

BEIJING REVIEW

北京周报

A CHINESE WEEKLY OF
NEWS AND VIEWS

China's Open Policy Remains Unchanged

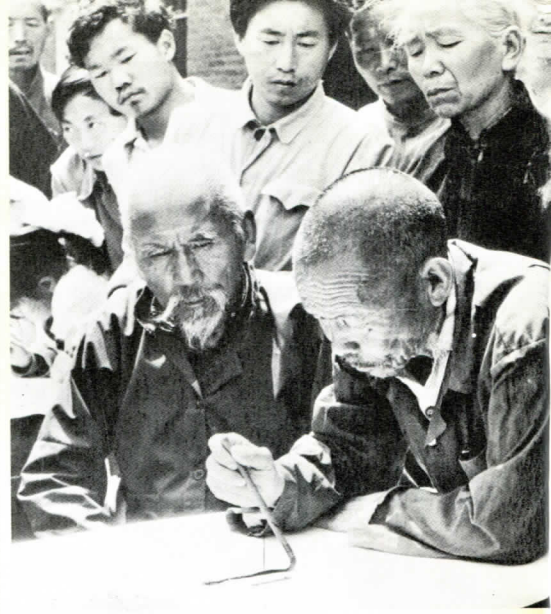
South Fujian Attracts Overseas Investment



*Latest Development
in Tibet*



Farmers borrowing books in front of a science popularization room in Sixian County, Anhui Province.



An old villager displaying his skill at a village calligraphy contest in Henan Province.



Members of a writing group in Jinxian County, Hebei Province, talking over the skills of writing.



A light music orchestra consisting of young peasants in the suburbs of Neijiang City, Sichuan Province.



A farmer's football team in training in a village outside Dalian City in northeast China.

SPOTLIGHT

Peasant Cultural Life

In recent years the economic reforms in the Chinese countryside have been responsible for spurred production. With the improvement of the living standard, peasant cultural life also has begun to liven up.

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COVER: Shopping at a market in Xigaze, Tibet.	
Photo by Li Chunsheng	

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

Tibet — Combining Old With New

The co-existence of religious rites with modern conveniences, such as a theatre, gymnasium and satellite ground station, may represent Tibet today, the once-remote and near-mythical place. This is the first part of a report written by our correspondent about the autonomous region during her recent trip there on the eve of its 20th birthday (p. 15).

Personnel Reform Aims at High Efficiency

At a United Nations seminar on reforming civil service systems, a Chinese vice-minister of labour and personnel talked about his country's unique experience in the world's most dramatic government leadership reshuffle and the initial achievements (p. 6).

Open Policy to Remain in Force

China is using an increasing amount of foreign investment to meet its needs for the modernization drive. The four special economic zones, the 14 coastal cities and the recently open coastal economic areas are experiencing sound development. These and many other factors prove that China's open policy, despite the problems that have arisen in the course of implementation, will remain unchanged (p. 4).

South Fujian: "Gold Coast" for Investment

South Fujian, designated as an economic open zone by the State Council early this year, has a well-developed economy and educational system, fertile land and good communications facilities. It therefore provides an excellent environment for foreign investment (p. 25).

China-Viet Nam: Fond Memories, Sombre Reality

To mark the 40th anniversary of his country's liberation from colonialism, a veteran Vietnamese statesman shares his feelings on the now strained ties between Viet Nam and China with his Chinese friends in Beijing (p. 30).

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Open Policy to Remain in Force

by **WANG DACHENG**
Economic Editor

In the first half of this year, Chinese business representatives signed more than 1,700 agreements and contracts on the import of foreign investment with overseas businesses. The foreign funds involved in these agreements and contracts totalled US\$3.1 billion, of which US\$2.06 billion was direct foreign investment, a four-fold increase over the total during the first half of last year.

During a period following the beginning of the fourth quarter in 1984, China's credit and consumption funds increased too rapidly, too much currency was issued and industrial production increased at a breakneck rate. To solve these problems, the government has adopted a series of measures to strengthen overall economic control. At the central government's behest, the special economic zones and open cities have rechecked their plans for capital construction and the import of foreign funds and technology, given priority to those projects which require advanced technology and promise better economic returns, and cancelled those which are redundant or are not urgently needed. Projects contracted with foreign businesses will still be undertaken.

Because of these measures, there may be a slowdown in the pace of Sino-foreign agreement signings in the near future. But the readjustment does not mean China's open policy has changed. On the contrary, these measures

will help China to better implement the open policy.

Is China making good use of foreign investments? The following facts and figures provide a positive answer.

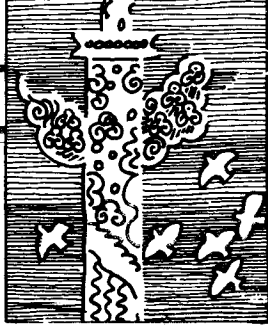
China's import of foreign investment is growing and its open policy will not change, as has been proved by a host of facts.

By the end of 1984, China had reached agreements with overseas businesses to import US\$28 billion of foreign investment, of which US\$16.7 billion had already been put to use. Of the US\$16.7 billion, loans granted by foreign governments, international financial institutions and commercial banks accounted for US\$12.6 billion, most of which has been used to strengthen China's energy and transport construction. Direct investment by foreign businesses has accounted for US\$4.1 billion, one-third of which has been used to tap China's offshore oil resources. The remaining two-thirds has been used to set up Sino-foreign joint ventures, co-operative enterprises and foreign-owned businesses. By the end of last year, a total of 931 joint ventures had been approved. Among them, 693 were productive projects and projects in transport and communications. Some observers abroad have said that China is only using foreign investment to build non-productive projects, such as hotels. This is simply a misunderstanding.

As investment has mounted, great changes have taken place in the special economic zones. Take the city of Shenzhen, for example. In 1979 Shenzhen's industrial output value was US\$20 million. In 1984 the figure jumped to US\$600 million. Some of Shenzhen's experiments with bidding and contracts in capital construction, the labour contract system and worker elections as a method of choosing managers have been popularized in many parts of the country.

When the special economic zones were founded, the Chinese government stressed that most of their products should be exported and attention should be paid to importing technology- and knowledge-intensive projects. Today, some of their products have, indeed, entered the international market, but the portion is fairly small (in Shenzhen, the portion is just 20 percent of the total). The economic foundation of the special economic zones is still not as solid as desired, and foreign-exchange income and expenditure are unbalanced. The major reasons for this are that these special economic zones had a poor foundation to start with and international trade competition is currently extremely fierce. It is not realistic to expect the special economic zones to build an export-oriented economy overnight.

Of the 14 coastal cities opened to overseas investment last year, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Dalian and Tianjin have made rapid progress, largely due to their existing economic strengths and favourable investment conditions. It is predicted that they will continue to thrive



in attracting foreign funds and in economic development. Some people abroad have predicted that China will reduce the number of open cities from 14 to four. This is another misunderstanding. The other 10 coastal cities are now still open and will remain open in the future. There should be no doubt about this. Over the past year, Qingdao and Yantai have imported advanced technology and equipment to revamp 297 of their existing enterprises. Some of these renovated projects have been put into production. Last year, Nantong had only two projects involving foreign investment. But this year the number has increased to 25. Yantai and Lianyungang can now be reached by air and expansion work at Qingdao's airport is under way. Improvements will be made in the telecommunications facilities in all these four open cities this year and in 1986.

In some open cities and special economic zones, some unhealthy practices, such as black market activities in foreign exchange, have occurred. These negative factors are hardly avoidable in the course of opening to the outside world. China will not close its door just because of these negative factors. The country can never become a modern, powerful country behind closed doors. China is using and will continue to use ideological education and legal means to clear away filthy and rotten things to guarantee the healthy and smooth implementation of the open policy.

A Footnote on Strong

I was pleased to see the review of the biography of Anna Louise Strong in your issue of July 1 (*Right in Her Soul*, by Tracy B. Strong and Helene Keyssar). It is a most valuable book about a remarkable person. I would like, however, to make one addition to the review. Ruth Evans Coe writes about the years following Ms Strong's arrest in Moscow in 1949: "She was deported and returned to the United States only to be completely ostracized by her comrades on the left."

Not completely. Ms Strong was correspondent in Moscow of the weekly *National Guardian*, of which I was then executive editor. We not only supported Anna Louise when she returned, denouncing the Soviet action as irrational and without proof that she had done anything wrong, but persisted in pressuring the Soviet authorities until they finally conceded their error and restored to Ms Strong her possessions in Moscow and the right of transit to China in 1958.

There were others who stood by her, too, among them the late Reverend Stephen Fritchman of Los Angeles and the philosopher Corliss Lamont of New York. And tribute must be paid also to Jozef Winiewicz, who was Poland's ambassador to the United States at the time of Anna Louise's ordeal, who interceded in her behalf at the Foreign Ministry in Moscow at the behest of my colleague Cedric Belfrage and myself.

This is a footnote to history which takes nothing away from Ruth Coe's perceptive essay.

James Aronson
New York, USA

A Wonderful Article

In your issue No.18 there was a wonderful and very informative article entitled "Historical Tragedy Must Not Be Repeated." This article described the impact of World War II and set forth methods of avoiding future global discord. It's nice that your magazine keeps carrying comments of this nature.

I have subscribed to *Beijing Review* for three months. At that time I have acquired tremendous information about the People's Republic of China and the world. I've devoted much of my available time to reading articles about international affairs.

In addition, your English is straightforward and easy to understand, even to those who have a low standard of English. The general layout is superb, but I suggest you start a question-and-answer column about China.

Musonda Muwansa
Lusaka, Zambia

Like a Tour of China

Beijing Review, which I discovered for the first time in my friend's family, is very interesting, and I like it very much. I think that all people, men and women, will enjoy reading your wonderful magazine if they had a chance to see it. I hope you make more efforts to enlarge your readership. I may be of some help in this regard. When reading *Beijing Review* it is as if I had made a tour of China. The *Review* tells me what has happened in China and describes the actual situation.

Kazadi Kamundel Laurent
Kinshasa, Zaire

Efficiency Keynotes Civil Service Reform

Beijing, the scene of the world's most massive top-to-bottom government leadership reshuffle, seemed the ideal place for the UN seminar on civil service reforms which opened earlier last week. As representatives from 14 countries put their heads together to find ways and means to trim their often cumbersome official bureaucracies and turn them into true economic prime movers, their Chinese hosts listened to learn from the rest of the world, and also shared their own experiences with their foreign colleagues.

The seminar, sponsored by the UN Department of Technical Cooperation for Development, was called to discuss the relations between politics and the civil service, and the responsibility of civil servants. Participants also studied ways of cutting government organizations down to size and raising efficiency. Jiao Shanmin, China's vice-minister of labour and personnel, told the delegates that China's huge government shakeup is designed to improve the administration of the country's development.

The leadership changes will aid ongoing economic reforms and the implementation of the open policy, and pave the way for the smooth transition of power. The key to success, he emphasized, lies in training large numbers of able government functionaries.

"Socialist modernization is out of the question unless we have enough talented people who are socialist-minded and well-versed in modern science and technology," Jiao said.

From a long-term point of view, the efficiency of a country's civil service hinges on the government employees' educational level, he said. So it is imperative to dovetail personnel reforms with education reform, and bring society's needs under these development plans. In the meantime, Jiao said, scientists and technicians should be put to the best possible use in boosting economic and social development.

In revamping China's civil service system, the vice-minister said, scientific theories and principles should be closely followed, and all relevant policies should be institutionalized. This will establish legal guarantees in areas such as appointments, promotions and demotions, rewards and punishments, as well as in fringe benefit issues including training. "Drafting laws and regulations to govern the management of government personnel is an urgent task in our reform programme," Jiao said.

The reforms are still in an experimental stage, and a host of problems remain to be solved. But, according to Jiao, a good beginning has been made in at least four areas:

— **Filling leading posts at all levels with outstanding young and middle-aged cadres who have political integrity, good education and the shrewdness and skill to get things done.** Last year alone, 190,000 such people were appointed to posts at or above the county level. Higher-level State Council ministries and commissions are mostly in the hands of new leaders around 50 years of age, while new provincial leaders now average at least six years younger than their predecessors. About 60 percent of

China's county and provincial leaders are now college graduates.

To ensure the continuity of state policies, a "third echelon" of officials is emerging, and is being groomed to fill leading posts at all levels.

— **Providing continued on-the-job training to all serving cadres.** By the end of 1984, some 1.45 million government employees had finished studies in 8,677 cadre-training schools and 1,854 universities, colleges and secondary schools. At the same time, 1.38 million others took courses in correspondence, TV or radio colleges, and more than 2 million received short-term training in various disciplines.

— **Abolishing de facto lifetime tenure of office.** Formerly, it was not uncommon for Chinese government officials to hold their positions until their death. The resulting "aging" problem acutely affected leadership from the central government down to the grass-roots level, and has proved more and more a hindrance to the modernization process. As the need for younger, better educated and better trained executives mounted, the central authorities in 1982 published two major documents calling for the retirement of superannuated officials. Accordingly, more than 1 million aged functionaries stepped down to make way for younger colleagues. Another 2 million will retire by 1986.

— **Decentralizing personnel administration.** The central government has delegated power over appointments to two-thirds of the country's government posts to State Council departments and provincial administrations. Factory directors can now

choose their own assistants and decide their own wage and bonus systems.

Moreover, a contract system is being experimented with in many rural townships, under which

young people with senior middle school education and practical experience are elected to leading posts after signing contracts which stipulate their rights, responsibilities and accommodations.

tions for the shift must begin immediately.

For the present, however, the drive will focus on laying an ideological and theoretical foundation for the future. This symposium is the first major step towards that end.

Efforts Urged to Develop West

"Economic co-operation between eastern and western China is the most practical and effective way to develop the west," said noted Chinese economist Xue Muqiao.

At a symposium on the development of western China, the 81-year old economist argued that the west should open its doors to the economically and technologically developed east.

The symposium, the first of its kind since the founding of the People's Republic, opened on August 10 in Lanzhou, capital of Gansu Province. It drew Party and government cadres, scholars and experts from central organizations and more than 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

Western China includes Gansu, Qinghai, Shaanxi, Sichuan, Yunnan, Guizhou Provinces and the Inner Mongolia, Ningxia, Xinjiang, Tibet and Guangxi autonomous regions with a population of more than 290 million. It covers 6.15 million square kilometres, or two-thirds of the country's territory.

The region is rich in resources, with an estimated 60 percent of China's coal reserves. Xinjiang alone has reserves of 16 billion tons, an estimate that puts it ahead of the country's current main coal producer, Shanxi Province. Other resources such as iron, salt, asbestos, aluminum, zinc, nickel and gold are also abundant in the region.

But due to natural and historical

factors, most of the west is economically backward. According to official statistics, its average per capita industrial and agricultural output value in 1984 was only 64 percent of the national average. Its per-capita income stood at 66 percent of the national average. Of the estimated 80 million Chinese still classified as poor, more than 56 million, or 65 percent, live in the west.

The country's current economic reforms and its opening to the outside world pose new, and more severe challenges to the region. If the west fails to develop, it will also hold back the east and, with it, the entire national economy.

Under such circumstances, the central government has put forward plans to shift the centre of its economic construction efforts to the west at the turn of the century. Over the past few years, top leaders including Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang have toured the region, pointing out that prepara-

Xue, a noted economist for over half a century, said that the state's continued stress on development of China's coastal regions has meant an expanding gap between the east and the west.

Conditions are not yet ripe for the import of foreign funds to most of the west, he added, noting that opening the region to domestic businesses is more important than opening to overseas investors.

With funds and technology from the eastern provinces and municipalities, the west could accelerate exploration of its rich resources and develop its local economies, said Xue.

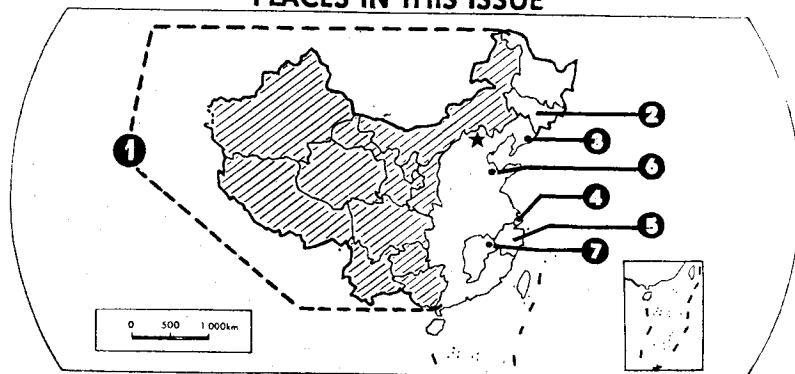
The economist also suggested:

— Developing agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry to ensure the livelihood of the local people and avoiding the single-minded pursuit of industrial growth;

— Helping local factories cooperate with major enterprises and defence industries, laying the foundation for further growth; and

— Developing technical consultancy and other east-west co-operations.

PLACES IN THIS ISSUE



1. West China (p. 7) 2. Jilin (p. 8) 3. Dandong (p. 8) 4. Shanghai (p. 8)
5. Zhejiang (p. 8) 6. Dongying (p. 9) 7. Shangrao (p. 31)

News in Brief

The former command post of Japan's 731st unit, troops that engaged in bacteriologic warfare during the Japanese invasion of China, was opened to the public as an exhibition in Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, August 15. The Japanese Kwantung (Kantogun) Army secretly established the unit in the Pingfang District of Harbin. To mask its true nature, the unit was called the "Water Supply Epidemic Prevention Department" of the Kwantung Army. The unit carried out germ warfare on more than 3,000 people including some allied prisoners of war. Most of the buildings were destroyed.

Crime in China dropped by 30 percent over the past two years, according to an official of the Ministry of Justice. More than 70 percent of the approximately 500,000 reported crimes last year were thefts or other minor offences. Serious crimes, such as murder, rape, arson and robbery, accounted for 10 to 15 percent of the total, he noted.

An average of nearly 8 million urban young people a year were given jobs in 1978-1984, according to He Guang, vice-minister of labour and personnel. During the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1986-90), however, China must find jobs for about 6 million people a year. In addition, by 1990, 100 million rural workers will move into the non-agricultural labour market.

tive schemes and training a large number of engineers and technicians.

Another speaker at the symposium, renowned Chinese sociologist Fei Xiaotong, stressed that the west's minorities should be mobilized to develop the local economy. There are 110 million minority people, belonging to 48 ethnic groups.

Fei, who is also vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, further pointed out what he described as a pressing need to plant trees and grass in the region for the sake of ecological balance.

The mining industry should take the lead in this drive, he said.

East and central China should provide the western part of the country with food grains in return for meat and raw materials, he added.

China will allocate 12 billion yuan this year to the west to help develop its economy and raise living standards, according to a financial official attending the symposium. Financial aid to China's five autonomous regions and Yunnan, Qinghai and Guizhou provinces will be boosted by 10 percent every year, he said.

Over 40 percent of the money will be used to develop agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry, 9.4 percent for rural transportation and 10 percent to rural electricity.

Hundreds Die As Storms Hit Coast

Flooding, hail and high winds hit China's coastal areas this summer, killing hundreds of people and inflicting huge damage on crops and property, the Ministry of Civil Affairs announced in Beijing.

"The overall situation is not as bad as in previous years," said an official spokesman, "but some areas suffered severe damage recently."

On July 20, Dandong in eastern Liaoning Province was hit by its heaviest flooding since 1960, after two weeks of continuous downpours. The floods killed 64 people, destroyed thousands of homes and inundated 40,000 hectares of farmland. The deluge also washed away two villages in Dangdong's Zheng An District and left some city streets under a metre of water, badly disrupting transport and communications.

The sixth typhoon of the year struck most of China's coastal provinces and cities in late July, killing 177 people and injuring 1,400 others in 19 prefectures and cities in Zhejiang Province. Some 20,000 homes were destroyed and 1,400 ships — mostly fishing boats — sank or were badly damaged by the powerful winds. About 30,000 hectares of crops were destroyed and 160,000 hectares damaged.

Dams burst in many places and the widespread floods wreaked havoc with the province's irrigation system.

In neighbouring Shanghai, three people were killed in typhoon-related traffic accidents. Floods damaged 50,000 homes and caused traffic chaos for more than 24 hours in China's biggest city.

Severe rains also hit Jilin Province, in northeast China, earlier this month, killing 33 people. More than 400,000 hectares of cropland was damaged and some 20,000 houses collapsed. Many small reservoirs overflowed, swamping the surrounding countryside.

Serious damage was also reported following heavy rains and hail storms in Shandong, Henan, Hebei and Yunnan provinces.

In south China, droughts hit Hunan, Hubei, Jiangxi and Guang-

dong provinces, slowing the planting of the autumn rice crop.

The state allocated about 400 million yuan for disaster relief in the first six months of this year, the ministry spokesman said. Another 400 million yuan has been earmarked for the second half of 1985, a 30 percent increase over last year's. This is in addition to provincial efforts to fight the disasters.

"So far, no disasters of national proportions have been reported," said the official. "But the most critical period of the year is not completely over. China's two largest rivers—the Changjiang (Yangtze) and Huanghe (Yellow) Rivers—haven't caused any trouble, as they have in previous

years. But we must remain vigilant."

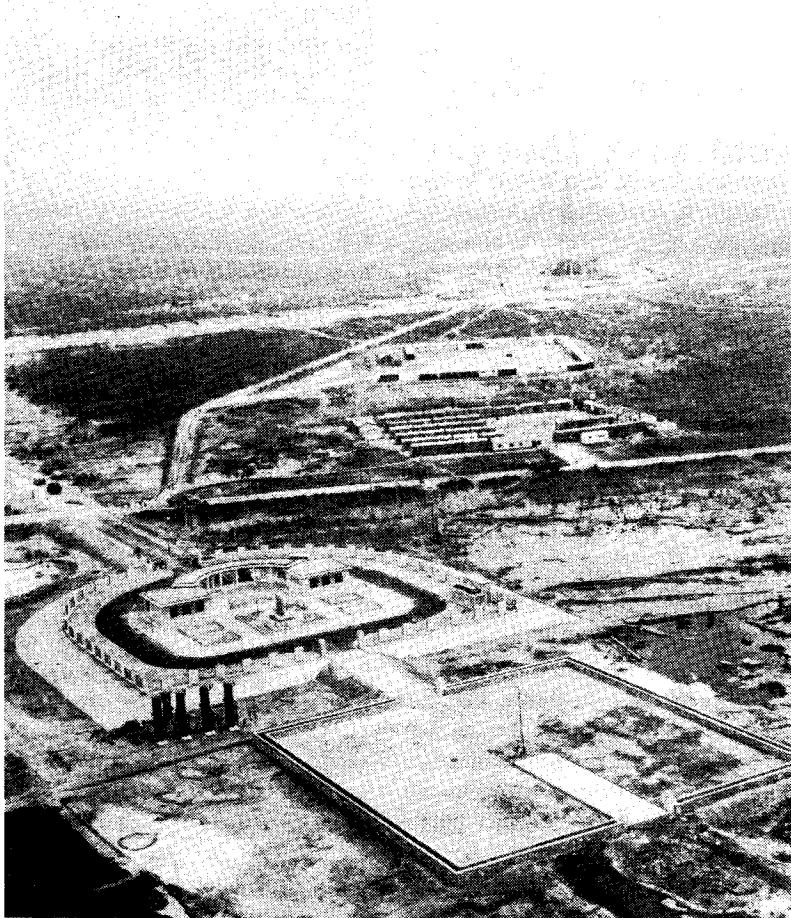
Delta Slated for More Development

The Huanghe River Delta in Shandong Province is slated to become a modern economic zone. Tang Shenghai, mayor of Dongying City, said recently.

The headquarters for the Shengli Oilfield, China's second largest oil-producing area, are located in Dongying, a city on the Huanghe River near its mouth at Bohai Bay.

The city, pegged for massive construction, is building a multi-

A view of the Shengli Oilfield on the Huanghe River Delta.



China & the World

Nakasone's Shrine Visit Criticized

Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's act of homage August 15 at a shrine where war criminals such as Hideki Tojo were commemorated upset people all over the world and especially hurt the feelings of the Chinese, Japanese and other Asian peoples who suffered at the hands of militarism, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said recently.

Maltese and Spanish Presidents to Visit China

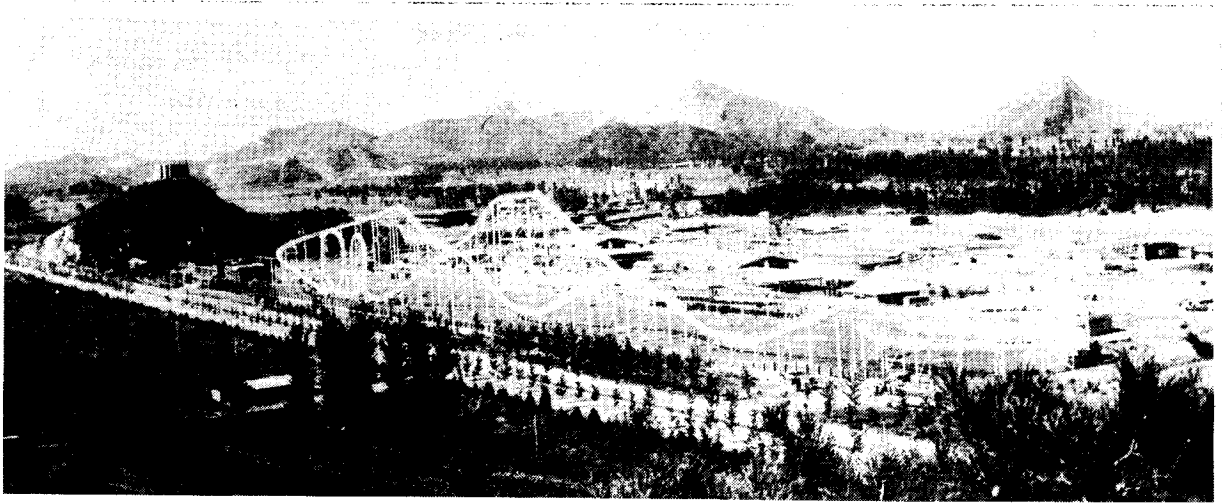
Maltese President Agatha Barbara and Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez will visit China between late August and early September, according to the Chinese Foreign Ministry.

Botswana Gets US\$100,000 Aid

The Chinese government has donated US\$100,000 to Botswana for buying seeds and related expenses for the next growing season. The donation was made following a United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization meeting on agricultural rehabilitation in Africa.

Chinese Moslem Pilgrims Leave for Mecca

A 30-member Chinese Moslem delegation has left Beijing for Mecca. The delegation is composed of imams, mullahs and scholars of the Hui, Uygur, Kazak, Dongxiang and Sala nationalities, from 10 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.



New Pastime for Beijing Residents

The Miyun International Amusement Park, completed recently near Beijing's Miyun Reservoir, is a giant recreational centre providing fun and enjoyment for visitors and local residents. Its centrepiece is this roller-coaster, which rockets over its 1,060-metre course at speeds of up to 100 kilometres per hours.

functional harbour, highways radiating in all directions, a reservoir and an airport, which is scheduled to open in October, according to the 47-year-old mayor.

A new bridge, the 43rd across the Huanghe River, is being built at Shengli, 40 km from its mouth. It is scheduled for completion in 1987. The new bridge will be 2,817 metres long and its main span of 288 metres will be the longest in China, Tang said.

The bridge will solve the problem of huge traffic jams of lorries waiting to use the Shengli ferry to get to and from the oilfield. It will also aid the development of the entire Huanghe River Delta, he added.

Priority will be given to expanding the oil industry, whose annual oil output is expected to reach 28 million tons this year.

Farming, forestry, animal husbandry and the fishing industry will also be developed. Irrigation systems and production bases for farming, animal husbandry and fisheries are being formed and

more than 100 towns are receiving a face-lifting.

Institute to Study Confucian Thought

A Beijing institute has been established to study the philosophy of Confucius (551-479 BC), the teacher and philosopher who left an indelible mark on Chinese and Asian culture.

Confucius (the Latinized version of Kong Fuzi) saw a world in which harmony could best be achieved by everyone recognizing his place in the world. With sons obeying their fathers and subjects following the lead of the powerful, he said, there would be order and peace.

Confucianism ruled Chinese education and bureaucracy for 2,500 years, but it came under fire in the early 20th century by social reformers and revolutionaries alike.

Following the revolution, Confucian ideas were criticized as being supportive of the ruling class.

They were completely denounced during the 1966-76 "cultural revolution." The temple of Confucius in Shandong Province was ransacked and his philosophy was tossed on the rubbish heap of ideas.

The task of the new institute, said Deputy President Han Da, is to scientifically examine Confucian ideas and ethics to determine what is still useful to China.

"Gone are the days of worshipping Confucius and so are the days of blindly opposing him. It is high time to reject the feudal residue and assimilate the democratic essence of Confucianism," said institute President Zhang Danian, a professor of philosophy at Beijing University.

The institute is sponsored by Beijing People's University, Shaanxi Teachers' College, the Capital Museum and the county government of Qufu, the hometown of Confucius in Shandong Province. The institute was inaugurated with a four-day symposium at which 70 papers were read to 170 scholars and researchers.

South Africa

"Reform" Call Brings No Progress

South African President P.W. Botha has recently spoken on "reforms" which made it plain that his government has not budged on the issue of apartheid.

by REN YAN

UNDER strong pressure from domestic protests and the increasing weight of world public opinion, South African President P.W. Botha on August 15 called for resolving the country's racial question through co-operation, but did not budge on the crucial issue of apartheid.

In his speech, Botha said the South African authorities would speed reform of the apartheid system while pursuing what he called "constitutional reform." The promise was a familiar one; it was in fact first made in 1983, although no action has so far been taken.

Recently the South African authorities declared a state of emergency in 36 cities and towns in order to suppress black opposition. In the past 11 months, more than 600 blacks have died in protests. Since the imposition of the state of emergency, the South African police have arrested over 1,700 people, 90 percent of them blacks. As Botha spoke in Durban, the Pretoria regime announced an extension of the state of emergency, spreading it to black areas including Soweto.

Rather than defusing the protests, Botha's actions will likely only stir up more trouble. Oliver Tambo, President of the African National Congress of South Africa vowed that his organization would

step up its armed struggle against apartheid. United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said on August 16 that President Botha "did not give any indication of imminent changes for the elimination of apartheid sys-

Western Europe

The EC Lashes Out at Apartheid

The state of emergency imposed by the South African authorities on 36 cities and towns has touched off strong protests from the international community. The West European countries, in particular, have taken steps to show their support for the victims of Pretoria's oppression.

by ZHANG QIHUA

THE imposition of a state of emergency by the South African authorities brought a strongly-worded statement from the foreign ministers of 10 member states of the European Community (EC). Following their meeting in Brussels on July 22, the EC officials issued a document condemning South African racism, and calling for an end to the apartheid system. They also called for the immediate and unconditional release of jailed black leader Nelson Mandela, and urged Pretoria to guarantee the legal, political and civil rights of the country's black majority.

tem, the lifting of the state of emergency and the unconditional release of Mr. Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners and detainees in South Africa." Botha's statement fell "far short" of the expectations of the international community, he noted.

Botha's speech should make the US administration realize that its policy of appeasement and tolerance—the essence of its "constructive engagement" approach—has actually emboldened South Africa's racist regime.

On August 1 the 12 EC foreign ministers met again in Helsinki to mandate stricter measures, including recalling their ambassadors from South Africa for consultations and collecting opinions for the possible adoption of further joint action.

The EC's leaders took individual steps as well to censure the South African authorities. Soon after the state of emergency was declared, Prime Minister Laurent Fabius announced that France was immediately recalling its ambassador to Pretoria and suspending new French investments there. The Paris government also promised to put a draft resolution before the United Nations Security



More than 40 blacks were arrested by South Africa police during demonstrations in Durban on August 2.

Council condemning the South African emergency. After a week of preparation, the Belgian government put forward several proposals of its own: The recall of all EC ambassadors to Pretoria; a limit on the number of entry visas made available to South Africans; and a freeze on EC loans and investments in South Africa. Sweden, Norway, the Netherlands, Denmark and Iceland also promised to take stern measures to sanction South Africa before October.

Earlier, the Swedish parliament had asked the government to control its investments in South Africa. Together with Norway and Denmark, Sweden also decided to suspend flights by its national airline from Copenhagen to Johannesburg next year. The European Parliament last April adopted two resolutions urging the EC to forbid oil exports to South Africa and to halt imports of South African coal and gold coins.

The EC moves, the first sanctions ever imposed on Pretoria by

the European Parliament, contrasted sharply with the situation in the United States. Last June the US Congress adopted a bill calling for sanctions against South Africa, but the measure was vetoed by the Reagan administration. The US government has expressed dissatisfaction with France's position on the issue, and abstained from the United Nations Security Council vote on a draft resolution issued jointly by France and Denmark on July 26.

Because South Africa depends on the West for 80 percent of its foreign trade, the international community has often urged the West to use economic means to force social change in South Africa. Previous sanctions have included a United Nations resolution forbidding the sale of weapons to Pretoria. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) decided to ban the sale of oil to South Africa. Last

April the non-aligned movement met in New Delhi, calling the United States and the other Western countries to suspend their relations with South Africa and impose economic sanction against it. Britain and the Federal Republic of Germany, however, remain Pretoria's major European trading partners. Some parties in these two countries have urged their governments to follow the lead of France, but official moves have so far stopped short of economic sanctions.

At present, although the situation in South Africa is deteriorating, the United States is still upholding its "constructive engagement" policy. This will surely influence the attitudes of the West European countries towards Pretoria. But at the same time, the rising wave of popular protests against South African racism is pushing Western Europe to join the international fight against apartheid.

Saudi Arabia

Reining in a Runaway Market

The Saudis have given continued support to OPEC, sometimes at the expense of their own interests. But more may be needed to keep the organization from again approaching the brink of collapse, and Riyadh must also face its own economic problems.

by **JIANG HONG**

At its 74th ministerial meeting in Geneva late last month, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) called for new price cuts for heavy and medium-weight crude oil. The reductions, which brought prices back to levels set before last January's hikes, will help spur a new boost in petroleum output to strengthen Saudi Arabia's position as a major force in today's oil-

glutted markets. The step also makes it possible for Riyadh to avert internal instability caused by a steep fall in its foreign exchange income, and to avoid falling into dire economic straits until the next upsurge in petroleum demand.

The Kingdom, which has a population of seven million, possesses the largest oil reserves in the world — its proved deposits of 200 billion barrels give it a quarter of the globe's supplies and 40 percent of those available to the

13 OPEC members. Its huge production capability, second only to that of the Soviet Union, makes Saudi Arabia a formidable money magnet, especially since the marked price rises which rocked the international market in 1974 and 1979. Most estimates put its foreign exchange reserves at US\$95 billion; they may be as high as \$140 billion, some bankers say. The Saudi economy depends on petroleum: Oil accounts for 70 percent of its gross national product, 99 percent of its overall exports, and 95 percent of its total revenue.

This heavy reliance on oil has made Saudi Arabia OPEC's bulwark, particularly since the organization came to the end of its glory days in 1981. Poor oil sales and huge stockpiles brought sharp drops in income for most OPEC members, causing internal rifts and bringing the cartel to the brink of collapse. The Western consumer states flooded the international market with their stock. Britain and the Soviet Union sold their oil at reduced prices, forcing OPEC's members to cut individual deals or take huge losses.

Saudi Arabia, as the largest producer in the organization, took the lead in calling for consultations with the other member states. Urged strongly by Riyadh, OPEC came up with decisive steps such as a collective production cutback and price reductions. To maintain the highest possible output and price levels for the cartel, Saudi Arabia tailors its output to market needs. To buoy up demand, it has slashed its daily output from a record high of 10.3 million barrels a day in 1980 to its current 2 million barrels a day. It has also taken losses to persuade recalcitrant members to remain within the group: When an agreement on joint price adjustments seemed about to falter, the Saudis raised their prices by up to 50 cents a barrel, thus convincing Nigeria to

make a crucial 65-cent boost in the price of its light crude oil.

With less-than-favourable market condition, Saudi Arabia's economy has been in a slide for the past three years. Its oil income has dropped to US\$37 billion in 1984, from \$102 billion three years ago, bringing annual deficits to the formerly affluent nation: Riyadh's coffers were short \$9.7 billion in 1983 and \$12.7 billion last year, with a further shortfall of about 20 billion expected in 1985. In the past two years, about 1,500 Saudi companies have fallen into bankruptcy or asked for urgent government financial support. A large number of ambitious capital construction projects have been cancelled, postponed or cut in scale. Basic construction spending, too, has been cut by 24 percent.

Saudi Arabia is now working to attack its economic difficulties. According to the country's recently published Fourth Five-Year Plan for 1985-90, Riyadh will reduce its gross national product to a 4 percent growth, from the average 10.6 percent recorded between 1970 and 1980. Imports see further cuts. The sum spent on buying US-made products, for example, was reduced from \$9

billion in 1982 to less than \$6 billion last year. Within two years, the number of American cars sold to Saudi Arabia dropped by half. Government spending, according to the country's 1985-86 budget, will be curtailed by 13 percent.

The irony of the situation has not been lost on leaders in Riyadh. However, the austerity drive has gained new momentum following a series of recent events, particularly an output drop in May which saw production fall to only 2.5 million barrels a day. The sudden reduction shocked the royal family and the government, and sparked a nationwide debate on the viability of Saudi Arabia's current oil policies. The discussions have created a growing insistence for a withdrawal from OPEC. Last June, King Fahd warned the organization's member states to observe their agreements on output and prices, or see Saudi Arabia pull the props out from under the world markets. The blow was softened in July by reassurances that Riyadh would continue to work for the interests of OPEC. But with the stability of the world oil market still in doubt, the Saudis will need all their economic leverage to keep the alliance on a steady course.

Latin America

A Growing Force in US Life

The United States is increasingly feeling the economic, cultural and political influence of its southern neighbours. The Latin lifestyle is adding new rhythms to modern American life.

by AN JIANGUO

WAVES of immigrants are fast making Miami the most Latin City in the United States,

and turning the Florida metropolis into a microcosm of Hispanic influence on North America. When the first group of Cuban refugees landed in Florida in 1959, Miami

was a sleepy southern tourist centre with a population of only 300,000. Since then, however, Hispanic immigrants have given the city a Latin American flavour. Most live in an area now called "Little Havana," where Spanish is more often heard than English. In its Centre Square, the evenings are lit by antique bronze lamps, rather than the harsher sodium vapour streetlights seen elsewhere in town. On one side of the square stands a theatre named for the Cuban poet and hero, Jose Marti. Clusters of trim, white two-storey houses with red tile roofs and with gabled verandas nestle amid seas of tropical flowers, helping spare Miami the inner-city desolation of highrise canyons so typical of other US cities.

In recent years, Miami has also become a popular destination for large numbers of Latin Americans looking for new resorts, good shopping, investment opportunities and financial facilities. Since 1978, Miami, the state of Florida and the Organization of American States have jointly sponsored biannual "American trade exchanges" in the city. The Hispanic influx has helped change Miami into an international trade and financial centre linking the United States and its southern neighbours.

In 1977, Washington liberalized the rules under which foreign banks may open branches in the US. Major Latin American banks from Brazil, Mexico, Venezuela and Argentina all set up offices in Miami, turning the city into the second-biggest American banking centre after New York. Once a corridor for US multi-national corporations seeking to penetrate the Latin American economy, Miami is now host to scores of transnational corporations from the south, all of which are looking for opportunities

in the growing North American market.

But Latin America is quietly changing not only the face of Miami, but the whole US as well. Spanish-language newspapers, magazines, books and TV programmes are springing up throughout the country. In New York, Los Angeles and Chicago, Spanish is spoken widely.

Beneath all this, however, lies the reality that Latin America's influence over the US economy is increasing. One remarkable example of this is the fact that direct Latin American investment in the US has far surpassed North American investment in Latin America since the 1970s.

According to recent statistics, there are nearly 200 Latin transnational corporations, enterprises and banks in the United States at present. Some have beaten, bought up or taken large "interests" in solid-based American companies during the scramble for market primacy.

Also in recent years, the descendants of early Latin American immigrants have begun wielding an increasingly powerful influence in US domestic politics. The Hispanics broke their political silence in the 70s, and have been registering to vote in growing numbers ever since. By the time the Carter administration took office, Hispanics occupied 12 percent of all high-ranking government posts. Only five seats in the US House of Representatives were held by Hispanics in 1978, whereas there were 11 Jewish and 16 black congressmen. Now they hold more than 10 seats in the Congress. The Hispanics have begun wielding influence on domestic and foreign policy, including issues regarding minorities, education, taxes, emigration and Latin American affairs.

The Hispanic influence has grown during a period in which the Latin American nations have also shown increased strength. The Latin American countries have developed their domestic economies in the postwar years following political independence. The combined gross national product of Latin America has quadrupled over the past three decades. Some countries, Brazil for example, have approached the level of the developed capitalist countries. Mexico and Argentina have equalled the production level of Sweden and Belgium. Those countries have also become involved in the international investment market, and their investors have even pumped funds into the United States and Western Europe, the heart of the capitalist world. Even in the crisis years of the late 1970s and early 80s, Latin investment kept flowing into the United States. That, of course, reflected the rising interest rates in the United States, on one hand, but it also reflected the strength of the Latin American economy. At present the Latin American countries are bogged down in debt. When economic readjustment yields results, Latin America's influence in the United States will certainly grow stronger.

An additional reason for the growing influence of Hispanics in the United States is their population growth. In 1984 there were 14 million Hispanics, 6.4 percent of the total population. And that figure does not even include the estimated 10 million illegal emigrants. The population growth rate for Hispanics is much quicker than other ethnic groups. Some demographers predict there will be 45 to 50 million Hispanics living in the United States by the end of the century. At that time Hispanics will outnumber blacks and will be the largest minority in the country.

Modernization in a Buddhist Land



On the eve of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Tibet Autonomous Region (September 1, 1985), a photographer and a correspondent of "Beijing Review" visited Tibet. The following is the first article of a series on their tour. — Ed.

by **ZHOU ZHENG**
Our Correspondent

HOW does Tibet look these days?" People asked me when I returned from a month-long trip to the autonomous region. What struck me most, I would say, is the coexistence of butter lamps in the lamaseries and the Buddhist prayer wheels with the satellite ground station and the emphasis on computer technology. A striking combination of old and new, traditional and modern — this might represent Tibet today.

The once remote and mysterious Tibet is now accessible by air and ground transportation. In summer, the "golden season" on the plateau, there are two to four two-hour flights everyday between Sichuan's Chengdu and Lhasa, the autonomous regional capital — an improvement over the two-year trek made by the Tang Dynasty's Princess Wen Cheng in the seventh century, when she emigrated to

the region to marry the first ruler of united Tibet, King Songtsan

Gambo. The area, which is high, sparsely populated and studded with mountains, made journey even in the early 1950s from neighbouring Qinghai Province last more than four months.

Progress in Construction Projects

At dawn, when numerous Tibetans, followed by their pet sheep and dogs, chant Buddhist scriptures around the Potala Palace with prayer wheels rotating in their hands, the Tibetan workers and their colleagues from the interior also start their work. Many are busy with a number of projects slated for completion on September 1 — the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Tibet Autonomous Region.

Although there have been many changes in Tibet in recent years, the most attractive accomplishments are the 43 projects that were approved by the Party Central Committee early last year and are now either completed or under way.

Most of the 43 projects are funded by the autonomous region with work contracted out to interior provinces and cities. Among the 43 projects are the expansion of the Yangbajain geothermal power station, and the building of Xigaze solar energy experiment station and the Nagqu wind power experiment station. There are also projects to build fuel stations, to develop better lodging facilities along the Qinghai-Tibet Highway and to build a cargo transport centre and a bus terminal in Lhasa.

Granite and gypsum processing factories are being built, as is a fodder-processing plant.

Tibet University, an audio-visual education centre, a gymna-

sium, a theatre, a children's centre and five cultural centres are under construction in Lhasa and throughout the region to enrich residents' cultural lives.

In order to improve medical care, an outpatient and an inpatient buildings at the autonomous regional people's hospital are going up, as are outpatient buildings at the local hospitals in Zetang and Xigaze, and a new ward for patient care at the hospital in Nagqu.

In urban construction, there is a project to lay a 20-km sewer and a 10-km water supply line in Lhasa, which will greatly improve the sanitation of the ancient city. This project and the construction of living quarters in Lhasa are undertaken by the autonomous region.

In addition, seven hotels are being built in the capital and other cities.

Full Steam Ahead

If completed on time the speed in constructing the 43 projects will match the amazing speed in which the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone was built. Doji Cairang,

Construction workers discussing one of Tibet's 43 projects.



chief director of the 43 projects and vice-chairman of the autonomous regional people's government, told me that 34 of the 43 projects can be completed before September 1, which means that their construction — from breaking the ground to handing over the keys — will have taken only 15 months. Such speed is outstanding in China and is exceptional in places 4,000 metres above sea level.

Emphasis on Tibet's Singular Style

Tibet's first gymnasium, located in the northern part of Lhasa, stands not very far from the Potala Palace, with a stretch of grassland between them. The gymnasium has a white granite base similar to that of the Potala Palace, dark red eaves and milk white walls embedded with blue Tibetan flowers — an omen of good fortune.

The gymnasium, which covers 8,000 square metres and seats 3,200, is equipped with a movable stage, a digital scoreboard and computerized lighting.

The Tibet Hotel, the most expensive of the 43 projects and contracted by Jiangsu Province, is made up by three ivory-coloured buildings and two graceful villas with 1,100 beds.

A 27-metre-long silk embroidery contributed by Nantong workers adorns the lobby. The embroidery, titled *Wonderous Scenery on the Plateau*, displays a view of the snow-capped Himalayas, the Yarlung Zangbo River, monasteries and herds of cattle and sheep on the northern Tibet Plateau. Some rooms are furnished with Tibetan-style tables, colourful hand-woven carpets and cylinder-shaped lamps that resemble prayer wheels.

The Chinese and Western restaurants and the banquet hall

reflect the designers' efforts to achieve a balance between Han and Tibetan cultures and Chinese and Western tastes.

The best suites in two of the three hotel buildings are equipped with air-conditioning, bathrooms, closed-circuit TV sets, stereos and oxygen supply systems.

Flexible Policies

Tibet has always lagged behind the interior areas in social and economic development. In 1949, when the People's Republic was founded, Tibet was still operating a society of serfdom. After the peaceful liberation of Tibet in 1951, efforts were made to drive out imperialist forces. The serf system did not end until the armed rebellion launched by the reactionaries of the upper strata was quelled in 1959 and democratic reforms that eliminated the privileges of the three kinds of estateholders (nobles, monasteries and the feudal local government) were put into effect.

Tibet's special natural environment and prolonged serf system is responsible for the backward state of its economy and culture. The central people's government and other nationalities in China have given the region great support in its development. From 1952 to 1984, the central authorities gave Tibet 7.79 billion yuan in subsidies and loaned it more than 1 billion yuan. With such help, Tibet has made significant improvements in its livestock breeding, farming, industry, culture, education, public health and scientific research in the past three decades.

With Tibet's development in mind, the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee held two meetings in 1980 and 1984 on the work of Tibet and decided to give priority to developing livestock breeding, combining livestock breeding with agriculture and forestry, de-



veloping a diversified economy in line with Tibet's local conditions and expanding its commodity production. A set of policies were thus introduced to expedite the region's development. Among these policies are a tax exemption for agriculture and livestock breeding and the cancellation of unified and imposed purchasing of farm produce, animal by-products and sideline products. In accordance with the central authorities' policies and local conditions, the autonomous regional government has given priority to developing individual and collective businesses and has stressed market regulation. Under this policy, each household owns the livestock it raises and can buy and sell as it sees fit. Animal by-products can be sold to markets other than the state commercial departments. In agricultural areas,

farmland has been allotted to households who oversee their production without state interference. The policy will remain unchanged for a long time to come. Despite recurring droughts and dry spells, Tibet's farm production and live-

stock breeding have steadily improved. Last year, the region's output of grain was 495,000 tons, close to its highest in history. The number of livestock slaughtered last year surpassed the previous years, and the average per-capita income reached 317 yuan, up 101 yuan over the year before.

The construction of 43 projects and the arrival of thousands of peddlers and craftsmen from more than 20 provinces and cities has given Tibetans the chance to learn management skills. In 1985 the number of specialized households increased from last year's 10,000 to 40,000, and a number of small-sized collective enterprises have appeared. In Lhasa alone, there are 3,100 such enterprises employing 12,000 people.

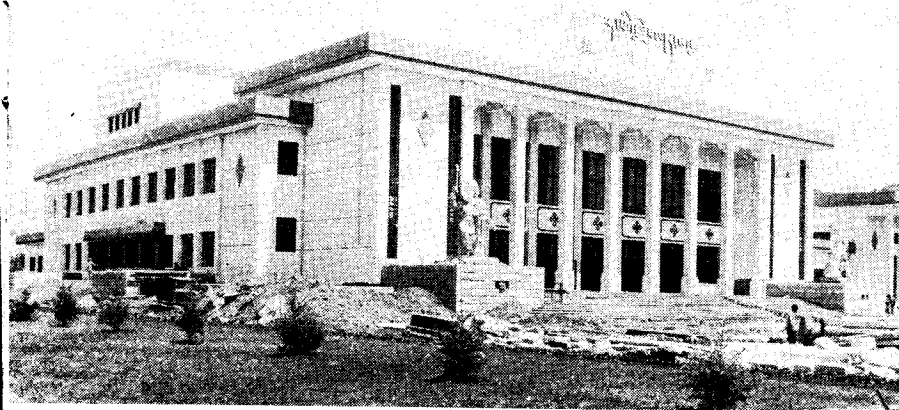
Buddhism Permeates Tibetan Society

Everywhere in Tibet one senses a strong religious atmosphere. Magnificent monasteries stand out in every city, Tibetan roofs are adorned with colourful scripture flags, worshippers prostrate themselves in prayer in the streets, and people bless one another with folded hands as a greeting.

Buddhism was brought into Tibet from India in the fifth century, and spread during the seventh

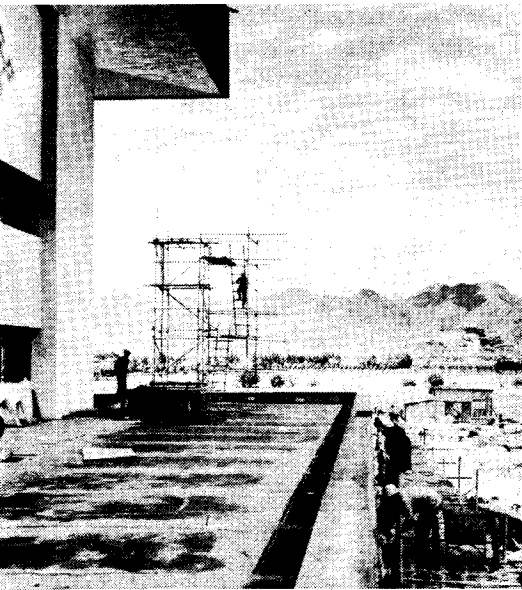
century when Princess Wen Cheng brought an image of Sak-yamuni to the region and had the Buddhist scriptures translated into Tibetan. In the past millenium and more, Buddhism has undergone many changes in Tibet. Before its peaceful liberation, Tibet had more than 2,000 monasteries and temples, while lamas and nuns accounted for one-fourth of its population. Buddhism, which was widespread by 1950, resulted in a 40 percent population reduction in Tibet because of the increasing number of celibate lamas and nuns. In the early 1950s Tibet's population dwindled to 1.2 million from its high mark in the mid-1700s at 2 million. Today Tibet has regained most of the lost population and claims 1.96 million residents.

The recently completed Lhasa Theatre.



Gandan Monastery Renovated

Gandan, Daipung and Sera Monasteries are the three major monasteries of the Yellow Sect of



The Tibet Gymnasium under construction.

Buddhism in Lhasa. The three monasteries were built in the early 15th century by the disciples of Tsong Kha-pa, founder of the Yellow Sect and an initiator of a religious reformation.

On a hill 4,200 metres above sea level on the southern bank of the Lhasa River, the Gandan Monastery is more than 30 kilometres from Lhasa and is falling apart from want of repair and the destruction it suffered during the "cultural revolution" (1966-76), which reduced the once magnificent structure to rubble.

In the last few years, the lamas in Sichuan, Gansu and other places have collected funds to build a temple on the site of the decaying monastery, while the local government also has allocated funds to build several other halls. Although the renovation work has not been completed, the devotees still visit, adding butter oil to the lamps in front of Buddhist images, asking the lamas to sprinkle their faces with "holy water," and putting

cash — alms — into the hands of the statues. In one of the halls there is a colour picture of the 14th Dalai Lama, the present arch priest of Lamaism.

In addition to the Tibetan pilgrims, about 100,000 worshippers each year come to the temple from adjacent Sichuan, Qinghai and Gansu provinces on pilgrimages.

Chinese Communists are atheists who consider religion a product of a stage in human development. According to communist thought, religion rises, develops and eventually will die out. The Communist Party holds, however, that it cannot compel people to believe or not believe in religion. Therefore, it has introduced a policy of religious freedom and protects religious shrines. During the chaotic "cultural revolution" religious freedom was trampled and a number of monasteries were destroyed. Some ancient monasteries, such as the Potala Palace and the Jokhan, Daipung, Sera, Trashilhunpo and Sakya Monasteries, were saved, thanks to the timely protection of the government and the People's Liberation Army troops. Currently, some of the dilapidated monasteries are being restored.

Since 1980, the local government has allocated 35 million yuan for monastery repair. More than 170 monasteries have been renovated or are still being repaired, and 50 of them have been reopened to the public.

Sunning-the-Buddha Festival

The 500-year-old Trashilhunpo Monastery in Xigaze, the largest Yellow Sect monastery in inner Tibet, is managed by an 18-member democratic administrative committee. The committee over-

sees five groups in charge of religious affairs, relics, finance, production and security. Now, apart from preaching and taking part in Buddhist rites, the young lamas also take part in farm labour. The monastery's income from farming and livestock breeding accounts for 50 percent of its total expenditure. The other half comes from donations and local government's funds.

The Trashilhunpo Monastery has a large collection of relics and scriptures, and the world's largest brass Buddha. The statue, named Qangba, stands 26.5 metres high and was built by 110 artisans in the 1920s. Qangba took four years to complete and used 200 kg of gold, 115,000 kg of brass and a number of diamonds, pearls and bits of amber.

The three-day ceremony, called the Sunning-the-Buddha Festival, is held in the fifth month of the Tibetan calendar. During the festival, Buddhists pray for rain, preach the scriptures and introduce the worshippers to the past, present, and future Buddhas. The 500 lamas at the monastery started their preparations for this year's ceremony four months beforehand. For the first time in 21 years the Sunning-the-Buddha Festival took place on a mountain-side terrace, where I watched a huge embroidered image (28m × 40m) of Amitabha as it unfurled and was strewn with flower petals.

The ceremonies dwelt on reviewing the Buddhists' appreciation for and devotion to their religion.

Educating Future Buddhist Leaders

The Tibet Buddhist College, located near the Daipung Monastery in Lhasa and established jointly by the regional Buddhist

TIBET TODAY



Lhasa's satellite receiving station.



A distant view of the Potala Palace, Lhasa.



Construction progresses on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau.



The recently established Tibet University will begin classes this September.



A Tibetan woman weaves cloth for traditional Tibetan dress at her home workshop.

Lhasa families often have picnics in a nearby park.



A young couple go through a traditional wedding ceremony.





A teacher (middle) and her students from the Tibet Agricultural and Husbandry College work in their experimental field.



A spinning workshop in the Nyingchi Woollen Mill.

Foreign tourists shop in the streets of Lhasa.



Some prosperous Tibetan peasants now own tractors.

Northern Tibet's pastureland.



A Buddhist ritual.





The locals enjoy traditional Tibetan opera.



A cadre of the Monba nationality.

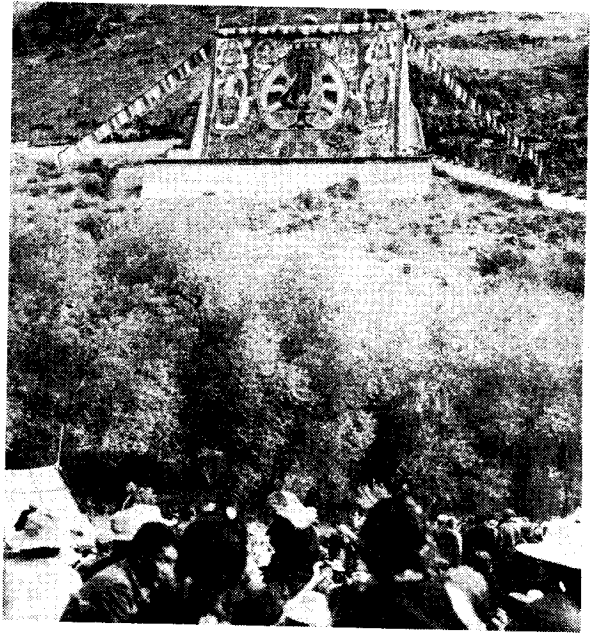


A night view of the new Lhasa Gymnasium.

*(Photo by Xue Chao,
staff member of "Beijing Review")*



Repairing Gandan Monastery.



The Sunning-the-Buddha ceremony.

association and the regional religious affairs bureau, opened its doors to 120 students on July 20.

The college, which prepares young Buddhists for their future roles as Buddhist leaders, is headed by Bumi Qiangbaluozhu. Bumi, who studied at the Gandan Monastery, received his "geshi," or doctoral degree, together with the 14th Dalai Lama. He said the college has a 10-year programme and three major curriculums — the Tibetan language, religious philosophy and Buddhist scriptures. Students will receive the "geshi" degree upon graduation.

In the past, lamas devoted between 25 and 30 years to study Buddhist scriptures. But now, because the students are allowed to concentrate solely on their studies and are not required to participate in the innumerable rites past lamas were required to, the 10-year programme is manageable. The college also offers general knowledge courses to help students raise their educational level. The students' school fees and living expenses are covered by the state. Upon graduation

the students may work in monasteries or in education.

Female Living Buddha

Doji Pagmo, 44, was chosen as a Living Buddha when she was only four. Now she is vice-chairman of the Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Political Consultative Conference and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the regional People's Congress.

Doji said she was chosen from among a group of other female infants who were born at the time of her predecessor, the former Doji Pagmo's death. Doji was selected from the group as the Doji Pagmo's reincarnation because she picked a porcelain statue of a kitten that belonged to Doji Pagmo from a pile of articles.

When she reached the age of four, she went to the Samding Monastery near Gyangze to learn to read and write and study Buddhist scriptures. She has remained at that monastery since then and now directs 32 lamaseries and nunneries.

Doji said before the peaceful

liberation of Tibet she thought of Communists with a mixture of fear and hatred. She had been told that Communists were cannibals and that they would show no mercy to the lamas and Living Buddhas.

But, she said, when they arrived in Tibet, she found the Communists and the People's Liberation Army soldiers to be polite and fair. In 1955, when she was 14 years old, she travelled through parts of China and was received in Beijing by Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Zhu De and other Party and state leaders.

Now, Doji Pagmo is a deputy to the National People's Congress and a standing committee member of the All-China Buddhist Association, where she hears complaints and concerns from other lamas and nuns. She said in response to many of the concerns that she urges people to follow the Party's policy of religious freedom, to renovate monasteries and to restore religious rites. In doing these things, she said, Buddhists will become better satisfied. □

Australia, New Zealand Assert Independence

This is the second and concluding part of an article about the Australia-New Zealand-United States ANZUS alliance. The first appeared in our last issue (August 19). — Ed.

by LIN HANJUN

THE independent streak shown by Australia and New Zealand in ANZUS will inevitably have some impact on the United States' global strategy, US-Soviet relations and the international scene as a whole.

First, by asserting their independence, Australia and New Zealand will weaken the United States' strategic position in the Asia-Pacific region. Though the region is not yet a major battlefield for US-Soviet global rivalry, potentially it could become one. Washington is attaching more and more importance to the area, and Soviet military activities have increased in recent years. The US Pacific Command has repeatedly called for troop reinforcements in the region to offset the strategic superiority Moscow gained following its establishment of naval and air bases at Cam Ranh Bay and Da Nang, Viet Nam. Since the dissolution of the Southeast Asian Treaty Organization (SEATO), Washington has considered ANZUS its most vital multilateral military bloc in the Southwestern Pacific. In fact, because of its defence links with Singapore and Malaysia through a military agreement, ANZUS functions, to some degree, as a substitute for SEATO. But the alliance is currently in a bad state. It began showing strain last February when the Reagan administration in an attempt to bring pres-

sure upon New Zealand, cancelled an ANZUS military exercise and six defence training exercises. These US moves were soon followed by an Australian announcement that ANZUS would indefinitely postpone its annual meeting. These developments weakened the southern wing of the US position in the Pacific and damaged its strategic stance in the whole Asia-Pacific region.

Washington had planned to let ANZUS take up the slack if the Philippine-US treaty is not renewed in total. Because the agreement on US military bases in the Philippines, including the huge Clark Field Air Base, is due to expire in 1991, US military leaders face an uncertain future regarding the presence of US forces there. When considering a substitute for the Philippines, some US observers suggested that Australia would be the best choice. From Australia, forces can easily reach the Indian Ocean, Indochina and the Korean Peninsula. Australia has a geographical location far more advantageous than Guam or Tinian Island, they contended. But now, with ANZUS in its unpredictable state, the US plan is very likely to be scrapped.

Second, the independence displayed by Australia and New Zealand will help widen the cracks in relations between the United States and its European allies. Both Australia and New Zealand have close cultural and historical ties with Europe. Many of their citizens count kin with Europeans. This fact partly explains why their move towards independence, especially their anti-nuclear stand, has received support in Europe. Among the North Atlantic Treaty

Organization (NATO) member states, Norway, Denmark, Canada, Spain and Iceland forbid nuclear weapons on their soil in time of peace. Denmark and Greece have refused to deploy US medium-range missiles, while the Netherlands and Belgium have not yet announced whether they will allow such deployment this year.

Third, the shake-up in the ANZUS alliance serves as an evidence of the strengthening independent tendencies of small and medium-sized countries all over the world.

The past decade has seen great changes in the international situation. On the one hand, Washington and Moscow have stepped up their contention for global control; on the other hand, regional co-operation, especially economic co-operation, has rapidly developed. Knowing where their national interests lie, more and more small and medium-sized countries are trying to link their destinies to the peace and prosperity of their own regions and avoiding involvement in superpower conflicts.

What merits particular attention is that the assertion of independence, which has grown out of regional considerations, is developing into a new trend in international relations and threatens to chip away the superpower alliance networks. As everyone knows, the networks were set up in the early postwar years when the "Yalta system" was born and the United States and the Soviet Union were mired in a cold war. Now, more than 30 years have elapsed and these alliances are showing signs of aging. The alliance networks do not reflect the changes that have taken place in international rela-

tions over the years, nor can they meet the interests of the member nations. The independent streak shown by Australia and New Zealand in ANZUS reflects the crisis the superpower alliance networks are now facing. And the Australian demand that the ANZUS provisions be restricted to regional

conflicts represents the desire of all small and medium-size countries that are members of superpower alliance networks. Washington does not want to agree to the Australian request because it fears it would result in a domino reaction and the US global network could topple quickly. With emphasis on

regional interests as its hallmark, the growing trend towards political and military independence will lead to multi-polarization of international relations and will become an important factor in preventing war and preserving regional and world peace. □

South Fujian: Golden Delta for Investment

by **ZHANG ZHONGJI**
Our Guest Writer

SOUTH Fujian Province, known as China's "Gold Coast," was designated as an economic open zone together with the Changjiang (Yangtze) and Zhujiang (Pearl) river deltas by the State Council early this year.

The zone, located on the southeast coast, includes three cities (Xiamen, Zhangzhou, Quanzhou) and nine counties (Tongan, Zhangpu, Dongshan, Longhai, Anxi, Jinjiang, Huian, Yongchun and Nanan). It covers an area of

13,771 square kilometres and has a population of 7.68 million. With a well-developed economy and fertile land, south Fujian is an excellent environment for foreign investment.

Geographic Conditions

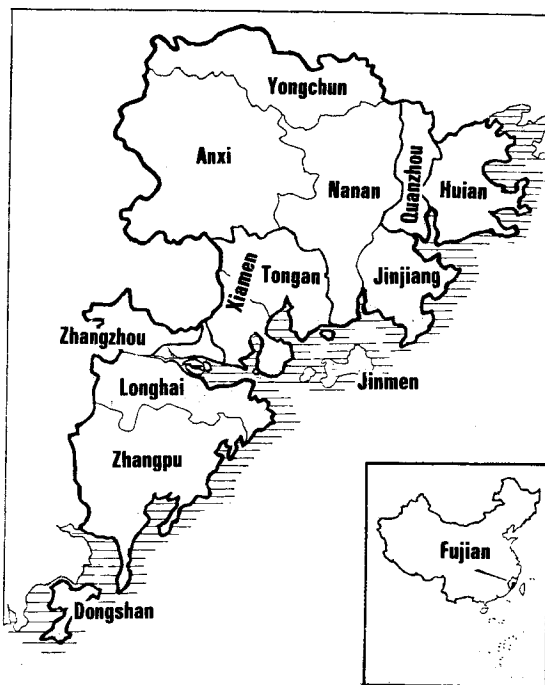
The zone is actually a combination of the Jiulong and Jinjiang river deltas, which are together known as the "Land of Fish, Rice, Flowers and Fruit." The warm climate and abundant rainfall typical of the subtropics enable local farmers to harvest three crops a year from 264,000 hectares of cultivated land. In 1984 the agricultural

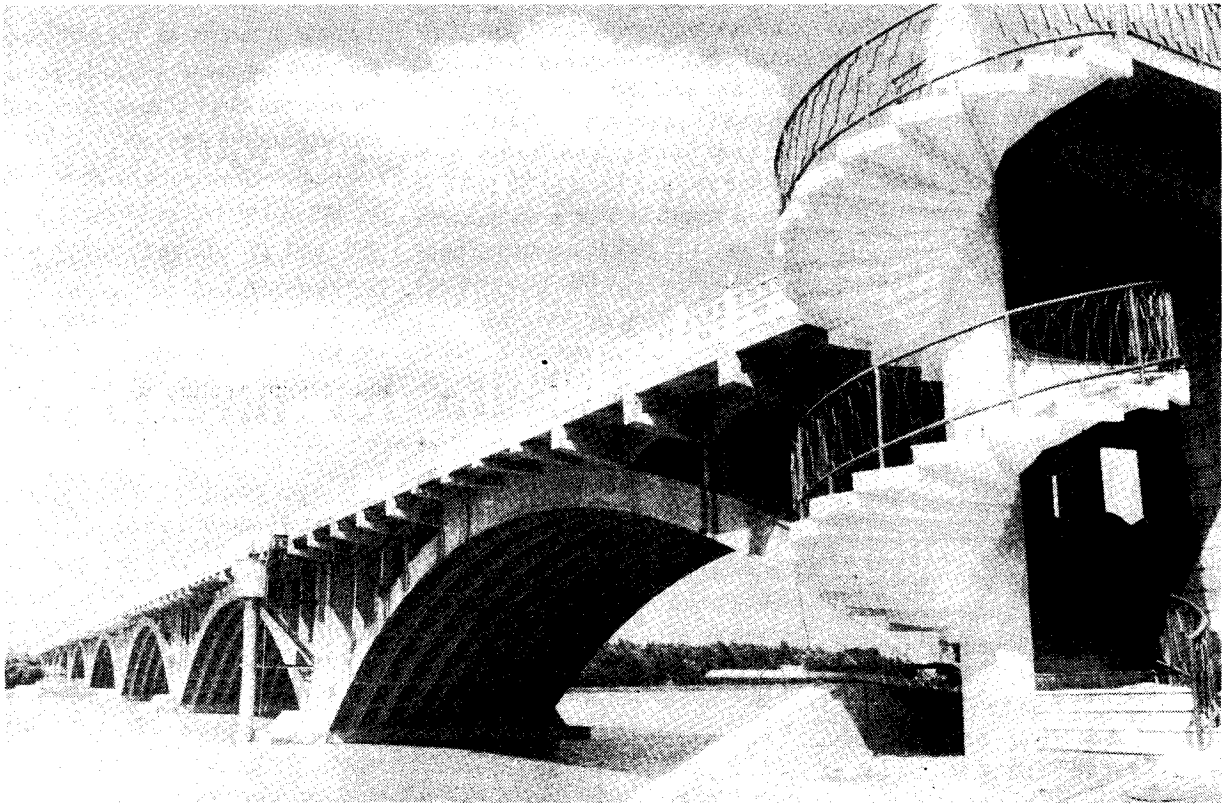
A long coastline and many rivers make south Fujian an excellent place for fishing and aquaculture. The total yield of aquatic products in 1984 reached 240,000 tons, and it included grouper, eels, abalone, lancelet, prawns, sea cucumbers, clams, pearls, kelp and laver.

Coal, copper, zinc, tungsten, crystal, kaolin, marble, limestone, granite and sand abound; and hydropower, wind, tidal, solar and geothermal energy resources hold great promise for future development.

The area is also an ideal place for those bitten by the travel bug. Numerous tourist attractions include the picturesque Gulang Isle, the thousand-year-old Nanputuo Temple at the foot of Wulao Peak and the school village of Jimei. Quanzhou, an ancient city, is studded with places of historical interest. Nanshan Temple in Zhangzhou dates back 1,300 years, and the Hundred-Flower Village is, after 500 years of cultivation, indeed, a paradise for flower lovers.

South Fujian, which is separated from Taiwan and Jinmen by only a strip of the Taiwan Straits, historically had close economic ties with Taiwan and is therefore an





The Jinjiang River Bridge in Quanzhou links north and south Fujian.

ideal place for developing trade with the island.

Investment Environment

Industry. After decades of hard work, south Fujian now has a sizeable industrial foundation for the manufacture of electronics, chemicals, consumer goods, textiles, foodstuffs and building materials. The labour force numbers 718,000, and they work in some 3,000 factories. Last year the area's industrial output value totalled 3.12 billion yuan, accounting for 40 percent of the province's total. Sugar refining and the production of canned food, textiles, ceramics and glassware are highly developed, and some of the products have entered the world market.

South Fujian is the ancestral homeland for many Chinese living overseas. In fact, half of the relatives of Fujian's several million overseas Chinese and Chinese of foreign nationality live in the

area. Taking advantage of such strong ties with overseas Chinese communities, many local people have in the past few years put in great efforts to processing and assembling with supplied materials and components, thereby giving a big boost to the development of local industry. Xiamen, for example, has begun to develop a knowledge- and technology-intensive industrial setup.

Transportation and Communications. An extensive transportation network of sea lanes, highways and airlines is taking shape. Preparations are under way for the construction of the Zhangzhou-Quanzhou Railway, which, once completed, will join the Yingtan-Xiamen Railway and the Fuzhou-Xiamen and Zhangzhou-Xiamen highways to form the basis for south Fujian's shipping artery. The many harbours and docks, too, provide a firm foundation for south Fujian's river and maritime shipping business.

The deep-water Xiamen Harbour, ice- and silt-free all year round, has four berths large enough for 50,000-ton ships. The harbour now offers regular passenger and freight services between Xiamen and Hongkong; there are also non-scheduled freight lines between Xiamen and Singapore, Japan and Macao.

Xiamen International Airport, capable of accommodating large aircraft, now has regular flights to Fuzhou, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Beijing; it will soon offer express routes to Japan and the Philippines.

Urban Development. Over the past few years, south Fujian has stepped up the pace of development in its three major cities. In Xiamen, much progress has been made in boosting transportation and communications facilities, the water and power supply, the postal service and other elements of the infrastructure. By the end of last March, newly completed buildings

in Xiamen's Huli Industrial District totalled 383,000 square metres in floor space, 265,000 square metres of which belong to 14 factory buildings. New construction also includes 14 apartment buildings for foreign business representatives and local dwellers totalling 47,000 square metres and 20,000 square metres of ancillary facilities.

Xiamen has also improved its power and water supplies by linking its power-grid with other networks in the province and by building new water purification plants and expanding old ones. Newly installed 10,000-channel programme-controlled telephone switchboards and a 960-channel microwave telecommunications system have made it possible for city residents to dial direct when making phone calls to Hongkong and the United States.

The city has also built or expanded a number of hotels, restaurants, supermarkets and recreation centres. This year the Xiamen city government will invest 850 million yuan in urban development, double the 1984 figure. Urban construction has also swung into high gear in Zhangzhou and Quanzhou.

Education. Education is highly developed in south Fujian. There are 11 universities and colleges, with a total enrolment of 12,000 students; 22 technical secondary schools with a student body of 10,176, and numerous workers' colleges, trade schools, and primary and middle schools. The three cities of Xiamen, Zhangzhou and Quanzhou are home to some 21,651 scientists, 4,297 of them being engineers and technicians. Xiamen University's economic, oceanography, aquatic and subtropical plant research institutes have, by working with local factories and farms, been able to introduce new technologies and ideas into

the real world with amazing success.

Utilizing Foreign Capital

Overseas investment in south Fujian hit an all-time high last year. Xiamen officials alone signed 152 contracts to inaugurate joint ventures, co-operative management projects and foreign-owned enterprises. The contracts totalled US\$696 million, five times the combined figure for the previous three years. Officials of Jinjiang Prefecture (seated in Quanzhou) and Longxi Prefecture (seated in Zhangzhou) last year signed 60 contracts on joint ventures and other co-operative projects with foreign investors, representing an investment of US\$26.53 million, 140 percent more than the total of the previous four years.

Some of these joint ventures and co-operative enterprises have already been put into production, yielding economic returns less than a year after construction started. Anxi County's Anxing Rattan Works Enterprise Co., for example, sold US\$500,000 worth of its products at the Guangzhou Autumn Commodities Fair last

October, only six months after an agreement was reached for its establishment. An electronic toy company in Quanzhou, too, began selling its popular games both at home and in the United States, West Germany, Canada, Australia and Singapore as well as in Hongkong just six months after the firm was formed. An artificial flower manufacturer quadrupled its profits in 1984 after it was turned into a joint venture with Chinese and foreign capital.

South Fujian has a long tradition of foreign trade. Known as the starting point of the "Silk Road on the Sea," Quanzhou was China's largest trading port during the Song and Yuan dynasties (960-1368). With the establishment of the Xiamen Special Economic Zone in 1980, the local people have had more frequent exchanges with the outside. Today, south Fujian has trade relations with 127 countries and regions.

Short-Term Plans

Recently the Fujian government decided to take the vigorous development of the South Fujian Eco-

Xu Yuanzhang (third from right), a Fujian engineer, has trained 169 computer operators for factories and colleges in the past year.



conomic Open Zone as an important goal in boosting the economy of the province as a whole. Local enterprises have sought outside cooperation and investment, and industrial and agricultural production are being geared to boost trade with Taiwan and overseas.

In agriculture, the sugarcane and tea industries will maintain their robust growth, and advanced

technology and equipment will be imported to upgrade scientific research and production in all enterprises exporting fruit, aquatic products, animal by-products and flowers.

In importing industrial technology and equipment the emphasis will be laid on foodstuff processing, light industry, textiles, electronics, precision instruments,

printing and packaging. Overseas entrepreneurs and industrialists are welcome to co-operate in such endeavours. Taiwan investors, in particular, can enjoy preferential treatment including a longer tax-exemption period and convenience in using factory buildings. Foreign banks are also welcome if they want to open offices in the South Fujian Economic Open Zone. □

China Takes Steps to Boost Meat Production

by WU YADONG

ACTIVE measures are being taken in China to boost meat production so that, with increased supplies, the people will enjoy a much better diet.

In 1984 the country produced 15.3 billion kg of pork, beef and mutton. Of the total, pork accounted for 14.3 billion kg, up 9.8 percent from the previous year. But in fact, each Chinese resident consumed an average of 15.2 kg of meat, a little less than half the world average. Therefore it is of paramount importance to increase meat output.

A responsibility system was introduced among Chinese herdsmen and farmers in 1978. Under this system, animals and pasturelands are contracted to individuals on a "more work, more pay" basis. The herdsmen make all decisions on what they raise and how they use their pastures, and are given a free hand in marketing their products. This has helped the country arrest a decline in meat output which had continued for three years from 1975 through

1977, and increase production by 9.3 percent a year from 1978-84.

Herculean efforts have been made in the past few years to improve China's grasslands. Fine strains of perennial grass have been sown on 4.8 million hectares, and 3.5 million hectares have been fenced off and put under meticulous care. Grass seeds farms have also been established to provide more than 20 million kg of fine seeds a year.

The nation today has 53,000

veterinary and breeding stations, and 1,221 farms supplying improved breeds of animals and poultry.

Since 1979 China has imported 80,000 head of breeding stock and built a network of refrigerated animal sperm banks which perform artificial insemination on cattle, pigs and goats. The country has also brought in modern equipment for rabbit and chicken breeding, livestock and poultry slaughtering, storage and fodder processing.

The long road to market begins in Ningxia's Tongxin County.



The writer is an official with the public relations department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery.

In the past, state monopolies on meat purchase and marketing kept prices so low that herdsmen were discouraged from raising more pigs, cattle and goats.

Sichuan Province was the first to face up to this irrational situation. To encourage farmers to raise more pigs, the province in 1984 contracted fodder land to peasants specializing in raising sows. The state monopolies were abolished, and farmers and businessmen were allowed to open their own slaughterhouses or meat shops either individually or on a

This problem soon caught the attention of meat producers. Since 1979, the government has opened 34 lean meat producing centres in east and central China. These do not include the 83 counties in Hunan, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Jilin and Liaoning provinces where peasants devote most of their efforts to raising pigs that provide lean meat. Using breeding stock imported from Denmark, Japan, Britain and the United States, these counties have come up with fast-growing breeds which yield 50 percent lean meat.

fine breeds, processing fodder and meat, storage and transportation and marketing. With these advantages, each will be able to raise its annual output to 200,000 lean-meat pigs. By 1990, these counties will produce 30 million lean-meat pigs, or 40 percent of the national total. More important, lean pork will by then account for more than half the country's output. That will markedly ease shortages of lean meat in China's cities.

Since 1978, 144 counties have also specialized in raising beef cattle. These counties have well-equipped artificial insemination centres capable of handling 2 million cows each year. The improved breeds thus produced can grow to 300 kg in 15-18 months. This is far better than local breeds, but it will still be a while before these counties are able to vastly increase their beef production capacity.

Compound fodder, which is now produced and used widely, has also helped the country boost its meat production.

Not long ago, China published a national programme for the development of its fodder industry for 1984-2000 (Draft). According to this document, by 1990 the percentage of ancillary fodder and compound fodder will make up 40-50 percent of the country's fine fodder output — up from 10 percent today. Ancillary and compound fodder production capacity now totals 50 million tons annually; by the year 2000 the figure will hit 100-120 million tons.

The key to expanding China's meat production, according to Minister He, lies in increasing supplies of pigs, especially those producing more lean meat, and actively developing beef cattle, sheep, geese and other grass-eating animals and poultry. Only in this way can the country supply each of its residents with 25 kg of meat a year by the end of the century. □



Looking for the finer cuts — Beijing shoppers are spending more on top-quality meat.

co-operative basis. The province has also deregulated its meat prices. All these measures enabled Sichuan to produce 2.4 billion kg of meat, an average of 23.5 kg per capita.

To date, more than 20 other provinces have followed suit, greatly increasing local meat supplies.

It is indeed encouraging to see pork output grow substantially, but there is no denying one sad fact: The lean pork favoured by most Chinese accounts for only 36 percent of the total.

The nation's agricultural and livestock breeding departments (not including land-reclamation departments) now have 434 pig farms whose task is to import, breed and sell fine breeds of lean-meat pigs. These farms now own 18,904 imported stud pigs, 20.7 percent of the total in stock.

According to He Kang, Minister of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery, China will choose 150 counties each providing 100,000 pigs to specialize in lean-meat production. The counties will use advanced technology and equipment needed for supplying

Hanoi-Beijing: Friends, Foes, Friends-to-Be

by **LING YUAN**
Our Correspondent

HIS voice struck a nostalgic, sometimes painful note as he recalled Viet Nam's long-time close relations with China — ties which soured less than a decade ago under the influence of a hostile regime. Yet Hoang Van Hoan, the veteran Vietnamese freedom fighter who fled to Beijing six years ago, knew that for all his trauma and homesickness he had the sympathy and respect of the 200 guests attending his party in Beijing's Great Hall of the People last week to mark the 40th anniversary of his country's victory over Japan.

That victory, won on August 19, 1945, was followed by the founding of the Viet Nam Democratic Republic. But it was not until 1975 that the country won its true independence and unification, after nine years of anti-French resistance and two decades of war against the United States.

Without the sympathy and support of people throughout the world, and especially China's sincere and tremendous political, military, material and human support, Hoang said, it would have been impossible for a country like Viet Nam to overwhelm its formidably well-equipped enemies.

During the US war, China built 900 kilometres of railways in Viet Nam, equipped them with locomotives and wagons, and shipped its southern neighbour a constant stream of materiel ranging from weapons and ammunition to food, clothing and other civilian necessities. Some 300,000 of China's sons and daughters were sent there to help the Vietnamese resistance

forces in anti-aircraft operations, construction and logistics work; thousands died during their mission. Chinese aid to Viet Nam in those years totalled US\$20 billion — no small amount for a country whose huge population was still fighting backwardness and poverty. "All the Chinese aid came free, with no political strings attached," said Hoang.

But the great sacrifices China made for its neighbour seemed to come to naught after Le Duan and his clique swept to power. Finding China more and more a stumbling block to its bid for hegemony in Indochina and throughout Southeast Asia, Hanoi unscrupulously turned its back on its staunch ally. It increasingly began alternating propaganda volleys of vehement mud-slinging with outright armed provocations — all, of course, with the backing of a third country.

According to Hoang, this about-face was also designed to shift onto China the Vietnamese people's mounting resentment at the country's growing diplomatic isolation and worsening economy, pushed to the brink of bankruptcy by the need to support an awesome war machine.

The Li Duan clique even institutionalized its anti-Chinese stance by passing a Central Committee decision and railroading through parliament a new constitution stuffed with passages vilifying China. The result has been years of incessant Vietnamese shelling and small-arms fire directed at the residents of Chinese border areas, all carried out under the cover of Hanoi's hypocritical pleas for restoring normal relations with Beijing.

"Unless the anti-China clause is deleted from the Vietnamese constitution, their much-trumpeted desire to improve relations with China is nothing but a gimmick," Hoang said.

Fond Memory, Sombre Reality. The Vietnamese statesman's emotional 20-minute speech deeply touched his Chinese guests, first evoking their memories of past friendship, then pulling them back to the sombre reality of the current hostility between the two nations. Most of them had fought shoulder to shoulder with Vietnamese troops or had worked in the country as engineers and technicians after independence.

"We were all invited by the Vietnamese to help with their work," said Fang Yi, a CPC Political Bureau member who served for a stint as leader of a Chinese advisory delegation to Viet Nam.

"During our stay there, we never interfered in Viet Nam's internal affairs, and we took great care to respect their laws and regulations. We treasured every tree and grass there as if it were our own, and many of us laid down their precious lives fighting for the interests of Viet Nam."

These facts reflect the Chinese people's friendly sentiments for their Vietnamese neighbours, and lay bare the Vietnamese authorities' lie that the Chinese went there to try to annex their country, Fang said.

Fang also reflected the feelings of all those present at the party when he said of the current all-time low in Sino-Vietnamese relations: "It will pass eventually because, after all, it is just a temporary hitch in a long history."

FROM THE CHINESE PRESS

Predictions on the World Economy

from "SHIJIE JINGJI
DAO BAO"

(World Economic Herald)

THE shape of the world economy over the next few years was the focus of the Second Annual Conference of China's World Economy Society held early last month.

The majority of the delegates predicted the industrial growth rate in the second half of the 1980s will be 3 percent in the developed Western countries, 4 percent in the Soviet Union and other East European nations and 5 percent in the third world.

In the discussion of the economic prospects in the West, some delegates predicted that the Western economy will increase slowly over the next few years; but most said the Western countries have already overcome the recession and are developing at a moderate speed.

In assessing the Western economy, they said, stress should be laid not only on its quantitative growth but also on its qualitative improvement, because some Western nations deliberately readjusted their economies by slowing their growth rates. They began to pursue quality as well as quantity.

The debate over whether the Western economy has freed itself from the 1970s "stagflation" aroused much interest. Some said the problems will continue, believing that these woes are the inevitable by-product of state monopoly capitalism. The current high growth rate and low inflation rate in the United States is a special one and cannot last, they argued. From a long-term point of view, the Western economy is not

free of "stagflation," they concluded.

But others said the problems of the 1970s were temporary and resulted from Keynesian economic policies and the rise of oil prices. If governments abandon Keynesian policies and oil prices stay low, "stagflation" will disappear, they said.

After nearly 10 years of readjustment, the Western economy is entering a new age, some economists contended. Chinese people should get rid of the outdated 1970s ideas and take a new look at the world.

Overseas Study Gains Popularity

from "RENMIN RIBAO"

(People's Daily)

SOME 29,000 students sent by the government and 7,800 studying at their own expense are attending schools in 63 foreign countries and regions. The growth of foreign study followed Deng Xiaoping's 1978 suggestion that more students should be sent abroad.

Among students dispatched abroad, postgraduates account for 17.9 percent, students doing advanced study make up 78 percent and regular college students represent 4.1 percent. Some 28.5 percent study the natural sciences, 39.6 percent focus on engineering, 7.7 percent specialize in agriculture, 11.1 percent study medicine and 13.1 percent major in liberal arts.

Over the past six years, the number of students has more than doubled the number who went abroad during all the years be-

As some new industrial third world countries are growing fast, the three worlds in the international economic structure will soon be replaced by four worlds, some scholars said.

In fact, as global economic relations are becoming closer and interests are becoming more intertwined, China can benefit from economic stability in the developed countries, a few specialists added.

Many delegates agreed that the world is now open. The doors in many countries that were once closed have been opened. The open policy has become an international trend.

tween 1950 and 1977. Today, China has developed new methods to choose people from all walks of life to study abroad.

China's drive towards the four modernizations relies primarily on specialists trained at home. However, it is necessary to send people abroad for advanced studies.

At around the time when New China was founded, more than 2,000 scholars came back from abroad and most of them are now forerunners in science and technology and education. Many students who returned in the 1950s have become the backbone of the scientific, technological and educational contingents.

Now, more than 15,000 students have finished their overseas studies and have come back home. A lot of them have gained prominence and some have made important breakthroughs in their research.

The Chinese government and the Chinese people, especially those

who have studied abroad, will never forget the help given by foreign governments and the people of the host countries, especially their professors and tutors.

Students Lack Artistic Training

from "BEIJING WANBAO"
(Beijing Evening News)

MORE and more university students are taking up ballroom dancing. However, very few take a keen interest in other arts such as painting or music.

Beijing Wanbao made a survey of this situation in 15 arts and sciences classes at Beijing University. The results indicate that university students are not very art-oriented.

Of the 456 students surveyed, 52.4 percent of the total like social dancing, only 13.4 percent know other dances, but most know group dance.

Most of the students surveyed like to sing and listen to music, but only 27.4 percent have mastered numbered musical notation and some 10 percent can read music.

The students showed an appreciation for the guitar, but only 22.6 percent can play any kind of musical instrument. And only 63 of the 456 students know how to paint.

They also lack art knowledge. Half of the students surveyed did not know who composed the famous ballet "Swan Lake."

According to statistics, those studying the arts scored better than science students and women students better than men students. But in music theory, science students showed more knowledge than art students and women stu-

dents had poorer knowledge than men.

The survey reflected a wide range of interests. Many enjoy photography and calligraphy, while those interested in listening to symphony account for 36.1 percent.

It is worth noting that the art activities in many universities are currently confined to monotonous dances and pop music. The school authorities and youth organizations should attach great importance to developing varied art activities and improving art education.

Most Emperors Died Young

from "LISHI DAGUANYUAN"
(Historical Grand View Garden)

MOST emperors in ancient China died young. The birth and death dates of 209 of the 230 emperors between the Qin and Qing dynasties (221BC-1911) are verified. It turns out that their average age is 39.2. Four lived to surpass their 80th birthday, and Qianlong of the Qing Dynasty enjoyed the longest life, 88 years. But 142 died before they were 50, representing 67 percent of the total.

There are many reasons for this. Sixty-five emperors were murdered or committed suicide because of throne disputes, particularly during the Southern and Northern dynasties (420-589). There were 28 such deaths during the 161 years of that period.

Young marriages and polygamy were other likely causes of early deaths. In ancient China, princes married when they were between 11 and 14, which undoubtedly affected their physical development. Emperors possessed dozens

of concubines and regularly indulged in sensual pleasures, which not only made them die young, but also produced weak offspring.

The first emperor of each dynasty, as a rule, lived comparatively longer, but the life span of his children and grandchildren became shorter and shorter.

As for medicine, many emperors were keen on making and taking the "elixir of life," a compound of mercury, zinc and arsenic. But too much "elixir" could actually poison an emperor. Six emperors during the Tang Dynasty (618-907) died suddenly from it. In addition, it was difficult to take care of a sick emperor. There are two good examples of this from the Han Dynasty (207BC-220). One was emperor Liu Bang, who refused to receive medical treatment and scolded his doctor badly. The other was Cao Cao, who killed Hua Tuo, a doctor who was famous for prescribing effective medicines for his patients.

Huge Petrified Tree Discovered

from "WENHUI BAO"
(Wenhui Daily)

THE largest petrified tree ever found in the world recently discovered in a mountainous area of Shangrao, a city in Jiangxi Province.

The tree is 28 metres high, more than a metre in diameter and weighs about 60 tons. It doubles the 14-metre-long petrified tree preserved in an Italian museum and regarded as a world wonder by both geologists and tourists.

The discovery shed light on the study of the evolution of plants and pre-history geology.

FROM THE CHINESE PRESS

Hebei Holds World Symposiums

The Hebei provincial people's government held two international economic and technological co-operation symposiums in Hongkong and the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone on July 22-29. More than 1,500 businessmen from 14 countries and regions took part in the conferences.

At the symposiums representatives made 104 project proposals that involved textiles, building materials, ceramics, medicine, light industrial goods, foods, chemicals, machinery and metals. Most of the proposals were for the technological transformation of existing enterprises in the province. Participants signed more than 40 contracts totalling US\$30 million, while 60 agreements and letters of intent were concluded, involving US\$80 million, a large percentage of which went to the textile industry.

In addition, businessmen from a dozen countries interested in the province's coal, light and textile

products, marble and maize will meet at the 1985 Hebei International Economic and Technological Co-operation Symposium scheduled for September 2-16 in the capital city of Shijiazhuang.

Hebei Province now has trade relations with 120 countries and regions and exports more than 700 kinds of goods.

Computer Graphics Exhibit in Beijing

An international computer graphics exhibition will be held on October 4-9 in the Beijing Exhibition Centre. The exhibit will be sponsored by AMK Co. of Berlin, under the direction of the Beijing branch of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade.

On display will be CAD, CAM, CAE and CIM computer graphics series. The software's applications in electronics, machinery, civil en-

gineering construction, space and aviation and shipbuilding industries will be the focus of the show.

More than 300 experts and technicians from 70 manufacturers of precision computer equipment in the United States, Federal Republic of Germany, France and Hongkong will take part in the exhibit.

That same week, an academic symposium of computer graphics will be held in the Beijing Engineering Institute and about 25 papers submitted by Chinese and foreign specialists will be read out at the symposium.

Guangdong Uses More Foreign Funds

In the first half of this year, Guangdong Province, not including the Shenzhen, Zhuhai and Shantou Special Economic Zones, received US\$177 million worth of foreign investment, 60 percent more than the same period in 1984.

Last year, the number of projects that showed a quick return on investments, projects such as hotels and vehicle assembly enterprises, housing construction and decoration and other service projects, accounted for more than 60 percent of Sino-foreign joint ventures set up. This year, however, productive enterprises took the larger share. Of the 121 joint ventures set up in the first six months of this year, 106 of them, or 88 percent, were productive enterprises. Investment in large projects (worth more than US\$1 million) accounted for 40 percent of the total investment. Two examples of these US\$1 million-plus projects are the Shengyi Plated Bronze Sheet Co. Ltd., set up by the Dongguan County and a company in Hongkong with US\$8.75 million, and a refrigerator company,

Gao Xiulan (middle, front row), director of the Shijiazhuang No. 2 Cotton Mill in Hebei Province, and the sales manager (left, front row) of the China Trade Department of the Sulzer Luti Co. of the Federal Republic of Germany, signing a contract.



started by Guangzhou and Hongkong with US\$9.8 million.

Brewery Helps to Ease Beer Shortage

Located on the banks of the Zhujiang (Pearl) River in Guangzhou, the Zhujiang Brewery is the first of its kind in China to import, through compensatory trade, advanced equipment from France and modern brewing techniques from Belgium.

Construction of this brewery, which occupies 100,000 sq. metres and has 30,000 sq. metres in floor space, started in February 1984. The factory began operating in June 1985. The Zhujiang Brewery is designed to produce 50,000 tons of beer annually. Forty percent of the brewery's production is expected to be exported. By 1986, production capacity will be 120,000 tons.

The French and Belgian businessmen considered the Zhujiang Brewery a living advertisement in the East for their technologies and offered excellent designs and guidance for the brewery's construction. France and Belgium also sent

experts for the trial production period.

With the living standards of the Chinese people improved, the demand for beer increases steadily. The Zhujiang Brewery will help offset the increased demand for beer in Guangdong Province.

SIETC Workers Win Name Abroad

"The Chinese work as efficiently and accurately as a minicomputer," said a representative of the LIMAX Co. of the German Democratic Republic when he praised workers sent abroad by the China Shandong International Economic and Technical Co-operation Corporation (SIETC) for their excellent job.

From 1981 to 1983, the SIETC sent 415 workers abroad to construct a light metal military storehouse it subcontracted with the LIMAX Co. in Iraq. These skilled workers worked very hard and finished their tasks ahead of schedule, while guaranteeing the quality of their work.

"The people of Shandong Province have always been known for

their ability to bear hardships; they are simple and honest and they have fulfilled the requirements as set in the contracts," Deputy General Manager Chang Minchun of the corporation told our correspondent not long ago.

As early as in the 1960s, the corporation contracted to build projects in Guinea-Bissau, Nepal, Zambia, Guyana, Pakistan, Iraq and Kuwait. In the early 70s, it helped Mauritania to find water resources. Despite the extremely hot and windy weather, they kept on working, surveying and digging wells. When clear water gushed out, the local people danced and sang songs to thank the Chinese workers.

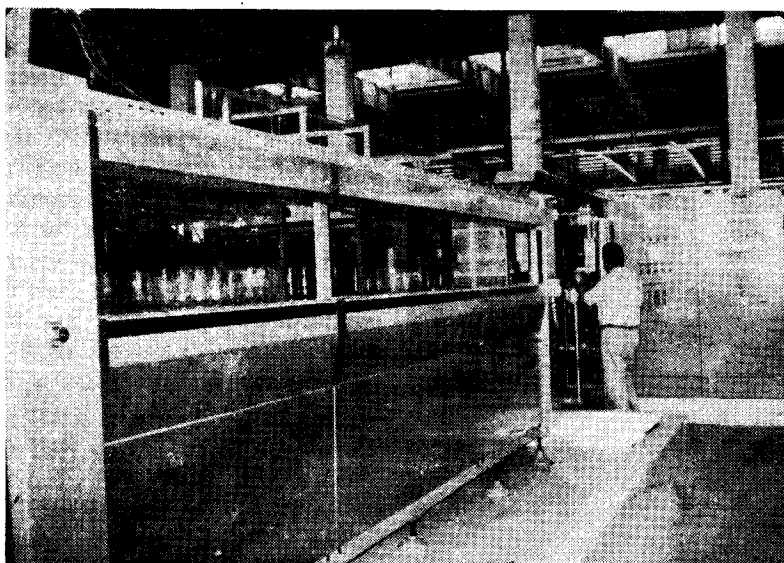
The corporation is a large state-owned enterprise established with the approval of the State Council and put under the leadership of the people's government of Shandong Province. It organizes, under a unified plan, various trades and professions in Shandong Province to develop economic and technical co-operation with other countries.

Its business scope includes:

- To offer experienced technicians, managerial personnel and skilled workers;
- To contract to build industrial and civil projects, highways, bridges, water conservancy works and provide single and complete sets of advanced equipment, building materials, multiple technical services and running training classes;
- To establish joint ventures and co-operative enterprises abroad with overseas Chinese and foreign firms; and
- To handle matters concerning intergovernmental agreements or non-governmental technical co-operation projects.

Address: 15 Shipeng Street, Gongqingtuan Road, Jinan, China
Cable: 0076 JINAN
Telex: 32214 SIETC CN

A Zhujiang brewery workshop.



Outstanding Archaeologist Remembered

Xia Nai, one of China's most outstanding archaeologists, died June 19 at the age of 76. Xia was vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, honorary president of the academy's archaeological research institute, chairman of the State Cultural Relics Commission and president of the China Archaeology Association.

From 1956 to 1958, Xia took charge of the excavation of the Dingling Tomb 40 km north of Beijing. The tomb—the underground final resting place of Emperor Wan Li, who reigned from 1573 to 1620 in the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644)—attracts thousands of visitors every day.

In 1972-73, Xia worked in Changsha, Hunan Province, as a technical advisor to archaeologists excavating the Han tombs at Mawangdui. Those findings included a well-preserved 2,000-year-old female corpse, silk fabrics, paintings on silk, lacquerware and musical instruments.

Such was the nature of Xia's contribution to Chinese archaeology. As one of the founders of modern archaeology in China, Xia helped raise excavation standards. With his assistance, the nation built a strong contingent of archaeological experts, improved its methods of protecting cultural relics and enhanced international exchanges.

Only two days before his death, Xia met with a Japanese delegation from the Nara Cultural Research Institute, and he was busy working on archaeology sections

of *The Encyclopaedia of China* right up until he died.

Xia graduated from the history department of Qinghua University in 1934. He later studied at London University from 1935-39, receiving a doctorate in Egyptian archaeology. While studying abroad, he travelled to Egypt and Palestine and took part in the excavation of an ancient city. He also did research work at the Cairo Museum in 1940.

After returning to China in 1941, Xia devoted most of his time to field exploration and excavation. His study of the Yangwan tomb in Ningding County, Gansu Province, turned up evidence that a Swedish archaeologist had miscalculated when he determined that Qijia Culture predated the Yanshao Culture of the Neolithic age. Yangshao Culture, which dates back 5,000 to 6,000 years, was named after the first excavation site at Yangshao village in Henan Province in 1921, while Qijia Culture is about 4,000 years old and is named after Qijiaping, the first excavation site in Gansu in 1924.

After liberation in 1949, China had few archaeologists, but Xia's activities turned up a number of important finds. In the 1950s, through excavations in Huixian County, Henan Province, he identified a Shang Dynasty (16th-11th century BC) site older than the Yin ruins discovered in 1928. The Huixian findings added much to the understanding of Shang Dynasty culture.

Xia was also accomplished in the study of ancient transportation routes between the East and the

West and ancient Chinese science and technology. By studying ancient foreign currency, gold objects, silverware and silk fabrics excavated in different parts of China, Xia was able to shed light on the economic and cultural contacts between the Han and Tang dynasties (206BC-907AD) and civilizations in Central Asia, West Asia and the Middle East, especially with Persia and the Roman Empire. Based on his archaeological findings, he also spelled out many of China's early achievements in meteorology, mathematics, textile manufacturing and metallurgy.

During his half-century of work, Xia published 224 works, including *A Collection of Essays on Archaeology, Archaeology and Science and Technology History, The Origin of Chinese Civilization and Jade Vessels and Silk Fabrics in the Han Dynasty*. Many of his academic papers have been published in English, Japanese, French and Russian.

Xia was also invited by academies in Japan, Romania, Britain, France and the United States to give lecture tours and to attend international symposiums.

Because of his academic accomplishments, Xia was over the past decade honoured by the national academies of the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden, the United States and Italy.

Despite his fame, Xia led a simple life. Last March he donated all of his 30,000 yuan savings to the Archaeological Research Institute of China's Academy of Social Sciences as a scholarship

fund to reward outstanding archaeological achievements.

Scholar Research Tibetan Epic Poem

The world's longest folk tale, the Tibetan epic *King Gesar*, may be even longer than previously believed, according to researchers in Lhasa.

Scholars in the Tibetan capital have been working to save the epic, which was banned during the "cultural revolution." Parts of some manuscripts were also destroyed, and many episodes were in danger of being lost forever.

Since 1980, however, the researchers have found more than 50 hand-written or crudely mimeographed copies of the *King Gesar*. They have also consulted 40 folk actors skilled in performing the traditional oral work. As a result, their estimate of its size has grown to 170 volumes, far longer than was originally expected. Even if repetition is eliminated, the scholars say, *King Gesar* is still 80-100 volumes long — and contains some 10 million words.

The current 'star' of the rescue project is Zaba, an 80-year-old storyteller who can recite 43 volumes of the epic from memory. He is now busy recording his version, and has already completed over half of his 4-million-word talkathon.

The story recounts the deeds of Gesar, a legendary hero sent to rescue the human race from enslavement by cruel monsters. The son of a god, Gesar is reborn to a Tibetan family. In a series of battles, he defeats the forces of evil and ensures the survival of humanity.

The current project also includes the locating of ancient battlefields and sites related to the King.

Exhibit Focuses On Football Photos

China's first football photo exhibit, held at Beijing's National Art Gallery July 18-30, opened the FIFA U-16 Kodak Cup World Soccer Tournament, which took place in China from July 31 to August 11.

The exhibit, sponsored by the Chinese Photographers' Association, the China Sports Photographers' Association and the Kodak

Co. of the United States, spotlighted 118 football photographs by British sports photographer Peter Robinson in eight categories: Competition, referees, humour, celebration, friendship, fans, photographers and spectators' post-game reactions.

Mr. Robinson, who has photographed various Olympic Games, is the special photographer for the FIFA tournaments and for the Kodak Co. He says he tries to show his subjects' feelings — in victory and defeat — as well as their skill.

Robinson said this was the first time he has been to China and that he thought Chinese sports photography had potential.



Nigeria Nabs FIFA Title in Beijing

The rising caliber of African soccer was reflected in Nigeria's 2-0 victory over the Federal Republic of Germany in the final of the First International Football Federation (FIFA) Under-16 Kodak Cup World Tournament. The championship, which came August 11 in Beijing, was the first FIFA title ever won by an African squad.

The success of the tournament signals a new phase of development for the world soccer movement. Soccer players under 16, like their older counterparts, will now have their own regular world tournaments.

The FIFA U-16 tournament opened July 31 in four Chinese cities with 16 teams from five continents taking part. The preliminaries were held in Shanghai, Dalian, Tianjin and Beijing.

The Chinese Football Association was awarded a trophy by FIFA for the outstanding work done by the organizing committee.

The tournament cast the spotlight on a number of potential stars of the future. William C de Oliveira of Brazil won the Golden Ball award as the best player and Marcel Witczek of Federal Germany received the Golden Shoe, an award for the top scorer.

This year happens to be the United Nations International Youth Year. The tournament became more significant when FIFA decided to stage the competition as one of the activities celebrating the International Youth Year.

Soccer, one of the favourite sports in China, is now popular among youngsters. Recently a children's football school and a chil-

dren's football club were established respectively in Beijing and Shanghai, with the purpose of training young players.

There are today some 2,968 children's spare-time sports schools offering football training courses, and 2,160 primary and middle schools have school football teams. In all, there are more than 160,000 students receiving long-term, systematic football training, guided by some 4,000 coaches.

China held its first youth soccer tournaments in 1980. They included the Hope Cup (under the age of 16), the Bud Cup (under 14) and the Sprout Cup (under 12). Subsequently the first national Baby Cup (under 10) was held in 1982.

For many years soccer teams from South America and Europe have dominated world soccer play. But in the past few years FIFA has made efforts to raise the level of football in Asia and Africa. Last year when Harry Cavan, FIFA senior vice-president, and his party visited China, he suggested that FIFA's first under-16 tournament be staged in China.

Before the tournament opened, many fans felt the play of such young players would be inferior. However, in fact, their standards were remarkably high. The Brazilian team made a good showing, reflecting the playing style of South America. The West Germans looked impressive both on the attack and on defence. They showed well-honed skills and good teamwork. The Australian team played with great vitality, showing good heading talents. The teams from China, Saudi Arabia

and other Asian countries displayed improved skills while putting stress on teamwork. Players from Nigeria and Guinea proved outstanding, with their strong physiques and fierce attacks, playing in a unique African style.

Countries in Asia and Africa sent as many teams as those from South America and Europe. Four teams from Asia and Africa entered the quarterfinals, and Africa had two teams in the semifinals and one in the final. The Nigerians were the only team that maintained an unbeaten record throughout the competition. The strong play by the Asians and Africans signals the end of Europe's and South America's domination of world soccer.

During the tournament, the Chinese team won first place in its four-team preliminary group, thus moving on to the quarterfinals. The Chinese players showed strong determination, while co-ordinating their attacks well.

The Chinese team was composed of 18 players from 10 provinces and cities. The team coach was Gao Fengwen, the former coach of the Chinese youth team. Xie Yuxin proved to be a team standout. A native of Guangdong Province's Meixian, known as "the hometown of football in China," Xie was selected team captain for his good basic skills, tenacious will and clear mind. Under tough game pressure, he was always able to pass the ball to make a breakthrough. His outstanding performance earned him a spot on the tournament all-star team in a vote by 56 Chinese and foreign newsmen who covered the competition.

Volumes Describe Early Navigator

A new six-volume publication about 15th century navigator Zheng He's westward voyages will be on display at the International Book Exhibition in Frankfurt, West Germany, this October.

The *Zheng He Navigates to the West Series* (in Chinese) was published last month by the People's Transportation Publishing House in commemoration of the 580th anniversary of Zheng He's first naval expeditions.

Zheng set out on his first voyage 87 years before Christopher Columbus' discovery of America. Zheng's fleet was far larger — his biggest vessel held some 1,000 sailors.

Zheng (1371-1435) was born in Kunming, Yunnan Province. The son of a Moslem who had made the pilgrimage to Mecca, the holy city of Islam in Saudi Arabia. Zheng was influenced by his father's travel and became interested in sailing while still in his youth.

Zheng was sent into the early Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) army and soon became an influential court eunuch.

Selected by his Emperor Yong Le to command a fleet on a journey to the West, he first set sail in 1405 commanding some 200 vessels, including 60 giant ships with a crew of more than 27,000. The voyage extended Chinese influence throughout the Indian Ocean. Returning in 1407, Zheng made six more such voyages over the next 28 years, travelling to the east coast of Africa, the Red Sea, Mecca and more than 30 countries.

To establish contacts with Asian and African countries, Zheng traded Chinese porcelain, silk, and

gold- and silver-ware for local products.

The newly published six-volume series includes monographs, academic papers, reference materials



Zheng He.

and a picture album. The research document resulted after many years of effort by Chinese and foreign scholars.

Zheng He Navigates to the West introduces the historical background. It describes the seven voyages from their formation to their completion. This volume also explains the political and economic reasons why China ceased its exploratory voyages after Zheng's trips.

The two-volume *Academic Papers on Zheng He's Westward Voyages* was written by archaeologists and historians. Some have long been engaged in the study of navigation, early shipbuilding, as-

tronomy and maritime surveying. The volumes combine humanistic studies with natural science to take a new look at the history of navigation. Historic records, navigation techniques, shipbuilding methods and cartography are utilized.

Due to various reasons, research on Zheng's voyages began late in modern times, despite its importance. Liang Qichao (1873-1929), one of China's foremost intellectual leaders, was the first to call Zheng He a great navigator.

Another volume, *Collected Materials on the Study of Zheng He*, includes 38 articles contributed by Chinese scholars. The book represents 80 years of study on Zheng. It includes a bibliography.

Historical Sites and Relics Related to Zheng He is a practical and well-written volume which includes 100 colour photographs. Its primary compilers were teachers from the history department of Shanghai University. They made many on-the-spot investigations in gathering their material.

Li Shihou, an adviser to the Yunnan people's government, devoted much of his life to the study of the Zheng family tree. He collected a vast assortment of valuable material over the past 50 years, and it has been compiled into *Zheng He and His Family* with the help of the Historic Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

— Zhou Shu

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