

A CHINESE WEEKLY OF NEWS AND VIEWS

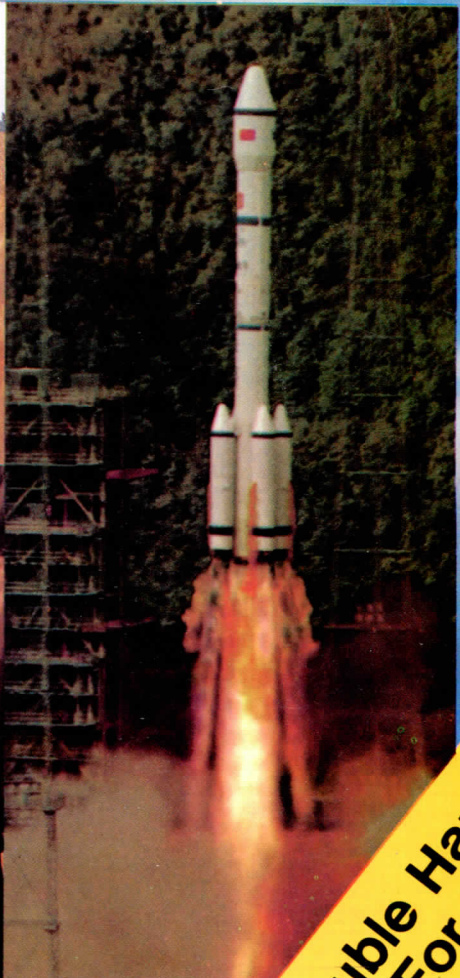
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CHINA'S ECONOMY UNAFFECTED BY WEST'S SANCTION



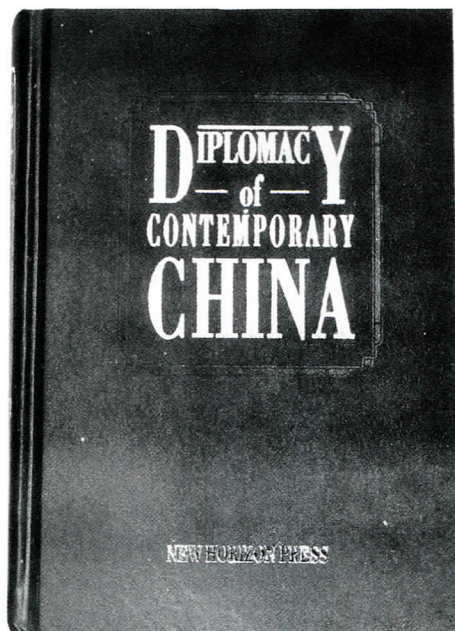
Double Happiness
For China

DIPLOMACY OF CONTEMPORARY CHINA

This book provides a narrative and analysis of China's foreign policy and international relations since 1949. Jointly edited by prominent figures in China's foreign service, including Qian Qichen, Foreign Minister, and Zhou Nan, Director of Hong Kong Branch, Xinhua News Agency, the volume contains country-by-country accounts of the diplomatic developments and areas of cooperation or conflict between China and the majority of the world's nations, including the United States, the Soviet Union, India, Vietnam, Japan, and East European and African States.

The text is divided into four parts with 35 chapters as well as appendixes of important diplomatic documents and materials, and it is amply illustrated with 206 both colour and black and white photographs.

At a time when issue of the changing structure of global politics is at the forefront of popular debate, this unique survey, at once authoritative and thorough, should be essential reading for politicians, officials of international organizations, journalists, academics, teachers and anyone concerned with China's practice of diplomacy.



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Double Happiness of China

□ As the Chinese people celebrate the 41st anniversary of the founding of New China, the 11th Asiad is well under way in Beijing. The "double-happiness" is a fitting end for a year of successful foreign relations, political stability and stable economic growth. It is also a sign of good fortune as China draws up its Eighth Five-Year Plan and the draft of a ten-year programme. China will joyously celebrate its achievements as it advances confidently towards socialist modernization (p. 4).

China's Economy Unaffected by Sanctions

□ In the wake of last year's Tiananmen incident, the United States and some other major Western countries imposed economic sanctions on China, the third time such action was taken since 1949. This latest action, however, like the previous two, again proved futile as the Chinese, in a spirit of self-reliance, maintained political, economic and social stability while expanding ties with the outside world (p. 14).

Sun's Industrial Programme: Yesterday and Today

□ Sun Yat-sen mapped out an overall programme for China's modernization some 70 years ago. His plan, however, was left unfulfilled until the Chinese Communist Party took over in 1949. The Chinese people, led by the Communist Party, have realized the major goals of his programme, in some aspects better than he could have envisaged. (p. 17).

Sino-Pak Friendship a Model Relationship Between States

□ Based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, Sino-Pakistan ties of friendship and co-operation have grown ever closer, as manifested by frequent exchanges of high-level visits between the two countries. The relationship is a model of coexistence of two countries with different social systems, ideologies and cultural backgrounds. (p. 9)

Vo's Visit: A Sign of Rapprochement?

□ Vo Nguyen Giap, vice-chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers, recently visited Beijing as a guest of the Chinese government for the Asian Games. Vo is the first Vietnamese leader to visit China since relations between the two countries were strained a decade ago. Chinese leader Gu Mu and Vo both expressed their hope for the normalization of Sino-Vietnamese relations. (p. 7).

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COVER: *Top Left:* a bumper summer harvest in Beijing suburb of Shunyi County. *Bottom Left:* a corner of a nickel workshop in Jinchuan, Gansu Province. *Right:* the new Long March 2-cluster carrier rocket.

Photos by Zhang Huachao

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Double Happiness Comes to China

by An Zhiguo

As the Chinese people celebrate the 41st anniversary of the founding of New China, the 11th Asian Games is also well under way in Beijing, bringing the Chinese people a double dose of happiness.

The present games is the first gala international sport meet of its kind ever held in China and the official slogan "The Asian Games adds lustre to the country, and I do my bit to the Asian Games" has struck a responsive chord into the people's hearts. Working with one heart and one mind to overcome difficulties, the Chinese sports circles, government and people have successfully completed the huge stadiums, gymnasiums, hotels, traffic and telecommunications facilities and other preparatory work necessary for the games. Beijing is proudly presenting itself at its best—a modern, civilized, neat, clean, and orderly city—as the grand Asian Games took place as scheduled. We believe that through competition and the exchange of experiences, the games will further promote Asian sports and enhance the mutual understanding, unity and friendship between the peoples of Asian countries and regions.

On this happy occasion, those gathered in Beijing include not only a far greater number of athletes and other personages in the sports circle than were present at previous games, but also people in other circles from Asia and the rest of the world, including noted statesmen and social activists, as well as the many tourists.

The successful opening ceremony of the 11th Asian Games on September 22 reflected China's extraordinary ability to organize major international sports meets, its political, economic and social stability, and its international prestige.

Over the past year, Chinese leaders, through their frequent visits, have strengthened ties with friendly third world countries. More and more countries and peoples have thus got a better understanding of China's current policies, and its domestic political and the economic situation. Recently, China established diplomatic relations with Saudi Arabia, restored diplomatic ties with Indonesia and will soon establish diplomatic relations with Singapore. Additionally, China has, together with other four permanent council members of the United Nations, taken fruitful steps to bring about a political solution of the Cambodian issue.

After the Beijing political disturbance erupted at the turn of spring and summer last year, certain Western countries imposed economic sanctions on China in an attempt to isolate the country. Facts over the past year, however, have proved that China can never be isolated or be forced to submit to sanctions.

At present, China is politically stable, and its effort to improve the economic environment and rectify the economic order has produced remarkable results. As China gradually gets through a most difficult period, its national economy will continue to develop in a beneficial manner. Last year, for example, grain output topped record

levels and this year a rich summer harvest was brought in and a good autumn harvest is expected. The output of meat, aquatic products and vegetables has increased steadily and there is an abundant supply of non-staple foods in the cities.

Since last March, industrial production has gradually picked up. Compared with the same period last year, the monthly growth in the first half of this year was 2.2 percent, 2.9 percent in July and 4.6 percent in August. If this situation can be maintained, this year's target of a 6 percent industrial increase, though fraught with difficulties, can be fulfilled.

Rising prices have been brought under control. The rate of price increase in the first half of this year was only 3.2 percent, and currency withdrawn from circulation amounted to 24.8 billion yuan, a 19.5 billion yuan increase over the same period last year. The main reason for this was an increase in residents' savings deposits. In late June the balance of urban residents' deposits was 107.1 billion yuan more than was deposited early in the year and 42.7 billion yuan more than a year earlier. Increase in savings deposits reflected people's confidence and the stable situation.

There was a surplus in China's foreign trade and a fairly large increment in its foreign-exchange reserves. According to customs statistics, China exported US\$25.7 billion worth of goods in the first half of this year, a 15.4 percent increase over the same period last year, this upward trend has continued since June.

Readjustment of the economic structure, though moving slowly, was quite successful. For example, basic industries have grown steadily and the over-extended processing industry has been reduced to an appropriate size. The investment made in agriculture, energy, communications, post and telecommunications and other basic industries from January through June rose 19 percent over the corresponding period last year and its investment proportion in fixed assets rose from 43 percent during the same period last year to 49.3 percent in the first half of this year. (The declining economic benefits of many productive enterprises have not been eliminated.)

At the moment, China is drawing up the Eighth Five-Year Plan (1990-95) and a tentative ten year programme. The country will continue its policies of reform and opening to the outside world and maintain a sustained, stable and co-ordinated national economic growth. It will also continue to strengthen agriculture and basic industries, control construction of new projects and devote a major effort to upgrade existing enterprises. At the same time, China will deepen reform of the economic structure and establish a macro-economic management system in order to help transform the current scattered economy, reduce regional separation and eliminate the blockade of markets.

China is confidently advancing towards socialist modernization and towards its new role in the world. ■

11th Asiad Opens the Chinese Way

The 11th Asian Games, a quadrennial sports event of the continent, opened on September 22 in Beijing with a gala show of festivity.

Parachuters, martial artists, musicians, athletes, students, workers, farmers and soldiers combined to give a three-hour demonstration of traditional Chinese drum-and-gong beating, folk dancing and martial arts at

the newly renovated Beijing Workers' Stadium.

Beijing streets were virtually deserted in the afternoon as residents stayed home to watch the much expected event televised live.

The extravaganza began with 37 parachuters wearing the flags representing the Olympic Council of Asia members skydived into the stadium to the consistent aahing and oohing of the spectators (For details of the opening ceremony read our article in the "China" section).

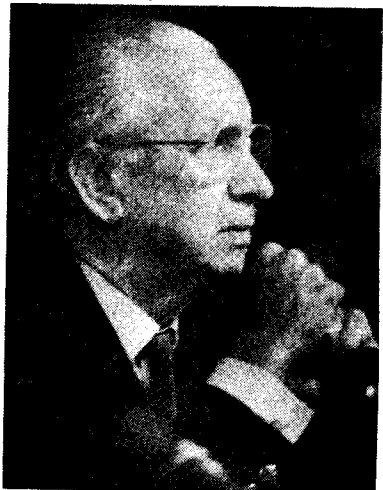
A record total of 4,035 athletes hailing from 37 countries and regions arrived to compete for 308 gold medals in an all-time high number of 27 sports events. Another 649 athletes

arrived later, bringing the total to 4,684.

To the accompaniment of distinctive national music, the 37 delegations marched into the stadium in an order according to the number of strokes of Chinese characters in their names.



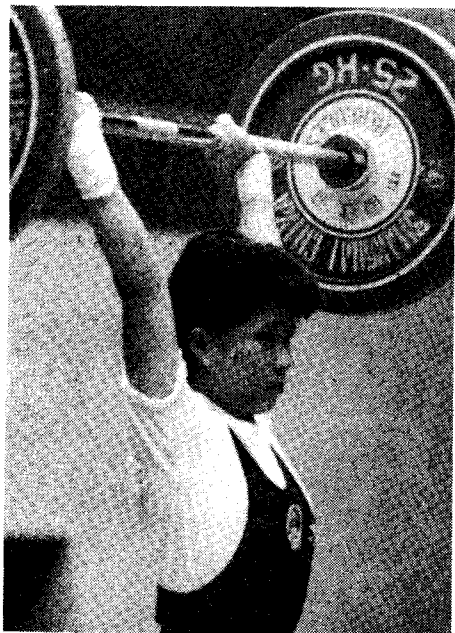
The 11th Asian Games torch blazes at the Beijing Workers' Stadium.



IOC President Samaranch at a press conference.

China, as the host country, has the largest contingent of 838, followed by Japan with 759. The third was the 757-member South Korean squad.

Other teams were Maldives, Malaysia, Yemen, Bhutan, Chinese Taipei, Brunei,



Left: Xing Fen wins the first gold medal of the games in the 44 kilogramme category of the women's weightlifting event. Right: Fanatic spectators.



Bahrain, Pakistan, Palestine, Qatar, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Laos, Iran, Jordan, Oman, Afghanistan, United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Bangladesh, Kuwait, Hong Kong, Syria, Thailand, the Philippines, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), Sri Lanka, Viet Nam, Myanmar (Burma), Mongolia, Singapore, Lebanon and Macao.

The participation by Chinese Taipei, Kuwait and the DPRK added side-lights to the Beijing Asiad. Chinese Taipei returned to the games after an absence of 20 years while Kuwait braved Iraqi invasion and occupation to make its appearance. The DPRK athletes are now competing alongside their kin from South Korea at the Asiad for the first time in eight years.

It was a long-cherished dream come true for the Chinese as the 11th Asian Games got underway. When the modern Olympic flame was lit in 1896 in Athens, Greece, China was invited to participate, but the Chinese



Zhuang Yong becomes the first gold medalist in the pool where she sets a new Asian and Asian Games record in the women's 100 metre freestyle event.

failed to turn up for lack of international sports experience and financial resources for the western-bound trek.

With the Beijing Asiad experience and a robust national economy, it will not be long for yet another Chinese dream to materialize—hosting the Olympic Games.

Chinese leaders Jiang Zemin, Yang Shangkun, Li Peng and Wan Li, the IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch as well as some foreign VIPs joined 70,000 spectators at the ceremony.

Samaranch said on September 23 that the success of the Beijing games would be "an important yardstick for China's bid to host the Olympic Games in the year 2000."

Although the opening ceremony was "excellent," he said, the IOC would wait until after the games before giving a comprehensive appraisal of Beijing's ability to host the 2000 Olympics.

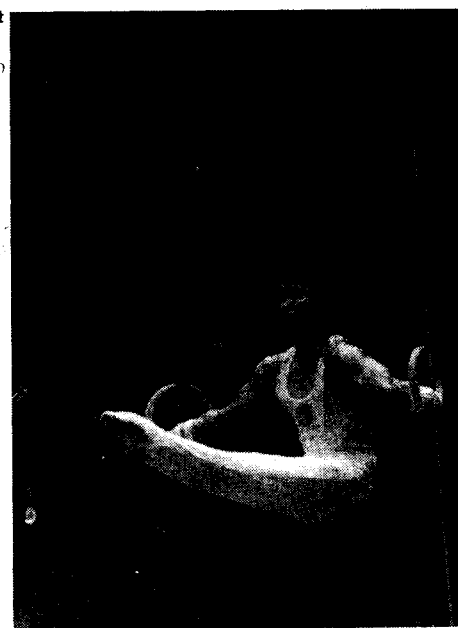
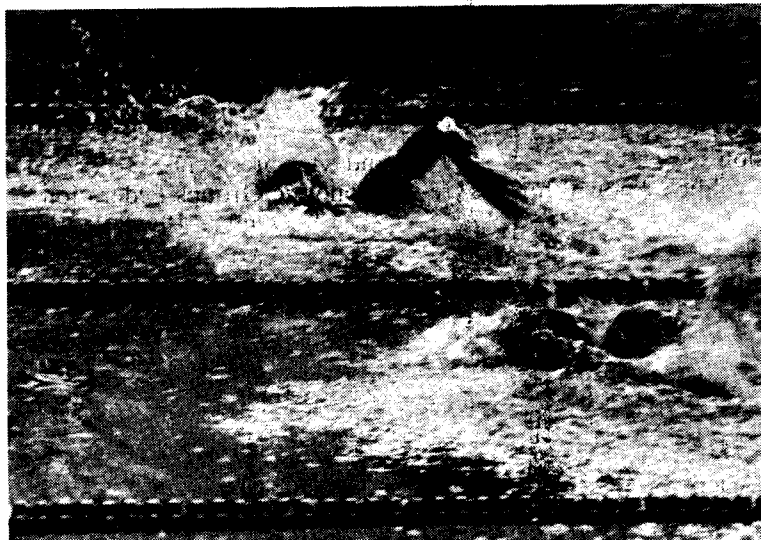
Who Won the Gold?

China swept all the eight gold medals on September 23, the first day the games unveiled. The first gold medal was gained by Xing Fen, a 17-year-old girl from the island province of Hainan, in the 44 kilogramme category of the women's weightlifting event.

Xing's two teammates, four Chinese swimmers and the men's gymnastics team won seven oth-

Left: Xie Jun wins the men's 200 metre freestyle event. Right: Chinese gymnast Li Jing.

by XU XIANGJUN & XUE CHAO



er gold medals.

The Chinese won eight more gold medals on September 24: three in swimming, three in women's weightlifting, one in women's gymnastics and one in men's road cycling events.

The Japanese swimmers also won two titles in the pool while South Korea gained its first gold in women's epee. ■

Vo's Beijing Visit: A Sign of Thaw

The once strained relationship between China and Viet Nam has shown signs of a thaw and Vietnamese leader Vo Nguyen Giap's recent visit to Beijing is proof. Vo, vice-chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers, arrived in Beijing on September 19 as a distinguished guest of the Chinese government to attend the opening ceremony and other activities of the 11th Asian Games.

Gu Mu, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, extended a welcome to Vo, who is the first high-ranking Vietnamese leader to visit the Chinese capital after more than a decade of abnormal relations. During their meeting at the Great Hall of the People, the two leaders expressed hope for the normalization of Sino-Vietnamese relations.

"We would like to see Sino-Vietnamese relations gradually improve until normalization is realized, and this is the wish of all the Chinese people," Gu said.

Vo said that he was glad to have the opportunity to visit China. The Vietnamese people will never forget the tremendous support the Chinese Communist Party, government and people extended to them during their protracted revolutionary

struggles. The dark clouds over Sino-Vietnamese relations, he said, will disperse.

Noting that China has made great progress in socialist construction, Vo said that he plans to learn more about China's experience in economic development.

On September 20, Vo attended the flag-raising ceremony of the Vietnamese sports delegation in Asiad Village. He told the head of the village Jiao Ruoyu that it was the gold medal of "Unity, Friendship and Progress" that the Vietnamese delegation cherishes most at the games. ■

Marshal Xu Passes Away

Marshal Xu Xiangqian, 88 years old, died in Beijing on the morning of September 21.

An obituary that appeared on the front page of *Remin Ribao* (*People's Daily*) on September 21 hailed Xu as an outstanding Communist, great proletarian revolutionary, strategist and one of the founders of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA). "His life was a glorious one," said the obituary, jointly released by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the State Council and the Central Military Commission.

A soldier known for his resourcefulness, remarkable leadership abilities and determinations, Xu was good at destroying a strong enemy with a weak force. He made great contributions to the victory of the Chinese revolutionary war and the founding of the People's Republic of China.

During the new period of socialist construction, the obituary

said, Xu supported and carried out the Party line, principles and policies laid down at the Third Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee. He adhered to the four cardinal principles, carried out the policy of reform and opening to the outside world and made outstanding contributions to the socialist modernization and the cause of peaceful reunification of China.

During his revolutionary career that spanned more than 50 years, Xu remained loyal to the Party and devoted himself to the revolutionary cause, therefore winning the love and respect from people of all nationalities in China. ■

China, Japan Work For Closer Ties

Chinese President Yang Shangkun and Premier Li Peng met recently with a delegation from the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade in Beijing and opinions were exchanged on relations and economic co-operation between the two countries.

The delegation, led by senior advisor Eshior Saito, honorary president of the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade and president of the Japan Economic Groups Federation, and Ryoichi Kawaai, president of the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade and vice-president of the Japan Economic Groups Federation.

On September 19, while meeting with the delegation, President Yang expressed his thanks to those Japanese friends who have done enormous work for Sino-Japanese friendship. He said an attitude of looking towards the future should be cherished when handling Sino-Japanese relations.

He spoke highly of the efforts

of Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu in strengthening bilateral relations and resuming loans to China, describing his efforts as "showing foresight and sagacity." According to him, Sino-Japanese relations are "being gradually restored to their previous high status."

In talks held the day before, Premier Li Peng briefed his guests on the guiding principles for China's 10-year development programme, future steps for the country's economic readjustment, the position of the electric power industry in the country's economy, and Sino-Japanese academic exchanges.

He said China was drawing up a 10-year programme and the Eighth Five-Year Plan (1991-95) according to two principles, namely, sticking to reform and opening to the outside world, and ensuring sustained, stable and co-ordinated economic growth.

The economic readjustment has achieved obvious results, including the curbing of inflation, said the premier. Since March of this year, China has eased controls on money supplies and industrial production is slowly picking up.

Li said China would take steps to further promote economic developments, including increased investment in the technical re-tooling of enterprises, basic industries and infrastructure as well as agriculture.

Li said China and Japan have achieved a solid beginning in their co-operation in the power industry and expected further efforts in this field.

The exchange of professionals, governmental or non-governmental, should be carried out in an organized way so as to avoid misunderstandings and improve efficiency, Li said.

Eshior Saito told Li the delegation had fruitful meetings

with officials from China's State Planning Commission and Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

He said the third round of Japanese loans to China will be implemented and he hopes the projects are specified as soon as possible. The Japan Economic Groups Federation and other organizations are willing to make contributions to see this happen. ■

News in Brief

Iraq Voted Out of Asiad

Iraq was not allowed to take part in the 11th Asian Games (September 22-October 7) as the special general assembly of the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA) voted, on the evening of September 20 in Beijing, on OCA Executive Bureau's September 8 proposal and decided to suspend Iraq's right to participate in the games as well as its OCA membership.

Representatives of 36 of the 38 OCA members attended the meeting. The decision was made with 27 votes for, three against and five abstention. One vote was invalid.

Sino-Singaporean Meeting

Chinese Party chief Jiang Zemin and Premier Li Peng met respectively with Ong Teng Cheong, chairman of Singapore's ruling People's Action Party and its second deputy prime minister on September 20 in Beijing. During the meeting Jiang described the consensus on establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries, which was reached a few days prior to the meeting, as "a big happy event." Li said that the relations between the two countries would enter a new stage once the tie is knotted. Ong attributed the agreement to the correct decisions of the leaders of both countries.

Star-Studded Asiad

Leaders of various countries were invited to attend the opening ceremony of the 11th Asian Games on September 22 and participate in related activities.

Among the dignitaries were Ghulam Ishaq Khan, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and his wife; Li Jong Ok, vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Ghafori Fard, vice-president of the Islamic Republic of Iran and chairman of the Iranian Sports Organization; Takeshita Noboru, former prime minister of Japan, and his wife; Mana Rapanakoses, deputy prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand; Vo Nguyen Giap, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of Viet Nam; and Ong Teng Cheong, second deputy prime minister of Singapore, and his wife.

Taiwan Straits Pact

Red Cross organizations on both sides of the Taiwan Straits reached an agreement on September 19 to repatriate illegal immigrants and criminal suspects. The repatriation agreement was based on humanitarianism, safety and convenience.

The agreement requires that one party provide necessary information about those to be repatriated to the other, who will then reply within 20 days. Civilian ships used to repatriate illegal immigrants or criminals will sail under the Red Cross flags. Both sides also agreed that repatriations should take place on the islands in the straits.

Representatives of the mainland and Taiwan began negotiations in the middle of September on Jinmen, an island in the straits.

The agreement was reached in the wake of two earlier tragic incidents, during which more than 40 mainland fishermen died under forced repatriation by Taiwan authorities. ■

Sino-Pak Friendship Flourishes in All Weathers

by Our Staff Reporter Liu Youyuan

In a world where, unfortunately, power politics are still alive, the friendship between China and Pakistan shines all the more brilliantly as a model relationship between states.

"Pak-China friendship represents a model of coexistence of two countries with different ideologies, political systems and cultural backgrounds," Ghulam Ishaq Khan, president of Pakistan, said to the Chinese press in Islamabad on September 15, just five days prior to his first official visit to China as the head of state.

A Relationship Based on Principles

The reason why Sino-Pak relations are so positive, as the Pakistan president pointed out during the press conference, is because they are "based on principles and not expediencies."

The principles are mutual respect for each other's state sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in the other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence, which have become well-known as the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.

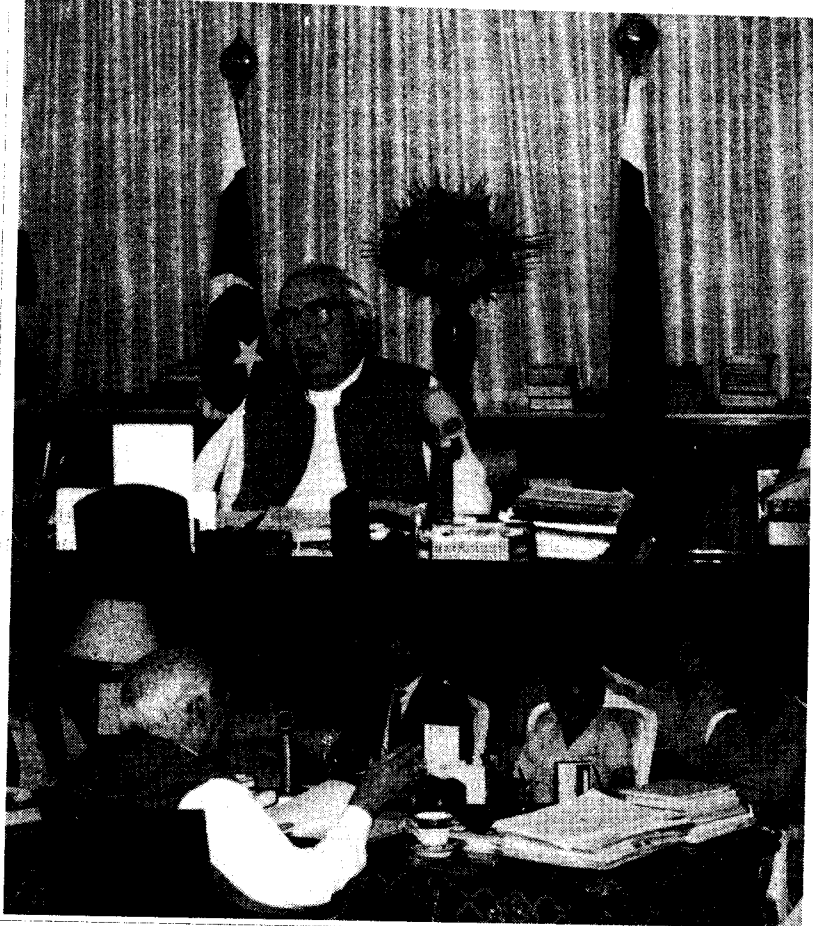
Pakistan is a Muslim nation while China, a socialist country. They are vastly different in socio-economic systems and values. But, they acknowledge their differences and respect each other. Domestically, Pakistan pursues an economic development strategy of trying to achieve maximum growth and quick industrialization by fully mobilizing its own resources and active-

ly seeking foreign co-operation. The country follows a foreign policy of national independence, non-alignment, working for world peace and progress, especially focusing on peace and stability in the South Asian subcontinent. Pakistan's government efforts and achievements in all these areas have continuously won China's support and appreciation.

Likewise, Pakistan has always stood by China regardless of whatever changes in the world

affairs. The most recent example was Pakistan's support of the Chinese government last year, when it was forced to take measures to quell the turmoil in Beijing that endangered China's stability and its socialist system, which is cherished by the great majority of the Chinese people, and when some Western countries, misguided by the distorted Western media reports and prompted by their ulterior motives, reacted most irrationally and irresponsibly to the incident.

President Ishaq Khan meets the Chinese press at the President's House in Islamabad on September 15, 1990.



Both China and Pakistan abide by the previously mentioned principles in their relations. Over the years they have cemented ties of enviable good neighbourliness and friendship. And this relationship of mutual trust and co-operation has stood all tests. As President Ishaq Khan aptly said, "The friendship between Pakistan and China is an all-weather friendship, like the road that we (Pakistan and China) constructed jointly right up to Khunjerab, a mountain pass located in the Pakistan-China border area."

Sino-Pak friendship and co-operation not only conforms with the desires and interests of the two countries, but are conducive to peace and stability in the Asian-Pacific region and the whole world. The world today is far from a tranquil place, although some insist it has entered a post-cold war era. The Gulf crisis, brought about by Iraq's invasion and occupation of Kuwait, a sovereign state, serves as the latest evidence of how international relations are unstable. The world requires a new political order as much as it needs a

new economic order. The basis for the new order can only be the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence if the international communities desire to live in genuine peace and friendship. In this respect, Sino-Pak relations are exemplary.

Fruitful Co-operation

Fostered and nurtured by leaders of both China and Pakistan, the ties of friendship and co-operation have grown stronger.

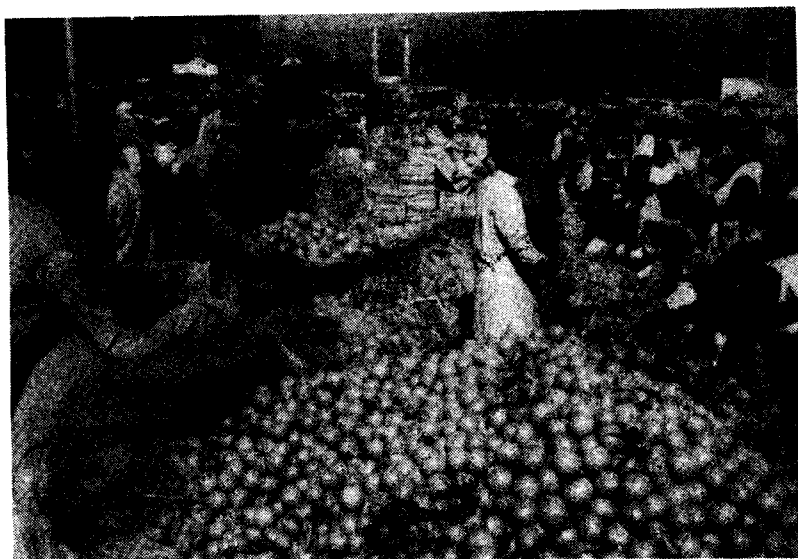
One distinctive feature of Sino-Pak good relations is frequent exchanges of high-level visits occurring since the two countries established diplomatic ties in 1951. Most recently, former Pakistan Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto visited China in February last year; Chinese Premier Li Peng tripped to Pakistan in November 1989, the first visit abroad by a senior Chinese leader after the 1989 Tiananmen incident; Chinese Chairman Wan Li of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (parliament) also travelled to Pakistan in May of this year; and Pakistan President Ishaq

Khan visited Beijing last week (September 20-23), during which the president, chief guest of honour, also attended the opening ceremony of the 11th Asian Games. This was Mr. Ishaq Khan's seventh trip to China. Such regular high-level visits, in the words of the Pakistan president, "have played an important role in bringing the two countries closer and promoting goodwill and trust."

Sino-Pak co-operation covers all areas. In 1963 the two governments signed their first trade, boundary and civil aviation agreements, and two years later, economic, technological and cultural exchange accords were signed. Subsequent years have brought many other co-operative agreements. During the Pakistan president's recent visit to China, three new agreements were signed. One was on China's assistance to Afghan refugees in Pakistan, the other pertained to cultural co-operation between the two countries, and the third involved a huge economic project in Pakistan for the mining of copper, called the Sandak development project. The total cost of the project is estimated at US\$180 million, of which the Chinese credit will be approximately US\$84 million. When completed, the project will yield 16,000 tons of copper and 1.5 tons of gold, annually.

Bilateral talks are also ongoing in the establishment of a nuclear power plant in Pakistan, with Chinese assistance. The actual work is projected to begin next year and progress is satisfactory. Another important Sino-Pak co-operation project is the Heavy Electrical Complex now under construction at Hattar Industrial Estate, near Kot Najibullah in Pakistan's North-West Frontier Province. Designed to produce instrument transformers, the project is scheduled for completion in 1992.

A corner of a brisk market in Islamabad.



The Pakistanis feel satisfied with all projects of co-operation, because they serve their purposes of economic construction. For example, the Heavy Mechanical Complex, built with Chinese technical and financial assistance in the 1970s, is the leading engineering enterprise in Pakistan, providing important industrial development and growth in the heavy engineering industry and manufacturing of capital goods. It produces equipment for sugar, cement, petrochemical, oil/gas processing and power plants. Thus far it has supplied 13 sugar plants including two exported to Indonesia and Bangladesh.

The Chinese are also proud of

their co-operation with Pakistan. During the past two decades Pakistan has successfully managed to achieve a GDP growth rate around 6 percent annually. China finds its friend's experience applicable to its own economic structural reform which is aimed at maintaining a sustained, steady and balanced growth in all economic sectors.

Bilateral trade has continuously increased over the years. For instance, total trade volume between China and Pakistan rose from US\$148 million in 1985-1986 to US\$496 million in 1988-1989, according to the Pakistan Finance Ministry figures. But because Pakistan has single-product export—cotton—to

China while its imports from China are diversified, it runs a trade deficit with China. Consultations are ongoing to improve Pakistan's trade position balance.

Overall the picture of Sino-Pakistan relations is one of flourishing friendship and co-operation. The tall tree with its youthful branches and luxuriant foliage, in Shakar Parri garden in Islamabad, which was planted by the late Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai during his 1964 visit, is symbolic of this friendship. Pointing to the tree, Mr. Akhtar Hasan, an official of Pakistan's Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, told this reporter, "The tree grows with the friendship and co-operation between Pakistan and China." ■

Cyprus: a Developing Island Country

by Zhao Zhangyun

Cyprus, a beautiful and richly endowed island country in the northeast of the Mediterranean, has revitalized its economy in recent years.

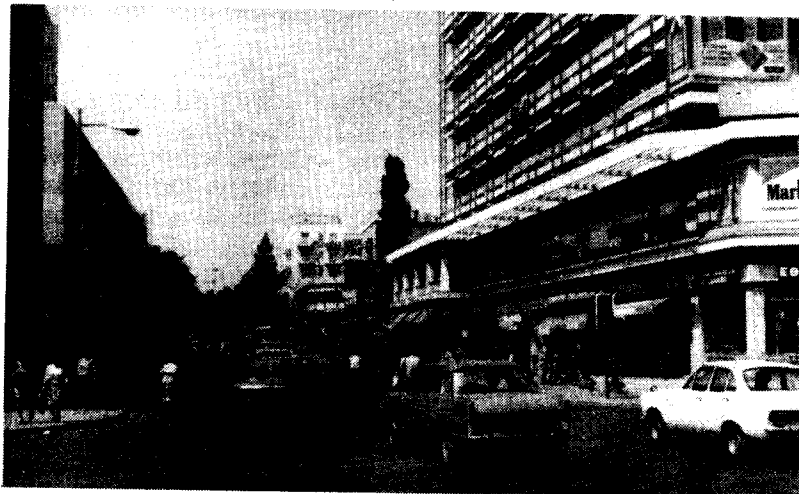
Before Cyprus gained independence in 1960, it was an underdeveloped agricultural country, which depended on other nations for industrial products. After independence, its economy advanced towards industrialization. While the country was advancing, however, its national economy suffered heavy losses due to a civil war. Afterwards, the Cyprian government was forced to stop carrying out its third Five-Year Plan. Beginning in 1975, the government shifted its focus, carrying out three emergent economic action programmes. Its economy picked up in a short period of time because of efforts made by the Cy-

prian people. Its gross national product (GNP) increased 13.2 percent every year. In 1982, the per-capita income rose to US\$4,000 from US\$1,400 in 1973. Since 1982, the Cyprian

government has carried out its Five-Year Plan again, and laid down such measures as:

—Adopting modern technologies to transform industry so as to expand production;

A street scene of Nicosia, capital of Cyprus.



—Increasing the competitiveness of its products in the international market to enlarge export;

—Devoting major efforts to the development of tourist industry;

—Maintaining full employment.

Thanks to these measures, Cyprus has obtained great achievements in its economy. In 1989, the economical growth rate was 6 percent, higher than the average level of international economic development. Last year the unemployment rate dropped to 2.5 percent from 3.3 percent in 1984, while the inflation rate fell to 4 percent from 5.5 percent. Per-capita income surpassed US\$8,000, with the people's living standard approximating that of developed countries. Apart from the Middle East petroleum exporting countries, Cyprus is among the best of the east Mediterranean countries.

Cyprus attributes its achievements not only to its favourable geographical conditions and the people's painstaking efforts, but, more importantly, to the practical economic development strategies formulated by the govern-

ment.

The processing industry in Cyprus is flourishing and the products are mainly for export. Since 1975, while the Cyprian government introduced Western technologies and investment, it has established free industrial zones, encouraging domestic enterprises to develop, so the processing industry in the country has sprouted up like mushrooms. In 1979, the income of the processing industry surpassed that of agriculture and took the first place among all the sectors of the economy. Now the processing industry has become a mainstay of the island country's economy. The development of the processing industry not only provided more employment opportunities for the unemployed, but also absorbed much agricultural labour.

In order to provide raw materials for the processing industry and diversify export goods, the Cyprian government has made great efforts to bolster agricultural production. Under the three emergent economic action programmes, the government invested a great deal into agriculture. Much of the agricultural appropriation was used to build

irrigation projects and agricultural infrastructures and to develop fishery, poultry and the production of potatoes, fruits and vegetables.

As the government adopted many measures to boost production, such as raising purchasing prices and encouraging export by giving awards, the agricultural output increased sharply year by year.

The tourist industry has developed most rapidly. In 1986, its income first surpassed export income and the industry became a main source of foreign currency. Foreign visitors in 1989 reached more than 1 million, two times Cyprus's population. Cyprus not only has charming scenery and pleasant weather, but also has a history and culture of several thousand years old. It is not only the home of Venus, but also has the ruins of the Apollo Temple. It is known as an historical museum of all of Europe and the Middle East. The Cyprian government has attached much importance to the tourist industry. It constantly increases investment in the industry. Now Cyprus is one of the countries having a great tourist industry income. ■

Canada in the Grip of Language Disputes

by Da Zhou

The language dispute has flared up once again after a 10-year hiatus. Canada, now divided into ten provinces and two regions, used to be a string of French and British colonies, and for this historical reason, English and French are both spoken in this country. English-speaking people comprise the majority while French-speaking people are concentrated in Que-

bec, which is the largest province of the country. This fact has resulted in frequent language disputes. An official language law passed in 1969 stipulates that English and French are the official languages of Canada with equal legal status.

The current disturbance arose in February from a decision made in Sault Sainte Marie, a small town in Ontario Province,

to make English the only official language for the 80,000 residents. The minority French-speaking residents there reacted strongly to the decision, stating that it was a deliberate provocation. When the news spread into Quebec Province, the media there were thrown into an uproar. Leaders of the separatist Parti Quebecois (PQ) called a press conference, declaring that

Canada might split into two countries.

The ensuing chain of events added fuel to the flame. By March of this year, a total of 40 cities and towns in Ontario and other English-speaking provinces declared English as the only official language in their regions. Quebec, not to be outdone, set up a special committee to explore ways of establishing a French-speaking autonomy, which is seen as the first step towards "territorial autonomy," meaning the separation of Quebec from Canada. Thus for the third time in the past 20 years, Canada's stability, unity and territorial integrity are hanging on the line because of the language dispute.

It first took place in the late 1960s and early 1970s. The extremists suggested that Quebec separate from Canada completely and become an independent country. Some suggested that the country should establish a confederation composed of "two partner countries." Others were of the idea of maintaining the federal system of the country while granting full autonomy to Quebec Province. The PQ which was aimed at separating Quebec from Canada was established at that time. The movement reached its peak in 1970, when Canada was engulfed in frequent demonstrations and strikes by the workers and students. At one juncture, as the situation came to a head, federal government sent 10,000 troops to Quebec.

Pierre Trudeau's government adopted appropriate measures, which took the wind out of the separatists' sails. Stressing that Canada was "one country and one nation," the Trudeau government stated that Canada must practise a diversified cultural policy on a bilingual basis. It also issued the law to establish both English and French as the official languages. Measures were adopted for the benefit of

French-speaking people. For example, the law stipulated that of all federal employees percentage of French-speaking people should measure up to their percentage in the total population of the country. It also stipulated that if the number of French-speaking people exceeded ten percent of the population in a place, they had the right to receive their education in French. One third of the judges of the Supreme Court of Canada must be from Quebec.

According to the Canadian Constitution, language is a provincial responsibility. As the western English-speaking provinces took exception to the bilingual policy, the above measures of the Trudeau government failed to be completely implemented.

A second language dispute occurred in 1976, when the separatist PQ first came to power in Quebec. It issued a law, declaring that French would be the only official language in Quebec. It also decided to allow an average of 5 percent more immigrants into the province than the other provinces on condition that they agreed to let their children attend French-speaking schools. In a provincial referendum, 60 percent of Quebec residents were in favour of remaining in the federation. They were worried that a change in the province's position would reduce their living standard.

Although Quebec failed to separate itself from Canada, the language dispute continued. Last year the province passed a law stipulating that all shop signs and advertisements must be written in French. All other languages were prohibited. The law was judged by the Supreme Court of Canada as a violation of the constitution.

The tendency in recent years is that an increasing number of English-speaking people are leaving Quebec while the proportion

of French-speaking people living outside Quebec is reducing. According to a poll held in March of this year, 30 percent of Canadians were for Quebec's separation from Canada while in a poll in June, conducted by the same institute, only 28 percent of people held this opinion, as against 18 percent in 1968. Within Quebec Province, the number of those in favour of separation from Canada has increased. According to a survey made last August, 42 percent of the people approved separation from Canada and establishment of an independent country, while in March, the number of people holding this position increased to 58 percent.

Quebec's recent robust economic growth has helped foment separatist feelings. Nearly half of the local people believe that separation from Canada will benefit Quebec economically. The situation has been different from that in 1980 when the first poll was held. According to estimation of a US investment corporation, the gross product value of Quebec has reached US\$120 billion this year, exceeding that of Denmark or Austria. A report from the Bank of Montreal concluded that Quebec can exist economically if it gains independence and predicted that Quebec will probably quietly separate from Canada just as Norway separated from Sweden in 1905.

In face of such a situation, Brian Mulroney's government, while stressing "a strong federal government," has emphasized that the federal government should co-operate with the stronger provinces and promised to revamp the senate and protect the rights of the minorities to develop their own cultures. However, whether these promises can calm the disturbance triggered by the language disputes remains to be seen. ■

Nation Presses Ahead Despite Sanctions

by Zhou Ying

The impact of Western economic sanctions on China diminishes daily with improvement in the country's political and economic situation. Events have once again demonstrated that those who attempt to bring China to its knees through hegemonism and power politics will inevitably fail.—Ed.

In the last 41 years, China grew from a poverty-stricken semi-colonial and semi-feudal country to an independent socialist country with initial prosperity. A historical review reveals that these achievements were made after overcoming many difficulties, including the imposition of international economic sanctions on China, at which there were primarily three major attempts. Following the policy of independence and self-reliance, China succeeded in coping with these sanctions.

Blockade and Embargo

Due to a poor economic foundation and incessant war, China's economy was crumbling in 1949. Agriculture languished, yielding only 113.18 million tons of grain and 444,000 tons of cotton, 25 percent and 48 percent, respectively, less than the peak figures of the pre-liberation period. The industrial situation was also discouraging. Only 327,000 tons of cotton yarn, 1.89 billion metres of cloth, 158,000 tons of steel and 32 million tons of raw coal were produced, respectively 2.6 percent, 32 percent, 83 percent and 48 percent less than the pre-liberation peak years.

At the same time, most coun-

tries in the West refused to recognize New China diplomatically. On top of this, they went so far as to impose an economic blockade and embargo on China. In June 1950, the US imperialists launched a war of aggression against Korea and pushed the fire of war onto the Yalu River abutting China. The actions threatened China's industrial bases in the northeast and were designed to strangle the newborn People's Republic in its cradle. On May 18, 1951, under the manipulation of the United States, the United Nations General Assembly passed a resolution which imposed a complete blockade against China.

Contrary to the anticipation of US imperialists, however, the Chinese people rose to fight the American aggressors and aid Korea instead of yielding. Meanwhile, they waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the blockade and embargo. In the three years (1950-52) after its liberation, China made great economic achievements through the implementation of the following measures:

—Confiscating bureaucratic-capital enterprises and convert them into socialist state-owned ones. This made it possible for the Chinese government to control the economic lifeline of the country;

—Conducting land reform by

which 46 million hectares of land were distributed to 300 million landless and land-poor peasants, and the land rent system under which the peasants had to pay 35 million tons of grain to the landlords annually was abolished;

—Unifying the national financial and economic work and stabilizing commodity prices. The galloping inflation which was common before liberation was brought under control within less than three years;

—Reasonably readjusting capitalist industry and commerce (referring generally to national capital) while making the most of the positive role, and restricting the negative role, they played in the national economy and people's livelihood;

—Restoring industrial and agricultural production, encouraging the interflow of farm and industrial products between country and town, and rapidly building the most-needed enterprises.

Thanks to the implementation of these measures, China extricated itself from the economic quagmire. In 1952, its industrial and agricultural production reached the peak level of pre-liberation. Between 1950 and 1952, about 2 million unemployed people were employed and other jobless received a variety of aid. During a three-year period, the average wage of

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workers and staff throughout the country increased by 70 percent and the income of the peasants registered a 30-plus percent rise.

This successful economic recovery paved the way for China's implementation of its First Five-Year Plan (1953-57), the goals of which were fulfilled one year ahead of schedule. By 1956, China basically completed socialist transformation of individual farming, individual handicraft industry and capitalist industry and commerce. In the meantime, by relying on the strength of the Chinese people and with the support of the Soviet Union and other friendly countries, China constructed a number of key projects, laying the preliminary foundation for socialist industrialization. During the First Five-Year Plan, the national income registered an average annual increase of 8.9 percent, the value of industrial output by 18 percent and agricultural output by 4.5 percent. The life of the people had improved remarkably. The real consumption level rose by an average of 4.2 percent annually. New China withstood foreign pressure and grew in strength.

Tearing Up Contracts

By the end of the 1950s, the international communist movement experienced abrupt changes. The relations between the two communist powers, the Soviet Union and China, became tense. On July 25, 1960, when China was faced with serious difficulties resulting from rashness in national policy and natural disasters, the Soviet government perfidiously refused to honour 201 agreements and contracts and withdrew some 800 Soviet experts, bringing construction to an abrupt halt. While demanding payment by China of all the debts, the Soviet government stationed heavy troops along the

Sino-Soviet border in an attempt to isolate China and force China to follow them politically.

The Soviet move made a mess of China's on-going economic construction and aggravated its economic problems. However, it also enabled the Chinese people to cast away their illusion. Following the policy of "making self-reliance foremost and foreign aid supplementary," they become more resolute than ever to build up their own country by bootstrap efforts.

Beginning in 1961, China followed the economic policy of "readjustment, consolidation and the filling out and raising of standards," and adopted a series of correct policies. These policies included readjusting agricultural production, increasing support for agriculture, reducing the scale of capital construction, re-charting investment orientation, discouraging excessive development of heavy industry, improving the internal structure of the industrial production, reducing the number of workers and staff and cutting back on the urban population, improving financial and bank management systems, and maintaining a balanced financial, credit, market and foreign exchange. The economic readjustment drew to an end by 1965.

During this period, despite serious setbacks, there were many achievements in China's economy as a whole. In the eight years between 1958 and 1965, large numbers of important enterprises were built or expanded, including the Anshan Iron and Steel Complex, then the largest of its kind in China, and the Daqing Oilfield with an annual production capacity of 10 million tons. At the same time, China developed a large number of new industrial departments.

Compared with 1957, the industrial fixed assets of 1965 registered a 200 percent increase. The

output of major industrial products increased by a big margin. For example, the output of cotton yarn rose 54 percent, that of steel 128 percent, raw coal 77 percent, electricity 250 percent, and crude oil 675 percent. By 1965, China had, in the main, achieved the ability to support itself, laying a good foundation to beat the second round of international sanctions.

By relying on its own resources, China successfully tested its atom and hydrogen bombs between 1964 and 1970, smashing the nuclear monopoly by the superpowers. During this period, China also launched its first man-made earth satellite, proof of China's high-technology capacity.

In early 1965, China paid 1.4 billion rubles of debts to the Soviet Union, much of which China had borrowed to finance the war of resistance against the American invasion of Korea. This showed China's determination to be debt free and pay back all previous debts on time.

Economic Sanctions

In October 1971, China was restored to its legitimate seat and other rights in the United Nations. Afterwards, the relations between China and the United States entered a period of dialogue, a stark contrast to the hostility of earlier days. After a series of negotiations, the two countries established diplomatic relations. In like fashion, the relations between China and the Soviet Union, after long period of hostility, were normalized in May of 1989. Between late 1978 and 1988, China implemented the policy of reform and opening to the outside world and based on the principle of equality and mutual benefit, energetically developed economic co-operation and cultural exchange with many other countries. During

the ten years of reform and opening up, China's economy grew at its fastest rate, its citizens receiving more benefits than at any other period since liberation. During this time, however, China also made some mistakes, the major expressions of which were imbalance between supply and demand, structural imbalance, inflation and chaos in economic order. Between the spring and summer of 1989, when the Chinese government was taking measures to deal with these problems, antagonist forces both at home and abroad, in a mistaken calculation of the domestic situation, worked hand in glove to stir up a counter-revolutionary rebellion in order to overthrow the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and subvert the socialist system. When the rebellion was put down, the United States and some other countries in the West imposed economic sanctions on China. Thus for a third time since 1949 China was confronted with the pressure of a major international attempt at economic sanction.

In the face of such economic sanction and political pressure from the West, the Chinese government and the Chinese people have not budged an inch from following the socialist road and continuing the reform and opening up. Moreover, by learning from past mistakes, China adopted effective measures in order to deal with internal problems and to boycott external causes of the riots and counter-revolutionary rebellion.

Economically, China set a series of targets and measures for improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and for deepening the reform. Through the strenuous efforts of all the people, China saw the fruit of such efforts. Since January of this year, China's economy has been developing healthily, the major expressions

of which are as follows:

—There has been an easing of demand exceeding supply, and the excessive scale of investment in fixed assets and the excessive growth of consumption funds have been brought under control;

—There has been a readjustment of the economic structure and increased support of agriculture. In 1989, the output value of agriculture rose 3.1 percent over the previous year with the harvest of 407.55 million tons of grain, an amount reaching the record high. Grain production in summer this year was good, with the output expected to surpass 99.35 million tons, or 5.6 million tons more than the previous year. The overheated industrial sector began to cool down a lot in 1989, with the growth rate of industrial output value dropping from 20.8 percent in 1988 to 8.5 percent. Although the growth rate fell excessively early this year, industrial production began to pick up in March. In the first half of this year, the average monthly growth rate was 2.2 percent higher than that of the last year. Also, industry's internal structure has seen some improvement as energy and raw and processed material production, previously in short supply, registered a stable increase;

—Inflation has been brought under control. In 1989, the general retail sale price rose 17.8 percent over 1988, lower than that of the previous year's rate of 18.5 percent and the increasing momentum weakening month by month. By October, the rate of increase had decreased to below two digits. In the first half of this year, the rate of increase was 3 percent higher than the corresponding period of last year.

—Foreign trade and technological exchange continued to expand. In 1989, import and export hit US\$111.6 billion, 8.6 percent more than the previous year. The

export situation was good in the first half of this year, up 15.4 percent from the corresponding period of last year. The state foreign exchange reserves saw an impressive increase.

—The chaotic situation that existed in the circulation field has been initially rectified. By February 1990, a total of 70,000 companies or 24.5 percent of the national total have been disbanded or amalgamated. In various localities, efforts have been made to improve market rules and regulations.

All these indicate that China is moving into smoother economic waters.

The three international sanctions which were imposed on China clearly showed China's capacity to withstand such pressure. No sanction can shake China's international and domestic policies based on independence and self-reliance. This is a historical fact of the last 41 years.

Today, at a time when the world economy is becoming increasingly interdependent, the impact of sanctions can have an adverse effect on those attempting such actions. Therefore, we understand why the summit meeting of the seven Western countries held in July in Houston decided to relax their economic sanctions against China and take a moderate tone in dealing with China. In an August commentary, the *New York Times* said that the series of victories China has made in diplomacy have broken the West's sanctions; during their visit to China, some senior officials from the West re-expressed their willingness to provide financial aid; they were all trying to readjust their policies towards China. Japan, which took the lead in adopting a moderate attitude towards China, hoped that the other countries in the West would take bigger strides in their China dealings. ■

Sun Yat-sen's Dream and China's Reality

by Jing Jie

Dr. Sun Yat-sen (1866-1925), the forerunner of China's democratic revolution, mapped out an overall programme (Industrial Programme for the Material Construction) for China's modernization 70 years ago.

His programme, published in 1919, was a boost to the morale of the Chinese people. However, imperialist aggression, warfare among warlords and the decay of the Kuomintang government prevented Dr. Sun's tentative ideas from being realized before the founding of New China in 1949.

Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party over the past four decades, the Chinese people have accelerated the nation's construction and gradually turned Dr. Sun's programme into reality, going beyond his ideas in some aspects.—Ed.

The content of the Industrial Programme formulated by Dr. Sun covered a wide range. Limited space, however, allows us to provide only an exposition of railway and harbour construction and the development of river and lake resources in this article.

Railway Construction

Railway construction was an important part in Dr. Sun's Industrial Programme. He made it clear that his programme gave top priority to the construction of railways and roads, linking the growth of transport and communication to the reinvigoration of the nation's economy. In his ambitious programme, some 50 percent of the effort was devoted to the nation's railway system and the routes of various railways.

In the 70 years since the programme was first announced, how have China's railways developed? According to historical records from

1876, when the first railway was built in China, to 1911, the year when the Qing government was toppled, 9,100 kilometres of railways were built, an annual average of 260 kilometres. Between 1911 and 1949, a total of 13,500

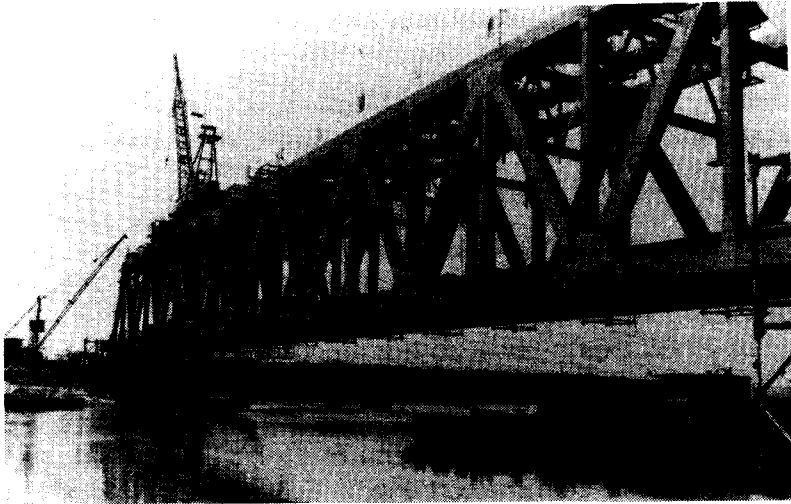
The Qinhuangdao Harbour Trainyard.



kilometres of railways were constructed, averaging 355 kilometres a year. On the eve of the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, however, war and related actions had left China with only 21,810 kilometres of operating railways, some 11,000 kilometres of which were barely operating.

The foregoing figures show that the speed of railway construction in old China was slow and that it was impossible to turn Dr. Sun's noble ambition into reality.

After the founding of New China in 1949, the repair and construction of railways has been regarded as one of the most important aspects for developing the national economy. The speed of this reconstruction has thus gradually been accelerated. By the end of 1988, China had 52,700 kilometres of operating railways under the jurisdiction of the central government (not including railways in Taiwan and Hong



The double-track Jiangcun South Bridge on the Hengyang-Guangzhou Railway Line, 246 metres long, with a span of 128 metres, was commissioned in August 1986.

Kong), an average construction rate of 794 kilometres of railways annually. This rate is 200 percent and 100 percent higher, respectively, than that which took place during the time of the Qing Dynasty and the Republic of China. Moreover, the figure does not include railways built by local governments, forest railways and special railways for industrial and mining enterprises. If these are added in, China's current total of railways stretches some 88,568 kilometres.

Great improvements have been made in the distribution of railways and in locomotive technology. For example, in old China most railways were built in the eastern provinces of the country where the people were densely populated and the terrain was relatively flat; only a few railways were built in the vast western expanse of the country. In the past four decades, in contrast, China has built 17 trunk rail lines totalling 11,000 kilometres on the high mountains and the vast desert of the western region where the population is sparse. These railways run from Baoji to Chengdu, from Chengdu to Kunming, from Guiyang to Guilin, from Chongqing

to Guizhou, from Guiyang to Kunming, from Changsha to Guiyang, from Xiangfan to Chongqing, from Tianshui to Lanzhou, from Baotou to Lanzhou, from Lanzhou to Xining in Qinghai Province, from Lanzhou to Urumqi in Xinjiang, from Qinghai to Tibet (Xining to Golmud) and one which runs through the southern part of Xinjiang. The proportion of railways in the western part of the country increased from 5.5 percent to 23.4 percent of the nation's total.

Technically speaking, old China used mostly steam locomotives; diesel and electric locomotives were not even considered. New China, however, stepped up research of locomotives. In 1952, China manufactured its first steam locomotive for a trunk line and, between 1958 and 1959, successfully turned out diesel and electric locomotives. The number of locomotives owned by China has increased from 4,000 in 1949 to the current 13,000. Of these, diesel and electric locomotives account for well over 40 percent of the nation's total. The ton/kilometre proportion of the two types of locomotives reached 60 percent in 1988. Electrified

railways now total 5,700 kilometres and double-tracked railways rose from 866 kilometres in 1949 to 11,770 kilometres in 1988. China's technical standard of railways has reached or approached the advanced world level and the nation's turnover of passengers and freight ranks second only to the Soviet Union in the world.

China has also had great success in its construction of railway bridges and tunnels. In the past 40 years, Chinese railway builders have constructed 18,500 bridges totalling 1,260 kilometres. The most famous are the 6,772-metre-long Yangtze River Bridge in Nanjing, the 1,670-metre-long Yangtze River Bridge in Wuhan, the 2,900-metre-long Yellow River Bridge in Zhengzhou and the 5,700-metre-long Yellow River Bridge in Jinan. During the same period, more than 4,400 railway tunnels totalling 2,000 kilometres were also constructed. The Dayaoshan double-track tunnel on the southern section of the Beijing-Guangzhou Railway covers a distance of 14,000 metres and the Jundushan tunnel on the Datong-Qinhuangdao Railway is 8,460 metres in length. Since tunnels cover 21 out of 24 kilometres on the Chengdu-Kunming Railway, people call it the "underground railway by the Dadu River."

Although China has made encouraging progress in railway construction, it still has a long way to go when one remembers the idea of "building 100,000 miles of railways" proposed by Dr. Sun. It is fortunate, however, that the Chinese government has continued to regard railway construction as a key project of the national economy. While strengthening the renovation of the busy rail transport system of the east, railway departments have beefed up new construction and renovation of lines in the central

and western regions. People believe that the noble ambition of Dr. Sun Yat-sen will be turned into reality within the coming decades.

Harbour Construction

Harbour construction was another important aspect of the Industrial Programme. Dr. Sun Yat-sen believed that harbours were the key to transport and communication between China and the world and he put forward a programme wherein three big harbours, four medium-sized and nine small harbours would be built on China's coast.

The tangled fighting between warlords, imperialist aggression and the corruption of the Kuomintang government, however, also prevented these goals of Dr. Sun from being realized. Thus, China's harbour construction was still in a very backward state before 1949.

Chinese Communists inherited and carried forward the unfulfilled wish of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. In the past 40 years, the Chinese people led by the Communist Party carried out harbour construction on a big scale, not only turning Dr. Sun's wish into reality, but going beyond his plans in many aspects. The most conspicuous successes were the technical transformation and expansion of existing harbours and the

construction of the Zhanjiang, Fangcheng, Zhangjiagang, Shijiu, Lanshantou, Shenzhen, Yangpu and Zhapu deep-water harbours. The number of deep-water berths increased from 61 during the early post-liberation period to the current 253 and the annual handling capacity of goods at various harbours has risen from 10 million tons right after liberation in 1949 to the current 500 million tons. By the end of last year, 200 large, small and medium-sized harbours, like a cluster of bright pearls, had been constructed on China's 18,000-kilometre coastline, far exceeding Dr. Sun's plans.

The three largest harbours planned by Dr. Sun were the North Harbour, the East Harbour and the South Harbour.

The North Harbour in his plan would have been constructed between Dagukou and Qinhuangdao. Natural conditions required that the harbour be sited in a slightly different area. At present, the Qinhuangdao, Tianjin (Dagukou) and Dalian harbours are now in operation in the surrounding areas.

—Qinhuangdao Harbour used to be a coal dock for the Kaluan Mine. In 1948, the handling capacity was only 800,000 tons but, after construction and expansion during the past 40 years, there are now 16 deep-water berths, the world's biggest coal dock

with mechanized and automated loading and unloading of coal, a modern crude oil dock connected with the Daqing Oilfield through petroleum pipelines, and a sundry goods dock equipped with advanced facilities. In 1989, the handling capacity of the harbour reached 65.65 million tons, thus becoming a comprehensive harbour and a main exporter of China's energy resources.

—The Tianjin (Dagukou) Harbour which opened in 1861 had an annual handling capacity of only 890,000 tons in 1949. After construction, expansion and technical transformation over the past four decades, there are now 46 berths, including 26 deep-water ones. It has become China's major foreign trade harbour and one of the world's key international container harbours. By 1988, its handling capacity had reached 21 million tons.

—Although Dalian Harbour was a fairly good harbour before the founding of New China in 1949, right after liberation of the country in 1949 its annual loading and unloading capacity was no more than 1.82 million tons. Currently, the harbour has six districts and 55 berths, including 28 deep-water berths. Its annual handling capacity is now 48.5 million tons. The harbour has forged trade and transport ties with 140 countries and regions in the world, and 3,000 foreign trade vessels call and sail from the harbour each year.

For the East Harbour, Dr. Sun chose two sites. One was in Shanghai, the other between the Zhapu and Gaipu capes on the northern bank of the Hangzhou Bay. In his plans, however, he favoured the latter.

When Dr. Sun formulated his Industrial Programme, the Shanghai harbour was already the biggest in China. During the early post-liberation period, its annual handling capacity was 2.46 million tons. By 1988, the

The Yangtze River is now spanned by a 7,675-metre railway bridge and a 4,460-metre highway bridge at Jiujiang.

WANG SHAOYE



Shanghai Harbour had 104 berths, including 48 deep-water ones, and its annual handling capacity had reached 130 million tons. It was one of the earliest harbours in China able to accommodate container transport, the annual handling capacity of which is now over 300,000 TEUs. At present, Shanghai Harbour is the centre of a group of harbours on the lower reaches of the Yangtze River including those at Nanjing, Zhenjiang, Zhangjiagang, Nantong and Shanghai. Of these, the handling capacity of the Nanjing Harbour alone amounted to 42.44 million tons in 1988.

Dr. Sun assumed that the ideal site for the East Harbour was between the Zhapu and Gaipu capes, an area in which work on a harbour has begun on a small scale. The Ningbo Harbour, however, made up of the Beicang, Zhenhai and Ningbo harbour districts, has already been built on the southern bank of Hangzhou Bay. It consists of 31 berths, including ten deep-water ones and, in 1988, its handling capacity had reached more than 20 million tons.

The South Harbour planned by Dr. Sun was to be located in Guangzhou. He placed high hope on the Guangzhou Harbour, saying that it would not only be the

centre of inland water transport in the south, but also the hub of marine transport. By 1952, the harbour's handling capacity was 470,000 tons. In the 40 years which followed, some 98 berths, including 22 deep-water ones, were built and Guangzhou well earns the name of South Harbour. In 1988, its handling capacity totalled 47 million tons, almost 100 times higher than 1952. With the Guangzhou Harbour as the mainstay and supplemented by the Shekou, Shenzhen and Zhuhai harbours, the Zhujiang harbour group has taken shape.

The four second-grade harbours mentioned by Dr. Sun were the Yingkou, Haizhou (Lianyungang), Fuzhou and Qinzhou harbours. The nine third-grade harbours were the Huludao, Huanghe, Zhifu (Yantai), Ningbo, Wenzhou, Xiamen, Shantou, Dianbai, and Haikou harbours.

Harnessing Rivers

Dr. Sun paid a lot of attention to developing China's rivers, giving an emphatic account of how to tame the Changjiang (Yangtze), Huanghe (Yellow), Huaihe and Zhujiang (Pearl) rivers in his Industrial Programme.

The **Changjiang**, the longest river in China, snakes its way over more than 6,300 kilometres and drains into 1.8 million square kilometres of land that is economically developed. Dr. Sun proposed turning Changjiang into a "golden waterway," in the true sense of the word, by dredging the navigation course and constructing many harbours. He even put forward the idea of promoting navigation and generating electricity by building a dam at the Three Gorges section. However, his idea remained unfulfilled in old China and, in the ten years after his death, two severe floodings occurred, respectively in 1931 and 1935, killing more than 280,000 people and dislocating 40 million others.

Soon after New China was founded in 1949, the Changjiang River Water Conservancy Committee was set up to oversee the comprehensive harnessing and development of the river. The results were remarkable.

Flood control. Dykes on the 3,600-kilometre-long trunk lines and on the 30,000-kilometre-long branches at the river's lower and middle reaches have been either reinforced or heightened, involving total earthworks of 3 billion cubic metres. Six flood water diversion and storage projects large enough to trap as much as 50 billion cubic metres of water and more than 100 large and 48,000 small and medium-sized reservoirs with a total capacity of more than 120 billion cubic metres have been built. These projects have reduced the threat of flooding and provided an effective guarantee for people's safety and the protection of property. For example, the Jingjiang Diversion Project built at the middle reaches in 1953 stood firm when a flood, largest in a century, hit the area in 1954. The flood water was safely diverted by simply raising the sluice gates three times, thus preventing a di-

Ready for service: three electric locomotives manufactured in Zhuzhou, Hunan Province.

WANG PING



saster which would otherwise have affected hundreds of thousands.

Irrigation. Because of the construction of numerous reservoirs, water diversion projects and water pumping stations over the past 40 years, the area under irrigation has more than doubled from 6.6 million hectares in the post-liberation days to more than 15 million hectares today. It has been on these new drainage areas that such important agricultural areas and commodity grain production bases as the Chengdu Plain, the Jiangnan Plain, the Tongting Lake Plain, the Jiangsu-Anhui Plain and the delta have been built. The Changjiang River valley, which accounts for less than 19 percent of the country's land area, now produces 40 percent of the nation's total grain.

Power generation. In 1949, the entire valley had a total power generating capacity of less than 10,000 kw. Now, 97 power stations, each having a capacity of more than 10,000 kw, have been built or are under construction on the river, with the capacity to generate 72 billion kwh each year. The largest stations, now in operation, include the Gezhouba Power Station, which has a capacity of more than 2.7 million kw and generates 15.7 billion kwh every year; the Danjiangkou Power Station, with a capacity of 900,000 kw and producing more than 3 billion kwh every year; and the Wujiangdu Power Station, which turns out more than 3.3 billion kwh each year from its 630,000-kw generators.

Navigation. More than 200 dangerous shoals in the Chuanjiang section of the upper reaches have been leveled off so that ships are now able to sail upstream from the outlet directly to the city of Chongqing in Sichuan Province, making the hitherto dangerous Three Gorges section navigable for all ships. The



A container dock at Tianjin Harbour.

YANG BAOKUN

straightening-out of the Jingjiang section at the middle reaches shortened the navigation course by 80 kilometres. This, along with the construction of more than 340 ship-locks, big and small, guarantees all ships smooth going. The ship locks at Gezhouba are the most sophisticated in the world, both in terms of size and technology.

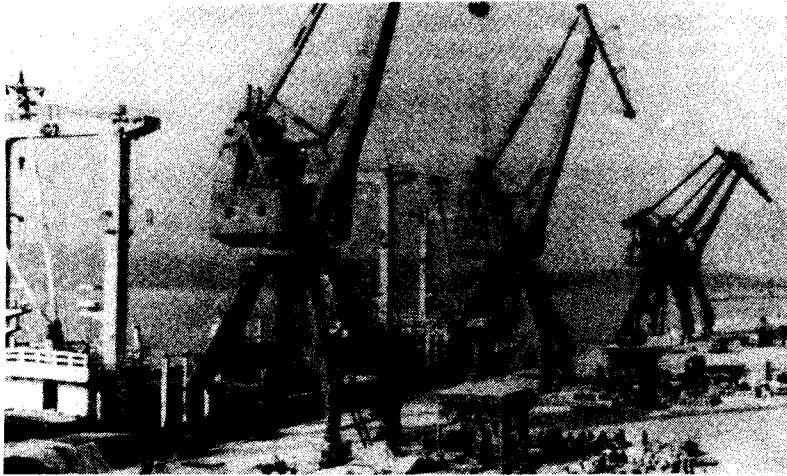
However, there is still much to be done in harnessing and developing the Changjiang River. The Changjiang Programming Office of the Ministry of Water Resources and Electrical Power is reported to have prepared a programme for further harnessing and developing Changjiang. The proposals include a Three Gorges Hub Project and a strengthened anti-flood project as well as the transformation of the outlet.

The Huanghe River, the second longest in China, zigzags more than 5,460 kilometres over a drainage area of 750,000 square kilometres. Historically, the river represents the development of the Chinese nation and, at the same time, the untold suffering it brought to the nation's people. Dr. Sun once proposed the transformation of the Huanghe River in two aspects: navigation and water resources. To this end, the most important was the renova-

tion of the dykes, the construction of stone dams and the planting of trees to stop the soil erosion and thus control flooding. In his Industrial Programme, he said, "I think one of the most important steps which the nation can take is the prevention of floods. The Huanghe River has been the source of the Chinese people's sufferings for thousands of years." To harness the Huanghe River, he added, "nothing should be spared—no amount of money too large."

Dr. Sun can rest in peace because his unfulfilled attempt to harness the Huanghe River has been gradually realized by the Chinese people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, making much headway in transforming the Huanghe River over the past 40 years.

Flood control system. The 1,300-kilometre-long low, dilapidated dykes at the lower reaches were reinforced three times, their height raised seven to ten metres and their tops widened seven to 11 metres. The total earthwork amounted to 300 million cubic metres, as much as needed in the construction of five Great Walls. The most dangerous sections were supported by stone dykes. Based on the strategy of "interrupting the wat-



The Fangcheng Harbour in Guangxi began operations in 1986. WANG WENQUAN

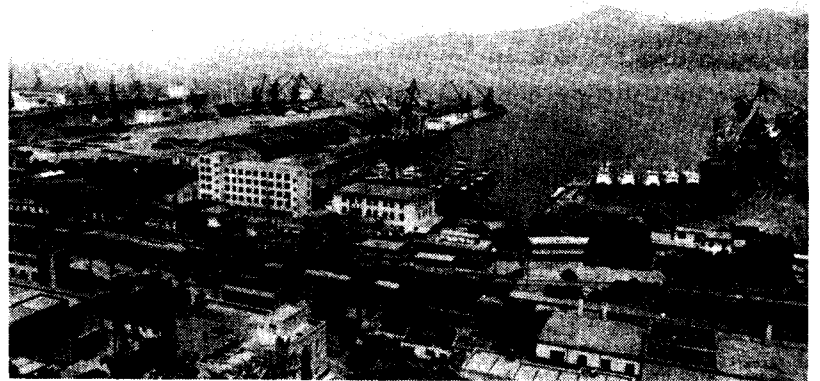
er at the upper reaches and draining it at the lower reaches, diverting it through both banks" for the most efficient flood control, reservoirs were built at Sanmenxia, Luhun and Gucheng, dykes were built at Beijin and the Dongping Lake was dredged for flood water storage. A flood control system has thus been built at the lower reaches of the Huanghe River, complete with dykes, reservoirs, channel dredging projects, flood water diversion and storage areas. Partly because of these projects and partly because of the local people's knowledge about the need for strong flood control, the Huanghe River, which reaches flood level two out of every three years, has not breached its banks for 40 years.

Silt control. The sediment of the Huanghe is one of the world's richest. The annual sand load reaches 1.6 billion tons. In his Industrial Programme, Dr. Sun pointed out that the construction of flood control projects could only do half the job of flood control, and that the remaining half would have to be done by planting trees on the slanting land in the entire valley in order to prevent soil erosion. Since the founding of New China in 1949, the large-scale construction of water

and soil conservation projects has been launched on the Loess Plateau. The projects have resulted in more than 3 million hectares of terraced farmland being reclaimed on the hillsides and another 7 million hectares being planted with trees or grass. The result is that water and soil erosion over an area of 117,000 square kilometres has been brought under initial control. For example, the tamed Fenhe River, a big tributary of the Huanghe River system, has seen its sediment load drop by 50 percent.

Rapid development of the hydroelectric power industry. In

The Lianyungang Harbour, recently expanded with 1.5 billion yuan in financing, is located at the east end of the Trans-Eurasia Railway Line.



the past 40 years, China has built big and medium-sized hydroelectric power stations at Longyangxia, Liujiaxia, Yanguoxia, Bapanxia, Qingtongxia, Tianqiao and Sanmenxia, with a total generating capacity of more than 3.6 million kw and an annual output of 17.6 billion kwh. These projects have ensured that Dr. Sun's hope "of developing the hydro-electric power industry" has come true.

Growth of irrigated areas. The total irrigated area in the river valley is now more than 5.3 million hectares, more than six times the area irrigated when New China was founded in 1949. Since then, the destructive Huanghe River has been used for the benefit of the Chinese people. Dozens of cities and their factories have begun to fetch water from the Huanghe River and it is now the source for 47 percent of water required for drinking and industrial production.

Improved navigation. Navigation at the lower reaches has been improved as a result of the dredging of the main channel. There has also been a lot of improvement in seasonal navigation capacity along some sections. For example, the Ningxia-Inner Mongolia section is now navigable for ships ranging from

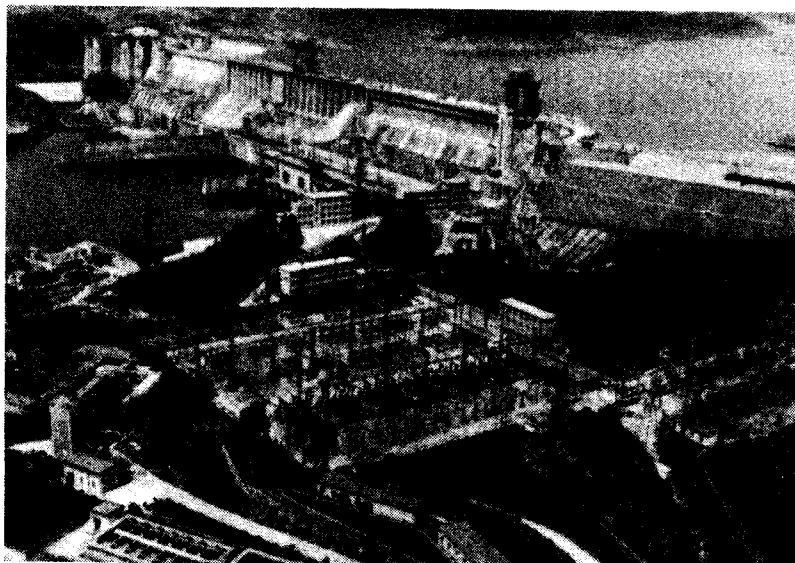
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20 to 120 tons in deadweight. The lower reaches of the river section in Shandong Province can accommodate 300-ton-class engine-driven ships during periods of ordinary flow. The Ministry of Communications is reported to have prepared a development programme for the Huanghe River system after careful study of the river and, as is scheduled in the programme, Dr. Sun's aspiration to make the river section from the outlet upstream to Lanzhou navigable will come true in the not distant future.

The Huaihe River, located between Changjiang and Huanghe, is more than 1,000 kilometres long, draining into an area of more than 180,000 square kilometres. Because the Huanghe River changed its course twice over the past several centuries, the Huaihe River system was seriously choked by sediment, with the result clearly described in the saying that "there is a big flood when it rains heavily, a small flood when it rains lightly and a drought when it does not rain."

In view of the fact that when it overflowed its banks the Huaihe River would "bring suffering to millions," Dr. Sun pointed out that "to dredge the Huaihe River is today an urgent task for China" and, over the years, some Chinese and US experts put forward several programmes for transforming the Huaihe River. In 1929, the Kuomintang government set up a Huaihe River Transformation Committee and dredged several tributaries and constructed several small boat locks using the 1900 Boxer Indemnity fund remitted by the US Congress but the results were not satisfactory.

One year after New China was founded in 1949, Chairman Mao Zedong issued the call to "bring the Huaihe River under permanent control." This was fol-



The Danjiangkou Hydroelectric Power Station on a tributary of the Yangtze River.

lowed by a large-scale campaign to transform the Huaihe River throughout the entire valley in the following ways.

Building reservoirs at the upper reaches. In the past 40 years, 35 large reservoirs each capable of holding more than 100 million cubic metres of water, 151 medium-sized ones each capable of holding more than 10 million cubic metres and more than 5,000 small ones each capable of holding more than 100,000 cubic metres—with a combined capacity of 40 billion cubic metres—have been built on the trunk and branch channels of the Huaihe River system. These reservoirs have trapped much of the flood waters in the mountain areas, making it easy to control flooding at the middle and lower reaches.

Water storage projects and dykes reinforced at the middle and lower reaches. In the past 40 years, flood water storage and control projects have been built at the Hongze Lake, Gaoyou Lake, Nansi Lake and Luoma Lake, in addition to the 340-kilometre-long Huaibei Dyke, the 129-kilometre-long Huxi Dyke, the reinforced

Hongze Lake Embankment and the Grand Canal Embankment. Moreover, the Grand Irrigation Canal in northern Jiangsu Province and the new Huaishu River have also been dug or dredged. All this has greatly increased the ability to direct the Huaihe's discharge water into the sea.

In addition, more than 4,000 draining and pumping stations have been built in the drainage areas, benefiting more than 6 million hectares of water-logged farmland and another 1.5 million hectares of alkaline land. For example, the Pishihang Irrigation Project built in 1958 has since directed water to 700,000 hectares of farmland, an area which used to be hit by "droughts twice every three years." The area is now a famous grain producer in China. In addition, the Jiangdu and Huaian pumping stations built in Jiangsu Province is able to send Changjiang River water northward 400 cubic metres per second, irrigating more than 600,000 hectares of farmland at the lower reaches.

Dr. Sun would have been gratified to see his aspiration fulfilled and to realize that the

disaster-ridden Huaihe River valley would become an important grain and cotton producing area in China.

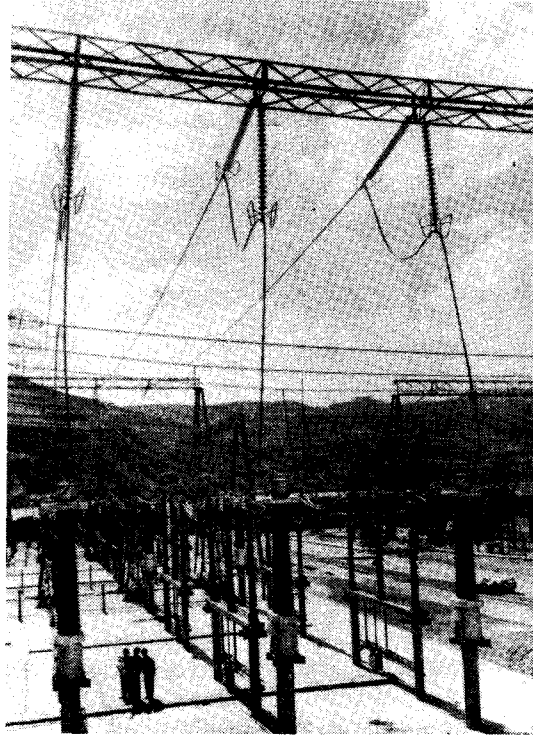
Zhujiang (Pearl) is a large river in south China. With three big tributaries, Sijiang, Beijiang, and Dongjiang, the Zhujiang River drains an area of more than 420,000 square kilometres over a course of more than 2,100 kilometres.

Dr. Sun, whose hometown was located near the Zhujiang River and where he once conducted democratic revolutionary activities for a long period of time, loved the river very much. In his Industrial Programme, Dr. Sun gave a lengthy account of how to harness and develop the Zhujiang, an account which can be summarized

as follows: after the Zhujiang is tamed, flooding should be prevented and it should be navigable and new farmland reclaimed. It was a shame that Dr. Sun's programme remained unfulfilled under the government of the Republic of China.

Soon after New China was founded, however, the people's government undertook the transformation of the Zhujiang River in an all-round way and, by doing so, got remarkable results.

Hundreds of thousands of water conservancy projects have been built on the trunk and branch channels of the Zhujiang River system, including more than 8,000 reservoirs, more than 3,000 sluice gates, more than 40,000 machine-driven draining and pumping stations and more than 20,000 hydroelectric power stations. Embankments totalling more than 10,000 kilometres have been constructed along the most dangerous sections. In addition,



XINHUA NEWS AGENCY
A 330,000-v power-transforming station is used by the Liujiaxia Hydroelectric Power Station.

tion, a group of projects vital for navigation, water and soil prevention and the protection of water bodies have been built along the river system. To promote the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong and Macao, the Shenzhen-Hong Kong water supply project and the Zhuhai-Macao water supply project have been built, respectively, on the Dongjiang and Sijiang tributaries, sending 600 million cubic metres and more than 36 million cubic metres of water, respectively, to Hong Kong and Macao.

These projects are working to control floods, ensure navigation and provide irrigation, water supply, and power generation. The lives of 75 million people living in the valley and their property are thus effectively protected, with the Guangzhou and Foshan areas now so safe that even extra-ordinarily large flood would do no damage. Some 3 million hectares of farmland are

now under irrigation, and an area of 1.4 million hectares which previously suffered soil and water erosion have been transformed. In addition, these projects generate more than 20 billion kwh of electricity every year.

The 11 water conservancy projects which the state since 1975 has built on the Hongshui, a tributary on the upper reaches of the Zhujiang River, have yielded impressive results. The two power stations of Dahua and Etan have begun generating electricity and the three large power stations of Tianshengqiao, Yantan and Lubuge, now under construction, will be commissioned within years. All these power stations, when operating, will generate three times as much electricity as Guangdong

and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region combined, contributing substantially to the economic development of the Zhujiang River valley.

The work to transform the outlet area is now in full swing. So far, farmland totalling 10,000 hectares have been reclaimed from the shallows near Modao-men, Jiaomen, Hengmen and Humen, work which will prove to be economically important for the precious Zhujiang River Delta. In addition, sea harbours and river ports have been built at Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Shekou, Chiwan, Shajiao, Fanyu, Zhongshan, Rongqi and Qiuzhou in the delta area. In short, the economy of the Zhujiang River valley is being vigorously developed and the standard of living in the area is thus getting steadily better. Dr. Sun's blueprint for harnessing and developing the Zhujiang River is being realized and, in some aspects, better than he could have envisaged. ■

11th Asian Games Unveils in Pageantry

by Our Staff Reporter Lou Linwei

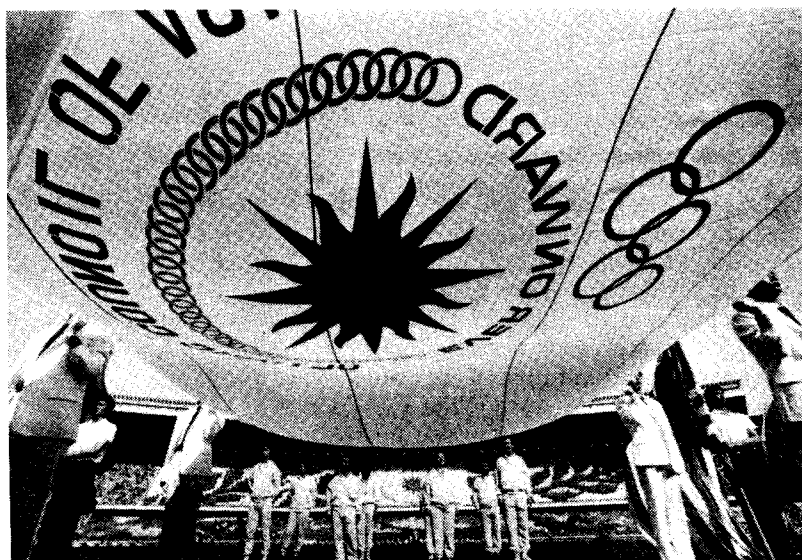
At 4:00 pm on September 22, the 11th Asian Games officially opened at the Workers' Stadium in Beijing in pageantry, showing the some 70,000 Chinese and foreign spectators the best of Chinese culture and the Olympic spirit.

Parachutes, Marching Band

The ceremony began as parachutists from a helicopter 1,200 metres high, each carrying a flag of the member states of the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA), dropped one by one into the centre of the stadium. A prelude to the opening ceremony, the "Celebration of Parachutes" was followed by 11 women in traditional Chinese costumes "flying down" from the sky. They left colourful trails of smoke behind them like maidens in a Chinese fairy tale.

The parachutists showed off to the crowd the most difficult parachuting stunts known. During their fall, they lined up one above another and hooked their toes into a loop atop their counterparts' parachutes. Most of the parachutists are former world champions who designed the show after studying foreign displays.

It has been the first parachute jump in the sky above the Beijing urban area since the founding of New China in 1949. It was made difficult in part by the rapid construction over the last few years which has brought more high-rises, antennas and electric power lines to the skyline. The jump was made even more difficult, if not impossible, by the recent roofing the stands which narrowed the drop zone. Despite the restric-



Holding high the OCA flag.

tions, the parachutists managed to give a wonderful performance.

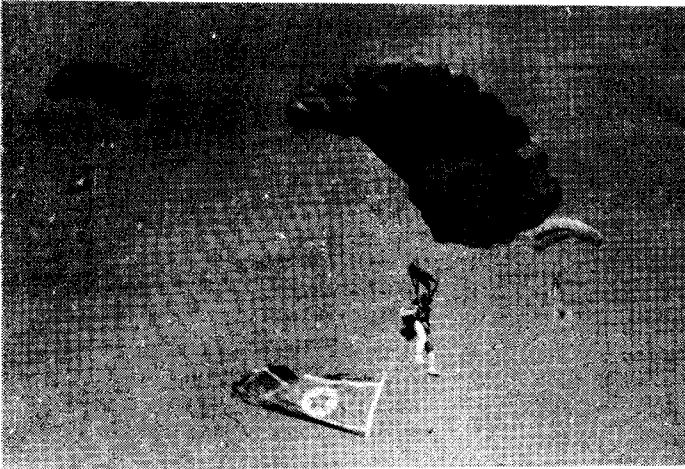
After the jump was finished, a 600-member military band marched in, waving flags decorated with the 11th Asiad logo of the Great Wall. In white uniform, red belts and cloaks, the military band played a variety of powerful, stirring tunes on trumpets, tubas, clarinets, horns, saxophones, flutes, piccolos, trombones, drums and other percussion instruments. Accompanied by 144 athletes, the musicians and athletes changed formation as they played the folk songs of China's various nationalities, becoming, as befit the tune, a windmill, a flower petal and a fan.

Shadow Boxing

To the sound of graceful music, 1,400 Chinese and Japanese athletes, in a rectangular formation, jointly demonstrated the

24-movement taijiquan, a style of shadow boxing which originated in China and is popular in Japan and other countries in Southeast Asia. This is the first time in Asiad history for visiting athletes from a foreign country to join the hosting nation in performance at an opening ceremony and so was of great significance. Dressed completely in silk, the athletes using vigorous, graceful movements presented spectators with an amazing scene of ancient Oriental culture and sports.

As early as December 1987, Mr. Fujinami Takao, former president of Japan Wushu Taijiquan Federation, wrote to Chen Xitong, chairman of the Organizing Committee of the 11th Asian Games, and Li Menghua, former executive chairman of the Organizing Committee, suggesting that a taijiquan demonstration be arranged for the opening ceremony



Left: A scene from the "Celebration of Parachutes" programme; right: a performance by Chinese and Japanese taijiquan artists.

of the 11th Asian Games and saying that Japanese athletes would be willing to join the performance. In a short time, He Zhenliang, chairman of the Chinese Olympic Committee, on behalf of the Organizing Committee of the 11th Asian Games, responded to the suggestion by inviting Chinese and Japanese athletes, as representatives of the Asian people, to jointly demonstrate taijiquan. The training began last winter.

Some leaders of the Wushu Federation of Asia suggested a joint performance by 5,000 taijiquan players from China, Japan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore and the Philippines in order to demonstrate the theme of the 11th Asian Games of "unity, friendship and progress." Due to organizational difficulties, problems in selecting and training players and the shortage of funds, however, the suggestion was reluctantly turned down.

The Japanese taijiquan players were selected from all around Japan, where the sport is said to be more popular and the technical level higher than found in China.

Xu Cai, president of the Chinese Wushu Research Institute, said at a wushu meeting held on August 20 that the joint performance was significant because it prepared the groundwork for possible wushu competition at the next Asiad to be held in Hiroshima, Japan. China is hoping

the Hiroshima games will include the wushu event, a new event for the Beijing Asiad which will produce six gold medals. Although wushu has its source in China, Xu Cai said, it belongs to the whole world.

To ensure success of the joint performance, the Chinese and Japanese coaches met several times. They exchanged views, checked up the progress made in preparations and resolved any problem they encountered in training. In June of this year, several Chinese coaches went to Japan to teach while Japan sent an inspection team to China last July.

Bell and Drum Beats

Following the taijiquan performance were vigorous and firm sounds of bells and drums against the eye-catching backdrop of thousands of school children holding cardboards arranged in different colours to form the huge slogan "Hail the opening of the 11th Asian Games" in Chinese and English.

The ancient bell on an engraved wooden stand at the northern corner of the stadium was struck 11 times, the sounds reverberating throughout the stadium. The bell, moved from the well-known Temple of Great Bells in Beijing, is 2.5 metres high, 1.5 metres in diameter and weighs two tons. The red drum at the stadium's southern corner was

moved from the Beijing Bell and Drum Towers built in 1272. As custom had it, the drum and the bell were struck, respectively, to announce the coming of night and morning and so the people of Beijing could check their time.

Group Callisthenics

The main programme of the opening ceremony, named "Meet in Beijing," had six scenes. It involved 20,000 participants, including 11,000 senior school students working on the stands.

The first scene, "Celebration Gongs and Drums," started with a dozen people beating bass drums against a backdrop of the Tiananmen Rostrum formed on the stand. To the beat of the drums, the Ansai Waist Drum Team from Shaanxi and the Gansu-style Taiping Drum contingent from suburban Beijing, representing China's two best-known drum-beating style, marched in. The beating of the drums, starting slowly and then building to a crescendo, caught the spectators up in a mood of increasing expectation.

The Ansai Waist Drum from the loess plateau has a history going back 2,000 years and is well known for its natural, bold and uninhibited characters while the Taiping Drum is famous for its fine, graceful style. The players, with red drums on their waists and two sticks in their

hands, performed a combination of dance with wushu movements. The bold and unrestrained sound of "Hei, Hei" resounded throughout the stadium, turning it into a jubilant, enthusiastic scene. Later, when they were joined by the Weifeng Drum Troupe from Shanxi Province, the four drum troupes beat their drums in turn. At the same time, the background stand showed scenes of the Tiananmen Rostrum, the Great Wall in autumn, a night scene of palace lanterns, the slogan "unity, friendship and progress" in English and Chinese and the mascot of the Art Festival of the 11th Asian Games.

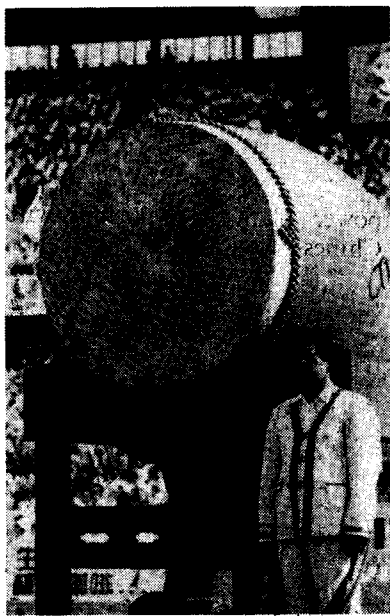
The second scene, "Water, Wind and Lotus," carried a gentle, lyric tone. Its original name, "Bright Moon Over a Spring Stream," comes from the Tang Dynasty (618-907) poet Zhang Ruoxu. The opening ceremony had planned to start at 6:00 pm so that the programme would be performed in the evening. Fairy maidens, carrying palace lanterns, stroll around a lotus pond in the moonlight. The opening ceremony, however, started two hours early and so the night scene had to be cancelled. Zhou Dunyi, a

writer of the Northern Song Dynasty (960-1279), once praised the lotus in this way, "It is not dirty though growing out of mud and it is not coquettish though emerging from ripples." Since then, the quality of the lotus has been a moral standard pursued by the Chinese people.

To the sound of the music and against the background scene of the 17-Arch Bridge in Beijing's Summer Palace, 576 girls, wearing long, white and blue skirts and carrying long, white kerchiefs, entered the ground. Symbolizing water, they formed a lotus pond, after which some 48 "lotus girls" in pink dresses stepped into the pond from the southern and northern corner, blossoming and waving amidst the green lotus leaves. Then a three-metre-high platform rose gradually from among the lotus flowers while, in the background stand, a scene of flying Apsaras, as in the frescoes of the Dunhuang Grottoes, appeared. Atop the platform, a soloist sang while 48 girls in red-topped crane clothes danced around to the gentle, sentimental tune of her songs. The scene finished with a group of artificial, red-crowned cranes

flying away in a line, highlighted against the background of blue sky and white clouds. The scene presented viewers with the feeling of peace, beauty and hope for the future.

In the third scene, "Wushu in China," 400 young people dressed in blue ran onto the ground waving ancient battle flags decorated with a dragon of red and yellow. After a mock battle, the flags disappeared as if in retreat and the background stand showed a morning scene of trees. In the centre of the ground, an old man shadow-boxed under the dim light in the company of a girl and a boy. They were soon joined by 648 children who demonstrated basic wushu skills and, as they retired from the grounds, 400 battle flags were waved, shaken and tossed about. Next came a demonstration by 600 broad sword players whose swords glistened as their movements quickened. Against the backdrop of a rolling yellow dragon, they appeared very brave and strong and, when the background scene changed into a beautiful green land, they formed a section of the Great Wall. Under the foot of the "wall," 20 groups of wushu ath-



Left: A huge red drum at the stadium; Right: The waist drum performance.

letes played about with various weapons of old, including broad swords, spears and cudgels.

In the fourth scene, "Children's Aspirations," 1,260 children seemed to gush from the ground in torrents of red, yellow, green and blue clothes. They danced and moved about in swift and lively gymnastic movements even as they changed formations. The background stand also constantly

changed, showing scenes of playing animals, the four Chinese innovations of the compass, gunpowder, printing and paper-making skill, and a star map. Holding red solar stars similar to the Asiad logo, 40 children, dressed as pandas, pushed eight large balls onto the centre of the ground and played around them. At that time, the background stand showed scenes of advanced science and technology such as rockets and men in space. The children then rushed to the spectators and gave away gifts as the background changed into a scene of 11 children standing in line under the title, "We come to join the Asiad."

As the children rushed forward, more than 300 female college students in red leotards entered the ground to start the fifth



A scene from the "Water, Wind and Lotus" programme.

scene "Heroic Images." Against a background kalaidoscopic light, they first vigorously demonstrated callisthenics and were quickly followed by other students gracefully playing the hoops. Against a background scene of flocks of white swans, the students gathered in a diamond formation in the centre and were then rejoined by the callisthenic students trailing light purple ribbons. Their swift, soft movements exquisitely matched the background scene of callisthenic exercises.

Later, the background changed into a scene of body exercises as 600 young men entered the ground, carrying 32 tables with three people doing exercises on each table. The scene symbolized potential strength. Against the Latin and Chinese slogan "Even higher, quicker and stronger" on

the background stand, the athletes from 14 provinces and municipalities demonstrated high-level, artistic body-building movements on the tables. The background then changed back to a kalaidoscopic light scene with a glistening gold medal in the left corner.

Finally, the body-building demonstration on two-layer tables pushed the scene to a higher pitch as the backdrop showed a

five-ring picture representing the Olympic spirit.

In the sixth and last scene, "Light of the Asiad," the background stand displayed a picture of chrysanthemums and roses, the flowers of Beijing. Some 1,800 girls in white sports clothes, flowers in hands, formed an undulating rainbow. They were then surrounded in five layers by the 2,200 performers who appeared in the previous scenes, carrying red, yellow, green, white and blue balloons. As an attractive picture of the OCA emblem on the background stand was displayed, the seven-colour rainbow on the ground turned into the emblem of the 11th Asian Games.

As a finale, the performers dressed in 56 national costumes entered the ground hand in hand and danced in front of the Asiad emblem as the background showed the words "Ever Onward" in both Chinese and English. A team of motorists, each carrying an OCA member flag, then drove in.

At that moment, a silver balloon 25 metres in diameter and ten metres in height and decorated with the Asiad emblem rose to the sky carrying a six-metre-high replica of panda Pan Pan and many smaller, colourful balloons. The successful opening ceremony closed in an atmosphere of warmth and friendship. ■

A scene from the "Children's Aspirations" programme.

XU XIANGJUN



China's Air Industry Seeking Partners

China is now holding talks with the Boeing and McDonnell Douglas about the development of 150-seat passenger planes for domestic lines.

An official of the International Co-operation Department of the Ministry of Aeronautics and Astronautics Industry, said that China is seeking international partners to jointly develop small planes, helicopters, engines and related necessary equipment.

Expanding international co-operation and importing foreign advanced technology is an important way for China to modernize its aeronautics industry. Currently, China is developing MPC-75 branch-route planes with MBB of Federal Germany, some 2-ton helicopters with Singapore and FT-8 gas turbines with a United States firm. The co-operation in these fields is proceeding smoothly.

China has already established a MD-82 production line in Shanghai with the US McDonnell Douglas Co. By early September, this line had assembled 17 planes for CAAC. According to the agreement signed by both sides in 1987, a total of 25 MD-82 large passenger planes will be assembled by 1991.

As of 1980, China, using an advanced French helicopter production line, turned out 43 *Dolphin* helicopters.

Over the past few years, China has also overhauled Yun-7 domestic planes in a joint project with Lockheed of the United States. This resulted in great improvement in performance and brought the plane's standards up to date.

In addition, some China-made planes have entered the international market. For instance, eight Yun-12 planes and two Yun-8

planes have been exported to Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Laos and Burma.

China's aeronautical industry has established trade and co-operative relations with more than 50 countries and regions. ■

Hebei Sells Land-Use Right

Recently, Hebei Province published a list of publicly owned items whose land-use right may be transferred with payment.

These items include 24 blocks of land totalling 1,469 hectares in area, mainly in the Qinhuangdao-Tangshan-Cangzhou Bohai Bay Open Economic Zone and areas around Beijing and Tianjin like Langfang, Sanhe and Zhuozhou. These blocks of land all have good geological features, convenient transportation, abundant water and electrical resources and complete telecommunication facilities. They will be used to develop electronics, light, textile, chemical, electrical and mechanical, and high-tech industries and tourism.

The transfer of land-use rights will be carried out primarily by negotiation, bidding and auction. The maximum term of transfer for land used to build apartment and dwelling houses is as long as 70 years; land used for industrial and communications projects, education, science and technology, culture, public health and sports is 50 years; land for commerce, tourism and recreation is 40 years; and land for comprehensive use is 50 years.

According to the Hebei provincial government office in charge, the transfer of two blocks of land among the 24 was arranged in the

Beidaihe Summer Foreign Economic and Technological Co-operation Negotiation Meeting and has been transferred to Hong Kong and Taiwan businessmen, the first instance of this type of negotiation in Hebei Province.

Dalian Expands Ties With Japan

Japanese businessmen believe Dalian is the best of the 14 open coastal cities in China," said a representative of the Japanese International Commercial Promotion Council at the investment environment meeting held by the Dalian municipal government on August 31. Not only does the city have a favourable infrastructure but the city authorities are efficient in their work and sincere to co-operate with foreign countries, he added.

Since Dalian implemented the policy of opening to the outside world, its economy, technology and trade with foreign countries have rapidly developed. In particular, Japanese businessmen have become its major partners. Statistics indicate that Dalian had approved the establishment of 457 foreign-funded enterprises from 1979 up to July this year. Of these, 136 are Japanese-funded, accounting for 30 percent of the total. Of the total foreign investment of US\$622 million, some US\$320 million come from Japan, making up 51 percent. Dalian had exports worth US\$956 million in 1989, of which 41 percent went to Japan. Of the 154 foreign agencies in Dalian, 68 were set up by Japan, accounting for 44 percent of the total. Some 13,195 of the 26,568 foreign travellers and businessmen to the city last year were Japanese, making up 49.7 percent.

Dalian lies at the eastern end of the Liaodong Peninsula. The reason why many Japanese businessmen like to invest in Dalian is

that, in addition to historical and geographical conditions, its investment environment has continued to improve.

Hard Environment:

- The Dalian Huaneng Power Plant was completed on July 31, 1988. In the plant, two 350,000-KW generating sets imported from Japan helped to meet the needs of the city's energy supply.

- In October 1986, Dalian introduced a 40,000-channel programme-controlled telephone exchange which is able to link Dalian with 180 other domestic cities and 170 countries and regions.

- Renovated and expanded Dalian Airport opened 21 new domestic air routes and international flights to Hong Kong and Japan; the 375-kilometre Shenyang-Dalian Expressway was put to traffic on September 1; four berths of the new Xianglu-jiao Wharf have been completed and put into use. The first-stage construction of the new Dayawan Harbour began and its four berths are expected to be completed and put into operation by 1991. This will result in a great improvement in the city's communication and transportation.

Soft environment: In order to provide foreign businessmen with better services, Dalian has established the Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Co-operation Management Centre, the Foreign Economic Lawyers' Office and the Foreign-Funded Enterprises Materials Supply Centre. In addition, the Dalian municipal government is always ready to listen to opinions of foreign-funded enterprises and help them resolve difficulties.

by Li Ping

Improved Climate for Investment

The improved investment climate of the 14 coastal open ci-

ties and the four special economic zones has made China one of the most attractive investment areas on the west coast of the Pacific Ocean.

According to the State Council, over the first half of this year, a large batch of energy and transportation projects had been completed and put into use in the coastal open cities and special economic zones, thus helping greatly improve the investment climate. For example, the completion and operation of the Macun Power Plant resulted in satisfying the need for electricity in Hainan Province. With completion of the Wenzhou Airport, all the 14 coastal open cities now have air services.

"Software" investment environment has also improved. Foreign investment service centres have been established in these cities and zones to offer foreign businessmen the best possible services. Procedures have been simplified and work efficiency raised. The improved investment environment has resulted in the continuous growth of foreign investment in China and a more reasonable investment structure. During the first six months of this year, for instance, each day saw the signing of an average of 7.7 agreements or contracts bringing in a total foreign investment of US\$ 1.52 billion, both higher than the same period last year. Thus, it is clear that more and more foreign businessmen will come to invest in China. Taiwan compatriots are preparing for a new investment upsurge on the mainland while there has been a slight increase in investment by the United States, France and Federal Germany in China. In addition, some consortiums have also begun to increase investment in China, mainly in such items as chemicals, machinery, raw materials and electronics which are needed for China's modern con-

struction. These products are both export-oriented and technologically advanced. The investment in such projects as the Hainan offshore oil development, the Dalian Onoda cement production and the Shenzhen Hitachi colour kinescope, for example, exceeded US\$100 million.

Statistics indicate that by the end of last June, more than 4,000 foreign-funded enterprises had begun operation in coastal open cities and special economic zones.

Readjustment of industrial and product structures has increased the foreign exchange earning ability of these cities and zones. The value of industrial export products reached US\$29.3 billion in the first half of this year, an increase of 30 percent over the same period last year, while the value of export earned foreign capital represented US\$6.21 billion, an 18 percent increase. ■

China Exports Plastic Carpet

The plastic, carpet, registered under the trade mark of *Liberty* in China, has been granted permission by the Gerland Co. Ltd. of France for sale in the South-east Asian market with its famous trade mark *Gerflor*.

Co-manufactured by the Changzhou Building Plastics Factory of Jiangsu Province and the Gerland Co., the only sports ground carpet producer by the International Olympic Committee, the *Liberty* plastic rolled carpets has reached the standard of the world famous *Gerflor* product since December 1987 when the imported production line was completed and put into operation. The venture has also imported from Gerland advanced processing technology, printing, rubber-dissolving equipment, printing ink manufacturing equipment and technology, appraisal and packaging testing technology and

complete sets of laboratory instruments and testing technology.

The *Liberty* carpet has been cited as the best product of its kind in China and was selected as the carpet to be used for the International Conference Centre of Beijing's Asian Games Village. According to Shi Suzhi, the manager of the Changzhou Building Plastic Factory, their product has been exported to the Soviet Union in large volumes and many businessmen from Hong Kong and Macao have placed orders.

by He Yi

'Senbao' Natural Cosmetics Popular

The recent introduction by the Sino-Japanese Da Bao Domestic Cosmetics Industry Co. Ltd. to the market of its *Senbao* natural cosmetics series attracted businessmen from more than 30 countries and regions.

With 29 varieties and materials, this series includes the natural astringent lotion, natural hair colouring agent and super honey facial vitamin milk. The series does not contain synthetically produced chemicals and appraisal by relevant authorities has proven the product to be non-toxic. The natural astringent lotion recently aroused attention in Japan where a famous doctor extolled the product's benefits.

Wu Baoxin, who won a bronze medal at the 35th Geneva World Invention Fair for his invention of "Da Bao cosmetics series" was appointed president of the board and general manager of company. He expressed confidence that the company would quickly produce the world's best cosmetics, and said the laurel of natural cosmetic excellence should go to the Chinese.

Founded in June 1989, the Sino-Japanese Da Bao Domestic Cosmetics Industry Co. Ltd. is jointly managed by the San Lu

Factory of Zhuozhou City, Hebei Province, and the New Japan Trading Co. Ltd. The company involves a total US\$2.5 million in investment, with US\$1 million contributed by Japan. The joint-management term will last 15 years. The Japanese side will act as sole agent of the Da Bao products in Japan but all profits will be returned to the parent company.

by Kou Zhengling

Beijing To Host World Ads Meeting

The first China International Advertising Conference & Exhibition, highlighting the theme "Successful Ads in the Changing Age," will be held in Beijing on May 8-13, 1991.

Tian Shuqian, chairman of the China National Advertising Association, said that there will be wide-ranging discussions on advertisements and their operation and marketing, advertising creation, advertising culture, advertising medium, the development and use of public advertisements and social education. On display in an exhibition area of 5,000 square metres will be advertisements, the medium and the products from around the world.

More than 20 countries and regions including Federal Germany, Switzerland, Argentina, Mexico, Pakistan, the United Arab Emirates, Turkey, Norway, the United States, the Soviet Union and Japan have applied for participation and more than 100 papers are expected to be read at the conference.

The conference will be sponsored jointly by the China Chapter of IAA, the China National Advertising Association, the China National Advertising Association for Foreign Economic Relations and Trade and the China Machinery & Electronic Advertising Corp.

by Yao Jianguo

News in Brief

● The Beijing Foreign-Funded Enterprises' Products Shop, the first of its kind in Beijing, opened in mid-September.

Yao Yunsheng, general manager of the shop, said that in addition to exhibiting and marketing products provided by foreign-funded enterprises in Beijing, those foreign-funded enterprises from other provinces and cities are also invited. Yao also expressed his interest in holding exhibitions on an annual basis in Beijing. Also, the Hong Kong exhibitors expressed willingness to hold a national China-Hong Kong foreign-funded enterprises' products exhibition.

● The Tianjin Feitian Preservation and Energy-Saving Co. is now seeking sales agents for its Feitian wool and silk detergent.

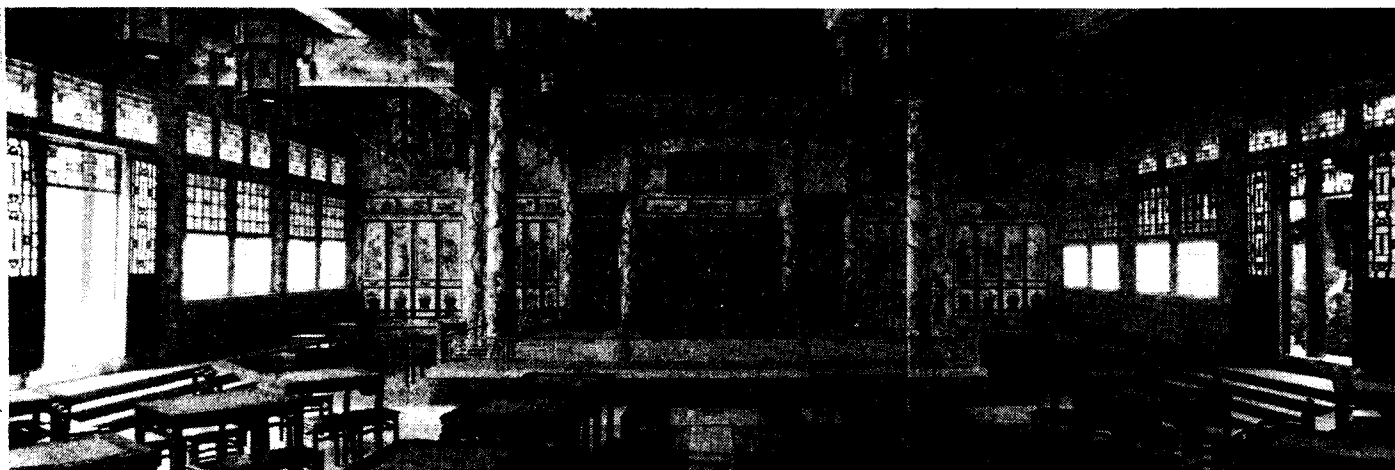
Zhuang Maowen, general manager of the company, said that the product prepared from natural wild legume and a few of its auxiliary agents is good for washing pure wool shirts, silk, chemical fibre, high-grade garments, knitting yarn. Washed fabric retains its original colour and softness, and won a world invention prize in the 37th Eureka Fair held in Brussels, Belgium.

At present, two Hong Kong companies have held talks with the company about acting as marketing agents.

● The World Bank (WB) will provide China with US\$590 million in construction loans for five projects in fiscal year 1990, according to an official of the WB representative office in China.

Statistics indicate that WB will offer China a total of US\$9.1 billion in construction loans for 83 projects by the end of 1990.

WB will continue efforts to develop co-operative relations with China and is preparing loans for new projects. ■



Grand Stage, Main Hall.

Prince's Palace: A Window on Chinese Culture

Two centuries ago, a minister of the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911) invited a fatal disaster when he constructed a mansion more luxurious and elegant than the imperial palace. The emperor confiscated the premises and granted it to his younger brother, a royal prince. This compound later became known as the Palace of Prince Gongwang in Beijing.

Parties focusing on Chinese culture will be held at the palace from September 10 to late October during the 11th Asian Games.

The Palace of Prince Gongwang is the best preserved among more than 100 palaces of equal status in Beijing and is the only one open to visitors. Some people carried out textual researches on scenic spots in *A Dream of Red Mansions* (a great novel describing in detail the life of a noble family in the Qing Dynasty), and came to believe that the novelist had taken the Palace

of Prince Gongwang as a model. For this reason, the palace has been held in particularly high repute, although further authentication is needed to establish the conclusion.

The Palace of Prince Gongwang is composed of two parts—residence and garden. The garden features zigzag corri-

dors, exquisite pavilions and picturesque towers and is decorated with winding paths, rockeries, flowers and trees. Integrating northern architecture with southern landscaping, the palace is indeed a masterpiece among private mansions.

In imitation of ancient times, the parties offer visi-

Mrs. Bush visiting Palace of Prince Gongwang.



tors a display of traditional Chinese architecture, drama, dance, music and fashions, along with Chinese calligraphy, painting and delicacies. Besides memories of a delightful time, the guests leave with a better understanding of traditional Chinese culture.

At the gate of the compound, visitors may take part in a lottery and the prize winner will be the "wangye" or "prince" of the evening and may take his female partner with him as his "fujin" or "imperial concubine."

In a traditional Chinese theatre, guests may watch dances reflecting Tang Dynasty (618-906) life, graceful Peking opera and highlights from *kunqu opera* while eating cakes and supping Chinese tea.

The Xiaoxiang Hall offers visitors an opportunity to participate in such ancient Chinese games as cricket-fights and shuttlecock. Behind the hall, there are calligraphic and painting demonstrations by former members of the royal family, including Yu Yan, adopted son of the last emperor Pu Yi, and two great-grandsons of Prince Gongwang and former masters of the Palace. Lucky visitors will get their works as a special gift.

In the pavilion that stands in the middle of a lake, visitors may enjoy themselves by angling and sampling tea.

Additionally, "palace maids" dressed in the costumes of the Qing court are present in the garden, ready to serve the visitors. A stay of several hours at the garden party not only provides enjoyment and entertainment, but also some first-hand acquaintance with the Chinese culture.

by Wei Liming

Protecting Pandas In Co-operation

Since 1983, large groves of bamboo covering an area of 2,800 square kilometres inhabited by giant pandas, have blossomed, withered and died. Twenty-six counties are involved. This gravely threatens the survival of the pandas. It has drawn the serious attention not only of the Chinese government but also of international wildlife protection organizations. After several years of effort, notable achievements in rescue work have been made. According to statistics, out of 118 sick and starving pandas, 82 were nursed back to health and some have been sent back to nature. This was revealed at an interview with Qing Jianhua, an officer in charge of the China Wildlife Protection Association.

As early as 1980, this association signed an agreement with the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) to co-operate in research work on giant pandas and established a giant panda research centre in Wolong in China's Sichuan Province. During the past ten years, the WWF has provided the centre with money, instruments, and equipment, sent experts, trained technical personnel, and jointly unfolded research work in this field. Both parties have gained successful experience in probing and researching into how to breed these animals. Through the joint efforts of both sides, the number and species of pandas in the Wolong Natural Reserve have been stabilized despite severe disasters.

Since the beginning of 1986, both sides have jointly en-

gaged in the "Investigation of Giant Pandas and Their Habitat." On this basis they drew up the "Plan on Control of Giant Panda Habitat." It will shortly be put into effect in the three provinces of Sichuan, Gansu and Shaanxi. Mr. Qing said that in general, during the past ten years our co-operation with WWF has been successful and fruitful.

He disclosed that the continued survival and procreation of pandas is still being challenged. As early as the 1970s arrow bamboo had blossomed, withered and died over a vast area. This led to the death of 138 pandas. In 1983, bamboo blossomed again, bringing starvation to over 100 pandas. At present this disastrous situation persists. The China Wildlife Protection Association is hoping for even stronger co-operation from international wildlife protection organizations.

by Lou Linwei

The Origin of A Civilization

A working team of 17 Chinese archaeologists led by Zhang Xuehai, director of the Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology of Shandong Province recently discovered the remains of an ancient city representing the Longshan Culture of 4,600 years ago, and the remains of a Xia Dynasty city of 3,900 years ago, in Zhangqiu County, Shandong Province. The findings were made after four months' excavation.

Thirteen authoritative archaeologists in the country unanimously agree that the

new finding has great significance. Huang Jingluo, vice-director of the State Administrative Bureau for Museums and Archeological Data, said, "The newly found Chengziya city remains of Longshan Culture is the largest of its kind discovered in China. The quantity of cultural relics unearthed there shows that it was not simply a defence fortress but a real ancient city comprising one of the most important symbols of early Chinese civilization. The finding has traced the origin of Chinese civilization to 5,000 years ago, that is, 1,000 years earlier than originally believed."

In 1928, Chinese archaeologist Wu Jinding first discovered this cultural site in Chengziya, Longshan Township, Zhangqiu County, Shandong Province. In 1930 a large quantity of black pottery of exquisite craftsmanship was unearthed, and archaeologists, for the first time, introduced to the world a new type of ancient Chinese culture—the Longshan Culture identified by its black pottery. It differed from the Yangshao Culture characterized by painted pottery.

The Yangshao Culture was first discovered in Yangshao Village, Mianchi County, Henan Province in 1921. Because the painted pottery unearthed was similar to that discovered in Central Asia, some Western archaeologists said that Chinese civilization came from the West. The black pottery of Longshan Culture substantially denies this assertion.

The remains of the Longshan Culture city discovered this time cover a total area of 20,000 square metres—530 metres from south to north

and 430 metres from east to west. Parts of the city wall can be found from 2.5 metres to five metres underground. The city wall, ramed up with earth, is 8 to 13 metres wide. The foundation of the city wall is well preserved underground.

According to Zhang Xuehai, the ruins of the city are 2 to 3 metres thick. Some house foundations, dozens of kilns and a large number of pottery and stone objects have been unearthed. Besides, there were also many arrow-heads made of stone and bone. The style of the pottery shows that pottery-making had become a specialized occupation and had reached a high level of craftsmanship at that time. The close accumulation of cultural relics indicates the thickness of the city's population.

"We may come to the conclusion that the city was quite prosperous at that time," said Zhang Xuehai.

The remains of the Xia Dynasty city, covering an area of 170,000 square metres, are the first city remains of that period discovered in China. Experts say that it was a thriving city and fills up the gap between the early period of Longshan Culture and the Shang Dynasty (16th to 11th century BC). It provides important material for research into the origin and development of ancient Chinese cities.

The Xia Dynasty was the first dynasty in Chinese history. It is the turning point at which Chinese society developed from primitive society to slavery. So the discovery is especially significant.

At present Zhang and his colleagues are continuing ex-

cavation of the city ruins.

by Hong Lanxing

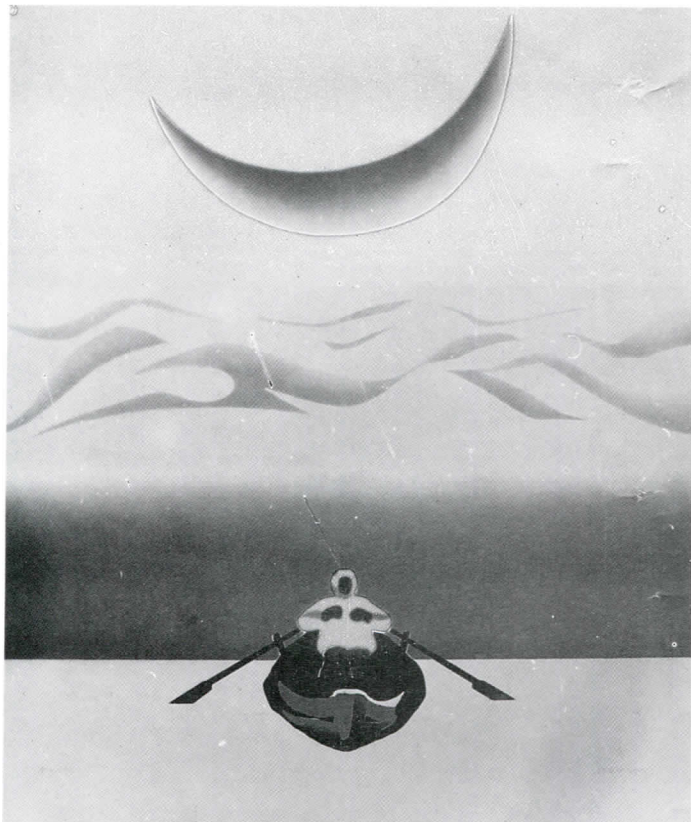
Photos Depicting Frontier Life

In 1986, reporters of the *Nationalities Pictorial* started to encircle China, set off from the town of Wusu in Heilongjiang Province. For four years they travelled counter-clockwise along the borders of China in relays covering over 20,000 kilometres, and taking tens of thousands of photos. Their collection is all-inclusive: mountains, rivers, landformations, people, local customs and different life-styles.

Recently they held an exhibition of their best works. Since 1987, *Nationalities Pictorial* has been publishing their photos in series and will continue till 1992. It was only by overcoming many difficulties that the photographers were able to bring out these valuable photos so rich in content and so interesting to people both at home and abroad. ■

Largest Photo Exhibition. The Photo Exhibition of China's Major Construction Projects, the grandest in scale ever held since the founding of New China in 1949, was opened to the public at the China Arts and Crafts Exhibition Hall at the end of August.

The exhibition shows the builders and the scenes of the more than 300 major construction projects built since 1982. These projects have markedly increased China's economic strength. Most of the 1,800 photos were taken by the participants themselves. ■



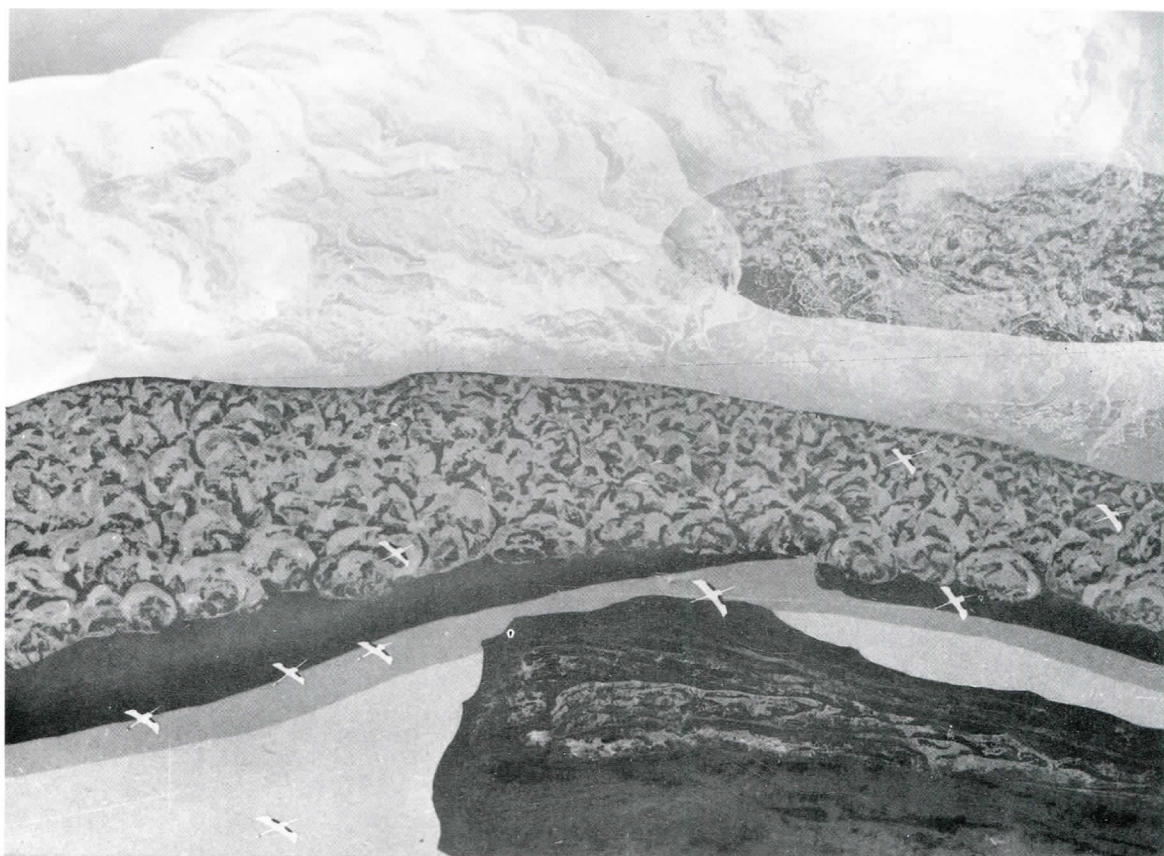
Boatman on River (woodblock print).



Birds Amidst Snow (woodblock print).

Engravings by Shao Mingjiang

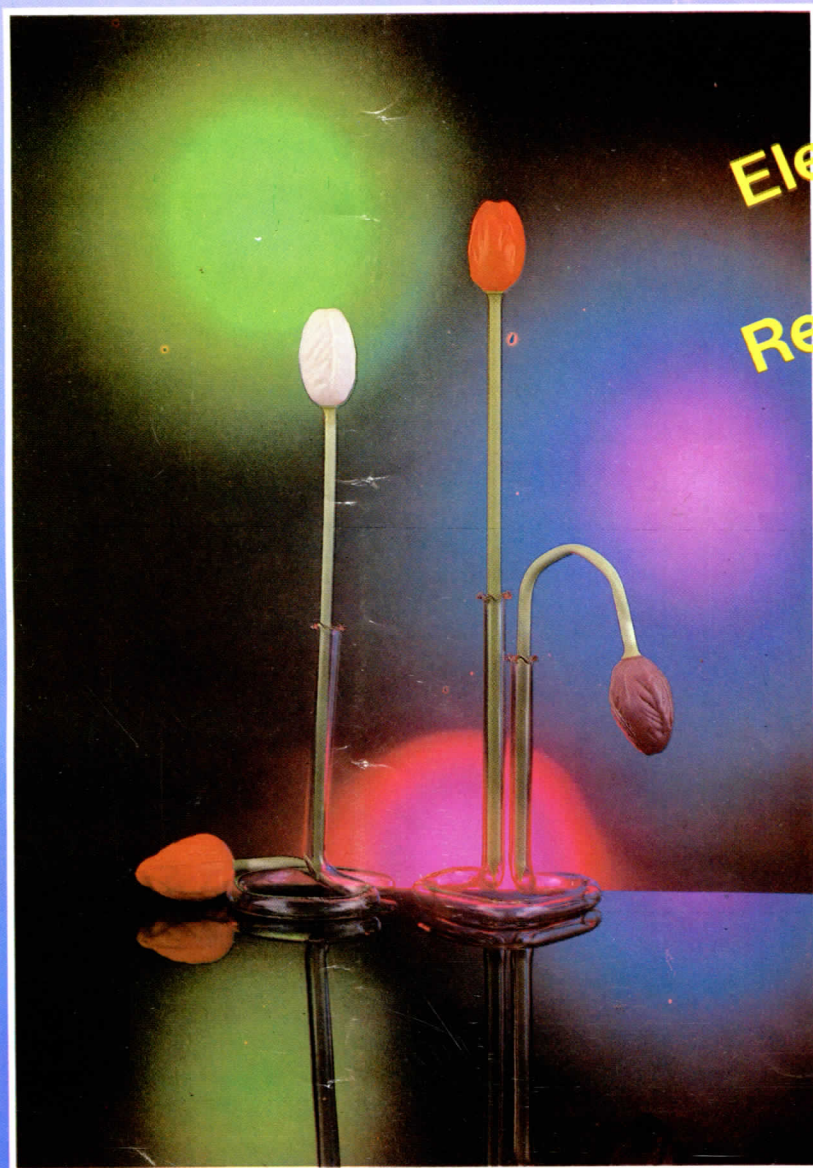
Born in Shandong Province in 1956, Shao Mingjiang now works in the art office under the Heilongjiang General Farm Bureau. Most of his engravings depict the landscapes of northeast China.



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