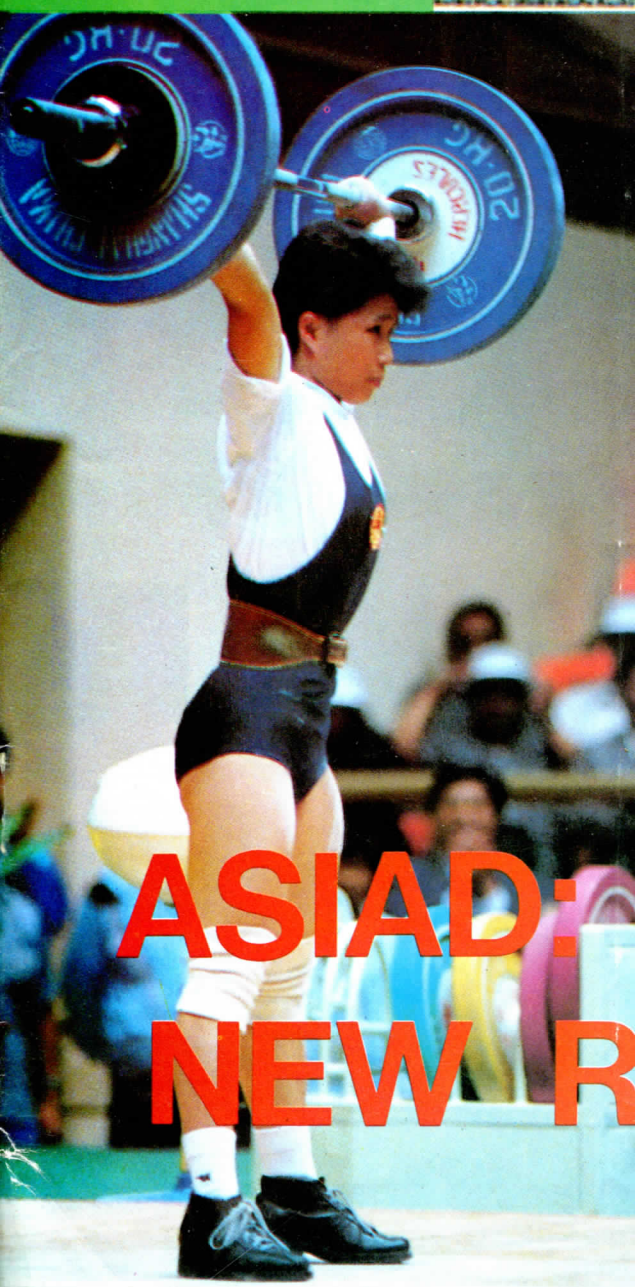


Beijing Review

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ASIAD: SETTING NEW RECORDS

Yunnan Province is home to more than 250 of the 400-plus varieties of azaleas grown in China. Since the flowers are so prolific many local minority people eat the azalea and even export them to Japan. After azaleas are dried in the sun, they are then cooked. Here Bai nationality women are airing azaleas.



Among clusters of flowers which dot the mountains and plains, a Yi nationality girl picks edible flowers.

Photos by Zhu Yuhu





'Faster, Higher, Stronger'

□ In the spirit of the Olympic motif "Faster, Higher and Stronger," athletes from China and other Asian countries and regions have joined in the competition by displaying the best of their skills. A review of the competition that took place in the first few days of the games (p. 15).

Chinese Economy: Development and Reform

□ In the 1990s China will continue to readjust its economy and place the issue of deepening and gradually expanding the reform squarely on the agenda (p. 13).

Asian Games Art Festival

□ A colourful touch to the Asian Games, the Asiad Art Festival, now at its climax in Beijing, features a gala presentation of concerts, dances, operas and dramas given by Chinese artists and their counterparts from DPRK, south Korea, Japan, Pakistan, Indonesia and many other Asian countries and regions (p. 23).

Burgeoning Diplomacy Rooted in Stability

□ A *People's Daily* editorial says China has made much headway in its foreign relations during the first nine months of this year. To date, China has established diplomatic relations with 138 countries. The newspaper attributed the achievements to the political stability and economic development of the country (p. 5).

Grain Yield to Hit an All-Time High

□ A bumper harvest of summer grain and early rice crops, promising autumn grain crops and a generally satisfactory weather all indicate that China's total grain yield will reach an all-time high this year, if efforts are made to ensure a proper harvest (p. 7).

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COVER: *Right:* The opening ceremony of the 11th Asian Games. *Left:* Xing Fen, a winner of the first gold medal at the 11th Asian Games.

Photos by Xu Junchao

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New China, Now 41, to Make a 10-Year Plan

We are intensifying our efforts to draw up a tentative 10-year programme for economic and social development and the outlines of the Eighth Five-Year Plan (1991-95)," said Chinese Premier Li Peng in Beijing on September 30.

Speaking at National Day reception held at the Great Hall of the People to mark New China's 41st birthday, Li said that the programme and the outlines of the plan, once available, will be submitted for discussion at the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. But he didn't disclose the date for the holding of the session.

"In the coming decade, we will unswervingly carry out the policy of ensuring a sustained, steady and coordinated development of the national economy for the attainment of the second

strategic goal for China's economic development, that is, to quadruple the 1980 GNP by the end of the century and enable the people to lead a relatively comfortable life," Li told the more than 1,000 Chinese and foreigners attending the reception.

To this end, the premier stated, "China will maintain an annual economic growth rate of about 6 percent in the next decade. At the same time, it will concentrate on improving the economic structure, increasing economic returns and upgrading the economic performance."

Li said China will step up its reform efforts to solve economic problems, and gradually establish a planned economy combined with market regulatory mechanisms.

China will also continue its policy of opening up to the outside world and will, in the next five years, continue to expand

the existing special economic zones, open development zones and, in particular, the new Pudong Development Zone in Shanghai, he said.

As for reunification of China, Li called on the Taiwan authorities to adopt a more sensible policy and lift postal, trade and travel restrictions between the two sides of the Taiwan Straits.

He also proposed direct negotiations between the Chinese Communist Party and the Kuomintang on reunification and other relevant questions.

As to the current Gulf crisis, Li said, China has, from the very beginning, opposed Iraq's military invasion of Kuwait and called on Iraq to withdraw its troops unconditionally from Kuwait as soon as possible.

He said China hopes that on the basis of the effective implementation of relevant UN Security Council resolutions, the Gulf crisis will be resolved at an early date through peaceful means.

On the Cambodian question, Li said China was pleased that significant progress has been made recently toward a political settlement. China hopes for an early, fair, reasonable and comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian question based on the documents adopted by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, said Li.

The Chinese Premier concluded that China has further improved and developed its unity and co-operation with the vast numbers of third world countries, and now there has been substantive relaxation in its relations with Western countries.

"Facts show that China has more and more friends and that its international status is even more enhanced." ■

Chinese leaders and foreign guests attending National Day reception held on September 30.

LIU JIANGUO



Thriving Diplomacy Rooted in Stability

China has come a long way in its foreign relations during the first nine months of this year, according to an editorial in the *People's Daily* on September 26.

China established diplomatic relations with Namibia in spring and with Saudi Arabia in July, and resumed diplomatic relations with Indonesia in August after a 23-year suspension. To date, China has established diplomatic relations with 138 countries. Soon Singapore will be added to this list.

China has developed economic, trade, scientific, technological and cultural exchanges with more than 180 countries and regions.

The editorial attributed these achievements to the country's adherence to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and its independent foreign policy of peace.

During the ongoing Gulf crisis, China, as a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, not only opposes armed invasion of an independent country, but also supports a political and peaceful solution to the crisis. China's efforts to safeguard peace in the Gulf region have drawn worldwide attention and won widespread acclaim.

The editorial said that China's burgeoning foreign relations are rooted in the progress the nation has made in its ambitious socialist modernization drive.

Only by upholding independence and self-reliance and sparing no effort to promote modernization, political stability and economic and social progress, the editorial said, can China play a bigger role in the world community.

The editorial stated that the Chinese people will continue to uphold its policy of opening to the outside world and promote

China Strikes Golds in Asiad's First 5 Days

China swept the gold medals on the first day of competition at the 11th Asian Games, following the opening ceremony on September 22 afternoon in Beijing.

Xing Fen, a 17-year-old girl from Hainan Province, won the first gold medal in the 44 kg category of the women's weightlifting event. Her two other teammates won gold medals in the 48 kg and 52 kg categories respectively. China's swimmers dominated the pool that same day, winning all four gold medals at stake, and breaking three Asian records. The Chinese men's gymnastics team also won their first gold medal, leaving their arch rivals from Japan in second place.

In the first five days of competition, from September 23 to 27, China has grabbed 80 gold medals in various events, ranking first in the gold medal standings, South Korea ranks second, winning 16 golds. Japan, third winning 13 golds and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea anchored the fourth place in the standings winning four golds.

Table: 11th Asian Games' Gold Medal Tally (Sept. 22-27)

Date	Event		Ctr/Regn	Winners	Records	
Sept. 23	Wgtlif.	W.'s 44kg	China	Xing Fen	165kg	
		W.'s 48kg	China	Huang Xiaoyu	167.5kg	
		W.'s 52kg	China	Peng Liping	185kg	
	Swimm.	Men's 100m bs.	China	Chen Jianhong	1'02.60"	
		W.'s 100m fs.	China	Zuang Yong	55.30"	
		W.'s 400m mdl.	China	Lin Li	4"39.88"	
		M.'s 200m fs.	China	Xie Jun	1'51.90"	
	Gymn.	Men's team	China		2'93.65	
	Sept. 24	Wgtlif.	W.'s 56kg	China	Xing Liwei	190kg
			W.'s 60kg	China	Ma Na	207.5kg
W.'s 67.5kg			China	Guo Qiuxiang	215kg	
Swimg.		W.'s 200m fs.	China	Zhuang Yong	2'01.43"	
		M.'s 100m butf.	China	Shen Jianqiang	54.29"	
		M.'s 4x200m fsr.	Japan	team	7'30.34"	
		M.'s 400m mdl.	Japan	Takahiro Fujimoto	4'26.10"	
		W.'s 200m bs	China	Lin Li	2'30.79"	
Bicycl.		M.'s 100km	China	team		
Gymn.		W.'s team	China		196.875	
Fencing	W.'s foil	S.Korea	Tak Jeong-Im			
Sept. 25	Wgtlif.	W.'s 75kg	China	Shi Wen	225kg	
		W.'s 82.5kg	China	Li Hongling	225kg	
		W.'s over 82.5kg	China	Han Changmei	242.5kg	
	Shoot.	W.'s sport psl.	China	Li Duihong	688	
		M.'s free psl.	China	Xu Haifeng	660	
		M.'s air rifle	Japan	team	1,752	
		M.'s free psl.	China	team	1,683	
		M.'s air rifle	S.Korea	Ahn Byung-kyun	685.2	
		W.'s sport psl.	China	team	1,757	
	Swimm.	W.'s 400m fs.	China	Yan Ming	4'13.55"	

political and economic relations with other countries. ■

China Votes for Peace and Security

Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen reaffirmed on September 26 the Chinese government's position that the current Gulf crisis should be resolved politically and by peaceful means.

Qian spoke at the UN Security Council after voting on Resolution 670, which calls for an air embargo of Iraq. The resolution passed with a 14-to-1 vote, with Cuba voting against the embargo.

Qian stated China voted in favour of Reslution 660 and all subsequent resolutions with a view to safeguarding the basic norms governing international relations and restoring peace and security in the Gulf region.

He stressed, however, that in implementing the provisions of Resolution 670 concerning civil aircraft, "the countries concerned should strictly abide by the relevant stipulations of international law and take rigorous steps to prevent any action that may endanger the safety of civil aircraft and their passengers."

Qian said that China opposes armed invasion and annexation of one sovereign state by another and advocates that disputes between states be resolved through peaceful dialogue and friendly consultation without resorting to force.

He called on the Iraqi government to heed the strong voice of the international community, adopt a co-operative attitude towards the UN Security Council, immediately stop its occupation of Kuwait and withdraw its troops.

The foreign minister said that China, in principle, does not stand for military involvement in the Gulf by the big powers.

He said China believes, and history has proved, a world order

		W.'s 4x100 fsr.	China	team	3'46.39"
		M.'s 100m fs.	China	Shen Jianqiang	50.61"
		M.'s 200m bs.	S.Korea	Ji Sang-joon	2'03.59"
		W.'s 100m bs.	China	Yang Wenyi	1'03.83"
	Wrestl.	M.'s 48kg GR.	S.Korea	Gooun Duk-yong	
		M.'s 57kg GR.	S.Korea	Si Jin-Chul	
		M.'s 68kg GR.	S.Korea	Moon Chung-sik	
		M.'s 82kg GR.	S.Korea	Kim Sang-kyu	
		M.'s 100kg GR.	China	Bao Yu	
	Gymn.	M.'s indiv.a.r.	China	Li Jing	59.15
		W.'s indiv.a.r.	China	Chen Cuiting	39.775
	Fencing	M.'s foil ind.	China	Ye Chong	
Sept. 26.	Shoot.	W.'s trap shtg.	China	team	
		M.'s trap shtg.	DPRK	team	
		M.'s 50m r.t.	China	team	
		M.'s 50m r.t.	China	Ji Gang	588
		W.'s s-b.s.r.p.	China	team	
		W.'s s-b.s.r.p.	China	Zhang Qiuping	592
	Swimm.	M.'s 200m bs.	Japan	Kenji Watanabe	2'17.49"
		W.'s 100m bs.	China	Huang Xiaomin	1'10.08"
		M.'s 4x100 fs.r.	China	team	3'24.96"
		M.'s 400m fs.	Japan	Tomohiro	
				Noguchi	3'56.32"
		W.'s 100m butf.	China	Wang Xiaohong	58.87"
	Wrstl.	52kg GR.	S.Korea	An Ahan-Bong	
		62kg GR.	Japan	Shigeki Nishiguchi	
		74kg GR.	S.Korea	Han Chee-Ho	
		90kg GR.	S.Korea	Ueon Jin-Han	
		Over130kg GR.	China	Hu Rioga	
	Gymna.	M.'s flr. ex.	China	Li Xiaoshuang	9.925
		M.'s pom.hors.	China	Guo Linyue	9.95
		M.'s rings	China	Li Ke	9.925
		M.'s Hors.vau.	China	Li Jing	9.85
		M.'s par.bars	China	Guo Linyue	9.9
			S.Korea	Lee Joo-Hyung	9.9
		M.'s horzt.bar	DPRK	Pae Gil-Su	9.925
		W.'s bal.beam	DPRK	Li Chun Mi	9.925
		W.'s flr.ex.	China	Chen Cuiting	10
		W.'s hors.vau.	Japan	Seo Kyoko	9.875
		W.'s unevn.b.	China	Fan Di	10
	Fencing	M.'s sabre ind.	China	Wang Zhiming	
	Rowing	M.'s sgl.sculls	China	Li Zhongping	7'42.21"
		M.'s doub.scul.	China		
		M.'s 1.w.sgl.scul.	China	Shen Hongfei	7'43.69"
		M.'s coles.pair oar.	China	7'14.92"	
		M.'s coles.4-oars	China		
		M.'s 1.w.doub.scul.			7'45.76"
		M.'s 1.w.4-oars coles.	China		6'54.37"
		M.'s 8-oars cox.	China		6'11.53"

EVENTS / TRENDS

based on military power and under the threaten of force is not reliable. Only on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence can the world order remain vital. The Gulf crisis, he said, has occurred because these principles have been violated. ■

Grain Output to Hit An All-Time High

With expanded acreage sown to grain and a generally satisfactory weather, China's total grain output this year will break the 1989 record to reach an all-time high. But before this becomes solid reality, efforts are needed to ensure that all crops are well managed and properly harvested.

This year has seen a bumper harvest of summer grain crops and early rice, which increased 8.47 billion kilogrammes more than last year. The area sown to autumn grain crops has been expanded, with all crops doing well.

In addition, cotton, oil and sugar production has been prosperous, thanks to the hard work of more than 800 million farmers and agrotechnicians, as well as to many effective measures the State Council has adopted to boost grain production. Furthermore, heaven has favoured the farmers.

Storage facilities, loopholes in state policies and a temporary difficulty for farmers to sell their grain may have some adverse effects on grain harvest, and the situation in which total demand for grain surpasses its supply will remain. Granted that the expected growth of grain becomes a certainty, per-capita grain output this year will run about 25 kilogrammes shorter than in 1984.

The State Council has decided to establish a special state grain storage system, purchasing surplus grain from farmers and guarantee grain production. ■

	W.'s sgl.scul.	China	Cao Mianying	8'23.86"
	W.'s coles.pair oars	China	Zhou Shouying Liu Xirong	8'06.13"
	W.'s coles.4-oars	China		7'12.88"
	W.'s l.w. sgl.scul.	China	Liang Sanmei	8'54.28"
	W.'s l.w. doub.scul.	China	Liao Xiaoli Huang Jielan	7'45.76"
	W.'s l.w. coles.4-oars	China		7'44.77"
Sept.27. Shoot.	M.'s s-b free rfl.p.	China	team	1779
	M.'s s-b free rfl.p.ind.	Japan	Koba Ryohei	696.3
	M.'s f.psl.ra.fire	S.Korea		team
	W.'s air rifle	China		team
	W.'s trap 200 tg.ind.	China	Wang Yujin	188
	W.'s air rifle ind.	China	Xu Yanhua	494.2
	M.'s trap 200 tg.ind.	DPRK	Pae Won-Guk	217
	M.'s f.psl.ra.fire ind.	China	Wang Runxi	869
Swimm.	M.'s 200m butf.	Japan	Sugimoto Kunio	2'00.25
	M.'s 100m bks.	China	Lin Laijiu	57.47"
	M.'s 50m fs.	China	Shen Jianqiang	22.99"
	W.'s 200m mdl.ind.	China	Lin Li	2'13.16"
	W.'s 800m fs.	China	Yan Ming	8'40.27"
	W.'s 4x100 mdl.relay	China	team,	4'11.74"
Cycl.	W.'s 1km t.tri.	China	Zhou Lingmei	1'13.899"
	M.'s 1km t.tri.	Japan	Kojima Keiji	1'06.789"
Athle.	W.'s 10km walk	China	Chen Yueling	44'47"
	M.'s hammer	China	Bi Zhong	71.30
	W.'s 10000m	China	Zhong Huandi	31'50.98
	W.'s long jump	China	Xiong Qiying	6.69
fencing	W.'s foil team	China		
Tab.Tns.	M.'s team	S.Korea		
	W.'s team	China		
Tennis	M.'s team	China		
	W.'s team	Japan		
Golf	M.'s ind.	Japan	Maruyama Shigeki	286
	M.'s team	Japan		
	W.'s ind.	S.Korea	Won Jae-Sook	303
	W.'s team	S.Korea		
Wgtlif.	M.'s 52kg	China	He Zhuoqiang	255
	M.'s 56kg	S.Korea	Chun Byung-Kwan	285

NOTES: W.— women, M.— men,bs.breaststroke, fs.— freestyle, mdl.— medley, psl.— pistol, GR.— Greco-Roman style, a.r.— all round, shtg.— shooting, r.t.— running target, s-b — small-bore, s.r.— standard rifle, p.— prone, flr. ex.— floor exercise, pom.hors.— pommel horse, hors.vau.— horse vault, par.— parallel, horzt.— horizontal, bal.— balance, unevn.b.— uneven bars, ind.— individual, sgl.— single, coles.— coxswainless, l.w.— light weight, rfl.— rifle, ra.— rapid, tg.— target, bks.— backstroke, tri.— trial, tns.— tennis. ■

India Upgrades Science, Technology

Facing severe competition involving comprehensive national strength, the Indian government has given priority to the development of science and technology with the view of becoming a powerful source of science and technology in the coming century.

by Chu Qimen

Having recognized that science and technology play a major role in the economic development, the Indian government in January 1983 issued a statement concerning its policy on science and technology. The statement concentrated on the promotion of India's technological development, paying close attention to raising the efficiency of importing technology.

In 1985, India adopted the 7th draft plan pertaining to science and technology, aiming to enhance self-reliance, help the country's economy to constantly grow and increase labour productivity. Key projects would also be built to accelerate food production and expand employment opportunities.

To strengthen its scientific and technological basis, the Indian government made great efforts to increase the technological capacity in strategic departments such as energy resources, space, communications, agriculture, birth control and defence, and carried out research and development work on frontiers of science in order to play a greater role in the future world technology market.

During the fiscal year of 1958-1959, India's research and development expenditures were

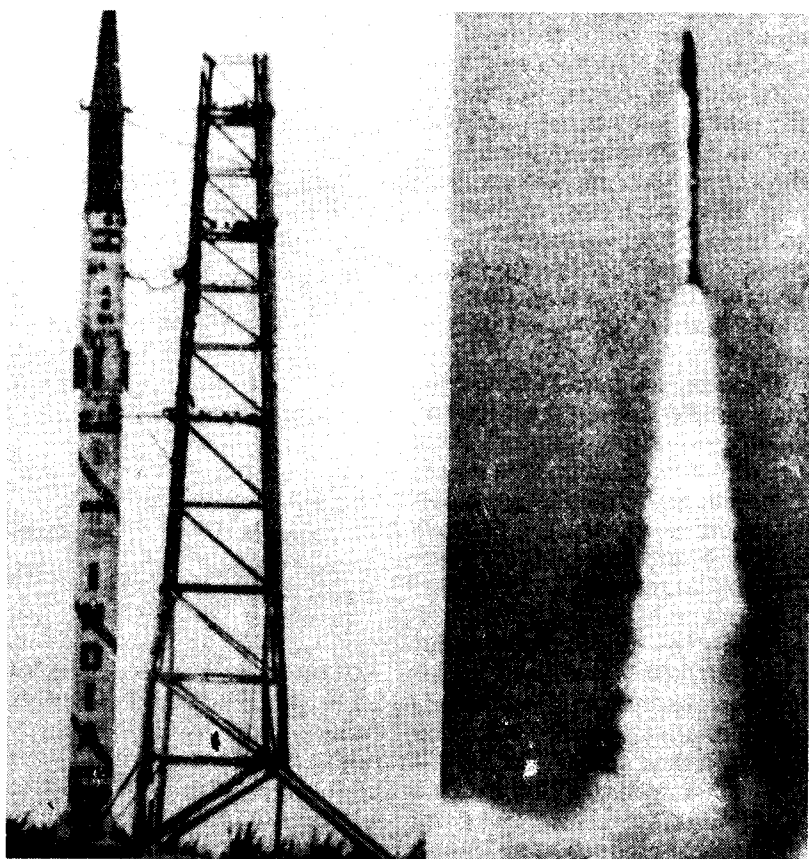
just 0.23 percent of the gross national product. In 1982-1983 this figure soared to 0.85 percent and up to 0.96 percent in 1984-1985. About 85 to 90 percent of the funds directly or indirectly came

from the government, central or local, and the balance from private investment.

The Indian government established an advisory council for science under the prime minis-

Successful launching of a medium-range missile.

XINHUA



ter, composed of 18 scientific and technological professionals. This think tank, along with other relevant departments, helps map out scientific and technological policies.

In 1986, India established the post of prime minister's scientific adviser in charge of appraising reports offered by the advisory council.

More importantly, India regards education as the pivotal factor in realizing modernization and consistently places education, especially higher education, as a priority. During the first five-year plan period, India's higher education's budget was 140 million rupees and in the 6th five-year plan, it increased to 4.86 billion rupees.

Presently, students enrolled in primary schools and universities increased in number by three and four times respectively than before independence. Scientific and technological workers increased in number a dozen fold. Before independence, India had 18 universities. In 1985 the figure rose to 135. Similarly, the number of colleges surged to 5,000 from 636 and student population grew to 3.4 million from pre-independence figure of 225,000.

Nowadays, India has established a series of scientific and technological institutions employing 3 million research workers.

Thanks to the above measures, India's science and technology have developed rapidly and



The first test tube baby, born in India.

XINHUA

brought positive results in space science, nuclear energy, agriculture and defence affairs.

India, to date, has launched 11 man-made satellites serving various areas of the national economy, such as communications, weather forecasting and resource prospecting. It has preliminarily formed an independent astronautics industrial system and possesses an army of 15,000 space scientists. It is reported that India is accelerating the pace in developing a new generation of delivery systems. Experts believe that India will be capable of launching space shuttles by the end of this century or early next century.

Currently, India's satellite and carrier rocket technologies are focused on civil services. The government also repeatedly

states that it uses space technology only for peaceful purposes, not for military affairs. However, the service scope of the communications satellites has extended into military areas.

In agriculture, India has cultivated many improved strains of crops. For example, the wheat crop yield has increased seven-fold, due to the cultivation of high-yielding varieties of wheat. India has also succeeded in growing bamboo, grapes and several new varieties of beans in test tube.

India, after its first pilot plant was put into production, has become one of the few countries capable of producing carbon fiber which is widely used in aeronautics

and astronautics. In the area of defence, India has designed and produced a radio fuse for igniting warheads and developed a new material, which can resist the high temperature caused by high-speed flight, to cover the warheads. India has also developed a medium-range ground-to-air weapon system.

India has established six nuclear research institutes and an integrated system of nuclear industry. The installed capacity of the current six nuclear reactors totals 1,154 billion watts. India's nuclear industry can provide 90 percent of equipment or facilities for nuclear power stations. It is reported that India is planning to increase its total capacity of nuclear power plants to 10 million kilowatts by the end of this century. ■

A Look at US-Soviet Accord to Ban Chemical Weapons

by Yi Ping

A major result of the Soviet-US summit held in Washington from May 31 to June 3 was the signing of an agreement between Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and US President George Bush on the destruction and non-production of chemical weapons. It was the second arms-control agreement signed between the United States and the Soviet Union since the 1987 intermediate-range nuclear forces treaty. The importance of this agreement is that it involves the elimination of an entire category of weapons.

Background.

Both the Soviet Union and the United States made great efforts in developing and stockpiling chemical weapons during World War II and in the 1950s and 1960s. Each country's stockpile of chemical agents for use in a chemical war has reached 40,000 to 50,000 tons. Along with the increase in production of chemical weapons, chemical accidents in the United States have also increased. Most noted is a chemical accident which occurred in 1969 when the US troops tested nerve gas at a United States testing site in Utah. The experiment killed 6,000 goats on a farm downwind of the testing site. The accident triggered a public uproar and hot political debate concerning the US government's policy on chemical weapons. As a result, then US President Richard Nixon made the noted three-point statement declaring that the United States would stop producing

chemical weapons.

Rumors also circulated about chemical accidents occurring in the Soviet Union although they were not often publicized. Obviously, the giant stockpiles of chemical weapons have become heavy burdens on the two countries and led to frequent criticism by the international community.

Multilateral talks on banning chemical and biological weapons began in late 1960s. In the 1970s, nicknamed the "detente decade," the United States and the Soviet Union held a series of disarmament talks including banning chemical weapons. In addition to attending the multilateral convention talks on banning chemical weapons, representatives from the two countries in Geneva Disarmament Committee held a round of talks each year and reported their progress to the committee. The US government suspended the talks after the Soviet troops invaded into Afghanistan in 1979. After resuming the Geneva disarmament talks in 1984, the two countries sent special delegations for bilateral talks and increased their frequency from one round to several rounds of talks for each year. The progress of the talks accelerated greatly. By the end of April this year, a total of 15 rounds of talks had been held. The above agreement, with the exception of some details, was drafted during the last session of the talks.

Main Contents

The agreement between the United States and the Soviet

Union on destruction and non-production of chemical weapons is composed of ten clauses. There are also two addenda. One is about measures to facilitate the multilateral convention on banning chemical weapons. The other concerns prevention of further proliferation of chemical weapons. The main contents of the agreement can be capsulized into the following points:

Destruction of chemical weapons: Each party begins its destruction of chemical weapons no later than December 31, 1992. By December 31, 1999, each party shall have destroyed at least 50 percent of its self-declared total quantity of chemical weapons. No later than December 31, 2002, and thereafter, each party's total quantity of chemical weapons will not exceed 5,000 tons in terms of toxic agents. Finally, no later than the end of the eighth year after an agreement on the international convention on banning chemical weapons is reached and put into effect, the total quantity of each party's chemical agents for weapons should not exceed 500 tons.

After the agreement comes into force, the production of all chemical weapons shall be halted.

Inspection: Each party shall allow the other to inspect chemical weapons production facilities to confirm that production of chemical weapons is not occurring. Each party shall implement continuous on-site inspection of the other's chemical weapons destruction facilities and annually each side will inform the other as to its plan and practice of

chemical weapons destruction.

Facilitation of the conclusion of multilateral convention on banning chemical weapons: the two parties will declare their intention to be an original party to the multilateral convention and co-operate with each other and with other states to ensure that all chemical weapons-capable states also join the multilateral convention. A special conference of parties to the multilateral convention shall be held at the end of the eighth year after the agreement comes into force, in order to determine whether the participation in the multilateral convention is sufficient for proceeding in the elimination of all remaining chemical weapons.

Nonproliferation of chemical weapons: Each party shall prevent the proliferation of chemical weapons, institute export controls on the export of chemical products and coordinate such controls with other nations. Frequent bilateral consultations will be held to exchange the information about chemical weapon proliferation.

Reasons for Agreement

Why were the two countries who possess the largest chemical arsenals willing to give up their absolute superiority in the field? Experts who have participated in international arms reduction talks generally consider the following reasons:

First, chemical weapons are not an indispensable component of the US and Soviet strategic deterrent. Their place in the US and Soviet military strategy can neither compare with nuclear forces nor counterbalance conventional weapons. The history of arms control has proven that it is easier to reach agreement in the field of unimportant arms.

Secondly, the use of chemical weapons is seriously affected by topography, time, weather and

defence capabilities of each side. Their effectiveness, unlike that of other weapons, is unpredictable. This shortcoming greatly reduces their attraction as a weapon of choice.

Thirdly, chemical weapons possess a particular antipersonnel capability, which does not increase but, on the contrary, reduce their military significance to the superpowers. Experts including Soviets and Europeans note that if chemical weapons are used in a battle between big powers matching each other in strength, the side which uses them will consider the other side's retaliation. In a battle between large and small countries; it is not necessary to use lethal chemical weapons. Thus the opportunity to use chemical weapons is minute.

Fourthly, the United States and the Soviet Union worry about that the proliferation of chemical weapons will weaken their military strength. More and more small countries possess and even use chemical weapons and the United States and the Soviet Union cannot monopolize them, thus affecting their control over the international situation. Therefore, Washington and Moscow jointly need to prevent the proliferation of chemical weapons. In fact, when the United States and the Soviet Union destroy their chemical weapons, they will gain strength in their capability to control the international situation.

Remaining Problems

The action of the United States and the Soviet Union signing chemical weapons destruction agreements confirms the current trends in the international situation. It meets in part the desire of the world's people to abolish chemical weapons. It also helps to control the expansion of chemical weapons and promote

the multilateral convention on banning chemical weapons. Therefore, it is considered to be a positive step in the area of the world disarmament.

On the other hand, the US and Soviet agreement is not "selfless." Observers can see its obvious questions and deficiencies:

First, the storage life of the US and Soviet chemical weapons stockpiles is half of a century now and the effectiveness of these weapons has been greatly reduced. Even if they had not signed this agreement, they would have to destroy them, or risk the danger of toxic contamination due to leakage. Actually in the 1970s the United States built chemical weapons destruction test facilities and began testing the destruction of these weapons. In 1983 Washington also invited representatives from dozens of countries to inspect the facilities. The Soviet Union has built a destruction plant in Chapayevsk near the Volga River. In January of last year Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze declared at the Paris conference to ban chemical weapons that his country would immediately begin to destroy its chemical weapons stockpile.

Second, the United States and the Soviet Union stated in the provisions of their agreement that they would destroy the "declared" chemical weapons. However, who knows which or how many weapons they declared or have in reserve?

Third, the two sides did not mention the destruction of production facilities currently making chemical weapons, only stating that they would monitor and control production through on-site inspections. As long as the production facilities are in perfect working order, they will begin operation at any time.

Fourth, although the agreement stipulates that the United States and the Soviet Union will

destroy their respective chemical weapons before the end of 1992 and reduce their total stockpiles of chemical agents to no more than 500 tons, total destruction of their chemical weapons has specific conditions. The agreement clearly suggests that by the end of the eighth year when the international convention on banning chemical weapons is enforced, a special conference of

signatory countries be held to discuss whether the conditions for destroying all chemical weapons have been ripe. The conditions are that if all the countries possessing chemical weapons capability sign the convention, the United States and the Soviet Union will destroy their remaining 500 tons of chemical weapons. While judging whether a country has possessed chemical

weapons capability or not, the United States and the Soviet Union have the right to veto. To put it bluntly, the two superpowers have the right to decide whether they are going to destroy all their chemical weapons. From here comes the logical question. When will humankind really live without the threat of a chemical war? ■

Brunei: Oriental Oil Kingdom

by Zhao Jinchuan

Negara Brunei Darussalam proclaimed independence on January 1, 1984 and is well known as the oriental oil kingdom. Because of its rich petroleum and natural gas resources, Brunei has become the richest country in Asia. Currently, its per capita gross national product (GNP) reaches US\$12,000, among the highest in the world.

The country covers an area of only 5,765 square kilometres with a population of 200,000. According to a survey at the end of 1979, Brunei had 240 million tons of oil deposits. In the 1970s, the continuous rise in oil prices on the world market contributed to the rapid development of Brunei's oil industry. Oil output rose to 12.75 million tons in 1979 from 6.53 million tons in 1971. Because of the drop in oil prices since 1982, the country's oil output has decreased to 180,000 barrels per day (b/d). However, in terms of per capita oil output, Brunei still occupies the fourth place in the world.

Brunei's oil industry developed after the British Royal Dutch/Shell Group discovered petroleum with commercial value in Seria. In 1932, Brunei's oil output was only 176,000 tons, but increased to 1.73 million tons in 1947. During the 1950s, annual oil output reached more than 5 million tons, and off-

shore oil exploration began. Currently, two-thirds of the country's total oil output comes from offshore oil fields.

In 1973, Brunei, together with Japan and Britain, built the world's largest and most advanced liquefied natural gas refinery. In 1980, estimates showed that 9 billion cubic meters of natural gas were produced. All of Brunei's natural gas is exported to Japan.

The development and export of oil and natural gas have become the backbone of Brunei's economy. Annual income from exports of oil and gas has reached US\$4.4 billion, accounting for more than 60 percent of the country's GNP and 90 percent of its financial income. In Brunei, three-quarters of the country's work force are employed in areas related to oil and natural gas recovery.

The huge wealth generated by petroleum and natural gas has endowed Brunei to become one of the most prosperous welfare countries in the world. Now, Brunei possesses more than 80,000 vehicles, 80 percent of which are cars. Statistics show that each family in Brunei has an average of two cars. Brunei also enjoys a very high wage level and the government does not impose individual income tax. In Brunei, education is free and the government also subsidiz-

es and encourages young people to study abroad. Brunei citizens enjoy free medical and health services and old-age pension. Public servants live rent-free and other citizens are able to apply for low-interest loans from the government to buy houses, cars and colour TV sets. The government also provides price subsidies for grain, gasoline, water and electricity. Consequently, Brunei is called a paradise in Southeast Asia.

Although petroleum and natural gas bring prosperity and happiness to Brunei, the unrenewable resources will at some future date dry up. In light of this, the Brunei government has begun to diversify its economy which currently relies only on petroleum. The focal point of the country's fifth Five-Year Plan of the National Economic Development (1985-1989) was on developing and strengthening the agricultural area, especially in Temburong which has a sparse population. Meanwhile, the government vigorously develops animal husbandry, and has increased the output of beef cattle to 7,000 head in 1989 from 400 in 1984, realizing self-sufficiency. The government also increased investments to the fishery industry. Moreover, presently, the Brunei government plans to mine its large deposits of silicon oxide to produce glass and pottery tile for export. ■

Economic Development and Reform in the '90s

by Liu Guoguang

As it enters the 1990s, China will continue its effort to rectify the economic order and improve the economic environment. In the meantime, it will place the issue of deepening and gradually expanding the reform squarely on the agenda. Reform will be the focus of the economic work in the late period of the "Eighth Five-Year Plan (1991-95). During the



Liu Guoguang.

XUE CHAO

five years, China will strive to maintain a moderate speed of economic development, with the efforts devoted mainly to structural readjustment in order to create a stable environment and foundation (especially the necessary economic system and mechanisms) for the economic take-off in the late 1990s and the next century.

The Speed

To quadruple the total agricultural and industrial output value of 1980 by the end of this century only requires an average 7.2 percent annual growth speed. The task of the first ten years has been completed ahead of time with a 9.5 percent growth rate and, for the next ten years, a speed of only 5 to 6 percent will be required. In industry, it will

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be 6 to 8 percent. Given the lesson that the planned speed was far surpassed in practice during the 6th and 7th Five-Year Plans and the national economy was often overheated, the investment and loan scale should be put under strict control. Some macro-economic warning line, such as indexes for growth rates in currency issue and investment, should be drawn. These limits will help prevent economic crisis and avoid large losses.

The Structure

The imbalance of the industrial structure has been an outstanding contradiction of the economy, and the short supply of energy, raw and processed materials and inadequate transportation have seriously hindered economic development. Thus, adjustment of the industrial structure should be the core of economic development in the new decade. In terms of the rela-

tions between agriculture and industry, the level of industrial accumulation should be raised and the practice of supplementing industry by underpricing agricultural products should be changed. The state investment in agriculture should gradually reach 10 percent of the state total. With regard to the relations between the light and heavy industry, the heavy industry

should develop at a rate 1-2 percentage points faster than that of the light industry. This is because transportation, energy, raw material and other basic industries are comparatively backward; and the overall technological level of the national economy is too low to satisfy the need of rural industrialization which will demand an increasing amount of the means of agricultural production. The change in the structure of consumer goods will require an increase in the production of raw materials for the metallurgical and chemical industries, and the growth in urban and rural housing construction will require increased amount of building materials.

Accumulation, Consumption

In the 1990s, debt redemption, construction and the improvement of the people's living standards will be the main tasks. While it will not be as easy as it

was in the 7th Five-Year Plan to get loans from foreign countries, more debts will have to be paid off in this period. Thus the accumulation rate has to be reduced. According to the level of national income created by every 100 yuan of accumulation in the 6th and 7th Five-Year Plans, a 30 percent of accumulation rate in the 8th and 9th Five-Year Plans will ensure an increase in the national income by 5 to 6 percent and, at the same time, give plenty of room for the readjustment of the industrial structure. During the 8th Five-Year Plan, the total amount of consumption funds should increase along with the national income, but the increase of the average income per capita should be lower than that of national income. In the early stage of the 8th Five-Year Plan, nominal wages should catch up with the price increase but the actual living standards may decrease a little due to a time lag. In the later stage, nominal wages should exceed the price increase rate by 2 or 3 percentage points in order to improve people's living standard.

Today China not only stresses governmental accumulation, as in the past, but also emphasizes social accumulation, paying equal attention to both. Due to the shortage of funds, savings deposits should be increased by calling for hard work and thrift and maintaining an appropriate interest rate. Various fund accommodation methods should be developed to multiply capital funds and collect resident surplus purchasing capacity. This will ensure that the "tiger in the cage," which may attack the market at any time, will become a stable accumulation resource. In order to support the development of basic industry and the important technological renovations a fund accommodation mechanism favourable for capital concentration should be esta-

blished while appropriately increasing the ratio of fund accumulation controlled by the central government.

The Reform

The general view is for reform to be the core of the economic work in the middle and late stages of the 8th Five-Year Plan, so as to pave the way for large development in the 9th Five-Year Plan and in the next century.

The reason for this is that, first, the difficulty of quadrupling the total agricultural and industrial output value of 1980 by the end of this century lies in structure and efficiency, not in speed. If the shortcomings in economic structure and mechanism can not be overcome, then efficiency and structure will not improve. Second, according to the present political task, stability is the most important measure of success and economic stability is the basis of any social and political stability. On no account should we seek short-term stability at the expense of long-term stability. Sometimes, short-time stability will conflict with the need for long-term stability, which can be seen in the relationship between a rise in the ratio of financial accumulation funds managed by the central government and the enthusiasm of local government as well as the relationship between a price freeze and price reform. To promote reform and develop the economy, long-term stability is the key. Reform, then, is a key link. To seek stability, especially long-term stability, without paying close attention to reform is the same as climbing a tree in order to catch a fish. Third, as inflation has been basically controlled, some administrative methods should be reduced in order to accelerate the reform and dispel foreign misunderstanding

that the austerity programme is checking the reform. Fourth, the abrupt changes which occurred in economic growth several times in the past were due mainly to such mistaken policies as a desire for quick results and also to drawbacks with regard to mechanisms. At present, the correct guidelines for the economic construction have been formulated. However, mechanisms which can fuel swelling investment and consumption are still there. Slackened effort to rectify the economic order and improve economic environment will lead to such expansion again. Accordingly, in addition to sticking to the policy of economic readjustment, the present task is to overcome the shortcomings in the system and the mechanisms and thus strengthen the reform.

During the 8th Five-Year Plan period, the possibility for strengthening the reform is shown by the fact that the policy of economic readjustment has begun to achieve its desired outcome, that the contradiction between general demand and general supply has been alleviated, and that the economic environment is easing up. A favourable environment for reform is appearing. For example, the recent adjustment of passenger transportation prices and of the exchange rate didn't greatly disturb the economy. Taking advantage of the situation, the reform of the macro-management, market and enterprises should be accelerated, and the scale of a new, planned commodity economic system gradually expanded.

Problems

During this economic readjustment, the central government will lay more emphasis in central planning than a few years ago. This is necessary because during the previous reforms, the extended local power has weakened the

central authorities' ability to exercise macro-regulation and control. Generally speaking, in a period of normal development and reform, macro-management should be carried out by indirect regulation unlike the direct means used in the past.

This means making greater use of market mechanisms. In contrast with the traditional system which excluded market mechanism, China's reform is market-oriented, which, however, does not reject planning guidance and macro-control. Past reform has achieved welcome success in bringing market mechanism into full play, but failed to properly integrate plan and market, which leads to confusion. Presently, we should continue to promote the market-oriented reform in order to straighten out prices and market mechanism in the later stage

or the 8th Five-Year plan. At the same time, we should strengthen and improve administrative planning so as to better integrate the planned economy and market regulation.

There are many theories concerning the form of integration. No matter how the planned economy and market are combined, the law of value should be respected. This is the key to economic development. Decision making which does not take into account the law of value will result in failure. The government above the county level has had this administrative right to consider and approve fixed asset investment. Even though the 113 colour TV and 97 refrigerators production lines now in operation in China were imported with government approval, they have shown unsatisfactory results.

This is because before these lines were bought, the long-term and often changing trend of market supply and demand had not been researched, nor had the law of value been adequately considered. The idea of analyzing planning and statistics on the basis of the law of value, put forward in 1956 by Shun Yiefang, a famous economist, still has value today. Of course, his proposition was not identical to the law or market value. Now we advocate respect for the law of market value, so that the planned economy can be successfully combined with market regulation. In this way, the national economy can be continuously developed, stability maintained and macro-management gradually shifted from direct to indirect regulation. ■

SIDELIGHTS ON THE ASIAD:

'Faster, Higher, Stronger'

by Our Staff Reporters Lou Linwei and Wei Liming

Since the opening ceremony of the Asian Games in Beijing on September 22, the various competitions have gotten well under way. In the spirit of "faster, higher and stronger," all the athletes displayed the best of their skills.

Women Weightlifters

On the afternoon of September 23, 17-year-old Xing Fen of China won the first Asiad gold in the 44-kg women's weightlifting competition. In both snatch and jerk, she beat six contestants

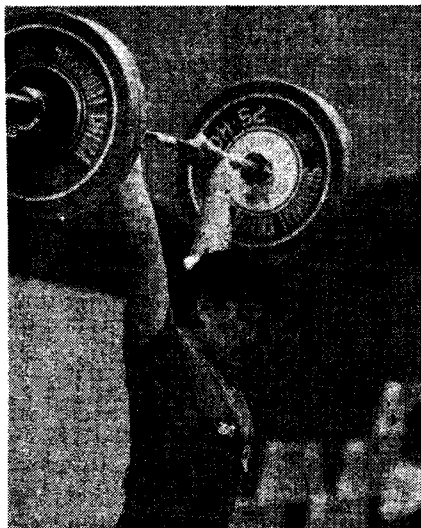
from Korea, Japan, India and Thailand to win the championship with a total score of 165 kg, tying the world record. She also beat her own world record of 92.5 kg by lifting 95 kg in a jerk.

Xing Fen, 1.50 metres tall, was born into an ordinary farmer family in Qiongsan County, Hainan Province. At the age of nine, she was admitted into a sports school in Hainan for splint training. Early on, her coach discovered she had strong potential in weightlifting and recommended that she concentrate on that training. She displayed

unusual stamina and endurance in training and made remarkable progress. At the 1988 World Women's Weightlifting Championship, she set three world records in total scores and in the 44 kg snatch and jerk.

Women's weightlifting is a new event for the current Asian Games. Chinese women weightlifters have not only scored well in Asian competitions, but have also shown their prowess in world weightlifting competitions.

At the Second World Women's Weightlifting Champion-



XU XIANGJUN

Li Hongling wins the gold medal in women's weightlifting (82.5 kg class).

ship held in Jakarta, Indonesia, in 1988, for example, China's nine athletes in the competition garnered 26 out of 27 gold medals.

At the current Asian Games, following Xing Fen's win of the gold in the 44 kg women's weightlifting, Chinese women athletes went on to win gold medals in the competitions for the 48 kg, 52 kg, 56 kg, 60 kg, 67.5 kg, 75 kg, 82.5 kg, and above, scooping all nine golds for the women's weightlifting competition.

Women contestants from other Asian countries and regions also demonstrated their weightlifting skills. Japan's Saito Sotomi and Haseba Kumi took silver medals, respectively in 44 kg and 67.5 kg events. Ni Chia-ping and Chen Shu-chih from China's Taipei also won a silver medal, respectively, in the 56 kg and 75 kg events. India's Singh Bharti and Datta Jyotsna each earned their country a silver medal in the 82.5 kg and 82.5 kg plus competitions.

Swimming

At 7:30 on the evening of September 23, cheering shook the

Yingtung Swimming Hall at the Beijing Olympic Sports Centre as Chinese swimmer Zhuang Yong beat her own Asian record of 55.38 seconds by .08 of a second (55.30 second), winning the first gold in the swimming contest of the women's 100-metre freestyle final.

Zhuang Yong was born in 1972 into a Shanghai worker family. Although her parents could not swim, the name they gave her in Chinese means "swimming." She began learning to swim at the age of five, entered a sports school at seven and was recruited into a Shanghai swimming team at 13. At the 24th Olympic Games in Seoul, she and the other team members chalked up the best Asian record for the women's 4 x 100-metre freestyle relay. In 1989, her best 100-metre freestyle record was 55.38 seconds, ranking second worldwide for the year, and her best 200-metre freestyle record was 2:01.44 minutes, ranking 14th in the world.

The following day in the women's 200-metre freestyle, Zhuang

Yong again grabbed a gold medal with a score of 2:01.43 minutes, a new Asian record.

In the 100-metre men's frog style, Chinese athlete Chen Jianhong, 19, considered to be the strongest Asian contender for men's frog style swimming, defeated two tough Japanese rivals to win a gold medal with a score of 1:2.60, beating his own Asian record of 1:2.94 minutes.

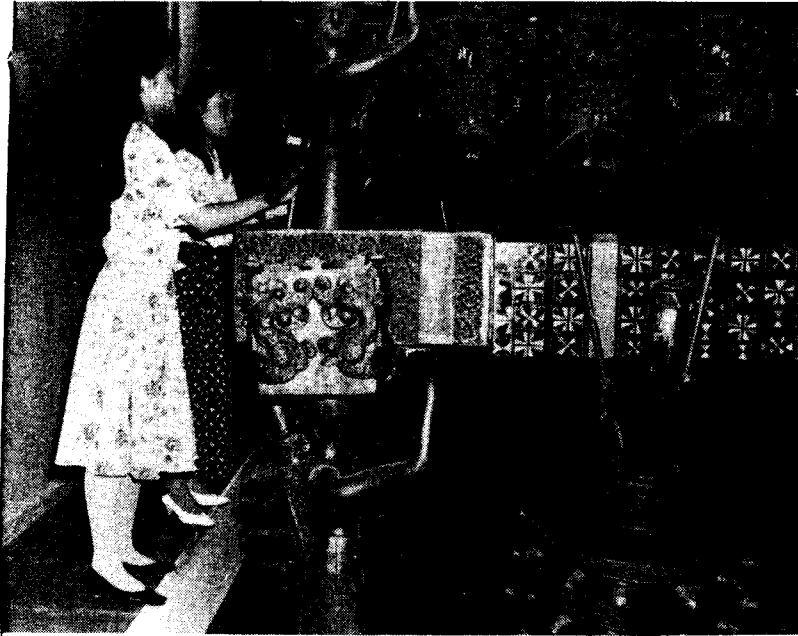
In the women's 400-metre individual medley, Chinese contestant Lin Li broke her own Asian record of 4:45.69 minutes by 4:39.88 minutes. Lin Li's frog style was quite strong and clearly demonstrated her physical strength. In 1989, her 200-metre individual medley record earned her the rank of second place in the world, and her 400-metre individual medley score placed her sixth in the world. In the women's 200-metre frog style contest held on September 24, Lin Li was an unexpected winner. She and Huang Xiaomin, another Chinese athlete, had both pledged to win the championship prior to the competition but, while Huang Xiaomin had been at the van all the way, Lin

Chinese women gymnastics team title winners.

TANG MENGZONG



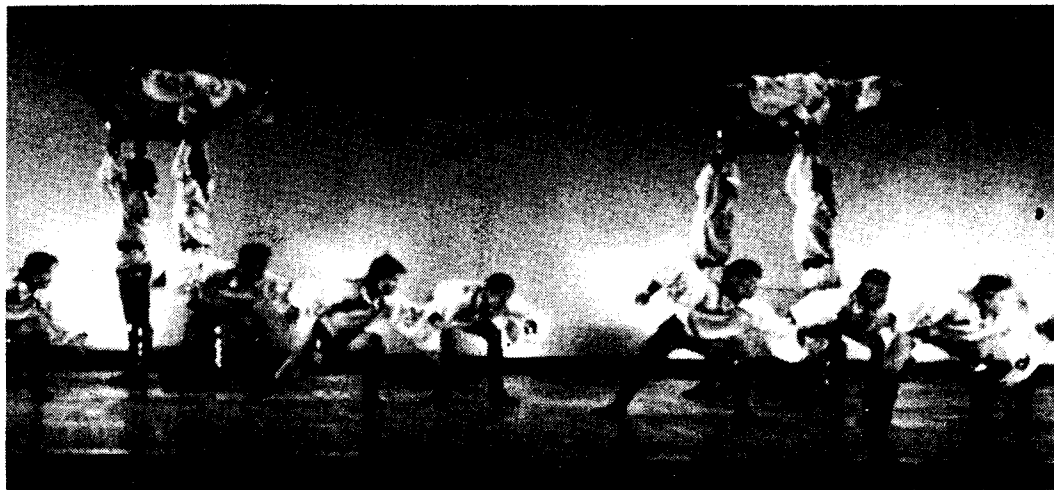
1990 Beijing 11th Asian Games Art Festival



Artists playing a set of chime bells, an ancient Chinese musical instrument.



Eastern Java dance
presented by Indonesia.



The dance *Gallop* pre-
sented by China's Central
Institute for Nationalities.



Long drum dance performed by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.



A scene from Taiwanese opera *Chi-Kung the Living Buddha* presented by the Chinese Taipei.



A scene from *Maidens in A Piece of Land Beside the Huanghe (Yellow) River* presented by China's Shanxi Provincial Song and Dance Theatre.



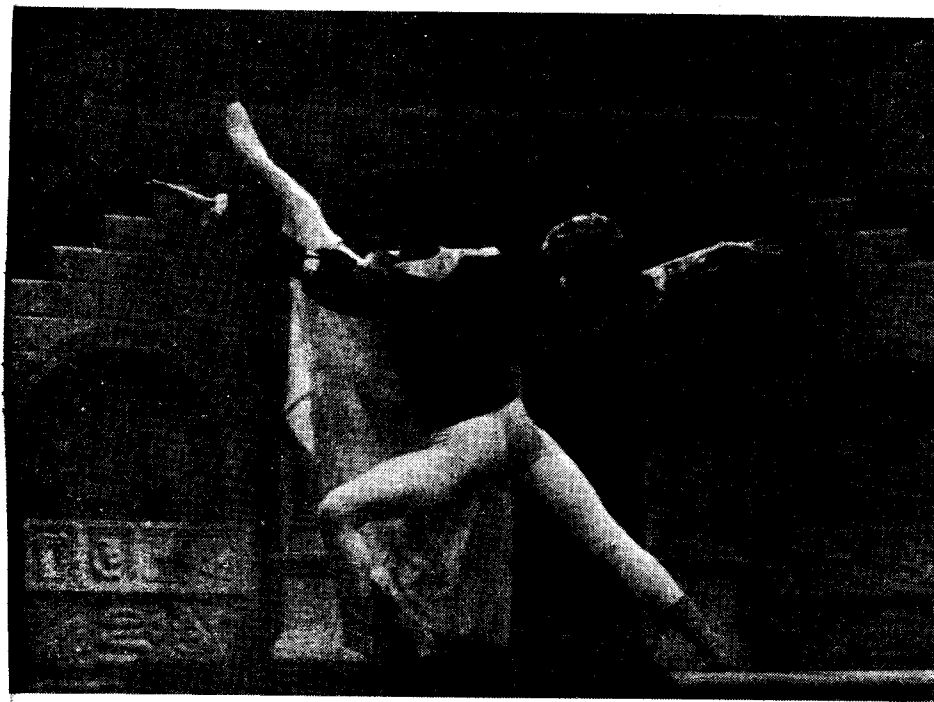
Dance presentation.



Dance drama presented by
China's Guangxi Zhanjiang
Song and Dance Ensemble.



Solo dance presented by the Class-
ical Dance Troupe of the People's
Republic of Mongolia.



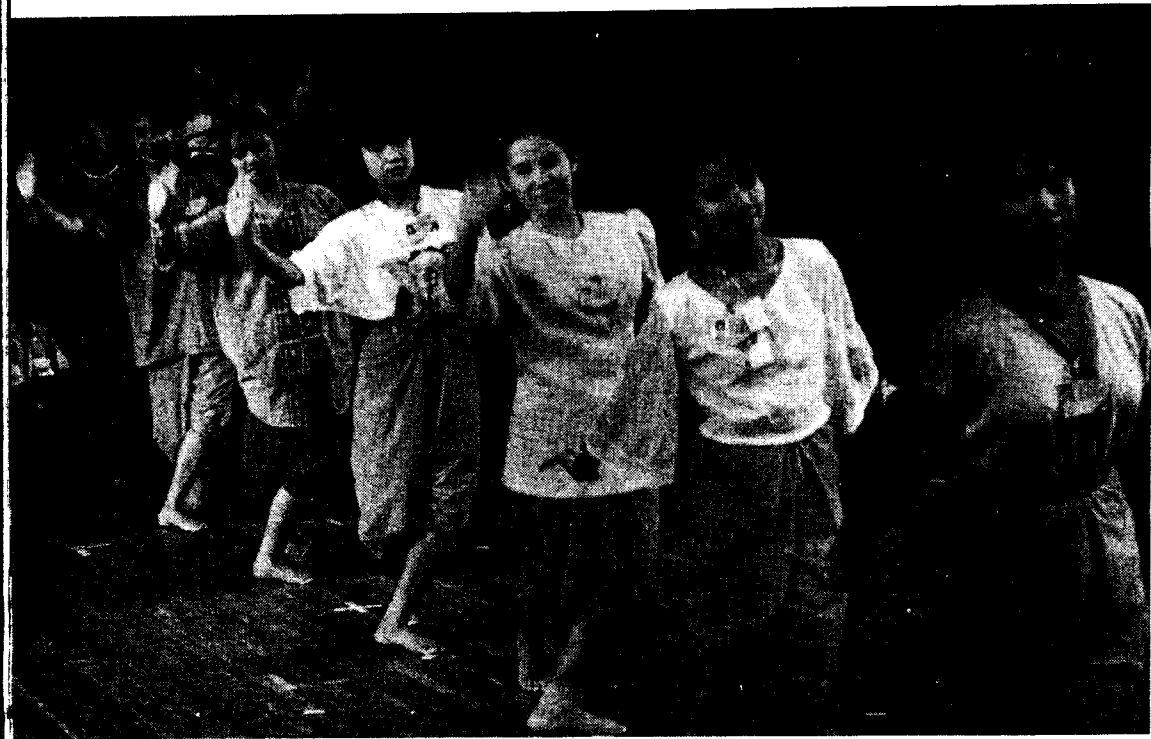
A scene from ballet *Ro-
meo and Juliet* presented
by China's Central Ballet
Troupes.

Sound of the East
by South Ko-





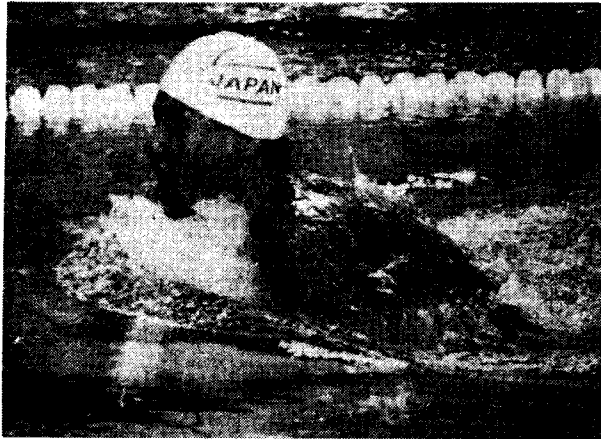
Masked Warrior Attendants of Buddha from Imitation of Tang Music and Dance presented by China's Shaanxi Provincial Classical Arts Troupe.



The Thai artists rehearsing.

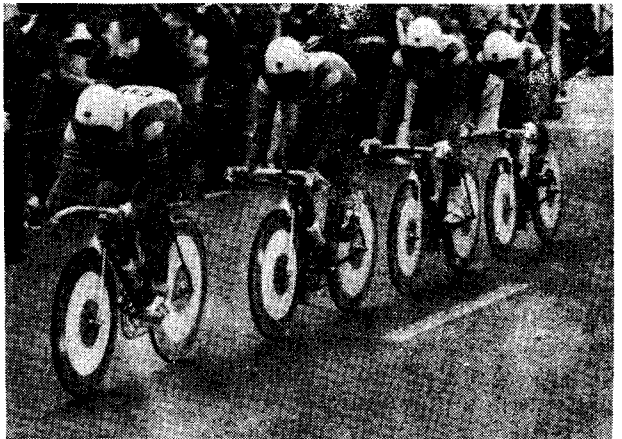
photos by CHEN ZONGLIE, XU XIANGJUN, XUE CHAO,
YANG LIMING, LAI HAILONG and PI DAWEI





ZHANG YANHUI

Japan's Takahiro Fujimori wins a gold medal with a score of 4:26.10 in the men's 400-metre individual medley; Chinese men's cyclists win the 100-km championship.



GUO YONG

Li kept up a steady, uniform motion in the rear. In the final 50 metres, she won the first placing with a bold sprint, chalking up a new Asiad record of 2:30.79 minutes.

The strong Japanese team gave an unusual performance in the swimming contest. Takahiro Fujimori won Japan its first gold at the games, winning the men's 400-metre individual medley in 4:26.10 minutes, a new Asiad record.

In the climax of the men's 4 x 200-metre freestyle relay, the Chinese team tried unsuccessfully to catch up with the leading Japanese team. It placed second with a score of 7:30.44 minutes as the Japanese team streaked to first place in a new Asian record time of 7:30.34 minutes.

Ji Sang-Joon from South Korea took away the gold medal in the men's 200-metre backstroke.

Gymnastics

In the team and individual all-round gymnastics competitions, Chinese men and women teams pocketed all four golds. This is the fifth time Chinese men and women gymnastics teams scooped the gold of the Asian Games. The total points of

293.65 of China's men's gymnastics team outnumbered the Japanese team by 4.15 points. At the Seoul Olympiad in 1988, the Chinese team lost to the Japanese, but China's total points exceeded Japan's by 3.75 points in last year's world championship. The South Korean team won third place with a total 288.350 points.

When Chen Cuiting, 17, leader of the Chinese women team, appeared on the team-free exercise floor to the accompaniment of the song "Ode to the Yellow River," the spectators were captivated by her beautiful movements, so like the rolling Yellow River, which she exhibited. The four umpires unanimously and simultaneously displayed scorings of a full 10 points. Free exercise is perhaps Chen Cuiting's best event. In the team, all-round and free singles' event, her full ten points were no surprise. She handily took the women's all-round title in the current Asiad, a gold medal in free exercise and a silver in vaulting horse.

Chinese men's team member Li Jing won the all-round title and a gold medal in vaulting horse. Li Jing's highly skilled movements and smooth and easy

performance reminded one of Li Ning, the "prince" of free gymnastics and so he is nicknamed "Little Li Ning."

Commenting on China's performance at the Asiad Games, Li Ning said that the Chinese team, composed of old and new gymnasts, has finally rid itself of the shadow of the Seoul Olympiad. He predicted that the Chinese team will maintain its leading position in Asia for several years and will be in a very strong position for the 1992 Olympic Games.

Several young athletes of the Chinese team, among them Li Yifang, Li Li and Li Xiaoshuang, all exhibited the maturity of their skills. Li Yifang was a runner-up in women's all-round and balance beam event, Li Xiaoshuang the men's all-round third and free exercise champion and Li Li won a silver medal in uneven bars, her superb movements catching the eye of all spectators.

The women's team of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was particularly noteworthy for its achievements. In team events they got a total runner-up score of 195.075 points, only 1.7 points less than the Chinese team and defeating the South

Korean team by a margin of one point. As a whole, they were quite strong and, with their firm and steady movement, seldom made mistakes. It was clear they had trained hard to cope with the difficult movements.

Kim Gwang Suk, 15, won the bronze medal in the women's all-round event, silver medal in uneven bars and bronze medal in balance beam. Although she displayed a dazzling, difficult movement in uneven bars event, the gold medal went to Fan Di of the Chinese team who received a full ten points.

The well-known Chang Fengchih of China's Taipei team grabbed two bronze medals in pommel horse and vaulting horse even though it was the first time that he participated in an event such as the Asian Games.

On the Contesting Grounds

On the morning of September 24, the Chinese cycling team, composed of all the champions of the Chinese team at the last Asian Games—Tang Xuezhong, Guo Zaichen, Wu Weipei and

Liu Hong—broke their own Asian record of 2:06.22.5 hr. (set at the Seoul Olympic Games) in the men's 100 km team event by a time of 2:04.55.8 hr. along the Beijing-Miyun Highway to win the event's gold. Prior to the contest, the South Korean team, regarded as one of two strongest, was elbowed out of the runner-up position by the "dark horse" Mongolian team.

Four Mongolian cyclists demonstrated their strength in the last 25 km sprint, riding with increasing speed to gain back 14 seconds and thus finished the race with a score of 2:6.52.25 hr. After the race, the four clearly elated contestants wept for joy as they embraced their coach.

Ten years ago, Asian teams finished the 100-km race with a score of 2:17 hr. Today, the four teams from China, South Korea, Mongolia and Japan all finished within 2:10 hr., the first three beating the previous Asian record.

On the evening of September 24, the fencing competition took place in Beijing's Guangcai

Gymnasium. Amidst the flash of swords, 23-year-old Tak Jeong-Im of South Korea took away the women's gold from the hands of the Chinese team. Prior to the tournament, the well-known Chinese players Xiao Aihua and E Jie, had vowed to win the championship. In the end, however, they took a silver and bronze respectively.

Since the fencing event was first included in the Seventh Asian Games in 1974, the event was untested by Chinese contenders. This year on September 25, however, the men's individual gold for fencing fell into the hands of Ye Chong, a 20-year-old Chinese from Shanghai, after fierce contests among the 27 contenders from 11 delegations. Ye beat Kim Seong-Pyom, a South Korean player and last year's fencing champion.

In the competitions between September 23 and 26, the Chinese team pocketed all 14 gold medals for rowing competitions which took place on Jinhai Lake on the outskirts of Beijing. ■

Spectators cheer on the winners.

XUE CHAO



Galaxy of Exhibits Adds Luster to Asiad

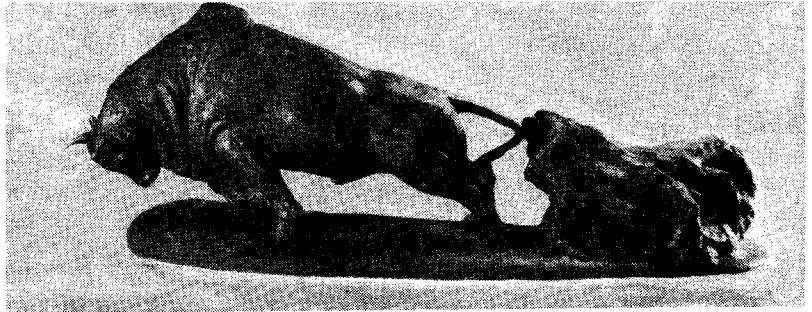
by Our Staff Reporters Hong Lanxing and Wei Liming

On the eve of the 11th Asian Games, the Asiad Organizing Committee, with an eye to presenting foreign visitors China's ancient culture and exquisite arts and crafts, sponsored a large cultural display in Beijing. As a part of the Asiad Art Festival, the more than 50 exhibitions were unprecedented in the annals of international sports competitions. These diversified exhibitions mirrored China's extensive and profound cultural accomplishments.

A Time-Honoured Culture

The exhibition on Confucius (551-479 BC), China's great philosopher and educationist, is housed in Guozijian (Imperial College), the center of feudal China's educational administration, to the west of the Confucius Temple. Confucianism, the body of ethics and standard of conduct pursued by China's feudal society, held sway for several thousand years. Many other countries, particularly China's neighbouring Asian countries, also followed Confucianism. The exhibition's aim is to promote cultural exchanges between the peoples of various Asian countries.

Tracing the life of Confucius and the development of China's Confucianism, the exhibition systematically reviews and appraises Confucius' life and his historical contributions through many photos, relics and historical documents. The exhibition recalls the origin, rise and decline of Confucianism and the role it played in various historical periods. It also gives an account of



Ox Opening Up the Wasteland (bronze).

the latest achievements made by Chinese academic circles in their research of Confucius' disciples and the history of Confucianism. The last part of the exhibition describes the influence of Confucius and his thoughts throughout the world and the work of Confucius research institutions in various countries.

The Exhibition of Valuable Relics is held at the same place. The relics, covering the period from the Neolithic Age to the end of the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911), are the treasures among the tens of thousands of relics collected by the Capital Museum. A feast for the eyes indeed the show included a galaxy of jade ware of the Neolithic Age, gigantic and beautiful bronzeware of the Shang and Zhou dynasties (cir. 16th century-221 BC), rustic ceramics of the Qin and Han dynasties (221 BC-220 AD), amazing paintings and calligraphy of the Tang and Song dynasties (618-1279) and dazzling gold and silver ware and jewelry of the Ming and Qing dynasties (1368-1911). It is a dazzling display of the brilliant ancient, Chinese culture and the outstanding artistic creations of the Chinese people.

The Exhibition of Ancient

Chinese Coins at the embrasured watchtower over the Desheng Gate in Xicheng District provides visitors with an historical account of the development of China's coinage. China began to trade commodities using pearl, jade, stone, cotton cloth and shells as currencies 3,600 years ago and, about 3,000 years ago, began to use gold, silver, copper, iron and lead for minting. Paper money began to be used in the Song Dynasty (960-1279). Many of the exhibits were contributed by their collectors.

The Big Bell Temple in Haidian District, an historical site, now houses the Exhibition of Relics Unearthed from Xianyang Palace of Qin Shi Huang, the first emperor of the Qin Dynasty who unified China. The 6.75-metre high, 46.5-ton king bell built during the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) is on display.

The magnificent Xianyang Palace built by Qin Shi Huang is reproduced in a photo exhibition. The exhibit include floor tiles with exquisite geometric patterns, hollow bricks with the design of a dragon and phoenix, and large roof tiles—all remains of the palace which reflected China's superb fine arts, sculpture



A facial mask of "nuo" drama.

and architectural techniques of more than two millenniums ago. Also on display are standard measuring tools and weights which were used following Qin Shi Huang's unification of China, exquisitely made bronze vessels, double-blade bronze dagger axes, hexahedral daggers and a bronze sculpture of the head of a warrior. The exhibit displays Qin Shi Huang's historic achievement in unifying China and the talent and wisdom of the labouring people of ancient China. For the first time, the exhibition reveals to domestic and foreign visitors the results of the archaeological study of the 2,000-year-old Xianyang Palace.

The exhibits also include a replica of a set of chime bells unearthed in Hubei Province in 1978. An important discovery of China's archaeological study, the set dates back to the Warring States period (475-221 BC). The replica, remarkably true to the original and retaining its acoustic characteristics, has its tone set on the basis of 12-tone equal temperament in order to better suit the needs of stage performances. The

perfectly shaped and attractive chimes have pure tone colour and accurate sound volume. To entertain visitors, the museum has invited musicians of the Hubei Provincial Museum to play the replica of the 2,500-year-old court musical instrument during the Asiad.

The Exhibition of Exquisite Arts and Crafts of the Ming and Qing Dynasties is sponsored by the Liulichang Culture Street in Xuanwu District, an area known world-wide for its shops which sell ancient books, antiques, famous artists' calligraphy and paintings, writing brushes, ink sticks and ink slabs. On display are more than 400 pieces of valuable arts and crafts of the Ming and Qing dynasties. The exhibit of gold, stone, porcelain and pottery wares includes elegantly shaped but rustic, coloured glazed ceramics from famous kilns of the Ming and Qing dynasties. The exhibits include delicate blue and white porcelain with vivid patterns, Jianci porcelain as white as jade, lush green Longquan (Dragon Fountain) porcelain, resplendent multi-colour porcelain, and blue, yellow, red, white, black, green, famille rose, and enamel colour porcelains. An exquisitely made gold-plated copper image of Buddha is also on display. The collection of treasury paintings include masterpieces of noted ar-

tists Shen Gu, Xu Wei, Wen Zhengming, Qiu Ying and Dong Qichang of the Ming Dynasty and famous fine art masters of the Qing Dynasty who represent varied schools and diverse subject matters. The exhibits also include precious stone inscription rubbings, glass and lacquer ware, ink slabs and artistic seal cuttings made of quality stones.

The Chinese Seal Cuttings Exhibition in the 400-year-old Wanshou (Longevity) Temple in Haidian District is a selection of seals and seal materials of different periods and styles. They are representatives of China's traditional seal cutting technique—an art which combines the skills of poetry, calligraphy, painting and engraving. The exhibits include seals with vigorous, rustic engravings of the Qin and Han dynasties (products of the orthodox school), seals of Wei, Jin, Southern and Northern dynasties (220-581) and seals of Tang, Song and Yuan dynasties (618-1368), as well as seals carved by artists since the Ming Dynasty with authentic works of noted calligraphers and painters.

Also on display in the temple is the Exhibition of Silk and Embroidery of the Ming and Qing dynasties which shows the splendid silk and embroidered arts and craft of the Ming and Qing dynasties. The exhibit presents the silk weaving and embroidery

The painting of 87 fairies (Tang Dynasty).



skills of China, known as the home of Oriental silk and the kingdom of dress, during that period. The silk products of the Ming Dynasty, for example, display the dress materials and ornaments for emperors. The silk cover of *Tripitaka* was a product of the early Ming Dynasty and required the use of more than 30 materials. The more than 200 designs on the silk cover feature both the patterns of the Ming Dynasty and unique styles of the Tang, Song and Yuan dynasties and is a reflection of the consumption of China's silk weaving techniques during the Ming Dynasty. The silk and embroidered products of the Qing Dynasty on display are highlighted by the dragon robe of Emperor Qianlong (1736-1795) which, representing the highest weaving and embroidery skill of the time, is regarded as one of the most valuable treasures of China's silk and embroidered arts and crafts.

The 3,035-year-old city of Beijing is an internationally famous cultural city whose residents have their unique style of diet, clothing, housing, means of transportation, wedding and burial ceremonies and recreational activities. The Exhibition of the Folklore of Old Beijing at the watchtower of Zhengyang Gate to the south of Tiananmen displays some 700 pieces of relics, models, historical photos and replicas which portray the lives of Beijing dwellers in the late Qing Dynasty and the early Republic of China (1911-49). Visitors may don the clothing of old Beijingers and have photos taken in front of a bridal chamber or the central room or study of a traditional Beijing house or in a bridal sedan chair or mule-drawn carriage.

People who are interested in famous ancient Chinese paintings may visit the Exhibition of Paintings of Famous Artists of Tang, Song, Yuan, Ming and Qing Dynasties and Modern Times Col-



A glimpse of Suzhou Street at the Summer Palace.

lected by Xu Beihong at the Xu Beihong Museum. The 89 exhibits are masterpieces chosen from among 1,200 paintings collected by Xu, a fine art collector and an outstanding artist in his own right. They include such state treasures as the *87 Fairies* painted by Wu Daozi of the Tang Dynasty, paintings of figures, flowers, birds and landscape of the Song, Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties, and representative works of noted modern artists such as Ren Bonian, Qi Baishi and Zhang Daqian. These works are being shown for the first time to the public.

The Asiad Art Festival also includes a variety of celebrations in parks. The Suzhou Street in the Summer Palace is one of the new attractions.

The Suzhou Street was built during the reign of Emperor Qianlong of the Qing Dynasty (the mid-18 century). It was said that Qianlong had the street built in order to allow the Dowager appreciate the scenery of the rivers and lakes south of Changjiang (Yangtze) River without venturing out of the Summer Palace. The street, however, was destroyed by the British-French Allied Forces in 1860.

The Summer Palace began to

reconstruct the Suzhou Street in 1986 based on information in the royal archives and using the foundations of old buildings as a guide. The street is now restored to its original design. Along the 300-metre river bank, there are many old-style shops, including a private bank, a tea house, a pawnshop, and silk and cloth, hat, footgear, wine, traditional Chinese herbal medicine and pastry shops. At nightfall, the street is ablaze with 400 court and folk lanterns specially made to order in Suzhou. The exquisitely made antique lanterns bear the paintings of flowers, birds, insects and fishes and the calligraphy of ancient poems. According to Wei Guangzhi, manager of the Summer Palace, the street boasts 64 shops, 19 decorated and memorial archways, and two scenic spots. It takes more than an hour to stroll along the street where visitors can watch performances given by a *pingtan* (storytelling and ballad singing in Suzhou dialect) troupe from Suzhou.

Cultural, Art Shows

Beijing's long-standing cultural and artistic traditions, ancient architecture, folklore and customs are the precious heritage of the

Chinese nation and the source of artists' creation. The Exhibition of Oil Paintings of Beijing's Folklore and Traditional Chinese Paintings in the Beijing Workers' Cultural Palace presents the lives of old Beijingers and the royal family at the end of the Qing Dynasty in a display of nearly 200 paintings.

The Exhibition of Contemporary Chinese Paintings sponsored by the Beijing Fine Art Academy is a collection of masterpieces from nearly 200 professional artists of five fine art academies in Shanghai, Jiangsu, Guangdong, Shaanxi and Beijing. Representing China's highest contemporary fine art skills, these paintings fea-



An ivory sculpture, gift from Mali.

ture the different genre and artistic schools throughout China.

Although oil paintings entered China just 70 years ago, landscape oil paintings have developed rapidly in China in the last decade. The First Invitational Exhibition of Landscape Oil Paintings held in the Museum of the Chinese Revolution to the east of Tiananmen Square displays the outstanding works of old, middle-aged and young artists from the 1920s to the 1990s. The China Folklore Oil Painting Exhibition at

the watchtower of Desheng Gate displays a variety of masterpieces from different genre and schools.

The Exhibition of China's Modern Sculpture Art at the Military Museum of the Chinese People's Revolution displays 144 modern sculptures collected by the China Art Gallery. They include sculptures of China's ancient poets Qu Yuan and Li Bai, noted Chinese and foreign figures Lenin, Juan Antonio Samaranch, Zhou Enlai, Lu Xun and Zhang Daqian. Many won prizes at major domestic and international exhibitions. The largest sculpture exhibition ever held since the founding of the People's Republic, it represents China's highest accomplishments in modern sculpture.

At the Exhibition of China's Exquisite Arts and Crafts, the many splendid pieces of brocade, world-famous white and blue porcelain from Jingdezhen, stone carvings from Shoushan of Fujian Province, Beijing engraved lacquer ware, porcelain sculptures from Shiwan of Guangdong Province and numerous other arts and crafts with unique local flavour demonstrate the several thousand years of cultural history created by China's gifted and diligent craftsmen.



Sutra Streamers (oil painting).

The Grand View Garden in southeast Beijing, built according to the imaginary setting in China's famous classic *A Dream of Red Mansions*, perfectly reproduces the elegant garden conceived by Cao Xueqin, the author. The Cultural and Art Exhibition of the Dream of Red Mansions held in the Grand View Garden shows the clothing, lanterns, sculptures and models made according to the classic story and related books, calligraphy, paintings, data, photos and video tapes.

The Exhibition of Precious International Gifts at the Museum of the Chinese Revolution is a testament to the extensive contacts and exchanges between the people of China and the world since the founding of New China. On display are a large number of valuable gifts presented by leaders of foreign countries and non-governmental organizations and celebrities to Chinese leaders and government organizations. They include a wooden sculpture of a fiddler from New Zealand, an ivory sculpture from Mali, a wood carved dinner set from the Soviet Union, a porcelain eagle from the United States, a wooden sculpture of a woman in a sitting posture from Western Samoa, a

silver sailing boat from Spain and other exquisite works of arts and crafts.

In addition, there are seven sports exhibitions. China Sports Exhibition introduces visitors to the sports of ancient, contemporary and modern China, national and folk physical culture, and the newly built gymnasiums and stadiums for the 11th Asian Games. The Fine Art Exhibition of China's Sports, the Artistic Photo Exhibition of China's Sports, the Photo Exhibition of Asian Sports and the Stamp Exhibition of International Sports reflect, from the artistic viewpoint, the vigorous development of sport activities in China and the rest of Asia.

Ethnic Culture, Art

China is a unified multinational country with 56 nationalities. During its prolonged historical development, each nationality has created its own brilliant culture. Engaged in livestock breeding, farming, fishing and hunting in varied natural environments and under different historical conditions, they have each had exceptional achievements in production skills, astronomy, medicine, architecture, culture and art, and formed, thereby, their respective customs and national dispositions. Through voluminous captions, photos and other objects, the Exhibition of Culture and Art of China's Minority Nationalities at the Cultural Palace of Nationalities introduces the origin of each ethnic group, their traditional occupations and culture.

The exhibit of traditional culture of China's minority nationalities is divided into nine parts based on the geographical location of the ethnic groups. The exhibit area for northeast China and Inner Mongolia displays a yurt and a dugout canoe, products made of birch barks, clo-

thing and everyday articles which help visitors know something about the lives of herdsmen on the Inner Mongolian grassland and about the primitive fishing and hunting lives in the Greater Hingan Mountains.

The exhibit area for northwest China displays the lives of the 14 ethnic groups in Ningxia, Gansu, Qinghai and Xinjiang.

The exhibit for southwest China mirrors the lives of 25 ethnic groups living in Tibet, Sichuan, Yunnan and Guizhou. The exhibits include each minority nationality's production tools, everyday articles, tools made of stone, wood and bamboo, the model of a Wind and Rain Bridge found in villages of the Dong nationality, utensils for religious ceremonies, a pictograph of the Naxi nationality, musical instruments, clothing and ornaments. From the exhibit, visitors learn something about the clothing, food, housing, means of transportation, wedding and burial ceremonies, festival celebrations, customs and beliefs of these minority nationalities.

The exhibit area for central south and southeast China in-

roduces the lives of Zhuang, Yao, Tujia, Gaoshan and five other minority nationalities through a large collection of relics, including ancient bronze drums and gongs, the dugout canoe of the Gaoshan nationality, meticulously made brocades of the Zhuang, Li and Tujia nationalities, all kinds of musical instruments, clothing and everyday articles.

Clothing constitutes an important part of minority national culture and so an exhibition of clothing and ornaments of China's minority nationalities is held in the Zhihua Temple. On display are holiday bests, wedding suits, everyday clothing, children's dress, and clothes of ancient, contemporary and modern times made of leather, fur, silk, brocade, rough cloth and flax strings. Most are hand-made. Due to the varied geographical location and economic and cultural differences between various ethnic groups, the texture, style and colour of the clothing of each nationality have distinctive features—Manchu's cheongsams are bright-coloured; Tibetans' robes present a bold and unrestrained style; Lisu people's home-made rough cloth blouses and skirts have a natural look, and the tubular skirts of Dai women are simple yet elegant. The most attractive exhibit is the holiday best for Miao women, clothing which is adorned with several dozen silver ornaments and embroidered flowers, plants, insects and fishes. The set is said to cost nearly 10,000 yuan. Also on display are more than 700 everyday articles and arts and crafts, including Gaoshan nationality's garments decorated with sea shells, jackets made of several layers of cloth for wrestlers, bridal garment of the Hui nationality, silver ornaments of Tibetans and Mongolians, bark ware of the Oroqen nationality, batik, woven products, cross-stitch work, embroidery and artistic swords. ■



A. Miao nationality holiday best adorned with silver ornaments.

Beijing Festival Aglow With Oriental Art

by Our Staff Reporter Hong Lanxing

Just as the sun set on September 1, the lights strung about the ancient cypress trees in Beijing's Workers' Cultural Palace to the east of the Palace Museum began to glow. The park was crowded with people, both Chinese and foreign, waiting for the grand occasion.

When the time came, 70 traditionally dressed, muscular men from Zhending County, Hebei Province, danced into the area beating drums. The din of their drum beats and the public's cheers was an enthusiastic announcement of the beginning of the Asian Games Art Festival.

During the art festival, a gala Oriental art event that will continue through October 7, a total of 60 music, dance and opera performances will be given in local theatres.

Chinese artists have brought to the festival a rich repertoire, performed by both state troupes such as the Central Philharmonic Society and the China Peking Opera Troupe and local troupes such as the Puppet Troupe from Jiangsu Province's Rugao County.

The opera singing performances by a score of famous artists are among the best available. These masters represent a variety of operas such as Peking opera, Shanghai's *kunju*, Hebei Province's *pingju* and *bangzi*, Henan Province's *yuju*, and Sichuan Province's Sichuan opera. They include Mei Baojiu, son of the venerable Peking opera master Mei Lanfang, who stars as an attractive concubine of a Tang Dynasty (618-960) emperor. His performance takes the audience by storm. His performance displays the whole range of emotion—love, anger, despair and happiness—of

the heroine, whose beauty and grace has won the heart of the emperor.

There are also a number of song and dance renditions which bring the audience back to scenes of hundreds and even thousands of years ago. They include the *Dance to the Accompaniment of Bell Music* popular during the Warring States Period (475-221 BC), *Imitation of Tang Music and Dance* and the full-length *The Best Poems From the Tang and Song Dynasties. Back to the Days of Qing Prosperity*, performed by the Beijing Song and Dance Ensemble, recreates the court life of the early period of the Qing Dynasty in the mid-17th century.

The items created after China's liberation still enjoy some popularity. They include *Teahouse* by the Beijing People's Art Theatre, *The Death of a Salesman* directed by Arthur Miller, and *Huanghe River Cantata* by the Central Philharmonic Society.

The ballet *Romeo and Juliet* is a joint production of the Central Ballet Troupes and Norman Walker. The ballet adapted from Shakespeare's masterpiece of the same title makes the tragedy even more so with its moody classical and modern choreography.

Performance given by Anhui farmers, Xinjiang Uygur singing and dancing, Korean dance drama, Manchu dance drama and many other local performances have proven to be a hit during the festival. They impress the audience with their neat and polished execution of the stories' theme and their lively, earthy folk dances.

East Roseate Clouds performed under the aegis of the National Culture Department of the Ministry of Culture and the Culture

Department of Yunnan Province is a display of more than 400 sets of national costumes and 1,000 clothing ornaments of the 55 nationalities in the country. The performance also demonstrates for the audience the traditional way of donning clothes.

Chi-Kung the Living Buddha is a dance drama by Taiwan artists. Each of the three performances of Taiwan folk acts, during which the warmth of the audience moved many Taiwan artists to tears, had capacity audiences.

The long drum dance performed by artists from the People's Republic of Korea has impressed the audience with its joyous, delightful mood.

All the performers of the Roi Et Dance Troupe of Thailand wear long gold nails and their finger movements, gracefully soft, portray an eerie and unusual sense of beauty.

The Japanese artists bring to the festival their traditional folk art coin-drum performance. A dozen older women in wasuku hold clubs which contain coins, the dazzling waving of which make the instruments resonate sonorously.

The Seoul Metropolitan Dance Theatre entertains the audience with their deftly executed traditional performances.

The performance given by Mongolian artists impresses the audience with their robust and buoyant movement. The Indonesian artists show themselves quite adept at hand and foot movements. The musical instrument renditions given by Pakistan performers turn out to be a mixture of Western and Oriental cultures. The Macao folk artists bring to the festival a dance drama imbued with a Portuguese flavour. ■

Imports and Exports Decrease

According to statistics published by the General Customs Administration on September 20, China's total volume of imports and exports from January to August registered US\$68.35 billion, a decrease of 2.04 percent compared with the same period last year. Of this figure, exports accounted for US\$36.27 billion, up 15.3 percent, while imports accounted for US\$32.08 billion, down 16.3 percent.

Between January to August, China's imports and exports were favourably balanced at US\$4.18 billion. However, with imports and exports not paid in foreign exchange considered, the actual deficits were US\$6.84 billion.

During this period, the bulk commodities whose export volume surpassed US\$400 million included aquatic products, cereals, canned food, crude oil, refined oil, cotton cloth, polyester-cotton blend, silk and satin; the commodities surpassing US\$400 million in import volume are cereals, refined oil, fertilizer, rolled steel, automobiles and their chassis.

Hong Kong is the mainland's biggest trading partner. The total volume of bilateral trade during this period amounted to US\$24.35 billion. The next largest trading partners are Japan, the European Economic Community, the United States, the Association of Southeast

Asian Nations and the Soviet Union.

During this period, the mainland sold Taiwan US\$170 million worth of commodities, an increase of 244 percent compared with the same period last year, and brought from Taiwan US\$1.17 billion worth, a slight decrease.

Also, in the same period, China's exports to South Korea were worth US\$624 million while its imports US\$393 million, respectively up 125.5 percent and 49.1 percent from the same period last year. ■

Yun-12 Airplane Gets a Certificate

China's Yun-12 airplane, a product with a growing foreign market, recently received the certificate of quality from the CAA of Britain, the first time a

Chinese airplane of this type received such an appraisal.

A product of the Harbin Airplane Manufacturing Co. Ltd., the aircraft was built in accordance with US aeronautical designs. It is a light, multi-purpose monoplane, powered by two PT6A-27 engines with 5,300 kg of maximum landing weight, 7,000 metres of maximum flight altitude and 1,360 km of maximum flight range. Its passenger model has 17 seats and a maximum payload of 1,700 kg. It can take off and land on rough runways and its various models can be used for passenger transportation, agriculture and forestry, photography and geological surveys.

As the first civil airplane to be awarded with the certificate of quality by the Civil Aviation Administration of China in 1985, the Yun-12 airplane was first exported in 1986. In order to promote export, China in 1987 formally applied to the CAA of Britain for the certificate of quality and succeeded after a two-year inspection and experi-



ment period.

Now, eight Yun-12 aircrafts have been exported to Thailand, Sri Lanka, Nepal and Laos. In addition, many foreign businessmen have expressed a great interest in it. ■

Zibo's Projects To Be Updated

Foreign businessmen are invited to join the technical transformation of 275 major projects of 248 old enterprises in Zibo, central of Shandong Province, announced at the Zibo Ceramics Art Festival held from September 5 to 11.

Han Xinmin, mayor of the city, said that the items involve petrochemicals, medicine, machinery, electronics, metallurgy, building materials, textiles, silk, ceramic, light industry, plastics industry, commerce, and food and side-line products processing. The city government will provide foreign investors with preferential treatment in tax and land-use fees and, guarantee the supply of raw materials. In particular, foreign investors are encouraged to set up their own factories and their lawful rights and interests will be guaranteed.

Since Zibo was designated an open city in March 1988 by the state, its economic activities with foreign countries have rapidly developed. It has 48 projects using foreign funds with a contracted value of US\$67 million. Of the 27 foreign-funded enterprises, some 13 have been put into operation. The city has imported more than 100 pieces of technology and equipment worth US\$130 million.

The city, whose traditional export commodities are ceramics and silk, has a dozen ceramic producers including the Boshan and Zhangdian ceramic facto-

ries. Their annual export volume comes to 70 million pieces which enjoy brisk sales in 52 countries and regions. More than 60 kinds of colour glazes developed and produced by the Zhangdian Ceramic Factory, for example, can be used to decorate elegant and fine stoneware. It exports 20 million pieces of such stoneware a year.

As one of 12 silk producers and exporters in China, Zibo exports US\$30 million worth in more than 250 designs in 40 categories a year. Its Kimono, dou-pion silk, spunsilk dou-pioni and silk sibbon enjoy brisk sales on the international market. The Zibo No.2 Silk Mill imported four electronics jacquard looms last year. As a result, the time needed for changing from one design to another decreased from one month to three days, satisfying the need of the international market.

Zibo can now produce 270 kinds of export goods in six large product lines - chemicals, medicine, light industrial products and textiles, arts and crafts, building materials, farm produce and side-line products. The city expects to export 800 million yuan worth of products this year.

In order to attract more foreign investment, the city will establish a five-square-kilometre chemical export zone and high-tech technology processing zone.

by Feng Jing

Hewlett-Packard's Second Venture

The US company of Hewlett-Packard signed an agreement on September 21 with the Shanghai East China Computer Corp. to establish the China-Hewlett-Packard Information Technology Co. Ltd.

With a total investment of

US\$9 million, the new joint venture will produce computer work stations and software. The Ministry of Machine-Building and Electronics Industry has listed the company under its Eighth Five-Year Plan period (1991-1995) programme for developing the computer industry.

With the computer work stations and software as its major products, the venture will import from Hewlett-Packard products for computer work stations and relevant production technology by means of technology transfer, and turn out computer work station products to satisfy the domestic market and develop a foreign market.

China-Hewlett-Packard is the third joint venture to co-operate with Hewlett-Packard in the production of computer work stations. The other two are the Samsung Company in South Korea and Hitachi in Japan. It is also the second joint venture Hewlett-Packard has established in China following the establishment of Chinese Hewlett-Packard Co. Ltd. in 1985. ■

China, WFP Work on Ecology

An ecological project aimed at increasing green vegetation and controlling soil erosion has been successfully completed in the city of Chaoyang, a dry and poor mountain area in northeast China.

The project, dubbed "China 2772 item," was a co-operative enterprise between China and the World Food Programme. It began on April 1, 1986 and was designed to last for five years.

Liu Enming, official of Chaoyang city hall in charge of the project, said that more than 100,000 farmers participated in the construction. In a period of

four years and five months, a total of 25 million workdays were spent on afforesting 47,590 hectares, including 1,700 hectares of shelter-forest on farmland, 2,550 hectares of shelter-forest on fodder areas, 18,300 hectares of water and soil conservation and 25,040 hectares of fire wood forest as well as 22,950 hectares of grasslands. The acreage covered with trees and grass rose from 27.6 percent in 1985 to more than 41.5 percent this year.

Seven townships in the project zone, for example, have been "completed" by planting trees and flowers. Another 11 townships are 80 percent worded. Analysis indicates that the runoff in the area decreased 65 percent and that silt deposits decreased by 72 percent. The amount of eroded soil was reduced from 811 tons to 227 tons on an average square kilometre per year. Wind speed in the area was also much lower.

The construction of the project promoted the development of animal husbandry. About 131 fodder grass processing points, which can provide 34,585 tons of quality fodder annually, have been completed. Considerable progress was made in horse, mule, donkey, ox, sheep, pig, rabbit, hare and poultry breeding.

After a full inspection of the project area, an official of the WFG Public Affairs and Publicity Section, said the project in China is the best of all I have ever seen in more than 40 countries. ■

Agricultural Aid to Ecuador Pays Off

The high-density and 0.2-hectare apple orchard in Ecuador designed in 1988 with

China's help has brought in a harvest. By May 1990, the orchard yielded some 5,700 kg of apples, earning US\$36,500 higher than the original investment.

This orchard is located on high elevation at low latitudes. The high density and two crops a year are unprecedented in the world. The orchard offers Ecuador the way of developing fruit orchards on tropical plateaus.

In addition, Chinese experts have also helped Ecuador build peach, apple, pear and plum orchards, fruit tree nurseries, six demonstration farms and family gardens. China has helped train more than 1,500 people in fruit tree farming knowledge. The training class has become a demonstration centre for fruit tree planting in Ecuador.

In order to further promote the development of local fruit tree planting technology, China and Ecuador have agreed to continue the co-operation for two more years. In addition, China will help Ecuador establish a fruit storage and marketing centre.

by Li Wanming

News in Brief

● The Qingdao People's Government recently announced the transfer of land-use rights for 11 plots of state-owned land. These plots include six plots for industry, one for a golf course, two for residential quarters and two for office buildings. The term of transfer is 40, 50, 60 and 70 years respectively.

● The Tianjin Mini-Car Assembling Factory exported 25 Dafa miniature automobiles to the Soviet Union for the first time. The vehicles were shipped to Moscow in September. A Soviet machine import and export company signed a contract with

China to purchase 360 automobiles at the China Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Exhibition held in Moscow in June.

● The Chengdu Aircraft Industry Co. undertook to produce cockpits for planes built by the McDonnell Douglas of the United States. The assembly work on the first cockpit began recently. According to the contract signed by China and the United States in July 1988, the Chengdu company will produce 100 cockpits for McDonnell Douglas between 1991 and 1993. The first cockpit is expected to be delivered to the United States in February 1991.

● More than 230 kinds of heat shrinkable materials developed and produced by the Heat Shrinkable Materials Factory of Changchun Applied Chemistry Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Science enjoy brisk sales in Southeast Asian countries, Taiwan and Hong Kong.

Qi Cuizhen, director of the factory, said that the heat shrinkable materials, new high-tech products made by China, can be used to connect and repair fittings of oil, air and water pipelines as well as damaged cables and pipings. In addition, heat shrinkable film can be widely used to package various foods. Some products are up to advanced world standards and won prizes at the national science and technology conference. Others won state invention prizes.

In order to carve up a bigger share of the international market for such products, the factory is seeking sales agents and is willing to set up joint ventures or to produce in co-operation with foreign countries. ■

China Commemorates Tchaikovsky

In China's musical circles, the great Russian musician Peter Ilich Tchaikovsky (1840-1893) may sometimes be affectionately called "Lao Chai" in the way the Chinese often refer to their close friends.

May 7, 1990, the 150th anniversary of the birth of Tchaikovsky, was named by UNESCO as the "Year of Tchaikovsky." As in other places all over the world, China held various commemorative activities, mainly concerts, to cherish the memory of this outstanding musician.

In Beijing beginning in May, two leading Chinese music societies—the Orchestra of the Central Philharmonic Society and the Orchestra of the Radio Philharmonic Society—each held concert series commemorating Tchaikovsky.

The Orchestra of the Central Philharmonic Society was jointly organized by China's Ministry of Culture, China's Musicians' Association, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, Li Delun, Han Zhongjie, Yuan Fang, Tang Mohai, Tan Lihua and Shi Shucheng served as its conductors. Guest conductors were invited to direct concerts given by the Orchestra of the Radio Philharmonic Society. They included Reiner Poix from France, Veiga Jardim from Brazil, Yuzo Toyama from Japan and Anto Sharoev from the Soviet Union.

On the repertoire were Tchaikovsky's *Symphony No.1*, *Symphony No.4*, *Symphony No.5*, *Symphony No.6* (or the *Pathétique*), *The First Concerto for Piano in B Flat Minor*, *Violin Concerto in D Major*, *Capriccio Italien*, the fantasy overture of

Romeo and Juliet, ballets *The Nutcracker Suite* and *The Swan Lake*, and selected tunes from Tchaikovsky's operas.

Music lovers on hearing news of the performances, crowded concert halls to enjoy the captivating music created more than a century ago. In the front hall of Haidian Theatre, where some of the concerts were held, a photo exhibition was held in memory of Tchaikovsky. The photos gave audiences some acquaintance with the life of "Lao Chai" and the popularity of his works as the result of their many presentations in China.

Li Delun, a 73-year-old conductor and a major organizer of the concert series, said, "In China, the works of two Western musicians are played most often, one is Beethoven and the other is Tchaikovsky."

In 1987 at the "Spring of Beijing Symphony," a philharmonic orchestra composed of 800 players from the Central Philharmonic Society and a few other music societies, performed the *1812 Overture* before an audience of 20,000. This grand performance still lingers in the minds of those who heard it.

Tchaikovsky's works are loved by the Chinese for their rich imagery, deep feeling, strong historical sense, distinct national character and moving, unforgettable melodies.

"In my youth, I knew Beethoven and Mozart first. But later I was deeply impressed by Tchaikovsky," recalled Li. "Tchaikovsky had a far-reaching influence on me. In those days, China was suffering both poverty and war. It was the spirit of Tchaikovsky's music that greatly encouraged me and strengthened my determination to struggle for

a life of beauty."

Tchaikovsky was among the first Western musicians introduced to China. Early this century, some Russians came to some big cities of China like Shanghai to teach and perform the works of Tchaikovsky as well as other musicians. In the 1950s, Soviet musicians were invited to teach in China, while Chinese students like Li Delun were sent to study music in the Soviet Union and East European countries. Over a long period, the Moscow Tchaikovsky International Music Competition held every four years was by and large, China's only access to world music. Many Chinese young musicians were awarded prizes at the competition, and even today, it holds a strong attraction for Chinese music lovers.

With the exploration and development of China's own national music and the increasing exchanges in the field of music between China and the outside world since the late 1970s, concert halls can now present the Chinese people with music of various schools, historical periods, and styles from many countries. Such concerts may come and go, but "Lao Chai" is greeted perennially by audiences with enthusiasm and anticipation.

by Feng Jing

Probing Painters Hold a Show

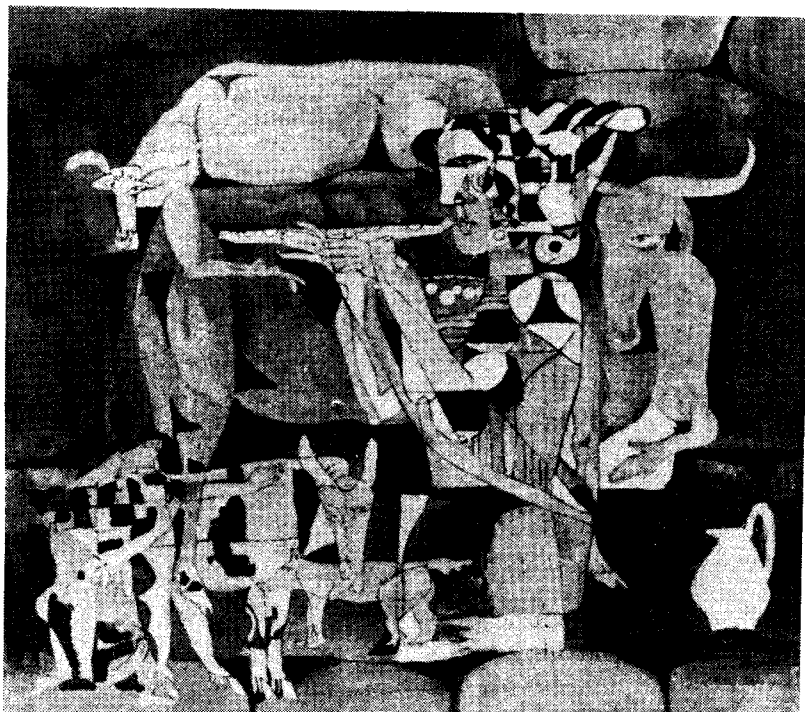
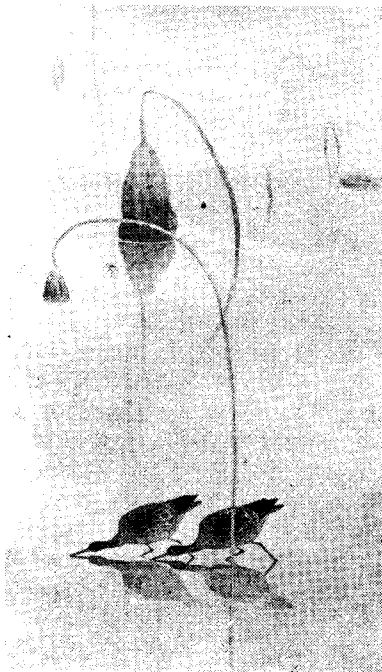
An exhibition of over 70 paintings by young Nanjing painters Kong Liuqing, Zhang Lei, Wang Changfu and Zhang Qian was held at the Gallery of the Chinese Painting Research Institute in Beijing recently.

Famous painters Wu Zuoren, Liu Boshu and art critic Gu Sen visited the exhibition and praised their works highly.

Liu Boshu, president of the Chinese Painting Research Institute, remarked that Kong Liuling's fine, detailed brushwork (known as *gongbi* paintings) is dignified, deep, and expresses fine taste, breaking away from the two adverse trends of stiffness and vulgar colouring of today. His work gives the impression of wide imagination, solid skill, and richness, and variety of technique in the pursuit of art. Liu Boshu hoped the painter would continue probing along these lines because he had established his own style. Chinese painting master Wu Zuoren thought that Kong's painting was profound without losing its elegance and that the painter is adept at finding appeal in nature and a life-like atmosphere in a quiet scene. He has broken away from the conventional *gongbi* style of meticulous artistry where an artist fills in colour after drawing outlines with a fine brush. Gu Sen appreciated the painter's detailed observation of life and his serious atti-

Late Fall.

KONG LIUQING



A Grazing Melody.

ZHANG LEI

tude towards art, and highly assessed his refined treatment of subject matter and artistic conception.

Liu Boshu commented that Zhang Lei's figure sketches are unique among other ordinary Chinese ink and wash figures. He likes to seek expressions and movements of ordinary people and animals which evoke endless interest. This combination of shapes produces paintings full of strangeness in composition. They are interesting, fresh and free, showing the painter's versatility. What is more precious is Zhang Lei's solid skill in figure painting as shown in his sketches and traditional Chinese paintings when he paints

freely and easily. Wu Zuoren considers this kind of painting rare, fresh and interesting. Gu Sen thought his painting possesses strong modern feeling. He is sensitive to the achievements of modern art, merging and absorbing its good points but not using it wholesale or mechanically. He is adept at using the composition

Sounds in the Heaven of Heavens.

ZHANG QIAN



of modern art to portray human beings in communion with nature. This breakthrough has opened up new vistas in visual sense in Chinese sketch painting. This undoubtedly is a correct direction and one which should be followed.

Wu Zuoren thought Wang Changfu's mountain and river paintings are rich in new ideas but not strange. He pays attention to portraying art conceptions and his paintings are worth seeing. Liu Boshu said he can not only absorb plain composition of modern art but also merge traditional Chinese ink and wash technique into his works. The two combine very well; although the painting may be small, there is a lot in it. Gu Sen considers that his painting style is strict but not vulgar, deep in conception and rich in the attractions of Eastern art.

Zhang Qian who works at the Art Research Institute of the China Art Research Department exhibited paintings of Buddhist scenes and of minority women wearing silver ornaments. His art conception comes from the Buddhist classics, Tibetan Buddhist statues and traditional Chinese frescoes, besides being influenced by paintings of the modern school. Specialists consider that he has gained much from probing into Eastern spirit and modern form, and has combined them relatively skillfully.

The four-man joint exhibition reflects the many ways young Chinese painters were influenced as they probed into modern Western art. They came into contact with a large number of highly recommendable painting styles and schools but were still confronted with the problem of how to combine them with traditional Chinese culture. Painter Zhang Qian said, "We are seeking those methods that can best express our own modern thought

and our national traditional culture. Of course, we cannot say that we have found them. Therefore, sometimes our styles may seem changeable. If we feel that an old style is not good, we can change to another."

by Wei Liming

Peking Opera Series for TV

A TV series, *China's Peking Opera Art*, is being shot in Beijing. Its aim is to preserve some of this precious historical heritage and to acquaint the world with Peking opera.

According to Li Jing, leader of the shooting and production team, the series, when completed, will be composed of ten major aspects of Peking opera: the Origin of Peking Opera; Peking Opera Stylization; its Theatrical Costumes; Decor; Music; its Repertoire; the Peking Opera Schools; the Four Noted *Dans* (i.e. four popular actors playing female leads) in Peking Opera; Peking Opera's Development and Its Influence Abroad. Besides, Li said, there are 30 to 40 additional parts presenting excellent performances by Chinese and foreign Peking opera artists, both professional and amateur.

Employing original and novel methods, the series will try to reproduce stage performances as presented by late Peking opera masters as well as living veteran Peking opera artists, and also show the work of promising young Peking opera performers of various schools.

Over the half year since its establishment, the shooting and production team has collected and sorted out a vast amount of valuable materials. It has delved into first-hand archives concerning institutions of the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911) in charge of opera presentation at the imperial court, and carried out on-

the-spot investigations about the Peking opera schools in China's north and south, according to Xu Lingyun, chief scenarist of the TV series.

The programme is being greeted with anticipation by a cross section of the theatre-going public. In the past half year, the shooting and production team has received congratulatory letters and telegrams from Peking opera lovers in Taiwan, Hong Kong, the United States and Japan, who have expressed support and co-operation.

This year is the 200th anniversary of the formation of Peking opera. The shooting and production team is striving to finish the first two parts before the end of the year.

by Yu Yang

Jiangsu Rebuilds Legendary Bridge

The "Bridge of the Twenty-Four," much celebrated by Chinese *literati*, was recently rebuilt in Yangzhou, Jiangsu Province.

As the story goes, the bridge was first built in the sixth century during the Sui Dynasty (581-618). It provided a pleasurable site for the entertainment of Emperor Yang Di while on a visit to Yangzhou. With a bright moon above, his favourite concubines gathered there to join him in merry-making. A bevy of 24 beauties played tunes on the *xiao* (a vertical bamboo flute) to add to the festivities; hence the origin of the bridge's name.

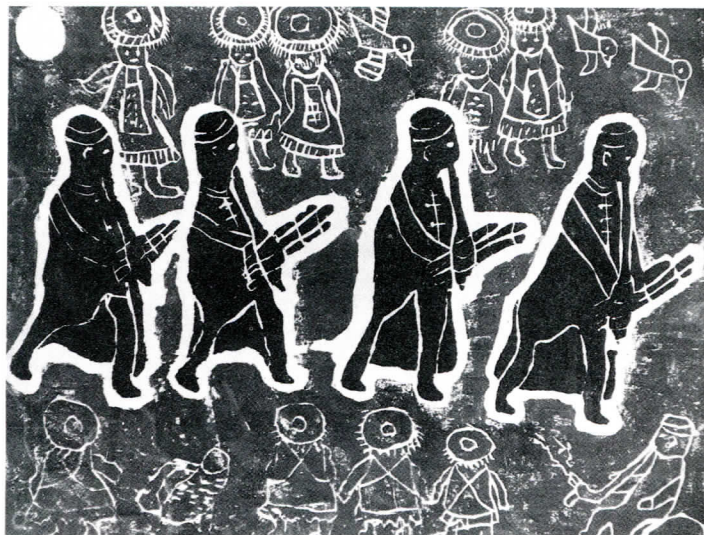
The new "Bridge of Twenty-Four," built in the shape of a crescent moon, is 24 metres long. The bas-relief statues of 24 beauties stand by both flanks playing the *xiao*. Lying adjacent to some traditional Chinese pavilions and other structures, the bridge adds another dimension to the attractive scene. ■

Engravings by Farmer Xiong Qiu

Born in Sichuan Province in 1963, Xiong Qiu, a farmer of Qijiang County, Sichuan Province, was influenced by embroidery and batik art of the Miao nationality. He creates engravings which express such basic characteristics as innocence and simplicity with smooth yet vivid strokes.

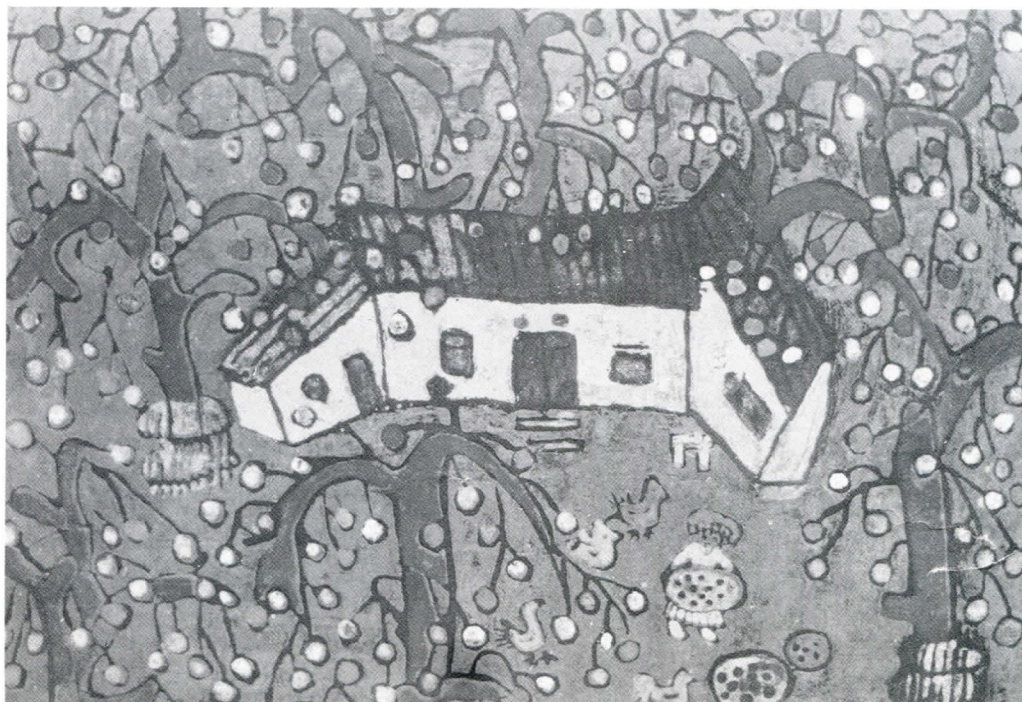


Swinging.



Dancing While Playing the Lu Sheng (a reed-pipe wind instrument).

ART PAGE

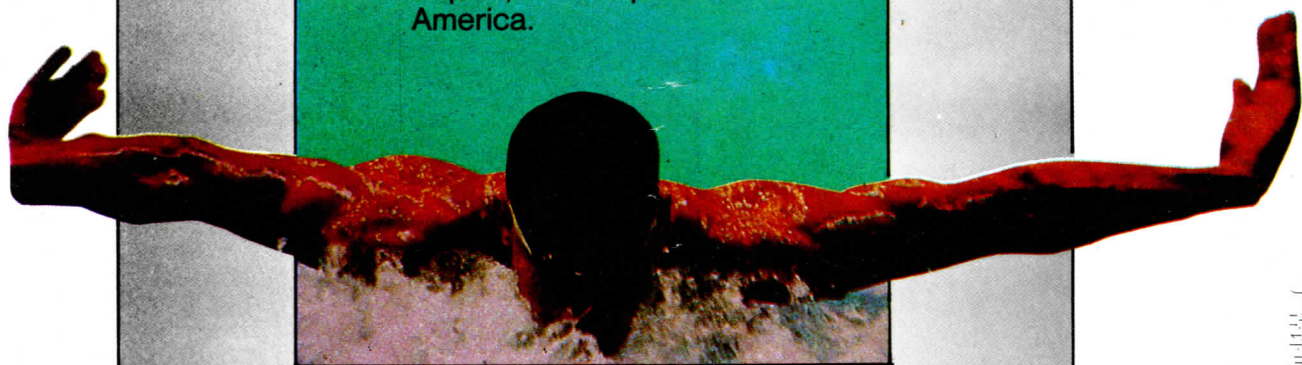


Autumn in A Village.

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