his brain. To temper his memory, he learnt to play chess, and even recited the dictionary.

Constant effort yields sure success. March last year, the novel *Hesitate to Go*, portraying the challenge of the disabled against fate, was finally completed. The novel is listed among the most important books to be published by the Liberation Army Literature and Art Publishing House. After its release, newspapers printed excerpts from the book and strong reader response was aroused.

Recently, Liu Qi sent most of the royalty from the book to a nurse who took care of him for four years, and to a friend who offered him assistance in writing the book. With the remaining 200 yuan he asked that clothes be bought for a woman, mentioned in the book, who also suffered serious injury in the same big fire.

by Zhu Chuanxiong

## Model Helps in Treasure Hunts

It is impossible for most geologists to find gold on the first try. Instead they usually experience many failures in the process of finding mineral deposits. But many geological teams have found that their luck has improved, thanks to Bao Jiabao, chief engineer of the Geology and Mineral Resources Bureau of Jiangxi Province.

Since the 1960s, an ore formation model developed by Bao and his colleagues has helped geologists in Jiangxi, Anhui and Hubei provinces discover large copper, sulphur, gold and silver deposits in the middle and lower reaches of the Changjiang (Yangtze) River. The deposits have a potential economic value of tens of billions of yuan.

In 1958 Bao, who had just graduated from the Beijing Geological Institute, was assigned to search for iron ore in the area of Chengmenshan in Jiujiang, a city at the middle reaches of the Changjiang River, where the

geological structure belongs to the skarn model. According to foreign theories of ore formation, copper deposits found in such structures account for only 1 percent of the world's total copper reserves. But Bao's geological team discovered a copper-pyrite ore deposit at one place in the structure and went on to find another one at a second place in the same structure. The discoveries led Bao and his colleagues to reconsider the theory of skarn ore formation.

They summed up their experience in their generalized skarn copper model, which is rather complicated. Using a cross-section model of mountain, Bao explains to the laymen where minerals could be found. The geological layers of the mountains look like a sandwich.

The formation of the minerals probably dates back 100 to 200 million years. During the formation of the Yanshan Mountain Range in north China, some ore-





Bao Jiabao (centre), studying sketches at the survey section of the Geological and Mineral Resources Bureau of Jiangxi Province.

JIA JIA

forming magmas (molten strata from which igneous rock is formed by cooling) developed along the rupture zone of the stratum 1,000-2,000 metres below the earth's surface.

After that, the earth's crust grew further. Long years of weather and soil erosion have resulted in

the landform we see today. Some mineral deposits have been brought to the surface while others are still hidden underground.

The theory behind the generalized skarn model is that mineral deposits were formed in the rupture of the stratum, and

around the boss (igneous rock) which was pressed up by the growing magmas lying shallow.

This theory runs counter to the theory that it is hard for big mineral deposits to be formed around the boss. Traditionally, it is thought that the volume of mineral deposits around the boss is small, while the generalized skarn ore-finding theory maintains that while the volume of boss is small, the reserve of minerals around it is very great because the deposit is supported by large area of shallow magma.

Bao said that as the amount of minerals on the surface of the earth declines, the task of finding hidden ore is increasingly crucial, so it is important to use a mature ore-formation model to find hidden deposits.

The generalized skarn copper model has achieved consistent success in finding ore. Besides the copper discoveries, gold, sulphur and silver deposits have been found in Hubei, Jiangxi and other places. With improvements in exploration methods, more discoveries using the generalized skarn copper model are expected.

In 1987, the model won a special state prize for scientific advancement for its great contributions to the state economy.

by Wei Liming

## Art Exhibition From Jiangsu Province

Recently more than 20 artists from the coastal province of Jiangsu in east China exhibited their work in Beijing. The works included traditional Chinese ink-and-colours, oil paintings, gouache, woodcuts and sculptures.

Jiangsu Province is historically recognized as the birthplace of many of China's artists and writers. The exhibition gives some

idea of the works produced by the artists who were bent on searching for new approaches.

Wu Junqi, an established artist now at the age of seventy, produces paintings of remarkable energy. *Town on the Rivers* (gouache) represents the view over a region of rivers south of the lower reaches of the Changjiang River. Through the drizzle a hazy view of the town with its

geometrically patterned buildings and the boats on the river, is perceived.

*Flying Apsaras* (as in the frescoes of the Dunhuang grottoes in the northwest) does not simply depict the flying fairies, but gives an impression of fairies flying to the sky through its purple spirals against the background of some green and yellow spots. The work's possible philosophical message and the artist's imagined image of these fairies give rise to a spirit of reverie.



"Town on the Rivers" (gouache) by Wu Junqi.



"Blood on Land" by Cheng Mian.  
"Prayer", one of a series of wood engravings—

The woodcut series *Blood on Land* by Cheng Mian is particularly moving. This black-and-white wood engraving recaptures the scene of the slaughter by Japanese invaders of 300,000 Chinese people in Nanjing during the Second World War. The Chinese in the scene appear in total despair, their weak arms dropped, some kneeling in prayer. The tragic scene Cheng's wood engraving convey is simple but bold.

Visitors to the exhibition can also enjoy traditional Chinese paintings by Fu Xiaoshi, the son of the famous artist Fu Baoshi. Fu Xiaoshi is 56 years old. He experienced a very frustrating youth, and later in life suffered hemiplegia which left him unable to use his right hand. But he hung on to his spirit of creativity. Most of his traditional Chinese paintings depict historical scenes or figures. The exhibition features his bold representations of the renowned ancient poets Li Bai and Qu Yuan. Fu Xiaoshi's works convey the artist's thoughts and understanding of life and witness

the attention he gives to the inner world of the figures portrayed in his works.

The lacquer paintings *Woman's Festival in Guizhou* and *Southwest* by the young artist Zhang Qian, represent a fresh new approach. The paintings are drawn on a special plank and then coated with a layer of lacquer to enhance the colour. The two paintings depict minority nationalities. In *Woman's Festival in Guizhou*, a group of women in their ethnic dress and traditional silver ornaments look on with dull eyes as another group of lively women bathe in the river nearby. Zhang Qian said that he was trying to express the contradictions between the nature of people and traditional custom.

by Wei Liming

## Company Set Up for Book Exchanges

The China National Educational Book Import & Export Corporation was set up recently in an effort to serve the educational

needs of our country and to develop international exchanges in the areas of education, science and culture.

Publishing houses dealing mainly in publications of textbooks and academic works are now operating in 81 of China's universities. The China National Educational Book Import & Export Corporation is expected to deal with the high quality productions offered by these enterprises, as well as noteworthy texts from some textbook presses. The corporation's business also include audiovisuals, microfilms and samples.

The corporation's Vice-President Ma Wenzhong explained the aims of the company: "We will do our best to offer overseas readers an insight into our nation's culture and its scientific achievements. Meanwhile we intend to import advanced materials on technological and scientific developments to forward our own services and to promote international exchanges and co-operation in the field of education."



A tiger.



Rabbit.



Horse.

## Papercuts by Wang Jiru

Wang Jiru, a rural woman born in Shanxi Province in 1915, has since her childhood, been fond of making papercuts. Wang creates imaginative papercuts in an ancient style.



Fable.

# The 1st International Industrial Boiler Expo'88

INTERNATIONAL BOILER EXPO  
真 加 强 交 流  
城 合 作

为第一屆國際工業鍋爐輔機  
工藝裝置及檢測設備展覽會題

邹家华

1987年9月16日

The 1st International Industrial Boiler Exhibition, Including Auxiliary Equipment, Manufacturing and Detecting Facilities, will be held on October 18-24, 1988 in Tianjin, China.

Tianjin, the third largest industrial city in China, has good transport and communications facilities and is the ideal place to host this exhibition.

This is the first time China holds such a fair. It will display industrial boilers, auxiliary equipment, detecting and manufacturing equipment and equipment for environmental protection. Every inch of the 1st International Industrial Boiler Expo'88 will be dedicated to the marketing of YOUR products, YOUR services, YOUR technology to YOUR buyers

The 1st International Industrial Boiler Exhibition Including Auxiliary Equipment, Manufacturing and Detecting Facilities.

**For Enhanced Exchange  
For Sincere Co-operation**

**Zou Jiahua**

Sept. 16, 1987

Calligraphy by Zou Jiahua, misister in charge of the State Commission of Machinery Industry.

## Int'l Boiler Expo Office

Address: 19 Caihefang, Haidian,  
Beijing, China

Tel: 256.2470, 256.2773

Cable: 1153

Telex: 22764 CHEEC CN

Contact: Ms Sang Huimin

Mr Chen Li

Ms Zhang Jinna