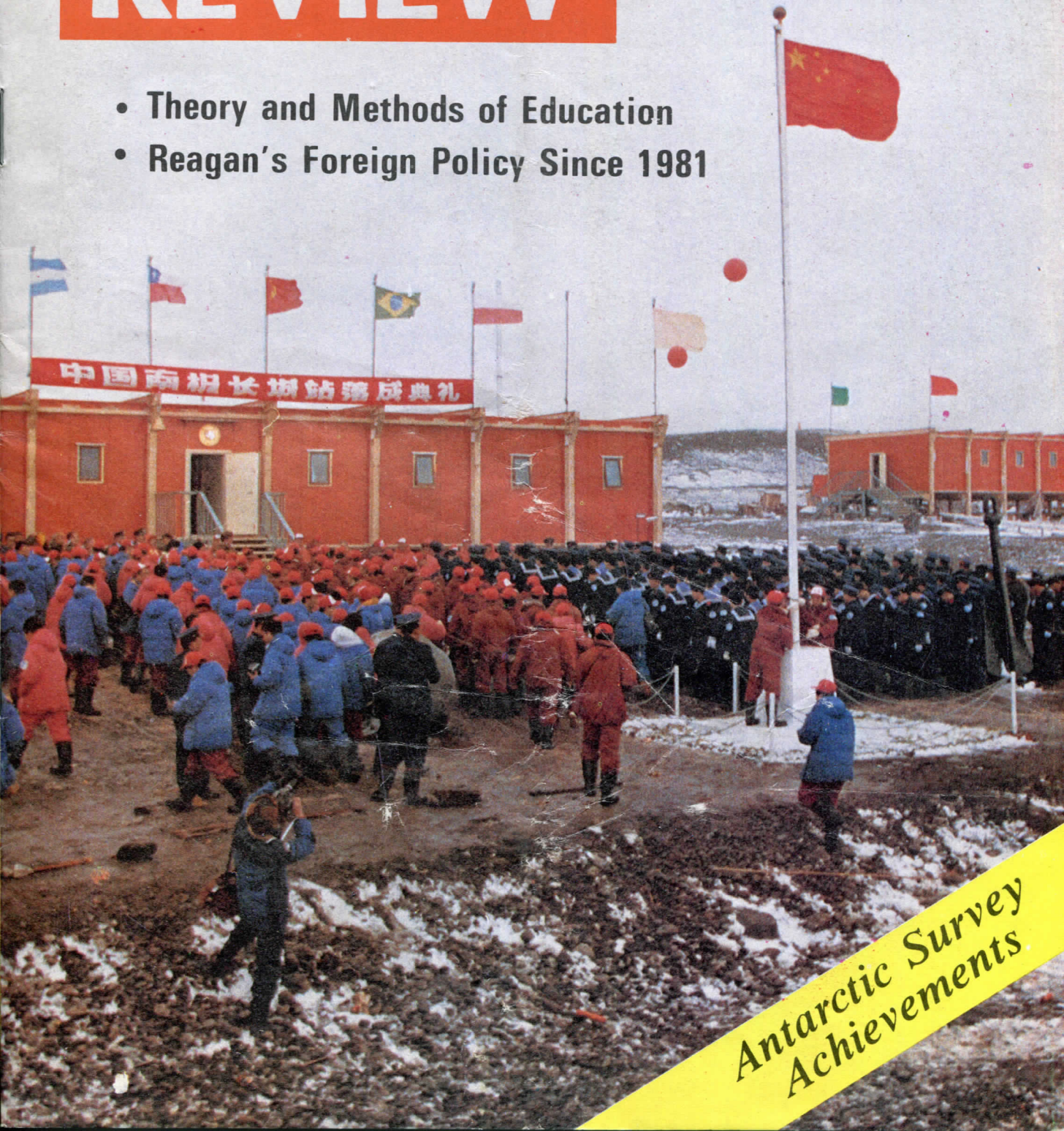


# BEIJING REVIEW

北京周报

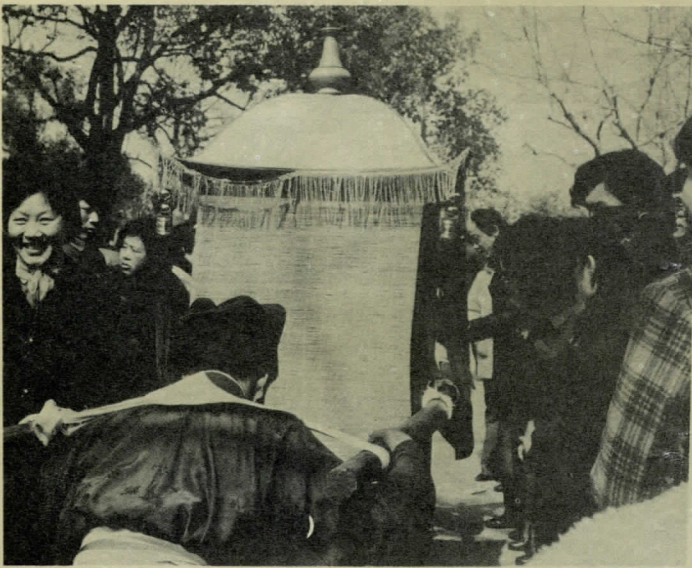
A CHINESE WEEKLY OF  
NEWS AND VIEWS

- Theory and Methods of Education
- Reagan's Foreign Policy Since 1981

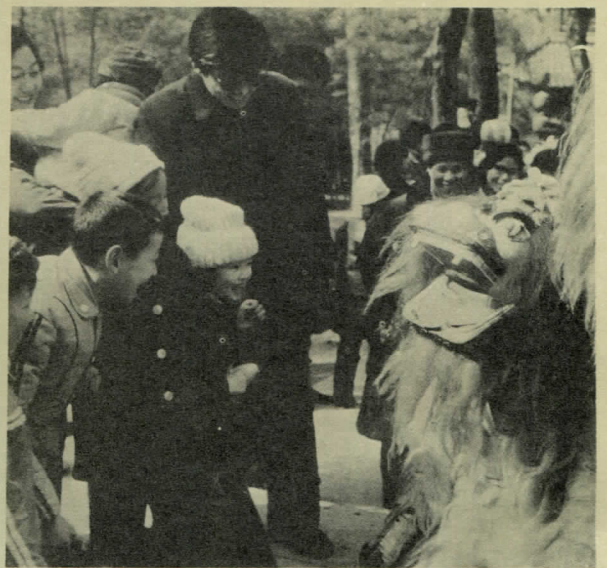


Antarctic Survey  
Achievements





Bridal sedan chair.



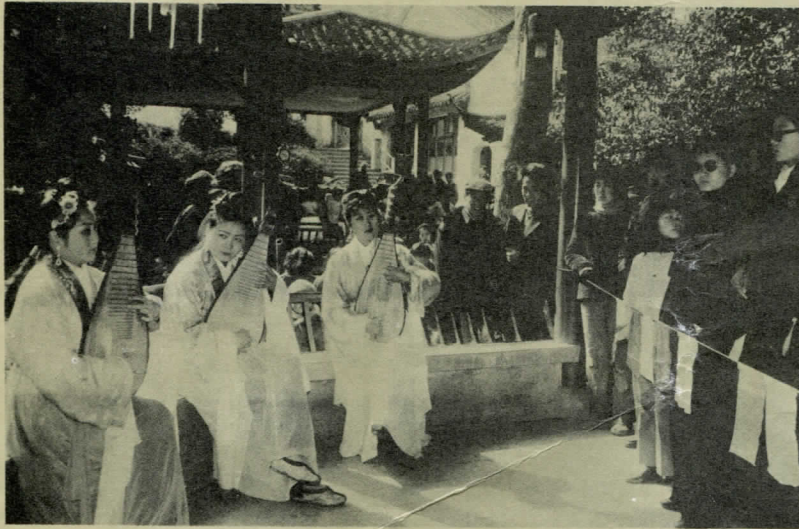
Children tease a lion.

## SPOTLIGHT

### Ancient-Style Garden in Hangzhou

A garden modelled on an ancient Chinese design has been built in Huanglongdong, near the West Lake in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province.

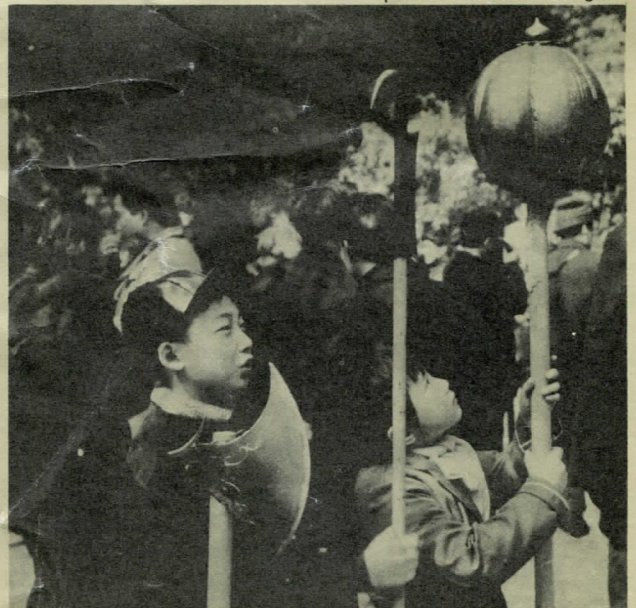
Huanglongdong, at the foot of Qixia Hill, has been a popular resort since the Southern Song Dynasty (1127-1279). The wooded area is dotted with springs, pools, pavilions and towers.



Performing for the tourists.

Children fascinated by weapons of ancient design.

Savouring famous ancient foods.



# BEIJING REVIEW

Vol. 28, No. 24

June 17, 1985

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Photo by Dai Jiming

## HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

### *Zhao's Europe Visit Promotes Co-operation*

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to Western Europe is aimed at seeking better political and economic relations and promoting world peace (p. 6).

### *Beijing Holds Peace Forum*

More than 100 peace activists recently gathered in Beijing on behalf of a common cause — defending world peace. The participants utilized the platform provided by the Forum on Safeguarding World Peace to put forward proposals on halting the arms race and achieving nuclear disarmament (p. 16).

### *China in the Antarctic*

An article by the leader of China's Antarctic Research Team tells of the country's first independent scientific expedition to the Antarctic. The team, which built the Great Wall Station on King George Island, has pledged to further scientific co-operation with other countries for the full, peaceful use of the frozen continent (p. 25).

### *US Foreign Policy: Gains and Setbacks*

During its first term in office, the Reagan administration geared its foreign policy to winning military superiority over the Soviet Union. Now, after scoring some important points — and experiencing many disappointments — Washington is beginning to moderate its stance (p. 21).

### *Changing Theories and Methods of Education*

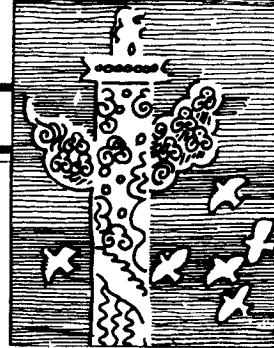
Part of a speech delivered by Vice-Premier Wan Li at the May 17 national education conference, this article deals with the reform of education theory and teaching methods. The reform is aimed at quickly producing more qualified people who can be bold and innovative in their work (p. 19).

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

Distribution and subscriptions handled by  
**China International Book Trading Corporation** (GUOJI SHUDIAN),  
P.O. Box 399, Beijing, China

#### **Subscription prices (1 year):**

Australia .....	A.\$14.00	USA .....	US\$18.00
New Zealand .....	NZ.\$18.00	UK .....	£8.00
Canada .....	Can.\$15.00		



## Training More Qualified People

by **XIN XIANGRONG**

Cultural Editor

The Party Central Committee Decision on the Reform of the Educational System, which was made public on May 27, was formulated on the basis of thorough investigations and studies. Opinions have been sought from all quarters of society, and the text of the document was revised many times before its release. The decision sums up our country's educational experience and is a programmatic document for guiding the reform of our educational structure.

Since the founding of New China in 1949, the education system has made great contributions to training qualified people for the country and raising the whole nation's scientific and cultural levels. However, because of "leftist" influences in the latter half of the 1950s and, particularly, the destruction caused by the decade-long "cultural revolution" (1966-76), the educational gap between China and the developed countries, once already narrowed, has again widened. Although education has made much progress in recent years, it is still out of keeping with our economic and social development.

Education should be geared to modernization, the world and the future. Our modernization drive needs numerous specialists. Both this factor and the impact of the world-wide technical revolution require speeding up the development of education.

Basic education has a strong bearing on the quality of a nation — even more, it is the basis and sign of modern civilization. The development of secondary and

higher education depends on the universalization and improvement of basic education. Today, primary school enrolment rates are quite high; junior middle school education is also being universalized in our larger cities and in some better-developed rural areas. The Party decision calls for the gradual implementation of a nine-year compulsory educational system, which is both necessary and feasible.

Vocational and technical education is known in some countries as a "secret weapon" for an economic take-off. However, it is still the weakest link in China's educational system. In 1976, the number of vocational and technical school students only made up 4 percent of all secondary school students. The figure rose to 32 percent in 1984, and efforts will be made to bring vocational and technical school enrolment up to that of regular middle schools in the next five years. This rapid growth will help balance the proportion of secondary-educated professionals to senior professionals and skilled workers. It will also help raise the educational level of China's workforce as a whole.

The Party decision says that a system of higher education which has complete and rationally proportioned branches of learning and is compatible with our country's economic development will be set up before the end of this century. College-educated professionals will be trained mainly in China and enabled to independently solve important theoretical and practical problems.

Our current educational management system is over-centralized.

The decision says the local governments will be entrusted with the task and power to develop basic education, as well as most secondary vocational and technical schools. In running institutions of higher learning, a three-tier management system involving the central government, the provinces and key cities will be introduced which will help stimulate the enthusiasm of all quarters for developing education.

Another drawback of our present educational system is overly strict control by government departments over schools, particularly universities. To correct this, the decision says more administrative powers will be given to universities and colleges.

With the development of our country's economy, funding for education has increased in the last few years. It will continue to grow at a rate faster than that of the state revenue, the decision says; and the amount spent on each student will rise too. The localities are allowed to increase their own education budgets while enterprises, mass organizations and individuals are also encouraged to pool their funds to run schools. These moves will help increase our sources of education funds. However, our country's education spending is invariably restricted by the level of our economic development. Therefore, we should make the most of our limited funds.

The ongoing reform will stimulate the development of our educational undertakings and train millions of qualified people. This will provide a reliable guarantee for our modernization drive.



### My Own Way of Reading "Beijing Review"

I read the whole magazine by beginning with the most interesting articles. I sometimes read it more carefully in order to be able to explain it to others.

I think your magazine can be supplemented by *China Reconstructs*.

I appreciate your efforts to maintain the prestige of your magazine. It is good and brave that you make sure all your topics are fair. This makes your weekly prominent and attractive, and draws more readers.

**Nguyen**  
Ile de la Reunion

I usually read all of *Beijing Review*. But I don't read long and dull documents or interviews. I think they are just strings of fancy words.

The articles I like best are those on international affairs, the Chinese economy and science.

I hope you will carry some articles on China's governmental system, along with a chart showing the names and ages of the country's current leaders.

**Hofstetter Beat**  
Crissier, Switzerland

### Hard to Understand

Your magazine is politically oriented, and contains many articles on politics and policies. As a result, it is hard to understand.

I hope you will run more articles about people, including some on the aged, women and teenagers, like those which often appear in

*China Reconstructs* and *China Pictorial*.

**Junji Funahashi**  
Osaka, Japan

### On China's Economy

The production responsibility system gives peasants decision-making power and protects their economic interests, thus promoting the exchange of commodities and division of social labour. But there is a difference between the basic theory and the current policies. On the one hand, emphasis is put on production and the exchange of commodities as well as the adjusting function of value; on the other hand, unified purchase and marketing of agricultural and sideline products is the foundation of a planned economy. If the situation is not to be changed, advanced commodity production cannot be achieved.

The granting of decision-making power (including the power to dispose their products) and the use of the principle of economic interest both help peasants obtain funds, technology and information, as well as helping them tap resources. The society needs to further develop commodity production, which is currently reflected in the contracted production responsibility system which combines the planned economy with the law of value. By comparing products and labour hours, output value and net profit can be calculated. In this way, the daily standard output serves as the foundation for measuring productive forces after technological innovation. By comparing production costs and standard output, the circulation fund invested in production can be worked out. In theory, this should

be a good measure for agriculture.

It is in line with developing socialism with Chinese characteristics to promote specialized agriculture and let peasants get rich by raising their incomes with commodity production.

**Kazuhiro Sakiyama**  
Fukuoka, Japan

### Articles on Education Favoured

Although all the articles in *Beijing Review* are valuable, the most useful ones for our office are those on China's education, culture, science and technology, as well as China's relations with the Latin American countries.

On the whole, the magazine is informative and its subjects are realistic and diversified. The layout is also quite good.

**Director of Office of International Relations of the Ministry of Education**

Santiago, Chile

### More Humour

You will appreciate that humour is a part of life, and I am sure the Chinese have no dearth of humour. But cartoons are not to be seen in *Beijing Review*. I would suggest some political cartoons in the beginning and few pocket-sized funnies in the later part. This will give some relief. How about a children's section? Even one page would be sufficient, giving a puzzle, some jokes and a Chinese short story. After all, a magazine as popular as *Beijing Review* should cater to the tastes of all members of a family, and not the elders alone.

**Khlid Hyder**  
Islamabad, Pakistan

# Visit Renews Friendship, Co-operation

Premier Zhao Ziyang arrived in London on June 2 to begin his 18-day official visit to Western Europe, which will also take him to the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands.

The visit came at a time when China's bilateral relations with the three countries have been further improved by the satisfactory settlement of the Hongkong issue, FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl's visit to China last year, and the restoration of full diplomatic ties between China and the Netherlands.

Zhao is the most senior Chinese official to visit Britain since 1979. His trip is actually a return visit to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's visits to China in September 1982 and again in December 1984. With the Hongkong agreement coming into effect in late May, Zhao gave his regards to the British government and people during his week-long stay. And his talks with Thatcher at 10 Downing Street focused in part on how to enrich the two countries' already good political relationship.

For her part, Thatcher pledged that her country was ready to transfer some of its most modern technology to China. The transfer of technology between Europe and China, she said, has ancient roots and much of the foundation for the West's industrial revolution was laid in China.

Britain is one of China's major trading partners in Western Europe. In 1984, China's imports from Britain were worth US\$790 million, while its exports to Britain totalled US\$450 million.

But Zhao earlier said there was more potential to tap, especially in telecommunications, energy and transport. "China needs British technology and Britain needs the Chinese market," he noted.

Seeing reciprocal benefits from the reinforced bilateral relations and the two-way trade, China and Britain on June 3 agreed to strengthen economic ties and promote co-operation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

The first agreement, which will go into effect on January 1, 1986 and remain in force until December 31, 1990, stipulates that both countries will create favourable

conditions for increasing trade, and will strive to promote mutually beneficial and co-ordinated development. They will also encourage their firms, enterprises and organizations to develop diversified and mutually advantageous projects in trade, industry, agriculture and technology, and provide financial arrangements on as favourable terms as possible for projects agreed upon by both sides.

The second agreement says that the two governments will encourage co-operation between organizations responsible for research and development on the peaceful use of nuclear energy. It will come into force when signed and re-

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## China Decides to Cut Its Army

China will cut its army by 1 million men, Deng Xiaoping, Chairman of the Central Military Commission, announced in Beijing on June 4.

Deng said that the threat of world war still exists because of the superpowers' intense arms race. However, the people of the world want peace, not war, and peace-loving forces will grow faster than the forces of war.

"The Chinese government," he said, "will hold aloft the banner of opposing hegemonism and maintaining world peace, and will follow an independent foreign policy and stand by the peace-

loving forces as we always do."

"It is possible that no big world war will occur within a long period of time and there is hope of maintaining world peace so long as the peace-loving forces in the world develop further."

China wants to concentrate its strength on economic construction and is working hard to create and maintain a peaceful international environment, he added.

The massive troop reduction, he said, shows that the country is willing to contribute to maintaining world peace.

The reduction will be completed within the next two years.



Premier Zhao Ziyang and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher signing the Sino-British agreements on economic co-operation and on peaceful use of nuclear energy.

main in effect for a period of 15 years.

In other developments arising from Zhao's visit:

- British Queen Elizabeth II has accepted an invitation from Chinese President Li Xiannian to visit China next year. The queen said she was looking forward to the tour.

- To promote cultural exchanges and mutual understanding, Zhao has invited 20 British students of Chinese to visit China also next year.

Zhao left for the FRG on June 8 for a nine-day visit. He will subsequently tour the Netherlands.

## China Hits US Attack

China has accused the United States of damaging Sino-US relations by taking action against China's family planning programme.

In a government statement issued on June 8, Zhou Gucheng, vice-chairman of the Standing

Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, said the American attacks violated the principle that each government has the right to formulate its population policy in light of its specific conditions.

China opposes any form of coercion practice that infringes on people's inviolable rights, he said, including forced abortion.

In March, the US Agency for International Development decided to reduce its contribution to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)

mainly because of objections to China's population control programme, Zhou said.

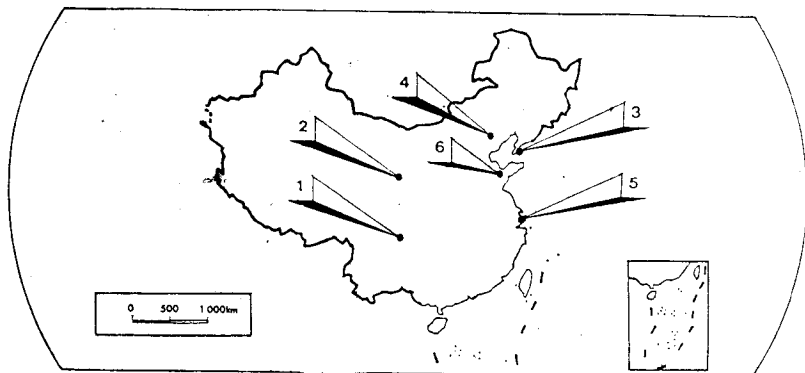
Some committees in the US Senate and House Representatives also attacked China after reviewing "testimony" made at hearings held to discuss UNFPA funding.

On March 5, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said that US aid should not be used to support China's population programme or any international organizations backing it. On May 21, the House Appropriations Committee adopted a draft resolution on cutting off all US contributions already pledged to the UNFPA.

A formal statement spelling out the right of different countries to formulate and implement their own population policies was passed in 1978 and unanimously reaffirmed by all participating government delegations, including an American delegation, at the 1984 United Nations International Conference On Population in Mexico.

China's achievements in family planning are generally acknowledged and their success depends in the final analysis on the willingness of the Chinese people to voluntarily limit the size of their families. Chinese law also prohibits injuring or killing infants, he noted.

### PLACES IN THIS ISSUE



- (1) Chongqing (p. 9)    (2) Lanzhou (p. 9)    (3) Dalian (p. 10)  
 (4) Chengde (p. 10)    (5) Shanghai (p. 25)    (6) Weifang (p. 34)

## News in Brief

The Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) has launched a five-month good-service drive starting in June.

The campaign involves 6,500 stewardesses, clerks, porters, attendants, warehouse keepers and sanitation workers at airports, ticket offices, hotels and restaurants at CAAC's facilities in Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Chengdu, Xian and Shenyang. Staff members will be judged on their level of service, and will earn or lose work points accordingly.

\* \* \*

China now has 51,000 skilled workers and engineers working abroad, according to the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

More than half of them have been sent overseas on labour service contracts, others are working on aid projects being built by China. They are working in more than 50 countries, mostly in the developing nations of Asia and Africa.

\* \* \*

The Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament, a non-governmental organization composed of people's organizations and prominent public figures, was established June 1. The new body will help publicize peace and disarmament efforts in China. It will also help promote contacts and co-operation with individuals and peace and disarmament organizations overseas, said Zhou Peiyuan, president of the association.

By distorting facts and exploiting local abuses which the Chinese government has already exposed, criticized and corrected, Zhou declared, a small number of people in the U.S. have slanderously accused the Chinese government of mandating forced abortions and female infanticide in order to control population growth.

That American legislators would base their decisions on such "testimony" is a matter of surprise and regret to China. It is unreasonable, he said, to put pressure on the UNFPA, which has been successfully implementing population programmes worldwide.

"The actions taken by the US government, the Senate and the House of Representatives are obviously harmful to Sino-US relations" Zhou pointed out.

"We hope that the US authorities will value the promotion of friendly relations between China and the US, and stop these groundless attacks on China," he added.

## Townships Replace People's Communes

China recently completed a massive 5-year drive to dismantle its 56,000 rural communes as basic unit of state power and replace them with local township governments.

The communes, set up during ambitious experiments with collective agriculture in 1958, were meant to combine administrative and economic power below the county level. They proved too unwieldy, however, because of their often enormous size and the complexity of their tasks. Commune enterprises, in particular, proved almost impossible to manage efficiently without independent

accounting powers. Worse, the centralized commune governments put too much political and economic responsibility in the hands of too few officials, leading to some spectacular abuses of power. They also placed new burdens on local peasants, who were required to subsidize large numbers of commune and village cadres, who did not work in the fields.

The introduction of the contract responsibility system in the countryside in late 1978, however, made the communes unnecessary by giving management powers to peasant families themselves and to the directors of rural industries. The move also helped break down rigid administrative barriers which formerly divided even neighbouring localities by promoting the growth of commodity trade and encouraging individual enterprise at free markets.

Another important side effect of the move towards township administration has been the promotion of younger, better-educated leaders. According to a recent survey, the township officials average 4-5 years younger than their former commune counterparts.

The establishment of more than 92,000 new local governments is not the end of the central authorities' task, however. The survey also showed that some Party and government cadres still tend to meddle in the affairs of the communes — which still survive in many places as purely economic organizations. Some local leaders have also resisted the change, it added.

## Sichuan Sells Coke

While many Chinese companies are importing foreign drinks, Sichuan's Tianfu Cola has gained a firm foothold in southeast Asia, Japan, Hongkong and Macao.

Tianfu, which means "land of



abundance," is a traditional name for the Southwest China province. The cola is the result of a collaboration between the Sichuan Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine and the Chongqing Soft Drink Factory. Made with medicinal herbs and some natural coloring, Tianfu Cola is cooling and thirst-quenching. Because it contains medicinal herbs, it also helps reduce perspiration and relieve fatigue, its makers claim.

Some state leaders see the fizzing beverage as China's own Coca-Cola. Its highest-ranked endorsement so far has come from Premier Zhao Ziyang, who once said, "Tianfu Cola tastes quite good. I think it has great prospects." Since it was introduced in 1982, the drink has won awards from the provincial government, the Ministry of Light Industry and the State Economic Commission.

The Chongqing company has 52 branch factories distributing their products in 21 provinces and cities. Its total output averages 120,000 tons a year.

Last year, 600,000 bottles of Tianfu Cola were exported to Malaysia. The Sichuan company also agreed recently to supply its recipes and herbs to a major soft drink concern in Japan.

Many experts, however, think China could use its rich plant resources to produce more natural drinks for the international market. Tong Dalin, an economist, suggested not long ago that people use the *cili* (thorn pear), a wild fruit popular in Yunnan and Guizhou provinces, to process a drink as famous as the country's fiery *Maotai* liquor.

"*Cili* contains much vitamin C," said Tong. "If it is processed for drinking, it will doubtlessly become the king of all drinks. Why not try?"

Some scientists think Tong's suggestion is viable. But, they

## Shenzhen Beats Housing Blues



Housing has long been a major problem in China's cities. Many think that a lack of private incentives may partly account for the shortages. Now, the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone is taking the lead in housing reform. Since 1980, all newly-built structures including residences, workshops, offices, department stores and warehouses have been available for sale or rented out. The move has eased local housing problems and saved state funds.

pointed out, wild fruits like *cili* are hard to gather in quantity. Because of this, they are urging local governments to support specialized rural households and villages in planting large orchards of these previously elusive fruits.

## A Waterworks On Water

An agreement on building a waterworks on a boat was signed at the end of May by the builder — the Lanzhou No. 1 Woolen Mill in Gansu Province — and architect Xu Zhenwan.

The new plant will be the 21st Xu has designed, and its planned daily capacity is 12,000 tons. Her other projects have included installations ranging from 500 to 50,000 tons.

Waterworks were generally land-borne enterprises until Xu and her colleagues invented and built their first floating plant. Experts say the techniques involved were in-

vented in China and the inventors have applied for patent rights.

With all necessary equipment including pumps, filters, and sterilizers installed on one boat, the waterworks occupies no farm land and is highly mobile. It costs only half as much as a comparable land-based unit, and can be completed within 3-5 months.

Xu, a chief engineer at the China Civil Engineering Designing Institute, worked on drainage projects in northwest China for more than twenty years. Since 1975, she has experimented with floating waterworks systems in south China.

About 90 percent of China's cities have supplies of running water. But no more than half of the country's 800 million rural residents have safe and sanitary water to drink, and only about one-fifth of them have taps inside or outside their homes. The problem is particularly acute in the arid northwest, which receives less precipitation than any other part of the country.

The China Patriotic Health Campaign Committee predicts that supplies of clean water will be extended to all rural residents by the end of 1989.

## Key Goods Fail State Contracts

State suppliers have failed to meet government contracts for 16 of 18 key products including coals, steel and cement in the first quarter of this year — despite overall increases in both sales and production.

According to the State Statistical Bureau, the main reason for the shortfalls is a rapid growth in sales to customers other than the state.

Of the 18 key products, only zinc and sheet aluminium deliveries have reached agreed levels.

The unfulfilled contracts have made production falter in some major businesses and held up important construction projects, officials said.

Steel manufacturers fulfilled only 88.5 percent of their contracts, a three percent drop since last year. The factories now own the state 510,000 tons of steel.

Coal supplies also declined by 1.6 percent, a drop of 2.98 million tons, while cement sales were down by 1.1 percent, leaving its producers 470,000 tons in debt to the state, the bureau said.

Supplies of sulphuric acid, nitric acid, caustic soda and sodium carbonate fell by 3.7 percent, a shortfall of 133,000 tons.

Poor transport facilities and shortages of resources, raw materials and energy also contributed to the problem, officials said.

The bureau urged all enterprises to give priority to state contracts before considering sales to other customers.

## Model Democrats Commended

The Central Committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party (CPWDP) met on June 3 in Beijing to commend members dedicated to China's modernization programme.

Outstanding among the commended CPWDP members included Dr. Song Ruyao from the Plastic Surgery Hospital of Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences and Prof. Yang Liyu from the Dalian Mercantile Marine Institute. Dr. Song is considered worldwide an accomplished plastic surgeon who can replant whole ears, whole noses, breasts and other organs in a single operation. Prof. Yang has managed to prolong the lifespan of piston rings of diesel engines used by large ships to 23,000 hours, as against the world advanced level of 12,000 hours. And Kazuko Yamaguchi, a Japanese-Chinese from Chengde Medical College in Hebei Province has devoted all her life to China's medical cause.

CPWDP is one of the major democratic parties in co-existence with the ruling Communist Party of China. Most of its members are specialists and scholars engaging in medical work, scientific research and teaching.

Over the past two years, a total of 4,000 CPWDP members were cited for distinguished deeds. This has included some 80 specialists.

Similar commendation meetings were also held by the other democratic parties including the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, the China Democratic League, the China Democratic National Construction Association, the China Association for Promoting Democracy, the Chiu San Society and the China National Industrial and Commercial Union.

## China & the World

### The Sino-Portuguese Talks On the Question of Macao

China and Portugal will hold talks on the future of Macao sometime in the first half of next year, although the exact date is yet to be decided, according to Ma Yuzhen, director of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department.

Beijing's approach to the Macao issue will be similar to its "one country, two systems" policy on Hongkong, he added.

### China Opposes Space Arms

China opposes the extension of the arms race to outer space by the two superpowers, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said in Beijing.

"Outer space is the common heritage of mankind and should be used solely for peaceful purposes," he said.

### China's Aid for Africa

China will fund eight United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) projects to help improve food production and rehabilitate agriculture in several drought-ravaged African countries, the FAO announced on June 5.

The projects, valued at US \$1 million, will be used to rebuild and extend irrigation works, supply seeds, aid livestock and vegetable production and generally improve rural food supplies over the next three crop seasons in Africa.

## India-Sri Lanka

### Move to Improve Relations

**The India-Sri Lanka summit raises new hopes of a solution to the thorny issues dividing the two countries.**

by MA SHENGRONG

**A**FTER his two-day summit meeting early this month with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, Sri Lankan leader Junius Jayawardene expressed satisfaction over the wide range of agreement reached on crucial issues dividing the two nations.

The summit, held in New Delhi on June 2 and 3, was seen as a fresh step towards easing tensions built up since 1983 when bloody clashes broke out between the island nation's Tamil minority and majority Sinhalese causing thousands of Tamils to flee to India.

The Colombo authorities accused India of setting training camps in the south and of sending armed Tamils into northern Sri Lanka. India, in return, accused Sri Lanka of suppressing the Tamils and forcing them to flee their homeland.

The first glimpses of hope for improving the two countries' relations appeared soon after Gandhi took office. He told the Lower House of Parliament on January 22 that he was looking forward to high-level contacts with Jayawardene as part of India's offer of good offices to find a just solution to the Tamil problem.

The initiative was turned down, however, and Jayawardene made it clear that he was in no hurry to restart political discussions on resolving the increasingly violent issue.

Nevertheless, special envoys sent by the two leaders have exchanged several visits, and an atmosphere of optimism has been gradually built up.

A further spur for the Jayawardene-Gandhi summit is the recent increase of violence in Sri Lanka. In particular, the killing of 146 people in the Buddhist holy city of Anuradhapura on May 14 poses serious questions about the effectiveness of Sri Lanka's security system. Opposition parties in Colombo have charged that the govern-

ment is unable to protect its people, and have called on it to resign.

The Jayawardene administration has also run into new difficulties following clashes between Muslims and Tamils in its eastern provinces in mid-April — battles which open a new area of conflict in the island's already severe ethnic problems.

Political observers note that the Colombo authorities may now have to rethink their strategy on the issue and initiate fresh moves towards a political, rather than military solution. A hint in this direction was given by Sri Lankan Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa on May 30. If violent attacks were stopped, the government was prepared to recall the armed forces to its barracks, he said.

## Greece

### New Cabinet Sworn In

**With strong support from the countryside, Greek Prime Minister Papandreou is returned to office after sweeping to victory in his country's June 2 general election.**

by XIN ZONG

**G**REEK Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and his temporary cabinet of 12 ministers took their oaths of office on June 5 following the Panhellenic Socialist Party (PASOK) victory in the country's June 2 general elections.

PASOK's 2,909,962 votes, 45.8 percent of the national total, earned it 161 seats in the 300-seat single-house Greek parliament. The New Democratic Party took 125 seats with 2,581,074 votes, or 40.84 percent. The Communist Party (interior), which had been seen as

holding the balance of power in a close election; got 9.89 percent of the vote and 13 seats.

Although PASOK held 174 seats in the old parliament, its showing was still seen as a big victory in spite of widespread complaints about the country's continuing high inflation, increasing unemployment and PASOK's failure to fulfil some of its 1981 election promises.

An important factor in the balloting was PASOK's strength in the countryside. In provinces outside Athens, peasant income has finally risen in recent years due to subsidies from the European Economic Community (EEC) and



the government's agricultural policies.

In his second term of office, however, Papandreou will continue to face the twin plagues of unemployment and inflation, along with the issue of touchy relations with Turkey, also a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

In its economic policies, observers believe that the new PASOK government may give more emphasis to the promotion of private investments in a bid to fight unemployment and give the economy as a whole an injection of much-needed vigour.

Although Greece's Western allies are somewhat worried about their future relations with this southernmost Balkan state under Papandreou, who has vowed to remove

US military bases, the re-elected leader at his first press conference asked the US government to recognize "the national problems Greece faces today" so as to create a favourable atmosphere for improving relations between the two countries.

On Greek-Turkish relations, Papandreou also expressed hopes for progress. Dialogue was the best way to settle problems and improve relations, he said, but he reiterated the two conditions which he thought were necessary for talks with Turkey — the withdrawal of Turkish troops from Cyprus, and recognition of international treaties establishing the status quo in the Aegean. He also said his government would continue its active role in the world peace movement, and would not change its positions on nuclear arms, NATO and the EEC.

proposal for a moratorium on the deployment of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe. Craxi has reiterated on several occasions that his country would contribute to promoting the East-West dialogue, defusing international tensions and reducing the atomic arsenals. His trip to Moscow was obviously intended to aid this initiative.

The issue of disarmament is the central subject of the talks between Italian and Soviet leaders. There are reports that before his departure for the Soviet Union, Craxi had talks with Paul Nitze, President Reagan's adviser on disarmament. Nitze asked Craxi to tell the Kremlin that the United States was ready to discuss space weapons, and would be willing to inform it of the progress made in their research and development. But after Craxi-Gorbachev meeting, Moscow still doubted Washington's sincerity. The Soviet leader said Moscow had "a firm intention to look for and find mutually acceptable solutions in all three areas of the subject matter" of the Geneva talks. He also told Craxi that no problems could be solved before the US Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) issue was settled. Craxi expressed his "understanding" of the Soviet stand, but the foreign press noted that Craxi neither criticized the United States nor defended its policy in his public remarks.

During his Moscow talks, Craxi proposed that French and British missiles be counted in the Geneva negotiations. His suggestion was aimed at pushing talks forward on the issue of medium-range missiles. However, the Soviet Union only expressed willingness to make an "active reaction," leaving Craxi unable to seize what he hoped would be a key opportunity to break the Geneva stalemate.

As current Chairman of the European Community, Craxi also raised the issue of relations be-

## Italy

### Craxi's Trip to Moscow

**Bettino Craxi is the first Italian prime minister to visit Moscow in 12 years, and his tour helped ease Italian-Soviet relations.**

by WANG FANG

**D**URING his three-day working visit to Moscow at the end of last month, Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi held extended talks with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. The pathfinding trip made him both the first prime minister to tour of the Soviet Union and the first Western government leader to have formal talks with Gorbachev since he took office last March. The move indicates that Italy is making a major effort to defuse the East-West tensions.

Craxi's trip began on the eve of the second round of the US-Soviet arms talks in Geneva. The talks are now virtually stalled, particularly on the issue of space weapons.

Italy has expressed doubts of its own over US President Reagan's "Star Wars" programme, and the Kremlin's invitation to Craxi seems designed to exploit this: The Soviets have often made use of disputes among the West European countries to divide opinion over "Star Wars" and prevent the plan from being carried out.

The Moscow trip, however, marked yet another move in Rome's active diplomatic year. While continuing its support for NATO, the Italian government has also taken an independent attitude on many major international issues. Earlier this year, Italy highly commended the US-Soviet decision to resume the Geneva talks. Later, it reacted positively to the Soviet

tween the EC and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON) — a problem which had not been touched on since the 1970s. Gorbachev said after the talks that his country was willing to develop EC-COMECON ties and to seek a "common language" with the EC on specific international issues. Some observers believe that his statement marks a historic turning point, but others are doubtful over how much vocabulary the two sides will turn out to share.

Bilateral trade was another topic of the Craxi-Gorbachev talks. Trade between Italy and the Soviet Union has been growing in recent

years; Italy is now Moscow's third largest capitalist trading partner. The balance of that trade, however, tilts heavily in Moscow's favour. The 1983 gap of 2,000 billion Italian lira increased to more than 4,300 billion lira (about US\$2 billion) last year, nearly one-fourth of Italy's total trade deficit. Italy urgently demanded a change in this situation. The Soviets, for their part, have agreed to increase their imports from Italy and reduce the visible trade bulge.

It is too early to estimate what effect Craxi's trip to Moscow will have on East-West relations, but the exploration may bear fruit and is thus worthy of praise.

programme is indeed attractive, many Europeans have expressed doubts over how much benefit the United States will grant them. For many years, Western Europe has been haggling with Washington over arms sales, but the result has remained the same the United States sells more than Western Europe, making the trade a one-way street. Now the West European countries, the minor partners in "Star Wars" programme, are justifiably worried about the creation of yet another one-way flow of personnel, technology and funds from Europe to the United States — a trend that would make Europe a US subcontractor and processing factory for US industry. In contrast, the Eureka scheme is completely European and contributes to Europe's grasp of advanced frontier technologies.

Above all, many European leaders worry "Star Wars" will make Europe a military dependant of the United States. But Eureka, if it succeeds, will strengthen European unity and cement its military independence.

By making its proposal, however, France has not only lashed out at the United States; it has also posed a thorny problem for its West European partners who must now choose between Paris and Washington. Profitable as Eureka may be, it has far to go before it can offer any real results. Yet "Star Wars" is already close to its launch. A sum of US\$25 billion has been set aside for the programme, institutes have been set up and research teams are standing by. As a result, many Western countries are trying to avoid making choices between the two alternatives. For example, Federal Germany favours France's plan for high-technology independence, but at the same time it has also shown a certain warmth towards Reagan's invitation. Kohl's recent agreement on joining in the Eureka plan is premised on French pledges that Eureka and "Star Wars" will not

## Western Europe

# Eureka Finds New Support

**West European countries are rallying to France's plan for an independent high technology defence scheme, while keeping their options open on American offers of a role in space weapons research.**

by ZHANG QIHUA

**D**OUBTS and disagreements have marked Western Europe's response to the "Star Wars" space weapons programme proposed by US President Ronald Reagan. But a generally positive reaction has been seen for a similar French plan that emphasizes European independence from American and Japanese high technology.

Eureka focuses on six main areas of research — optronics, composite materials, lasers, particle beams, artificial intelligence and fifth-generation computers. Britain, initially cool to the proposal, has become an active supporter. Federal Germany has also shown interest in the scheme, with Chancellor Helmut Kohl describing advanced technology research as a matter of life and death for Europe. In Italy, Foreign Minister Giulio

Andreotti called Eureka "a train that the European Community will take sooner or later" — and warned that the European Community would do well to get aboard very soon, or risk lagging behind the US and Japan in advanced industrial technology.

Several factors help account for Europe's growing interest in the French scheme. First, unlike the "Star Wars" strategic defence initiative (SDI) which is meant purely for military purposes, Eureka helps develop space technology while pooling technical resources for civilian scientific uses. A prime objective of the plan is unifying West European research and development to narrow its technology gap with the US and Japan.

Second, although the prospect of sharing US technological achievements by joining in the Reagan

be incompatible. Participation in Eureka should not exclude the possibility of joining in the "Star War" programme, said Italy.

The United States has so far had little to say about France's scheme. Washington is now preoccupied with drumming up backing for its programme, and will not object to

Eureka as long as it does not harm "Star Wars." As for the Soviet Union, Moscow cannot now spare valuable time and energy to deal with Eureka. The destruction of "Star Wars" must be its principal aim. Yet it will certainly try to attain this end by taking advantage of the conflicts surrounding the two Western schemes.

1984 gross agricultural output came from state farms, 50.7 percent came from collective farms and 33.6 percent came from small holdings. However, almost 90 percent of the fodder used by the small holders was bought from the big farms.

State control of these three sectors is realized by using various economic regulators, mainly centrally determined prices and wages. Since 1960 co-operative farms have not been under compulsory plans, and state farms have made their own plans since 1967. However, agricultural production is now more methodical and better organized than ever before.

In the early 1970s Hungary became the first socialist country to be self sufficient in food production. Since then, per-capita food consumption has surpassed the European average. The average Hungarian now consumes 105 grammes of protein a day, 57 grammes of which are of animal origin. This exceeds international health standards.

The improvement in food supplies has been supported by an income policy designed to narrow the gap between the salaries of urban workers and rural farmers. Now the farmers' wages lag behind by 2 or 3 percent at most.

However, the difference in facilities, while improving, will not be eliminated for at least a decade. The major problems are in supplying drinking water and better communications, and in building up the canal system.

But this is not to say that farmers are vying to move to the cities. On the contrary, migration to the cities stopped at the end of the 1970s. Now the prestige of rural jobs is generally about the same as that of urban jobs.

Since about 1980, the increase in Hungary's food production has been earmarked for export. In fact, one-third of all agricultural products are now marketed abroad.

## Hungary

# Agriculture in the Eighties

**By effectively dividing up large and small scale production according to the distribution of scarce farm machinery, Hungary was the first socialist country to be self-sufficient in food production.**

by Dr. JANOS MARTON

**L** EFT on their own, Hungarian farmers have been producing big harvests since the 15th century, although often they have not prospered directly as a result. Now, by using what little machines they have to their best advantage, and tapping the power and wisdom of their workers, Hungarians are able to satisfy the market at home and export substantial quantities of food.

Actually, exports began in the late 1600s, when the Hungarian people had a higher standard of nutrition than the rest of Europe and sold considerable amounts of cereals, beef and wine abroad.

After centuries of war, Hungary's agrarian culture was still even with the European average prior to World War II. But while the war enabled Hungary to forever leave behind the fetters of its feudal and capitalist past, about half the productive forces of Hungarian agriculture were destroyed.

Through a gradual programme of collectivization, which was firmly in place by 1960, Hungary has been able to break out of an agricultural system which fluctuat-

ed with the luck of the weather and other factors to a stable food producing industry.

By 1984, 30.9 percent of Hungary's 8.3 million hectares of arable land and forests was farmed by the state, 63.3 percent by co-operatives, 4.7 percent by workers as small gardens and 1.1 percent by private farmers. About 2 percent of this land is irrigated, and about half a million hectares can support two growing seasons.

The farm work has been reasonably divided among all sectors. The state has assumed responsibility for breeding pedigree stock and growing seed corn and cuttings. State farms also raise the plants and animals most suitable to highly mechanized farming.

Agricultural co-operatives take up some of these tasks, and also engage in more labour-intensive farming. About 10 percent of the co-operative members farm household plots and maintain looser connections with the collective. They tend to concentrate on highly labour-intensive products, such as vineyards and small-enclosure animal husbandry.

As a result of this division of labour, 15.7 percent of the



Demand on the domestic market is only for greater variety or better quality foods.

The state-mandated low prices for produce have made high efficiency vital. They have also set some natural limits on production. Hungary's soil, climate and workforce could support even a 100 percent increase in the present volume of production, but low prices and a low level of mechanization have held growth at about 2 to 3 percent.

About 20 percent of all working Hungarians are producing agricultural products. Almost everyone working on the large state and cooperative farms is also working at some kind of small scale production. This means that most people put in about 3,000 working hours a year. But it is live labour; the mechanization in Hungary's farms does not approach that of Western Europe or North America. Consequently, productivity lags behind.

But increasingly efficient use of labour and what machinery is available has given Hungary an exceptionally high per-hectare yield. Farmers can grow five tons of wheat, six tons of corn or two tons of sunflowers on one hectare of land. And per-capita, each farmer grows an average of 1.5 tons of grain or 161 kg of meat a year. All this is achieved with a tractor capacity of just 55 horsepower per 100 hectares of ploughed land.

Other developing countries with plenty of labour but little capital and mechanization have shown great interest in Hungary's success. And because large machinery, fuel and materials are getting more and more expensive, high efficiency will become even more important in the future. The Hungarians plan to emphasize agricultural science and closer links with industry and foreign trade in order to make up the difference.

large US corporations cut their South African links.

The political impact of their call is now beginning to spread. Los Angeles Mayor Bill Bradley has ordered the recall of US\$700 million in municipal welfare funds now invested in corporations with ties to South Africa. New York's Governor Mario Cuomo also recommended that US\$4 billion state stock holdings in companies which have business relations with South Africa be reduced by stages.

The moves towards divestiture may be an effective means of persuading the Pretoria authorities to correct their stand on apartheid, many US leaders believe. So far, six American states—Connecticut, Michigan, Nebraska, Massachusetts, Maryland and Iowa—and 11 large cities have already passed anti-investment laws. Another 14 states and a dozen more cities are also considering backing similar action.

In spite of this mounting pressure, however, nearly 200 large US companies still have huge economic stake in South Africa, and it will be impossible for them to make a complete withdrawal within the foreseeable future. But the student demonstrations have delivered a clear warning to the South African authorities. And their continued stand on apartheid, if it goes unchanged, will certainly arouse further moral indignation in the United States.

## United States

# Call to Stop Investing in South Africa

**The atrocities of South African racism have stirred up strong opposition in the United States, which will surely damage the countless economic ties between the United States and South Africa.**

by CHEN FENGXIONG

**T**HIS month the US Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted to impose economic sanctions on white-ruled South Africa, including an end to all US bank loans to the Pretoria government. The House of Representatives also approved a ban on sale of nuclear materials to the country.

The congressional action came as a wave of protests against South Africa's racist apartheid policies swept American universities, bringing disparate student groups

together in a growing national movement.

The demonstrations, however, differed from many held in the past. While the earlier rallies expressed moral and political support for South Africa's blacks in their battle for human rights, the new protests are mainly directed at American colleges and corporations with extensive business ties to Pretoria. The students have objected in particular to their universities' stock holdings in companies which invest in South Africa; many also demand that all



# Peace Appeals Heard in Beijing Forum

by **SUN CHAOXIONG**

Our Correspondent

**A**LTHOUGH the danger of war still exists, I believe firmly that, provided that people of the whole world and all the peace-loving countries unite and take practical action in a joint effort to prevent a new world war, there will be good prospects for lasting world peace," Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang said at a banquet in honour of peace activists attending this month's Forum on Safeguarding World Peace in Beijing.

The forum, sponsored by the Chinese Association for Interna-

tional Understanding and held from June 4 to 6, was attended by 64 participants from 51 peace groups in 24 countries. More than 40 Chinese peace activists also took part. The meeting was the first convened in China in more than 20 years.

Li Yimang, president of the Chinese Association for International Understanding, delivered the forum's keynote address ("The People Desire, Safeguard Peace," see issue No. 23, p. 18). The participants put forward a number of proposals on safeguarding world peace, opposing the arms race and demanding nuclear disarmament. Some called on the two superpowers to take the lead in greatly reducing their nuclear

arsenals, while others called for establishing nuclear-free zones. Many participants also stressed the relationship between peace and economic development.

Zhao Puchu, vice-chairman of the Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament, said that although the meeting was held on a small scale, it nonetheless showed that the peace movement is extensive and deep-rooted. "The forum is permeated with an atmosphere of peace and friendship, which is in itself a symbol of peace and will benefit the cause of peace," he said. Through exchanges of views, he added, all attending succeeded in deepening mutual understanding and promoting a common com-

## Our Common Historical Duty

— Speech by CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang at the banquet in honour of peace activists from various countries on June 6.

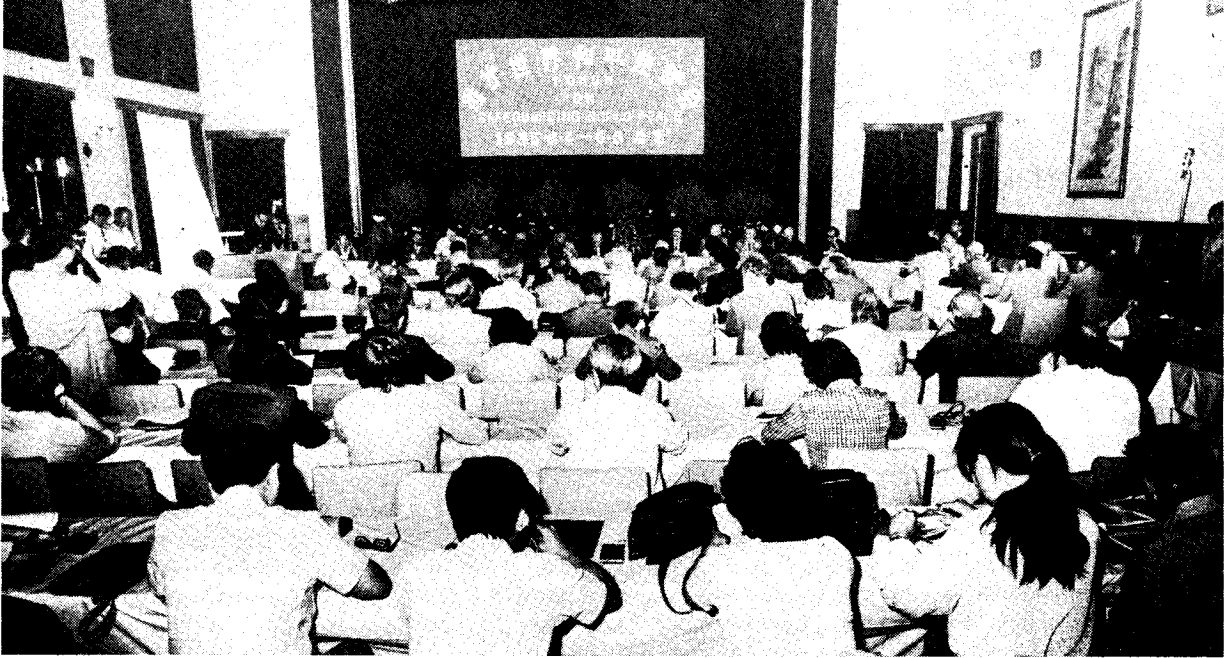
It gives me much pleasure today to meet with the peace activists from over 20 countries. I would like to take this opportunity to express the keen concern of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people over the issue of peace and reiterate China's commitment to the obligation of safeguarding world peace.

We have stated on many occasions that the two paramount issues in the world today are those of peace and development, and that peace is the prerequisite for development. It is our sincere hope that all countries of the world will live in harmony and work for common prosperity. These two issues involve all the

countries and all the people of the world, and affect the destiny of our future generations. Every statesman endowed with foresight should reflect on his responsibility for peace and security of the people of his own country and of the whole world, indeed for the survival and development of the entire human race. Doing so, he cannot but adopt the only wise alternative in approaching the issue of war and peace, that of upholding peace on the basis of full respect for the independence and sovereignty of each and every country.

I am optimistic about the future of the mankind. I am equally optimistic about the preservation of world peace. Al-

though the danger of war still exists, I believe firmly that, provided that people of the whole world and all the peace-loving countries unite and take practical action in a joint effort to prevent a new world war, there will be good prospects for lasting world peace. The practical actions most important today should be aimed at urging the superpowers, from different angles and by various means, to halt the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race and the arms race in space and the conventional arms race as well, and equally needed are actions aimed at urging all countries involved in international disputes to settle them through peaceful means. Peace movements the world over are waging a tenacious struggle towards this end. Our one billion Chinese people are prepared to join hands with them in unremitting efforts for world peace.



The Beijing forum draws participants from 24 countries.

mitment to defend world peace.

### An Urgent Task

People have never forgotten the wounds and pain caused by

World War II — in particular the Japanese people, who suffered atomic bombs at the end of the conflict, strongly desire peace.

Tokuma Utsunomiya, a mem-

ber of the House of Councillors of Japan, said that the Japanese people are opposed absolutely to any suggestion that atomic bombs should be used again anywhere, against any people in the world.

Takeshi Ito, chairman of the Japan Confederation of Atomic and Hydrogen Bomb Sufferers Organizations, echoed his sentiments: "For our children and grandchildren, no more Hiroshimas, no more Nagasakis."

Although no atomic bomb has been used in the 40 postwar years, the two superpowers have stockpiled almost 50,000 nuclear warheads — an arsenal that is 1 million times as powerful as the bomb dropped on Hiroshima. At the same time, Baharu Islam, a member of Indian Parliament, said, almost a billion people are struggling against starvation and malnutrition, 500 million more are facing disease and death due to malnutrition, and about 350 million children are going without education in the developing countries.

World peace is threatened by the superpowers' continued rivalry in the arms race, especially in nuclear and space weapons. Therefore, the most urgent task,

We are realists. It is my view that, under the present international circumstances, it is necessary for a country to have its national defence. But measures in this field should be appropriate and defensive in nature. As an ancient Chinese saying aptly put it "Unity of will is an impregnable fortress." The security of a country, in the final analysis, rests mainly on the unity of its people. Blind belief in armed force and weaponry and in unceasing arms expansion and war preparations at the expense of people's welfare are bound eventually to undermine the foundation of the national security of the country involved. Proceeding from this belief, we are now going all out to achieve socialist modernization, to develop the productive forces of our society and to gradually raise the living standard of our people. China is opposed to arms race and under no circumstances will

China take part in it. We are, of our own accord, cutting down on our armaments and reducing our armed forces. China pursues an independent and peaceful foreign policy, and will never enter into alliance or establish strategic relations with any of the big powers. China desires to maintain friendly relations with all the countries in the world. This is our fundamental national policy. As you all know, China, being a large country, has many things to do. Nonetheless, all our work can be summed up in two words: development and peace. We the Chinese leaders are concerned not only with the development of our country, but also with world peace. Every advance made by China in her development adds to the forces for peace in the world. In this sense, I too am a peace activist and working together with the friends present here for the cause of world peace.





Peace activists from different countries taking part in the discussions.

according to Li Yimang, is to stop the arms race and halt contention for world hegemony — that is, to eliminate the nuclear threat and prevent a nuclear war.

### Appeal for Peace

Lyle Wing, a member of the US National Executive Committee of the Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign, one of the country's largest peace groups, said they have sent a clear message to Moscow and Washington for total and complete disarmament. Argentina's "Appeal of the 100 for Survival," according to its president Aldo Tessio, has just sent United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar a peace petition signed by 1.5 million people.

Frank Pestana, former chairman of the US-China People's Friendship Association (USCPFA), said that the superpowers are obligated to take the lead in reducing their nuclear arsenals and all weapons of mass destruction.

Emmanuel Maffre-Bauge, a member of the French "Appeal of the 100," said that the two superpowers, because they possess the largest arsenals in the world, should bear responsibility for international tensions and halt their arms buildup.

Many participants expressed concern over the second round of US-Soviet arms control talks in Geneva. Ding Guangxun, pres-

ident of China Christian Association, said he hoped the two big nuclear powers would go beyond rhetoric and take concrete action towards reducing their military strength. It is true this would not go far enough to prevent a world war, he said, but if all states possessing nuclear arms will respond positively, a new conciliatory atmosphere will result.

Uli Fischer from the Green Party and Andreas Buro, a member of the Peace Movement Co-ordination Committee in Federal Germany, said that although it was difficult to find the best way to gain peace, the worst way is the arms race. Disarmament is the most practical step the superpowers can take, they said.

### Peace and Development

Emmanuel Maffre-Bauge of France said he thought peace could only be achieved on the basis of development, and that further development would bring about a peaceful environment. Huudha Milza from Bangladesh also said that there can be no real economic development without independence, no stability without economic development, and no enduring peace without stability. Walter Beneldorf, Argentinian co-ordinator of the "Appeal of the 100 for Survival," vividly likened peace and development to both sides of a coin.

### Co-operation and Conviction

Every country maintains its internal peace, but world peace should be safeguarded by people all over the world, many participants said in stressing the need for unity and co-operation among peace groups and peace-loving people in different countries.

Mehamed Bulzham from the Algerian Council for Solidarity and Friendship said his country is struggling for understanding and dialogue instead of disputes, co-operation instead of division, justice instead of injustice, perfection instead of decentralization, and peace instead of war in the international community.

Defending world peace requires unity among all peace groups, said Tokuma Utsunomiya. Governments could strengthen their co-operation, but the real force is the people, he said.

Melinda Fine, international co-ordinator of the US Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign, said public opinion would force the US government to change its nuclear policy as long as they could maintain, strengthen and expand their campaign, and world peace groups could make their voice louder and unite and support each other.

Okada Haruo, a member of the House of Representatives of Japan, said that the developed countries should use the money saved by disarmament to help the third world countries develop their economies. Japan and China should strengthen their co-operation and play their role in defending world peace and preventing the outbreak of war, he added.

The Beijing forum is the first step in a new Long March, added a participant. As long as peace-loving people continue that march, step by step and with full conviction, he said, world peace will be maintained forever. □

# Changing Educational Theory and Methods

*The following is an abridged translation of the third part of a speech delivered by Vice-Premier Wan Li at the national education conference on May 17, 1985. In the first two parts, he underscored the importance of education and educational reform. — Ed.*

**C**HANGING educational thinking and teaching methods is an important part of China's educational reform.

The fundamental aim of the reform is to raise the quality of the nation and train more qualified people. By "qualified people," I mean people needed by the new period. Our country is now in a new historical period when another revolution is being carried out to eliminate poverty and backwardness, greatly strengthen democracy and the legal system and build a powerful socialist country with a high level of civilization and democracy. People needed by the new period should have lofty ideals, moral integrity, education and a sense of discipline. They should love the socialist motherland and the socialist cause, be ready to dedicate themselves to and work hard for the prosperity of the country and the people, continuously seek new knowledge, have the

spirit of seeking truth from facts and be bold in making innovations. Only such people can become the masters of the new period and servants of the people. Such people are of course bold in thinking, exploring and blazing new trails, and have a democratic style of work. Those who lack such new qualities — that is, lack lofty ideals, a sense of discipline and the enterprising spirit — cannot be considered as people needed by the new period, no matter how much knowledge they have. Therefore, training should be conducted according to the needs of the new period.

For many years, we have not been good at using the elicitation method in school education, or even in the theoretical education of cadres. To varying degrees, we still use the force-feeding method. The students are required to listen to their teachers in class and memorize what they are taught. They have to rely on mechanical memo-

rization to pass examinations. So the "educated" cannot bring their initiative into play. This teaching method comes mainly from the influence of decadent traditional educational thinking. If a fundamental change is not made, it will be impossible to train large numbers of qualified people needed by the new period, especially the best qualified personnel, even if the state substantially increases its allocations for education.

It can be said that China's traditional educational thinking and teaching method are of a "closed" type. Its content is fixed and ossified, and the system's task is to make students accept it. Examinations are also conducted according to this fixed content and stereotype, so students are guided towards hankering after high marks. People trained in this way can only be worshippers of books and authority; they will inevitably lack creativeness and pioneering spirit. Throughout history, all statesmen and thinkers who made big contributions to the people became what they were precisely because they more or less broke with this educational thinking. All proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation in our Party were bold in making this break with traditional educational thinking and traditional ideas as a whole, and were good at integrating the universal truth of Marxism with China's realities, upholding the principle of seeking truth from facts and taking China's own road. They thus led the Chinese revolution to success. Now if we want to make our socialist construction and economic restructuring a success, we should reform these stale traditional educational theories and teaching methods, and energetically develop the spirit of seeking truth from

Wan Li (first from left, front row) at the conference.



facts, and have the courage of making innovations.

China's traditional educational thinking and ossified teaching methods have a long history and are deep-rooted. For several thousand years, people trained by the feudal ruling class needed only to be obedient and docile; they thus did not pay attention to increasing their ability of independent thinking. This is because in the stagnant period of the feudal society, the natural economy was predominant; economic activities tended to require the educated to indiscriminately abide by their traditional knowledge and skills, while paying no attention to opening up new fields of knowledge.

Traditional education theory is part of China's traditional culture. This unique culture, with its many treasures, is in turn a part of the cultural treasure house of humanity. It is wrong to adopt a nihilistic attitude towards it. But China's cultural traditions have their weaknesses. For instance, they usually stress adapting to the environment rather than transforming it. They do not pay attention to understanding and transforming the natural world. This has had a big influence on Chinese education.

The pattern of thought formed under the guidance of this kind of traditional education theory is totally incompatible with modern science and technology development. Scholastic forced feeding throttles wisdom and prevents the emergence of talented people who can make great progress in science and technology. We need large numbers of these talented people. To promote our socialist modernization programme, we of course need giants like Karl Marx. We also need great people like Isaac Newton, James Watt, Thomas Edison and Albert Einstein, as well as the combined strength of great people in other academic and cultural

fields. Now we have too few talented people. This has much to do with traditional educational thinking and teaching methods. More often than not, we use a fixed yardstick to select the talented, asking an outstanding person to be perfect in every respect. This method is detrimental to finding and nurturing talented people, because there are differences in people's natural endowments, hobbies, dispositions and environmental conditions. Sometimes people are very good in one particular field, but only average or even poor in others. Such people will be overlooked if we are even a little bit careless. Therefore, we should stress teaching students according to their aptitude — that is, providing special and careful education to those who are especially good in certain fields, so as to help them bring their strengths into full play. Many famous scientists, writers, performing artists and sportsmen have been discovered and trained in this way.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out long ago that revolution and construction both need a contingent of pathbreakers who are bold in thinking, exploring and making innovations. Without this contingent of pioneers, we will not be able to eliminate poverty and backwardness, or catch up with advanced levels, let alone surpass them.

Deng Xiaoping pointed out again recently that education should be geared towards modernization, the world and future.

Traditional educational thinking, which only pays attention to passing on knowledge, and the cramming method of teaching are incompatible with training a new breed of qualified people. Here, I do not mean that passing on knowledge can be dispensed with; education of course involves transmitting the knowledge humanity has already acquired to a new generation. But it is more important to strengthen

students' ability to think independently and solve new problems with the knowledge they have learnt — to help them acquire new knowledge and foster in them the scientific way of thinking characterized by their ability to sum up new experiences and develop new theories. Students should not be forced fed; instead, they should be guided to an understanding of the "hows" and "whys" of what they learn.

We advocate training students in independent thinking and the spirit of being bold in making innovations. This is in keeping with our stress on abiding by discipline. We should never think that discipline can be disregarded and a deaf ear turned to the words of higher authorities, or even the Party Central Committee, whenever the ability to think independently and the spirit of making innovations are stressed. During the ten chaotic years of the "cultural revolution," the slogan "it is right to rebel" and the so-called "spirit of going against tide" were stressed. As a result, people like Zhang Tiesheng (a student who handed in a blank paper during a college entrance examination — *Ed.*) appeared. In this regard, we have learnt a bitter lesson, and in no way should we allow this experience to be repeated. But neither should we go from one extreme to another. By stressing discipline, we do not mean asking people to be "yes-men" and discard independent thinking; still less do we mean paying no heed to the suggestions and opinions of the people and throttling democracy. We must adopt a correct attitude towards the ideological problems appearing among young people. When the young raise questions, or even hold different views on the current policies of the Party and government, we should first consider whether their opinions are reasonable. If they are, we should earnestly accept them. If not, we should reason

with them as equals to help them distinguish the essential from the nonessential and what is primary from what is secondary. Ours is a socialist system where class exploitation and oppression have been eliminated and our Communist Party serves the people wholeheartedly; why should we be afraid of the people's reasonable opinions? If the ideology of some young people goes beyond the interests of the people, education and correction are certainly necessary. If the actions of some people violate the law, this will not be tolerated by the people or the legal system. But we should believe that the overwhelming majority of young people love their socialist motherland and the socialist cause, respect democratic centralism and abide by law and discipline.

In the history of natural sciences, it is quite common that correct doctrines were not recognized when they first appeared. Take the heliocentric theory of Nicolaus Copernicus, for example. This theory

was first considered dangerous "heresy" and banned because it violated theological doctrine. Physicist Galileo Galilei and philosopher Giordano Bruno supported Copernicus' theory. The former was sentenced to life imprisonment and the latter was burnt at the stake by the Inquisition. A newspaper printed a story a few years ago rehabilitating Galileo; in it, the Pope declared that the verdict of the Inquisition in Rome in 1633 was wrong. Actually, science long ago proved the correctness of Copernicus' theory, and there is no need for anyone to rehabilitate him.

From many such instances in history, we can see that correct things may not be accepted by the majority of people at the beginning. They may be considered unorthodox, or even "heretical," but if they can stand the test of practice, they will eventually be accepted. This is a normal social phenomenon. Therefore, showing respect for others' different views and im-

plementing the "two-hundreds" policy (letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend—*Ed.*) are extremely important in education, science and culture.

We practise democratic centralism. Democracy is the foundation of centralism. We should not stress centralism while ignoring democracy, or vice versa. We should combine the two correctly and create the kind of vigorous and lively political situation in which there are both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, and both unity of will and personal ease of mind. This was repeatedly stressed by Comrade Mao Zedong, and such a political situation is indispensable for the success of our modernization programme. Our schools, especially our institutions of higher learning, should work hard to create this kind of situation; only then can they produce qualified people with lofty ideals, moral integrity, education and a sense of discipline. □

## Reagan's Diplomacy: An Overview

**In economic and military affairs, the United States seems to eke out an edge over the Soviet Union in their rivalry for global supremacy. The Reagan administration's foreign policy is characterized by its heavy ideological flavour, increased threats of armed force, a big-stick-and-carrot approach to the third world countries, and an obstinate stand against the will and interests of the majority of nations in international organizations and conferences. The two major US political parties actually pursue more or less the same policy on important diplomatic matters; what foreign policy struggles do occur normally take place within the conservative camp — between the extremists and moderates.**

by JIN JUNHUI

**T**HE Reagan administration's foreign policy, guided by a two-poles concept, aims at achieving military superiority in a battle with the Soviet Union for global hegemony. It tries hard to check Soviet expansion and reinforce the

role of the United States as the world's overlord. Viewed from this angle, there is no denying that President Ronald Reagan scored some strong points in his first term of office.

### US Gains

The Reagan administration's

gains are mainly seen in the important change that has occurred in the global contention between the two superpowers in the past four years. Previously, Moscow was on the offensive while Washington took the defensive. Now they are in a strategic stalemate in which neither side is ab-



solutely on the offensive or defensive.

In Europe, the focus of super-power rivalry, the United States has gradually overcome its disadvantageous position in the balance of theatre nuclear forces by beginning to deploy new intermediate missiles. This has won the White House an important battle in its political and psychological war with the Kremlin. The Soviet policy of trying to wean Western Europe from Washington's aid has achieved little; in fact, its inflexible, weak countermeasures have only aggravated existing disharmonies between it and its allies in Eastern Europe.

In Asia and the Pacific, the political situation is more obviously unfavourable to the Soviet Union. While the United States has considerably strengthened its ties with Japan, South Korea and the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and improved its relations with China, the Soviet Union and Moscow-backed Viet Nam are bogged down in Afghanistan and Kampuchea. The rapidly expanding Soviet military buildup in the region has also led to more US and Japanese countermoves.

In Central America, the US invasion of Grenada and the Reagan administration's efforts to isolate Cuba and weaken Nicaragua have caused the Soviets some setbacks. And in southern Africa, while US clandestine diplomacy has made some progress, Angola and Mozambique have tended to move away from Moscow — a trend obviously not to the Soviets' liking.

It is only in the Middle East that the United States has suffered serious setbacks. While the US marines pulled out of Lebanon and Lebanese President Amin Gemayel subsequently rescinded his country's accord with Israel, Moscow quietly strengthened its position in Syria, expanded its influence among the Gulf nations and succeeded in exchanging ambassadors

with Egypt once again after a 13-year break in relations.

It is most significant, however, that the US-Soviet global rivalry seems to mainly favour Washington.

Economically, after paying a considerable price for conservative economic policies implemented during its first two years in power, the Reagan administration succeeded in bringing about an economic recovery in 1983 and 1984. Moreover, the economic upturn came so fast that it exceeded most observers' expectations and put the United States well ahead of the other industrial countries. Its most notable results: The country's 1984 gross national product climbed by 6.9 percent, its biggest one-year gain since 1951; inflation plummeted from 13.5 percent in 1980 to its present 4 percent; unemployment fell from 10.8 percent at the end of 1982 to 7.5 percent; over 80 percent of the country's manufacturing facilities are being utilized; and labour productivity (3.5 percent in 1983) and fixed assets investments (20 percent in the first half of 1984) have reached new highs. Also, the country continues to lead the world in high-technology fields including space exploration, electronics, fibre-optic communications and biological engineering.

By contrast, the Soviet economy is still in trouble. Bad harvests in three of the past four years have forced Moscow to buy large quantities of grain from the West. Economic growth rates have been low, averaging between 2 percent and 4 percent over the last four years. Little progress has been made in economic structural reform, and Moscow has been dropping ever farther behind the United States in the key hi-tech sectors.

Militarily, the Reagan administration has pursued a policy of large-scale armaments expansion.

In the past four years, US military spending has increased by 7 percent annually in real terms. Its total troop strength has grown by 250,000 men, and 50 more warships have been added to its fleets. A new generation of nuclear weapons — the Pershing II missile, Trident II submarine-based missile, B-1 bomber, long-distance cruise missile and MX missile — have either been deployed or gone into production. New progress has also been made in developing anti-satellite arms and other space weapons. In addition, frequent large-scale military exercises, expanded reserves of strategic materials and improved command and communications systems have all helped increase US preparedness for war. Taken together, these measures have reversed the unfavourable US-Soviet military balance seen only four years ago.

### Contributing Factors

When considering the new American ascendancy over the Soviet Union, one must, first of all, recognize that the Reagan administration has enjoyed several compelling advantages. First, Moscow has run into great difficulties at home and abroad in the past few years because of its frequent changes in leadership, the unfortunate war in Afghanistan and other expansionist activities, and continuing problems in Poland. Second, conservatives led by Margaret Thatcher, Yasuhiro Nakasone and Helmut Kohl have come to power in key US allies Britain, Japan and the Federal Republic of Germany. And in France, the Socialist government of President François Mitterrand has taken an even tougher line towards Moscow than its predecessor. These political changes have brought the United States powerful support in its wrangles with Moscow. Third, the realistic attitude adopted by the former US President Richard Nixon towards Sino-American relations and the

establishment of diplomatic ties with China during President Jimmy Carter's term left Reagan in a favourable diplomatic position. Fourth, domestic conservative forces have gained considerable strength in the United States due to the popular backlash against the Democratic Party's outdated New Deal ideology and increasing discontent over the country's declining international status. The main indicators of this trend are rising opposition to heavy spending on social security and the strong tendencies towards jingoism in external relations. These factors have given Reagan social base from which to launch his conservative policies both at home and overseas.

Of course, the Reagan administration's own role in its rise should not be ignored. For one thing, the administration has decided that the best way to deal with the Kremlin is to negotiate from a position of strength. With this knowledge, it has made unremitting efforts to harden its military and economic muscles. And in this, it has achieved some success.

On the other hand, the administration has also resisted pressure from the ultra-right on some issues and made some necessary compromises. As Nixon put it, Ronald Reagan is a "responsible rightist," not a "crazy rightist." For instance, on the Soviet natural gas pipeline issue, Reagan decided to forgo applying sanctions against Western Europe — in disregard of strong opposition from the "unilateralists." It was because of this decision that he succeeded in having US medium-range missiles deployed in some West European countries. Drawing a sound lesson from this episode, Reagan then paid more attention to consulting his West European allies on important international matters, and also showed some flexibility in negotiating with the Soviets.

In another instance, Reagan

took important steps towards improving Sino-US relations by successfully removing obstacles thrown up by pro-Taiwan forces both in the government and the Congress. One sound move was the signing of the August 17, 1982 joint communique; the other was the loosening of US restrictions on technology transfers to China. His 1984 visit to Beijing was also helpful.

## Outstanding Features

Overall, the Reagan administration's foreign policy has the following characteristics:

First, its ideological flavour is stronger than that of the previous Nixon, Ford and Carter administrations. The Reagan administration has attempted to use the disappointments and complications affecting some socialist states as springboards for vilifying the socialist system, expanding capitalist influence and consolidating the capitalist camp. While preaching a gospel of market magic and advertizing the economic achievements of South Korea and even Taiwan, it also stresses launching an ideological offensive. In particular, the Reaganauts try to sell the Western parliamentary system to the third world countries in order to oppose and weaken the development of the armed revolutionary movement — a course that has brought it some successes in Latin America and Africa.

Second, the Reagan administration has intensified the threat of armed force while cautiously availing itself of the opportunity to use this method. A characteristic example is the American invasion of Grenada; others are shows of naval force in Central America and the Middle East.

Third, the administration has stepped up funding for the covert activities of its Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). Furthermore, de-

crees have been promulgated to ban media revelation of CIA agents' identification. The CIA has been enlarged and its field of operations expanded. For instance, CIA is training mercenary troops to support anti-government forces in Nicaragua.

Fourth, Reagan has used a carrot-and-stick approach to assume control over the third world countries and pit them against the Soviet Union. It also gives more bilateral foreign aid, rather than multilateral aid, and stresses military help over economic assistance. The recipient countries and their aid quotas are decided by the role they play in the US rivalry with the Soviet Union. Aid goes first to countries that can best directly advance Washington's strategic interests. The second rank of nations are those friendly to the United States and willing to provide it with military installations. The third echelon can provide the United States with important raw materials. Former American representative to the United Nations, Jean Kirkpatrick, even threatened economic reprisals against third world countries that voted against the United States. If its interests were not heeded, she said, the Reagan administration would reconsider its aid policies towards those countries.

Fifth, the administration has pushed economic hegemonism. The policy has meant the continuation of huge deficits and high interest rates which harm the third world and developed industrial countries alike. Although the exchange rate of US dollar is constantly strengthening, Washington has taken no measures to interfere with it. Its position is that if the US economy is developing, other countries will naturally benefit. In essence, it exports difficulties caused by its conservative principle and uses the inflow of foreign funds to partially compensate the US for its huge deficits at home. The Reagan ad-

ministration also attempts to use the difficulties of the third world countries to persuade them to change their economies in accordance with US intentions, and to influence their political attitudes. The United States has further adopted a rigid attitude towards South-North relations to protect its interests. It resolutely opposes the establishment of a new international economic order, claiming that it is proud of the present system and that it must be strengthened. It has always prevented global negotiations on this issue, stressing that the international monetary organizations provide loans to encourage private capital and promote the market economy. It uses its privileges in these organizations to carry out this purpose, and also opposes collective talks between creditor and debtor countries.

It has further tried to reduce the sums it contributes to the international monetary organizations. During the Carter administration the United States gave 34.8 percent of its foreign aid to international monetary organizations—a figure that has now dropped below 20 percent. US capital stock in the International Development Association of the World Bank has fallen from 42 percent to a new low of 27 percent in 1983.

Sixth, the United States has often taken stubborn positions in international organizations and conferences, going against the will and interests of the majority of nations. To maintain the interests of Israel and South Africa, it has often exercised its veto power in the UN Security Council. It also has threatened to withdraw from organizations which would want to expel Israel and South Africa. Washington has withdrawn from the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) because the institute did not bend to its will. An-

other case in point is the Law of the Sea Treaty, which would prevent American interests from plundering valuable undersea resources and has thus gone unsigned by the White House.

These extreme positions have also dealt the Reagan administration some disappointments and given Moscow chances to increase its influence, especially in the Middle East. In spite of American initiatives including high-level visits by secretary of state, shuttle diplomacy involving special envoys, high levels of military and economic aid, and the US-Israeli agreement on strategic co-operation, Washington has met with disappointment and growing Soviet strength. The fundamental reason is Washington's pro-Israeli bias, a policy deeply offensive to the Arab world and one which has sent the United States up a blind alley in this crucial region.

Meanwhile, anti-US feelings in Central America in particular, and Latin America in general, have deepened. Recently appeals have been sounded for the removal of US military advisers from El Salvador, and Honduras has stated that the United States should stop training Salvadoran troops on its soil. The influence of the Contadora Group has expanded, and the debtor countries in Latin America have strengthened their unity. All these factors show that the United States is beset with crises in Latin America.

It is true that the United States has maintained a fairly strong position in world economy as most of the third world countries are deep in economic trouble and some developed nations have experienced only a weak recovery. But, from a long-term point of view, the American policies encouraging deficits, high interest rates and strong dollar cannot go on for long. They will be readjusted, or they will bring disaster

to both the US and the world economies.

## Domestic Influences

The Reagan administration's foreign policy of the past four years has been influenced by domestic political factors.

First, subject to the influence of domestic conservative trends, the Republican and Democratic Parties have been close on several important policies. These include continuing the stern US attitude towards the Soviet Union, boosting military expenditures and developing friendship with China while sticking to the "one China, one Taiwan" policy. On foreign economic policy, the two parties also agree that American interests should be put first. And on nuclear strategy and Central America, its mostly hotly-disputed domestic issues, Reagan has finally achieved bipartisan support by forming a special committee consisting of members of both parties.

Second, conflicts on foreign policy have been kept largely within the conservative camp—between the extremists and moderates. The United States did not improve its relations with Western Europe until unilateralism, which espouses American freedom of action, was conquered. Its current policies towards China also persist in spite of interference from the pro-Taiwan lobby: The Sino-US joint communique of August 17, 1982 was signed only after Secretary of State Alexander Haig had won a fierce struggle with Richard Allen, the President's Assistant for National Security Affairs.

Third, a conflict has broken out between two social and political trends within the United States, with middle-of-the-road policies on one side and conservative policies on the other. The first trend comes from the negative results of the Reagan administration's domestic and

foreign policies — policies which have prompted worries across a broad spectrum of public opinion over deteriorating US-Soviet relations and the increased risk of a nuclear war, as well as vehement dissatisfaction among the old, the poor, and black and other minority communities, who demands slowing military growth and opposing continuing cuts in welfare spending. This reflects the general attitude responsible for the Republicans' rebuff in mid-term elections held in 1982. And it has forced Reagan to gradually

steer a moderate course in his first four years in office, and to change his attitude towards the Soviet Union. The policy changes were made also to meet the needs of the 1984 presidential election.

On the other hand, however, a new tilt towards a more conservative ideology is now taking place, aided by the flourishing US economy and Washington's strengthened position in world affairs. These factors have boosted Reagan's already high reputation and put the right-wingers in high spirits. The 1984 campaign platforms of

both the Republican and the Democratic Parties were typical of this: The former was quite conservative, while the latter also changed its liberal stand and turned out to be more conservative than ever before. The moderate policy will persist as a Reagan mainstay, especially since international conditions will impose a growing control upon the hegemonism and national chauvinism of the United States; yet the conservative trend will also remain very much in evidence, if only as a minor force, throughout foreseeable future. □

## Chinese Land in Antarctica



by **GUO KUN**

**I** WAS so proud when I landed in the Antarctica for the first time together with the other members of the Chinese Antarctic Research Team, on December 26, 1984.

Since the Norwegians first set foot on this frozen, unexplored continent in 1895, growing numbers of scientists have been attracted there to study its peculiar geographic and natural conditions. By the end of 1983 there were 40 permanent research stations and 100 summer stations staffed by scientists from 17 countries.

Since January 1980, altogether 32

The author is head of the Chinese Antarctic Research Team.

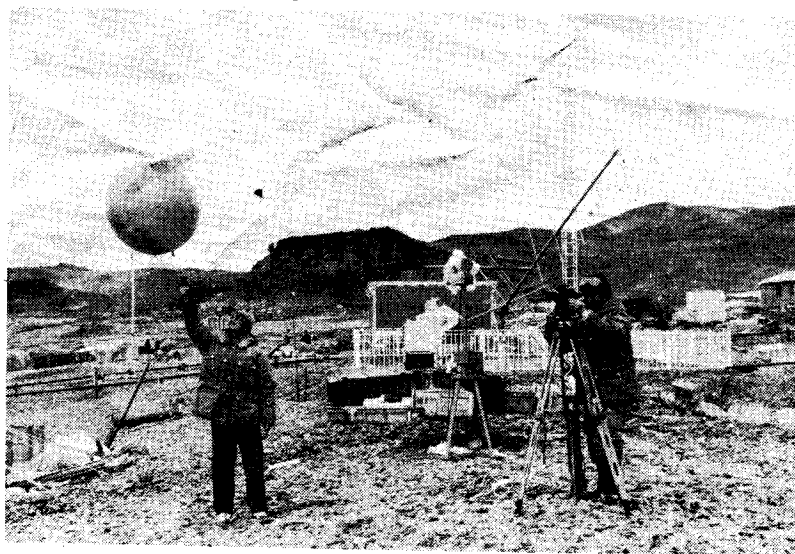
Chinese scientists have visited the continent together with foreign research teams. China established its National Committee for Antarctic Research in 1981, and acceded to the Antarctic Treaty in 1983 as a member state. However, only after a country has established its own scientific observation station on the Antarctic and carried out independent, practical research work can it achieve a status of consulting state and have a real say on the question concerning the continent. So in March 1984, 32 scientists wrote to the

Party Central Committee and the State Council, proposing an expedition to the Antarctic — China's first independent research project there, and the long-cherished dream of many Chinese scientists.

### A Long Voyage

On November 20, 1984, more than 130 scientists and 308 naval officers and sailors left Shanghai for the Antarctic aboard a scientific research ship and a naval vessel with two helicopters responsible for salvage and rescue operations. The navy con-

Meteorologists at the Great Wall Station.







Marine biologists study two Antarctic starfish.

tingent were indispensable in helping build our research station and observation posts on the distant continent.

The 12,640-ton *Xiangyanghong 10* scientific ship, a vessel of 20 knots at top speed, was equipped with 48 laboratories, satellite navigation equipment, modern survey and communications gear, an advanced radar system.

Our expedition quickly passed the Takarajima Suido, to begin its long journey across the Pacific Ocean. We finally reached Ushuaia on the southern tip of Argentina, then entered the Drake Passage before reaching King

George Island on the Antarctic Peninsula. Our voyage had taken 37 days and covered more than 20,000 kilometres.

On both our journeys crossing the Pacific, we conducted experiments in 11 disciplines including marine geophysics, marine hydrology, chemistry and biology in each of the 58 latitudes, 160 longitudes and 11 time zones we crossed.

### The Great Wall Station

I had previously visited the Antarctic twice, accompanying groups of foreign explorers. But this time was different—I had come to build our own station there. China

is the eighth nation to establish a presence on King George Island, after Argentina, Chile, the Soviet Union, Poland, Brazil, German Democratic Republic and Uruguay.

Named the Great Wall Antarctic Observation Station, our settlement was sited on the Fields Peninsula. We quickly set about the tasks of making our installation habitable—starting by giving Chinese names to the fresh-water lake, bays and mountains around our new station.

Designed to be a permanent, year-round observation centre, the Chinese station has two steel-framed buildings with 20 rooms covering a total floor space of 350 square metres, and four wooden houses with a floor space of 251 square metres. All rooms are equipped with electric heaters to keep indoor temperatures constant at 15-20°C. There are two 20-metre-high radio antennae, and a meteorological station equipped with a satellite cloud picture receiver, a meteorological communications loop antenna array and a 28-metre-high observation tower. The station is also equipped with an upper-atmospheric physical recorder, a satellite Doppler location device and a seismographic recording plat as well as generators, an oil tank, a garage, a wharf heliport and a post office.

It took us 45 days to unload our 500 tons of goods and build the station.

### Comprehensive Scientific Explorations

While setting up the station, we also carried out surveys of the continent and the surrounding Antarctic ocean.

The Antarctic is the world's coldest, driest and highest continent in average altitude, and is often hit by severe cyclonic storms.

The continent exerts great influence over global atmospheric

circulation, heat and water balance, locations of ocean currents, ocean levels and climate changes. It is also significant in scientific research on the earth's magnetic field, upper atmosphere, stratigraphic structures and the changes of ancient climate.

Virtually untouched by man, the Antarctic is the only continent in the world that has retained its primitive ecological balance.

Our explorations will aid China's search for offshore oil reserves and other mineral resources, probe anti-freezing mechanisms, and help us find out how much the planet's ecology has been damaged.

At our research station, we conducted research in geology, geomorphology, biology, meteorology, mapping, geophysics, marine environment and upper-atmospheric physics. For 34 consecutive days, we recorded whistle-like sounds produced in the atmosphere. We also monitored 18 earthquakes and collected several dozen fish and other marine creatures, great variety of valuable specimens, samples, data and reference materials.

During our stay on the continent, we succeeded in making a large-scale map of the area around the Great Wall Station, communicating with Beijing via a Chinese-produced short-wave radio. A Chinese diver descended 57 metres into the ice waters off King George Island.

From January 19 to February 12, we conducted further research on the Antarctic ocean, with special emphasis on oceanic environments and sources of krill, a tiny marine crustacean. Our exploration covered an area of about 100,000 square kilometres with features including straits, gulfs, shallow continental shelves and deep offshore basins. And our scientific programmes numbered 23.

We carried out geophysical sur-

veys over a distance of 1,414 kilometres, and made 2,536 tests on 16 chemical analyses. Break-throughs were made in 14 of these, including analyses of sediments collected in 4,120-metre deep water. Using a China-made fish detector, we discovered a 1,000-metre-long and 30-metre-thick shoal of krill. We also successfully brought home 51 live krill for future research. Altogether 36 Chinese set foot on the Antarctic Peninsula to hoist the Chinese national flags there.

### Peace and Friendship

The Antarctic is a genuine "open-door" world. People always greet each other warmly, regardless of their differing origins and beliefs. A smile and a cup of hot coffee are the standard welcome in that lonely continent.

All scientific research on the Antarctic is carried out openly. You can ask anyone for any reference materials you might need, and it will be supplied gladly.

When someone runs into danger or difficulties, people of all nations are ready to lend a hand.

Our expedition received aid

from many friendly countries. Two Japanese professors who work with the Japan National Terrestrial Pole Institute came to Beijing to train the Chinese explorers. When we were establishing the Great Wall Station, friends from Argentina and Chile helped us choose a suitable site. The Chileans even volunteered to put up houses for us. The leaders of the Soviet Union's Antarctic station visited us many times; they also warmly invited us to their quarters and opened their clinic to us. In addition, they gave us a 30-cubic-metre oil storage tank and 20 gas tanks.

When the Great Wall Station was inaugurated, we received a letter of congratulations and 100 kilogrammes of Soviet rice from the captain of the 30th Soviet Antarctica Expedition Team. Explorers from the *Princess*, an American survey ship, made a special trip of 250 nautical miles to our station to extend their congratulations. Wherever we went on King George Island, we were shown friendship and a spirit of welcome.

Our experiences in the Antarctic make me develop a strong belief: The people of the world need peace, and the Antarctic should be peaceful for ever.

**Chen Dehong** (second from right), leader of the Chinese Antarctic Expedition, and his colleagues chat with a Soviet scientist.



Our mission to the Antarctic was not all plain sailing; in fact, we experienced all kinds of hardship and danger.

### Completing a Hard Course

On our way to the Antarctic, our ships went through two areas affected by typhoons and strong west winds. While building the station, we hit by hurricanes and severe snow storms lasting up to a week. But our most dangerous moment came on the morning of January 26, while we were carrying out our surveys in the Antarctic ocean. Our ship was caught in a hurricane, with a wind velocity of 34 metres per second. The waves rose up to 12 metres high, tossing our vessel and making it roll to angles of up to 31 degrees. Our propeller was

lifted above the surface of the sea nine times, and our main engine and steering gear failed. Facing the danger calmly, our captain kept the ship afloat; after eight hours of fighting the raging storm, we finally got out of danger.

After 142 days of hard fought battles, the Chinese Antarctic expedition team arrived safely in China on April 10, 1985. Altogether we had sailed 26,433.7 nautical miles (48,955.2 kilometres) in 75 days. This means that our total two-way sailing distance was 8,950 kilometres longer than the distance around the earth.

A 8-member Chinese winter expedition team arrived on King George Island in early April, and will work there until November.

The establishment of the Great Wall Station filled important gaps

in China's scientific research. It also shows that China has entered a new stage of Antarctic exploration. The success of our mission has laid a foundation for further scientific and technological exchanges and co-operation with other countries, and for the full peaceful use of the Antarctic.

This September we will officially apply for membership of consulting states in the Antarctic Treaty Organization.

In observing the Antarctic Treaty, we will closely co-operate with our counterparts from other countries. We also warmly welcome our compatriots from Taiwan, Hongkong and Macao to make full use of our base for scientific exploration and make their contributions to the peaceful use of the Antarctic. □

## Inheritance Law Protects Individual's Rights

by GU ANGRAN

THE right of individuals to inherit private property is guaranteed in China's Constitution. Accordingly, the recently held Third Session of the Sixth National People's Congress enacted the Law of Inheritance to ensure this right.

The law, which will take effect on October 1 this year, is another important component in China's drive to establish a body of civil laws. It follows the enactment of the patent law, the economic contract law and the commercial brand law.

China, as a socialist state, has eliminated all forms of exploitation, but never individual property.

The author is deputy director of the Legislative Committee under the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

There is a distinction made between the means of livelihood, which belong largely to individuals, and the means of production, which are mostly owned by all the people or by collectives. The law allows only a small fraction of the means of production to be owned by individuals, such as households specializing in transportation may own trucks or mechanized boats. Households specializing in raising chickens have chicken coops and other equipment. Individual labourers own their tools. This is made possible because there exist three kinds of ownership in China: Ownership by all the people or by a collective is the foundation of the socialist economic system, while individual ownership is a necessary supplement.

The legal property of individuals, including the means of livelihood and the means of production, is

protected by the state. And since the right of ownership is protected, the right of inheritance must also be safeguarded.

It is important to protect individual inheritance rights, because most of the property passed on would be considered the means of livelihood. Such a legacy can be used to provide for the aged or children, thus stabilizing family life. It may well lessen the burden on society, and is thus conducive to steady social life. A clear inheritance law also stirs up enthusiasm for production, which will help boost the socialist economic construction.

Many questions concerning individual inheritance rights remain. The problem has become more acute since the recent economic reforms, because with the growth of production people have higher in-

comes. More and more disputes over inheritance have arisen.

For all these reasons, it was very important to work out an inheritance law combining China's traditions and experience in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. In the new law, norms are established for the principles of inheritance and for inheritors, legacy, proportions and valid wills. These norms are necessary if Chinese courts are to hear inheritance cases, and so more effectively protect the rights of individuals.

The first purpose of the law is to protect the legal inheritance rights of individuals. Since the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, the state and the people have always recognized the legal right of individuals to inherit private property. The right was also included in New China's first Constitution, published in 1954.

But during the "cultural revolution" the legal system was seriously undermined. Inheritance was no exception. In 1982 the Constitution was revised. The new Constitution says that the state protects by law the right of citizens to own and inherit private property.

The inheritance law defines the size of a legacy, who may inherit, and the right to file suit if one's inheritance rights are violated.

The second important principle set out in the law is equal inheritance rights for men and women. Women's inheritance rights must especially be protected, because the Constitution says women in China enjoy equal rights with men in all spheres of life, political, economic, cultural and social, including family life. But the influence of long-standing feudal thinking still keeps women from this equality, and especially in the rural areas they are denied their inheritance rights.

For instance, in some areas only

sons inherit their parents' property. Widowed women's rights are often interfered with, especially if they remarry.

To overcome these prejudices, the law states very clearly that in dividing a legacy, men and women have equal rights. The deceased's spouse, parents and children are the primary inheritors, and are all entitled to a fair share. More specifically, when one of a couple dies, half of the property they owned jointly goes to the surviving spouse. The other half goes to the other primary inheritors, except when an agreement was made before the spouse died. The spouse of the deceased has the right to handle his or her inherited property any way they choose, and no interference is allowed.

Of course, great efforts must be made to publicize the inheritance law before women can genuinely claim their equal inheritance rights.

The third principle is support for the aged and protection of their interests. According to the Constitution, it is the duty of grown children to support and assist their parents. No maltreatment is allowed. This is an honoured Chinese tradition.

The inheritance law stipulates that those inheritors who provided the main support to the deceased are entitled to a larger share of the legacy. But those could have helped but failed the deceased should be given nothing, or less. The law also says that supporting in-laws should enjoy the same inheritance rights as the primary inheritors of the deceased. Those who are not legal inheritors but also helped support the deceased quite often are also entitled to a share of the legacy.

In addition, the law uphold agreements signed between older people and the collectives where they worked in which the aged promise their assets to the collec-

tives after they die, while the collectives provide for them in their late years. This kind of contract protects the interests of the elderly.

The fourth principle of the law advocates civil conduct and a social spirit among inheritors. They should handle all questions through consultations, motivated by a desire to understand, accommodate each other, and to live in harmony. No one is allowed to vie for a legacy or plan to take it all.

To encourage inheritors not to take possession of their legacy while the spouse of the deceased is still alive, inheritors are urged to consult among themselves on the time, the method and the proportion in dividing the legacy.

The fifth principle is to consider special need and promote production. Legal heirs who have special problems such as inability to work, and illegal heirs who were handicapped and supported by the deceased and do not have other source of income should also be given consideration. The means of production owned by individuals can be inherited. When the legacy is divided they must be passed on in such a way as to promote production and to ensure personal needs.

The law also contains provisions for the property and inheritance of Chinese living abroad. In handling inherited real estate, the law of the country where the immovables are should be followed. When inheriting movable property, the inheritors, be they Chinese living in the mainland or living abroad, should abide by the inheritance law of the country in which the deceased lived. □





### Survey Reveals Childbirth Attitudes

from "JIAN KANG BAO"  
(Health News)

**I**N co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the All-China Women's Federation and China's Research Society on Marriage and Family recently conducted a survey on the changing role of women in the family, which includes women's attitudes towards childbirth and raising a family, in Beijing's rural and urban districts.

Those surveyed were asked, "Among all the babies you have given birth to, were there any unexpected babies?" Those who replied that they did have unplanned children were then asked, "Why did you conceive them? Was it because your husband or your parents or parents-in-law wanted another baby, or were there other reasons?"

The survey revealed that only 16.7 percent of the rural women had unplanned babies, while 36 percent of the urban women had unplanned children. The figures reflect the greater desire for more children and a lack of consciousness about family planning in the rural areas.

The high percentage of unplanned children in the city was blamed partly on the failure of birth-control methods.

Of the city women having unplanned babies, 5.33 percent said that they had them to obey their husbands and another 3.28 percent were obeying their parents or parents-in-law.

The surveyors also asked the women, "In family planning, do you differ in opinion with your husband or relatives." Those who said they do were then asked, "How do you solve the differences? Do you obey your husband or relatives or do you make the family planning decisions yourself?"

More than 90 percent of both city and rural women said they had no differences in opinion about family planning with their husbands or relatives. Among those who did disagree, 8.22 percent of the urban women made their own decisions, while only about 4.83 percent of the rural women were able to do so.

The survey also turned up remarkable differences between urban and rural women as to their reasons for having children.

Most city women said they have babies to strengthen their relationship with their husbands and to add interest to their life. But

rural women said their main reasons for giving birth were to carry on the family name, to have someone to support them when they were old, and to raise their status in the family.

These factors indicate that there are many subtle pressures on rural women to have children. They may not be ordered to have children they do not want, but social pressures, economic pressures and the pressure of family tradition shape their attitudes about childbirth.

These social pressures have also made women believe that having a baby boy is better than having a girl. Some young mothers are looked down upon or actually mistreated when they give birth to a girl.

Thus, the survey indicates that China still has a long way to go in its family planning work. Not only do health workers need to reduce the social pressures that force women to have babies for the wrong reasons, but to help women change their concepts and motives in having babies.

### Converging Social, Natural Sciences

from "SHIJI JINGJI  
DAOBAO"  
(World Economic Herald)

**A** "CONVERGED" science merging the natural and social sciences will dominate the world by the end of this century and throughout the next century, according to a prediction by noted Chinese scholars Qian Xuesen, Qian Sanqiang and Qian Weichang.

Modern science includes the basic subjects of nature, society,

mathematics, systems, philosophy, physiology, military affairs, aesthetics and behaviour. These nine fields interweave with one another to become an integrated whole.

At the beginning of this century, a great scientific revolution took place. But several decades later, the tempo of scientific development began to slow down. Marginal and transversed sciences were then developed to help regain the momentum of earlier scientific achievements. Now that marginal and transversed sciences are on the

verge of a breakthrough. It can be expected that by the end of this century there will be a new series of marginal and transversed sciences to bridge the gap between natural and social sciences.

The breakthrough of disciplines often happens on the point of social needs and the logical development within sciences themselves.

To realize the four modernizations by the end of this century, China must explore these new disciplines, which include urban studies, marine sciences, energy and space research, bio-technology, and science of food values. Of particular interest are fields vital to the modernization drive, such as management and systems engineering, and science of leadership.

In fact, the scholars contend, China has put little emphasis on the "converged" sciences. Instead, it still sticks to so-called vertical research in a given field, ignoring its horizontal connections with other disciplines and thus failing to solve economic and social problems comprehensively.

The three scientists unanimously agreed that although the study of "converged" sciences is still backward in China, their emergence is inevitable as they come into being out of social needs and possesses great vitality.

## Chinese Medicine Wins World Favour

from "JIAN KANG BAO"  
(Health News)

**T**HE worldwide demand for traditional Chinese medicine has been rising in recent years. People in Southeast Asia, Western Europe, North America, Japan and the Soviet Union have begun to pay closer attention to traditional Chinese medicine, herbal drugs,

massage therapy and breathing exercises. Specialists in some countries are carrying out theoretical studies as well as offering clinical services.

Japanese practitioners have paid serious attention to both clinical experience and theoretical study of traditional Chinese medicine. They collect medicinal herbs, research ancient and folk prescriptions and offer clinical treatment.

Many in the United States have also studied the theory of traditional Chinese medicine. There are several US translations of the *Huang Di Nei Jing* (The Yellow Emperor's Manual of Internal Medicine) available. And colleges of traditional Chinese medicine have sprung up in the United States and South Korea.

Some foreign leaders have praised the age-old medical tradition during visits to China. Chancellor Helmut Kohl of the Federal

Republic of Germany and his wife credited traditional Chinese medicine with helping to improve the health of the world's people. And while accompanying Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on a visit to China, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe found time to visit the Institute of Acupuncture, which is attached to the College of Traditional Chinese Medicine.

The Soviet Union began sending students to China to study acupuncture in the 1950s, and Soviet study in this field has continued uninterrupted for three decades. Japan now has more than 20 acupuncture institutes and there are 3- and 4-year acupuncture programmes in France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Canada. In addition, more than 90 countries have sent students to China to study acupuncture in recent years, and more than 1,000 graduates have returned home to practise their skills.

## Children Press Grows

from "ZHONGGUO BAOKAN BAO"  
(Chinese Press)

**T**HERE are 46 newspapers and 83 magazines for children in China. Their combined circulation of 50 million copies is up 37 percent over 1983.

Of the 129 publications 50 are news roundups; 27 are scholastic; 19 are science-oriented; and 13 specialize in fine arts, music, sports and recreation. Most of them are run by adults.

One year ago, the first issue of *Little Master* was published in Shanghai. All its editors, reporters, photographers and artists are children under 12. With short articles and many pictures, it

quickly gained a wide readership and now has a press run of over 200,000 copies. Following the success of *Little Master*, another paper called *We Are One Million* was born. It is aimed at the Young Pioneer organization's one million members in Shanghai.



### Machine Imports Speed Mechanization

"The Chinese coal industry will mainly import comprehensive mechanized coal mining equipment for thin and exceptionally thick coal seams, tunnellers and excavators for open-cut mines, dragline excavators, heavy-duty trucks and coal dressing, washing and processing equipment for a long period to come," Ye Qing, vice-minister of Coal Industry, announced in Beijing.

Ye said that from 1978 to 1984 the Ministry of Coal Industry spent US\$1,600 million on technology and equipment imports. The industry also agreed to manufacture AM50 tunnellers in partnership with an Austrian company, and signed 16 contracts on imports of safety monitoring instruments and their manufacturing techniques, with companies from the Federal Republic of Germany, Britain and the United States. An agreement on imports of mechanized mining equipment and manufacturing techniques was also signed with Poland.

To speed the mechanization of its coal industry, Ye said, China has since 1974 imported mechanized mining and tunnelling equipment from abroad. By the end of 1984, the country had purchased 200 sets of mechanized mining machines and 156 tunnellers. China's coal mining, only 20 percent mechanized in the 1970s, was 42.6 percent mechanized in 1984. Mechanized tunnelling also rose to 43.7 percent. The country's total coal output in 1984 reached 727 million tons, making it the second biggest producer in the world,

According to the industry's technical development plan, China's state-owned collieries will be 70 percent mechanized by 1990. The

figure will reach 80 percent by the turn of the century. There are now 94 machine-building plants and 16 accessory plants across the country. Although they can produce complete sets of mechanized mining equipment, their manufacturing abilities and technical levels cannot keep pace with the growth of mechanized mining. Imports of advanced technology and equipment are thus a long-term state policy, Ye said.

### Energy-Saving Show for November

"The international instruments and meters exhibition of energy-saving applied technology will be held from November 20-26 in Tianjin. The China Everbest Machinery Enterprises Co. Ltd. is responsible for liaison work abroad," Wang Chuanjian, director of the Bureau of Energy-Saving Programme of the State Planning



Wang Chuanjian.

Commission, told *Beijing Review* in May.

In order to learn advanced technology from abroad, exchange in-

formation, develop China's energy-saving work, promote the progress of its instruments and meters industry, and create conditions for technology imports, Wang said, experts from Britain, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States will be invited to attend the exhibition. Representatives from 200 foreign companies will also be invited to attend the exposition.

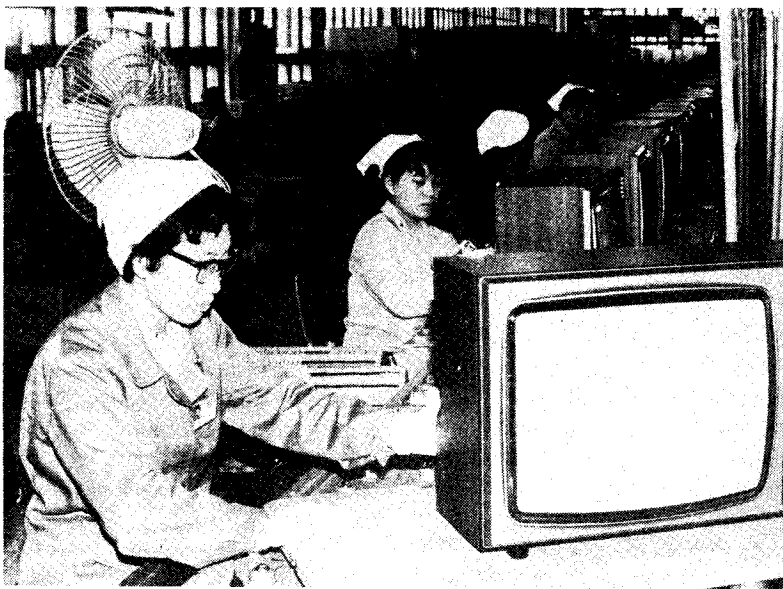
China has great potential for imports. The rapid increase in the number of the organizations and units empowered to import instruments and meters and carry out co-operation with foreign countries has provided foreign firms with a broad and competitive chance for exports. In order to update its energy-saving technology and speed the construction of relevant projects during the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1986-90), China will invest a large amount of funds in this field. It will also bring in large amounts of foreign capital. Tenders will be invited at the November exhibition.

The show will be jointly sponsored by the Tianjin Instruments and Meters Society, the Energy-Saving Applied Technology Society of the China Instruments Society and the China Everbest Machinery Enterprises Co. Ltd.

### Fujian Plans for More Imports

In order to speed up its imports of foreign capital and technology, Fujian's plans for this year include:

— Two hundred projects to be built under contract with US\$300 million in foreign funds, and 100 projects built with foreign capital



A view of Fujian-Hitachi television workshop.

will go into operation by the end of this year.

— To update old enterprises, Fujian will double its imports of advanced technology and equipment this year over the last. It is expected that 400 projects and 300 contracts will be examined and approved, and 200 projects will go on stream.

— Producing more export commodities in Xiamen, Zhangzhou and Quanzhou. The province's total exports are expected to hit US\$470 million this year, 10 per cent more than in 1984.

— Contracts will involve US \$118 million for projects undertaken abroad and for labour service.

Fujian was one of the first provinces to implement China's policy of opening to the outside world. From 1979 to 1984, 475 contracts were signed and foreign capital totalling US\$430 million was brought in. In the first quarter of this year, 120 contracts were signed on the establishment of joint ventures, co-operative enterprises, foreign-owned enterprises, compensation trade and loans. The province attracted US\$95.91 million in foreign capital. It also

signed 98 contracts on technology imports valued at US\$42.14 million. Its 16 construction projects and labour service operations overseas brought in US\$5.72 million, a sharp rise over the corresponding period of last year.

## Tibet Border Trade With Nepal Grows

Border trade across the Himalayas between Tibet and neighbouring Nepal is brisk. There are now 27 trading posts along their common border, while six Tibetan prefectures and cities can directly sign trade agreements with officials in Kathmandu.

According to an agreement signed last September, Tibet will export 700 tons of wool, 5,000 live sheep, textiles and daily necessities each year from 1985-87. In turn, Nepal will sell Lhasa 7,000 tons of rice, 3,000 tons of flour, 5,000 tons of cement, and steel products.

Tibet-Nepal trade was valued at close to 14 million yuan in 1983, a seven-fold increase since they established bilateral trade relations in 1963.

Exchanges of goods are also

brisk in the border areas. At Tibet's Zham trading post, Tibetans exchanged 500,000 kg of wool and a large amount of other local products for Nepalese silks, nylon fabrics, snuff and rice in the first half of last year alone.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

- The Bank of China on May 23 signed an agreement with a consortium of 10 banks from seven countries on issuing Chinese bonds in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The agreement stipulates that the bonds, worth 150 million Deutsche marks and carrying an annual interest rate of 7 percent, will be paid off in seven years.

Deutsche Bank will be leading manager for the bond issue.

- A Sino-Singapore co-operative repair service for foreign and Chinese ships opened on May 18 in Shanghai.

Jointly funded by Metalock of Singapore and the Shanghai Ocean Shipping Repair Dockyard, the new venture has imported advanced equipment from Singapore. The venture is Shanghai's first company set up with a Southeast Asian firm.

- Altogether 157 black-and-white cattle were airlifted to Harbin, capital of Heilongjiang Province, from Wisconsin in the United States at the end of last February. These black-and-white cattle were selected from 150 farms in the American "dairy state." The cows give more than 10,000 litres of milk a year.

Heilongjiang Province imported 200 black-and-white cattle from Denmark last year and will import more from the Soviet Union and Japan in the future. It is part of the province's plan to raise the yield and butterfat content of the milk of its 200,000 black-and-white cows.

## Weifang Flies a Kite

The skies over Weifang come alive each spring with an invasion of dragons.

Hundreds of the mythical beasts wheel and prance over the normally-quiet Shandong Province town, competing with fish, snakes, monkeys and human folk heroes in an airborne spectacle unlike any other in the world. On the ground, too, colourful throngs vie with bemused local residents for choice hilltop viewing spots and stadium seats.

The scene is the annual Weifang International Kite Festival, a 10-day aerial fantasy held each April that attracts up to 5,000 participants from places including France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Singapore, Thailand, Hongkong and all parts of China. Weifang, with its gently rolling hills and wide beaches, is a natural site for the event: as small as it is, it exported more than

10,000 kites last year, making it one of China's biggest producers after Shanghai, Tianjin and Beijing.

Among the outstanding entries in this year's festival were "Jaws" — a giant shark seemingly very much out of his usual element — and a lengthy dragon painted with elaborate scenes from the classic Chinese novel *Outlaws of the Marshes*. Most of the participants stuck to more traditional designs, including bats, dragonflies, peacocks and snakes. Even these, however, showed daring innovations: one man designed his dragon kite according to principles drawn from the aircraft industry, amazing spectators with his creation's ability to perform complex aerobatic manoeuvres. Still other dragons went to new lengths: one, made in centipede-like sections, was fully 250 metres long.

But while most of those attending the festival applauded the

large and lengthy kites, some of the most outstanding examples shown in Weifang this year were also notable for their size. In particular, rapt crowds gathered around three tiny birds made of bamboo and silk by Tang Yan-shou, a worker and amateur kite maker. The three together fit comfortably in a matchbox, and one measured only 24mm by 25mm — making it the smallest kite in the world.

Scholars believe that the kite was invented in China more than 2,000 years ago. During the Spring and Autumn Period (770-475BC), a famous carpenter named Lu Ban made a wooden kite for reconnaissance purposes. Han Xin, a Han Dynasty (25-220) general, also used kites for military surveys. Kites became a popular amusement in the Tang Dynasty (618-907).

It was believed that when the kite's string was cut, misfortune and suffering would be taken away by the wind.







Cicada.

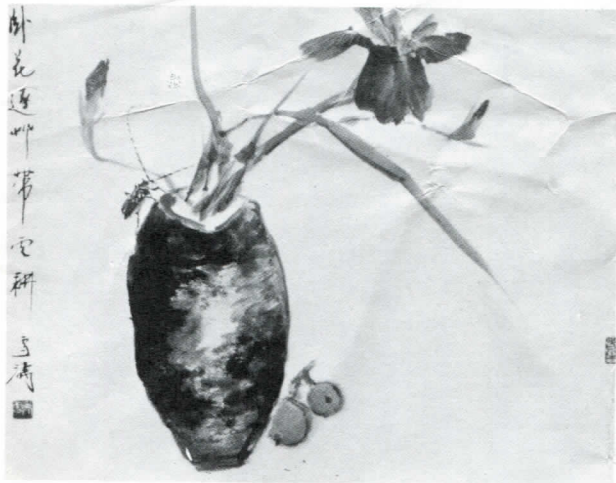
**ART PAGE**

**Traditional  
Chinese  
Paintings by  
Wang Xuetao**

Wang Xuetao of Hebei Province (1903-1982) was famous for his lively renderings of insects, flowers and birds.



Chinese Trumpet Creeper.



Beetle and Chinese Iris.



Grasshopper and Grapes.



English Language Service

# RADIO BEIJING

The exact dates for these programmes will be announced on the air.

	GMT	Local Standard Time	Metre Bands	kHz
NORTH AMERICA (EAST COAST)	00:00-01:00	19:00-20:00 (E.S.T.)	19, 19	15385, 15520
	11:00-12:00	06:00-07:00 (E.S.T.)	25	11860
	12:00-13:00	07:00-08:00 (E.S.T.)	49, 31	6160, 9820
NORTH AMERICA (WEST COAST)	03:00-04:00	19:00-20:00 (P.S.T.)	25, 19, 16	11970, 15520, 17795
	04:00-05:00	20:00-21:00 (P.S.T.)	25, 16	11970, 17795
THE SOUTH PACIFIC	08:30-09:30	18:30-19:30 (Aust. E.S.T.)	30, 25, 19	9700, 11755, 15195
	09:30-10:30	20:30-21:30 (N.Z.S.T.)		
		19:30-20:30 (Aust. E.S.T.)	30, 25, 19	9700, 11755, 15195
SOUTHEAST ASIA	12:00-13:00	21:30-22:30 (N.Z.S.T.)		
		19:00-20:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok)	223, 25, 19, 25	1341, 11600, 15280, 11755
		20:00-21:00 (Singapore)		
	13:00-14:00	20:00-21:00 (Ho Chi Minh City, Manila)		
		18:30-19:30 (Rangoon)		
SOUTH ASIA	14:00-15:00	20:00-21:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok)	223, 25, 19, 25	1341, 11600, 15280, 11755
		21:00-22:00 (Singapore)		
		21:00-22:00 (Ho Chi Minh City, Manila)		
	15:00-16:00	19:30-20:30 (Delhi, Colombo)	25, 19	11600, 15165
		19:00-20:00 (Rawalpindi)		
EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA	16:00-17:00	20:00-21:00 (Dacca)		
		19:40-20:40 (Kathmandu)		
		20:30-21:30 (Delhi, Colombo)	25, 19	11600, 15165
	17:00-18:00	20:00-21:00 (Rawalpindi)		
		21:00-22:00 (Dacca)		
WEST AND NORTH AFRICA	18:00-19:00	20:40-21:40 (Kathmandu)		
		18:00-19:00 (Cape Town, Harare)	25, 19, 19	11600, 15095, 15165
		19:00-20:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)		
	19:30-20:30	19:00-20:00 (Cape Town, Harare)	25, 19, 19	11600, 15095, 15165
		20:00-21:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)		
EUROPE	19:30-20:30	18:45-19:45 (Monrovia)	31, 26, 25	9440, 11515, 11905
		19:30-20:30 (Accra, Freetown)		
		20:30-21:30 (Lagos)		
	20:30-21:30	21:30-22:30 (Cairo)		
		19:45-20:45 (Monrovia)	31, 26, 25	9440, 11515, 11905
20:30-21:30	20:30-21:30 (Accra, Freetown)			
	21:30-22:30 (Lagos)			
	22:30-23:30 (Cairo)			
21:00-22:00	19:00-20:00	20:00-21:00 (London, Stockholm, Paris)	30, 26	9860, 11500
	21:00-22:00	22:00-23:00 (London, Stockholm, Paris)	30, 26	9860, 11500

\* Day Light Saving Time add one hour.