

A CHINESE WEEKLY OF NEWS AND VIEWS

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION IN CHINA

Fighting World
Terrorism

Asian Games

Tourism

Friendship

Peace

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Environmental Protection in China

□ Although some headway has been made, the environmental situation in China is still grim. As the decline in environmental standard has yet to be fundamentally reversed, efforts will continue to eliminate pollution, make rational use of resources and maintain a balanced ecology (p. 14).

Fighting Against International Terrorism

□ International terrorism, a type of extreme international offence, has aroused deep concern among all governments and international organizations. In combating it, a joint effort should be made. Each country should strictly fulfil its international obligations and promote the study of effective measures to prevent and deter international terrorist acts (p. 9).

Pudong—An Open Policy Showcase

□ The Opening up of Shanghai's Pudong area to foreign economic involvement is the latest of Chinese government decisions which demonstrate its determination to stick to the open-door policy and turn Shanghai into a world-class metropolis (p. 23).

Sino-Indonesian Relations Enter New Stage

□ China and Indonesia will resume their diplomatic ties next month after a suspension of 23 years, starting a new chapter in the countries' relations. The restoration of Sino-Indonesian relations will be a benefit to peace, stability and development of the Asian-Pacific region (p. 5).

Mainland Attracts Taiwan Business

□ Business people from both sides of the Taiwan Straits recently attended a three-day trade and investment symposium in Beijing. Chinese Vice-Premier Wu Xueqian says that each side of the Taiwan Straits has advantages that can greatly benefit the other (p. 6).

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Photo by Liang Ming

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Jiang: No Butting in China's Affairs

Chinese Communist Party leader Jiang Zemin issued a warning to the seven Western industrialized nations prior to their summit in Houston, the United States, that economic sanctions imposed on China will get them nowhere.

Jiang said on July 6 when interviewed by Watanabe Noboru, president of the Mainichi Newspaper Group, that the "big seven" should discuss their economy and other issues.

"I am afraid it would not be proper if they interfere in the affairs of other countries," he said.

Jiang stressed that what social system should be practised in a particular country is the sole business of the country's own people, and brooks no interference from others.

What happened over the past year has proved that China will never yield to foreign pressures on the issue of sovereignty, he said.

"It is very unwise for some Western countries to impose economic sanctions on China, as this will bring no positive results but will, instead, arouse the Chinese people's resentment," the Party chief said.

Jiang told Noboru that China has tried to develop democracy to the fullest possible extent by exploring all possible channels in light of the country's specific circumstances.

He briefed his Japanese visitor on the People's Congress, multi-party co-operation and political consultation, as democratic systems under the leadership of the Communist Party of China.

Freedom, democracy and hu-

man rights are relative and concrete concepts that are inseparable from a country's social development, Jiang said.

"We believe China's existing democratic system best fits the nation's reality," he added.

Jiang also told Noboru that China's economic growth, which had slowed down since January, has made a steady upturn since May.

This year, he predicted, China's industry will possibly register a 6 percent growth rate and agriculture, 4 percent.

With economic retrenchment, inflation has been brought under control and prices have been made basically stable.

China is now working hard to rationalize the industrial structure so as to produce more marketable products, Jiang said.

"We are unanimous in the view that the economic structure is one of combining a planned economy with market regulation and we must never go back to the old road of a highly centralized economy," the Party leader said.

He disclosed that former Party leader Zhao Ziyang's case is still under investigation.

"He is still a Party member and no change has been made in his treatment in terms of material well-being, in accordance with our Party's long-time practice," Jiang added.

Asked about relations between China's mainland and Taiwan, he said the mainland authorities advocate negotiations on an equal footing between the Communist Party and the Kuomintang, under the principle of "one China" to solve various issues concerning reunification.

After reunification, Taiwan can retain its armed forces, as well as its political and economic systems, the Communist Party chief promised.

He welcomed the recent trend in Taiwan to strengthen contacts and exchanges with the mainland.

"We stand for the strengthening of contacts, including economic exchanges, between the people on both sides of the Taiwan Straits," Jiang said. "Taiwan businessmen are welcome to invest and set up factories on the mainland."

The Party leader also discussed China's relations with Japan, the United States and South Korea.

He believes China and Japan, as two sovereign nations, should develop co-operative relations independently, although China understands the importance Japan attaches to its relations with the United States.

Jiang described US President George Bush's recent announcement on renewing China's most-favoured-nation status as a "wise decision," saying it was beneficial to both sides.

China and the United States, he added, should make joint efforts for the restoration of normal relations at an early date.

Jiang also said that as an Asian nation, China is concerned with the stability of the situation on the Korean Peninsula. But so far, China has only non-governmental trade relations with South Korea, and is not considering other contacts for the time being, he said. ■



CUI BAOLIN

Chinese and Indonesian foreign ministers sign the communique for the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

China, Indonesia to Connect Ties

China and Indonesia will officially resume diplomatic relations as of August 8 after a suspension of 23 years.

Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and his Indonesian counterpart, Ali Alatas, signed the communique on July 3 in Beijing declaring the resumption of relations.

The communique also announced that Chinese Premier Li Peng would visit Indonesia next month, upon the invitation of Indonesian President Soeharto.

Alatas, who came to Beijing on July 1 as the first Indonesian government minister to visit China since 1967, said he had fulfilled his mission on resolving "when and how" to restore diplomatic ties with China.

Diplomatic relations between the two countries were first established in 1950 shortly after the founding of the People's Republic of China, but were severed in 1967.

Prior to the signing ceremony, Communist Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin held talks with

Alatas in Beijing's Zhongnanhai, headquarters of the Chinese Communist Party.

Jiang said he was happy with the successful talks between Alatas and Qian. Describing the resumption of relations, Jiang said, "The clouds have gone and the sun shines again."

He assured the Indonesian foreign minister that his party would abide by the principle of "never interfering with another party's internal affairs" in handling its relations with foreign Communist parties and other political parties.

Alatas said no country should intervene in any other country's internal affairs, which should be decided only by the people of that country.

On the question of establishing diplomatic relations with Singapore, Qian told a news conference that "both China and Singapore are making preparations" in this respect.

The two foreign ministers also told reporters they believe China and Indonesia have begun a new

chapter in their relations and called the signing of the communique "an event of historic significance."

Qian said the normalization of state relations between the two most populous countries in the Asian-Pacific region would have a far-reaching and positive influence on the region's peace, stability and development.

Alatas told the news conference that the two countries were preparing to draw up a new trade treaty. As two of the most important nations in the Asian-Pacific region, co-operation would not be confined to trade, and exchanges in other fields would no doubt increase, he added.

Talking about Indonesia's relations with Taiwan, Alatas said the Chinese government is aware of the trade contacts between Indonesia and Taiwan. Such contacts will continue after the resumption of relations between China and Indonesia, he said.

However, Indonesia's one-China policy will remain unchanged, Alatas said. Even during the period when the two countries had suspended diplomatic relations, "Indonesia still recognized the government of the People's Republic of China as the only legitimate government of China," he added.

Talks between the two countries began early last year when Qian met with Soeharto in Tokyo.

On July 4, 1990, *People's Daily*, China's leading newspaper, carried an editorial praising the resumption of relations between the two countries.

The editorial said the resumption of Sino-Indonesian relations at an early date was the common wish of the people of both countries. The restoration of diplomatic relations would broaden prospects for traditional friendship and an over-all friendly co-operative relation between the people of both countries, it added. ■

Mainland, Taiwan Meet at Symposium



WANG XINQING

On June 29, Communist Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin (right) meets with an industrial inspection delegation from Taiwan.

The first major gathering of business people from China's mainland and Taiwan in more than four decades took place July 2 at a symposium on trade and investment in Beijing.

In his opening speech Chinese Vice-Premier Wu Xueqian called the three-day symposium, which brought compatriots from both sides of the Taiwan Straits together to discuss co-operation and the future of China, an event of far-reaching importance.

Wu extended an invitation to Taiwan compatriots to come to the mainland on visits or fact-finding tours or to invest, noting that each side has advantages that can greatly benefit the other.

Although contacts that had been cut off for several decades have increased over the past few years, many artificial obstacles still exist in restoring direct two-way links in posts, shipping and trade, Wu said.

The vice-premier reiterated the mainland's stand of "one country, two systems" and peaceful reunification through negotiation. He also urged the promotion of var-

ious channels of communication as well as trade, business, scientific and cultural exchanges.

The symposium was sponsored by the mainland's Economic and Trade Co-ordination Committee for the two sides of the Taiwan Straits and the Chinese Commercial and Industrial Co-ordination Society of Taiwan.

Zheng Tuobin, China's minister of foreign economic relations and trade, also addressed the symposium. Indirect trade between the two sides between 1979 and 1989 totalled US\$11.7 billion, with an average annual growth of 46.4 percent, he said. The figure hit US\$3.48 billion last year, a 28 percent increase over the previous year.

The 650 Taiwanese business people attending the symposium were briefed on the mainland's investment climate and various laws, regulations and policies concerning trade and investment.

They also held talks with delegations from 23 provinces and municipalities and mainland industrial firms on 1,400 proposed investment projects, before set-

ting out on fact-finding tours of several parts of the mainland.

Before the symposium, an industrial inspection delegation from Taiwan arrived in Beijing on June 26, and two days later a forum sponsored by the *Economic Daily* newspaper was held in the Great Hall of the People.

The purpose of the forum was to help Taiwan entrepreneurs understand the mainland's policies and promote economic exchanges between the two sides of the Taiwan Straits.

The number of Taiwan-invested enterprises on the mainland has climbed to more than 2,000, with total investment topping US\$1 billion.

According to an official from Xiamen in Fujian Province, 95 percent of Taiwan's invested enterprises in Xiamen have been profitable because production costs are 25 to 30 percent lower.

At the forum, entrepreneurs on both sides of the Taiwan Straits exchanged opinions on how to expand economic exchanges. Some Taiwan entrepreneurs suggested that the policies be kept stable and that institutions be established to facilitate the exchange of information.

Participants also called on the Taiwan authorities to open the door to two-way exchanges. ■

Jiang, Li Meet Former French PM

China's reform is constantly deepening and breaking into new grounds, Chinese Premier Li Peng said on July 6 in Beijing when he met with economist Raymond Barre, who was the prime minister of France between 1976 and 1981.

At Barre's request, Li briefed him on China's experiences with its decade-long policy of reform and opening to the outside world, its measures and achievements as a result of the current economic rectification, and the basic princi-

ples and focus for future economic work.

Facts have shown that China's reform and open policy has never changed, not even during the process of economic readjustment, he said. Instead, "our reform is constantly deepening, with its content enriched all the time."

The premier defined the basic point of China's open policy as the introduction and absorption of advanced technology and managerial expertise, as well as some funds from abroad.

China is willing to develop diverse forms of co-operation with all countries, including France, Li said.

"Our investment environment is improving all the time, and we are fully capable of repaying our debts," he stressed.

Because China is a country with a huge population, its industrial policy will tilt towards agriculture in the future, with farming a top priority.

Barre said he has been following China's economic development and reform closely, and has observed that China is not seeking industrialization at the expense of agriculture. He wished China success in its endeavors.

The same day, Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin met with Barre and spoke highly of the late general Charles de Gaulle's foresighted and sagacious decision to set up full ambassadorial-level diplomatic relations with China in 1964. France was the first major Western country to do so.

In the 26 intervening years the two countries have enjoyed fairly good relations, Jiang said, adding that Sino-French friendship are to the benefit of both sides.

Barre said he believes China will continue to progress along the path of modernization and opening to the outside world. He also expressed the belief that Sino-French relations will be expanded. ■

Asiad's Benefit Medical Service

More than 200 senior doctors met in Beijing on June 18 to organize a benefit medical group whose task was to serve athletes and domestic and foreign tourists prior to and for the duration of the forthcoming 11th Asian Games.

Coming from all parts of China, members of the medical group are noted professors and experts in traditional Chinese medicine, massage and acupuncture and moxibustion. They will be available to treat various diseases and offer obstetric, paediatric, surgical, orthopedic and dermatology services.

The project, initiated by the Loyang Traditional Massage Research Society in Henan Province just two months ago, received an immediate, positive response from various medical institutions, colleges and organizations across the country. The China Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, the All-China Association of Traditional Chinese Medicine, and the Beijing Municipal Government are among the most active supporters and organizers of the project.

Hu Shiying, the group's leader, said at a meeting that the professionals will work in the Asian Games spirit of utter devotion to others and at the same time raise funds for the games through the provision of medical service.

He said the doctors will open an outpatient clinic registration and consultation office in Beijing Hotel for foreigners. A second office will be opened for Chinese patients in the Railway Hospital at Donghuamen Street.

Doctors will also provide home medical service if required by patients and patients can request the service of a particular doctor. If necessary, patients can be hospitalized. The inpatient department has been set up at the Beijing

No.3 Social Welfare Home at Shahezhen.

The group will set up a special consultation office in the city and will open branch offices in various other provinces and cities throughout the country.

by Li Xingjian

Li Stresses Unity Of the Third World

Chinese Premier Li Peng on June 27 urged the developing countries to close their ranks and strengthen co-operation under what he called the "increasingly severe world situation."

During his talks with visiting Chadian President Hadj Housseini Habre in Beijing, Li said that the current international situation is undergoing major changes with the easing of East-West tensions and regional conflicts but in the meantime the influence of hegemonism and power politics is more strongly felt.

The developing countries are facing an even more rigid international situation, he said, and therefore they must strengthen their unity and co-operation.

Li said that the Chinese government holds that mutual help and economic co-operation among the developing countries should be strengthened in a concerted effort to establish a new international economic order.

Talking about bilateral relations, Li and President Habre said that they were satisfied with the growing relations between the two countries.

During his stay in Beijing, Habre also met with General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Jiang Zemin. Habre said that his current visit, his first official one to China, was aimed at promoting the overall development of the bilateral relations. Through his visit, he hoped to deepen his understanding about China, he added. ■

Mandela Gathers Support for Anti-apartheid Struggle

by Fu Xiao

Throughout June, South African black leader Nelson Mandela toured Western Europe and North America to gather support for his anti-apartheid movement.

In every speech, Mandela made it clear that the recent partial lifting of emergency rule by the South African government of F.W. de Klerk was not a fundamental solution to his country's problems. He called on the European and North American countries he visited to continue their economic sanctions in order to force the South African authorities to end their apartheid policy.

During his stay in the United States, Mandela also spoke at the headquarters of the United Nations. Apartheid still exists in South Africa, he stated, adding that no far-reaching or irreversible changes have taken place in eliminating the apartheid system and establishing a new democratic South Africa.

UN Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar praised Mandela as a great fighter for freedom who has encouraged millions of people throughout the world. Mandela, he added, is an unconquerable spiritual symbol for the South African people.

When addressing a joint session of the US Congress, Mandela said he hoped South Africa's future would be "an oasis of good race relations, where the black shall to the white be sister and brother, a fellow South Afri-



On June 23, Nelson Mandela waved to a welcoming group at Washington airport.

can, an equal human being, both citizens of the world."

The black leader said that although de Klerk has promised to follow a course of peaceful solution, it would be stupid to think that no obstacles lie ahead.

He stressed that as South Africa is a country controlled by apartheid, lasting struggle must be carried on against this reality. Only to end this system of racism can peace be achieved in South Africa, he said.

Mandela appealed to the US Congress and government for continuous economic sanctions against South Africa, "because the purpose for which they were imposed has not yet been achieved."

The anti-apartheid leader also

rejected an appeal to give up armed struggle against apartheid at this time.

Mandela was freed in February by the South African government after 27 years in prison for his part in seeking to overthrow white-minority rule. His release was part of the reform by the de Klerk government, under pressure of diplomatic isolation and economic sanctions. Following the June 7 announcement of the partial lifting of emergency rule, the South African authorities on June 19 further decided to abolish racial segregation in public places, which was implemented in 1953.

This easing of restrictions is the result of the South African people's lasting and persistent

struggles against apartheid. However, reform by the South African authorities is limited and there is still a long way to go before apartheid ends.

In February, de Klerk promised to admit blacks into national government organs through making a new constitution, in order to put an end to racial discrimination. However, he is op-

posed to every person having a vote, alleging that this would lead to black majority rule. He insists that the white minority have a veto over major issues, in an attempt to maintain their privileges and interests while at the same time granting blacks some rights. Therefore, the South African authorities' intention to maintain apartheid is clearly ev-

ident.

The anti-apartheid struggle, however, is continuing and Mandela was assured support for his movement by the countries he visited. Only by abolishing apartheid completely can the South African authorities get rid of their isolated position in the international arena. ■

International Terrorism and Countermeasures

by Liu Wen, Luo Feng and Zhao Yongchen

This is a paper presented at the 14th Biennial Conference on the Law of the World between April 22 and April 27, 1990, in Beijing.—Ed.

Worldwide terrorist activities and their impact on international politics, economies and social development have posed most serious problem in recent years. Terrorism has provoked universal concern among governments of all countries, global and regional organizations and international legal circles. In this paper, we will discuss: understanding the definition of international terrorism; our position on the issues; countermeasures to international terrorism, and suggestions on fighting it.

Defining International Terrorism

International terrorism is a type of offence roundly con-

Liu Wen is head of Interpol-China, Luo Feng, deputy director of the Legislative Department of the Ministry of Public Security, and Zhao Yongchen, a teacher at the Chinese People's University of Public Security.

demned by all governments and international organizations. The terrorist groups themselves have extremely complicated backgrounds owing to deep social roots in their rise and development. Many countries, because of their political situation, may hold different views on international terrorism. Therefore, there are many interpretations of the definition of international terrorism. Up to now, there has been no consensus.

In spite of the divergences, however, some interpretations are relatively similar. The general consensus is that international terrorism, whether it be the work of an individual, group or state or sponsored by a state, is a form of violence, which has international connections and poses a serious threat to world peace and the international order.

Based on this and looking at it from a legal aspect, we may conclude that international terror-

ism is an extreme international crime, whose perpetrator could be an individual or a group who acts on impulse, individual motive or is sponsored by a state and uses violent assaults or threats of violence against either alien organizations, facilities, transportation vehicles, officials, or peaceful residents within the border of one's own country, or national or foreign organizations, facilities, transportation vehicles, officials and peaceful residents in an alien country. The purpose of such activity is to create an atmosphere of political terror among the public to attain a certain goal, usually a political goal.

As to the constitution of international terrorism, the following components should be included:

1. The subject of international terrorism is an individual or a group. Terrorist acts might be carried out by such individuals or groups spontaneously, by indi-



Two French television reporters who had been kidnapped on March 8, 1986 and January 13, 1987 in Lebanon were released in November 1987.

vidual motive or state-sponsored.

2. The behavioural manifestations of international terrorism include: (a) adopting certain terrorist methods to carry out a motive. Those methods include assassination, assault, hostage-taking, explosions and sabotage of transportation facilities and buildings; (b) aiming at special targets, such as foreign or national diplomatic, military and commercial organizations, military installations and commercial or industrial facilities, transportation vehicles (including aircraft, steamships, automobiles and trains), diplomats, the military, commercial personnel, politicians or peaceful residents; (c) creating a certain atmosphere of terror that endangers the international community.

3. The general aim of international terrorist activities is to

bring about a certain special political interest, such as opposing the policy of a given government; or carrying out one's own policy or coercing a certain government to adopt a policy favourable to the terrorists.

4. The international character of international terrorism is shown in the following way: (a) the perpetrator is the national of a certain country carrying out terrorist acts in a foreign country; (b) the occurrence and result of a terrorist act involves political, economic and other social relations between two or more than two countries.

5. International terrorism differs from domestic terrorism. We take the latter as a crime of violence and the former (precisely speaking, it is international terrorist activities) as an international crime. There are many in-

ternational terrorist operations being dealt with as international crimes today. Yet, owing to the intricacies of international terrorist activities, they are not identical to international criminal offences.

Some would think that using violent means (such as conquering an alien country by force, subversion or invasion; interfering in the internal affairs of another country or enforcing retaliation through killing innocent residents), or carrying out a policy of terror in an alien country by a state or state-sponsored group to attain a certain political goal, should be included in the category of state terrorism. As to whether the issue of state terrorism should be taken as international terrorism still needs to be studied. Actually, some forms of international terrorism are directly or indirectly connected with state terrorist activities. The existence of state terrorism cannot eliminate international terrorist activities, but on the contrary, would only aggravate them.

In probing the definition of international terrorism, it is necessary to differentiate between national liberation movements and international terrorism. National liberation is a just struggle by the people of colonies, dependent territories and those who have been extricated from colonial oppression, for independence and upholding state sovereignty, for safeguarding free and independent development and for opposing colonial oppression and racial oppression in a multi-racial country. For this reason, we resolutely oppose viewing the just struggle of the people of the third world for national liberation, for democracy and freedom as international terrorism.

This understanding of the definition of international terrorism is the basic view of our preliminary study. Further dis-

discussion will provide a comprehensive and scientific definition of international terrorism.

China's Position

People in international legal circles generally think that we should resolutely oppose and condemn various forms of international terrorist activities and acts of massive state terrorism that go against the United Nations' Charter, the principles of international law and conventions. These terrorist activities include hijacking, hostage-taking and killing, kidnapping, assassination and bombing. Activities of massive state terrorism include acts directed at an alien country, infringing upon the sovereignty and the right of self-determination; invasion by force and occupation; subversion of a lawful government; and slaughtering and expelling the people of another country from their homeland. People also hold that we should oppose using terrorist acts such as assassination and kidnapping as a means of political struggle.

We think all the above mentioned arguments are correct. In fighting terrorism, people are apt to confuse national liberation movements with international terrorism; some even openly talk about national liberation movements as "international terrorism." This is absolutely wrong. As we all know, the Arab people are fighting against the atrocities of the Israeli invasion, expansion and slaughtering of innocent civilians; the African people are fighting against invasion and oppression by the apartheid regime of South Africa. All these are just struggles which have won the sympathy, support and praise of most countries and people throughout the world. These struggles are far from international terrorism. On the contrary, they are an effective

way to root out the terrorist plague. If we do not condemn colonialism and racism which have inflicted acute pain and harm on oppressed people and devote ourselves to relieving such pain and harm, and if we do not condemn and adopt effective measures to deter mass suppression, injury to people and serious infringement on human rights, we will never effectively reduce or deter the occurrence of international terrorist incidents even if we have worked out dozens of

of other effective measures to prevent and deter international terrorist acts.

Countermeasures and Responses

In view of the international character of terrorist activities, people always advocate joint efforts by the international community to prevent and eliminate them. In fact, the countries concerned and international organizations, including "The World

In combating international terrorism, we emphasize the prevention of terrorists from inciting terrorist incidents in China or taking China as a base for terrorist activities.

conventions and documents for their prevention. Based on this, we think that in combating terrorism, whether it is carried out by an individual, a single state or through international collaboration, it is not right to act against the generally recognized principles of international law, especially acts of using armed forces or violence to infringe on the sovereignty of another state. The reason is that such acts will not solve the problem. On the contrary, they will only lead to a vicious circle of violence and retaliation, and aggravate international tensions. Therefore, we believe that it is necessary to improve international co-operation and adopt effective measures, and that each country should strictly fulfil its international obligations and promote the study

Peace Through Law Centre," have made positive contributions to the task. In the relevant organizations and at international meetings, the Chinese government has also made substantial efforts by taking part in anti-terrorism discussions and offering constructive views and suggestions.

China has acceded to a number of anti-terrorism conventions and consciously fulfilled its international obligations. In 1978 and 1980, the People's Republic of China acceded to three conventions against hijacking: the Tokyo Convention, The Hague Convention and the Montreal Convention. In 1987, China became a party to the New York Convention concerning acts against diplomats, especially protected persons, and on the prev-

ention and suppression of offences against these internationally protected persons. In 1979, China voted for the New York Convention adopted by the United Nations General Assembly against the taking of hostages. Since China joined the international police organization Interpol in 1984, it has strengthened its co-operation with other countries in preventing criminal offences including international terrorist activities. The Criminal Law of China clearly stipulates punishment for hijacking, bombings and arson. On June 23, 1987, the 21st Session of the Standing Committee of the Sixth National People's Congress made the decision that "for the offences stipulated in the convention concluded or joined by the People's Republic of China, the People's Republic of China has the jurisdiction over them in accordance with its obligation un-

der the convention."

In combating international terrorism, we emphasize the prevention of terrorists from inciting terrorist incidents in China or taking China as a base for terrorist activities. The following are some of the basic measures the Chinese government has taken to combat international terrorism:

1. Rigorously enforcing of immigration and emigration procedures and implementing strict security checks. According to the Law and Regulations on the Management of Exit from and Entry into China, the relevant department refuses visas or travel permits to terrorists or suspected terrorists who may pose a direct threat to China or to consulates and embassies stationed in China. At the same time, strict control is enforced at China's check posts. Those who are suspected of terrorist activities but

have not yet revealed their criminal intentions are put under close surveillance. China has adopted every measure in current international practice to ensure the safety of air transportation. International airports in China are equipped with x-ray machines, the personnel is highly trained and the rules and regulations for checking procedures have been amplified. All these practices are for the prevention of hijacking and destroying of aircraft by terrorists.

2. Strengthening the protective measures for foreign organizations, diplomatic personnel and foreign VIPs within China to protect them from harm by terrorists.

3. Keeping those who plan an aircraft hijacking or bombing under close surveillance once they are discovered entering Chinese territory. The departments concerned are kept informed of their activities in China. Active arrangements are made to prevent them from committing such crimes. Security measures in airports have been enhanced.

4. China's Ministry of Public Security has an anti-terrorist activity department. It is responsible for investigating and studying international terrorism, its patterns and characteristics; strengthening the exchange of information and co-operation; collecting information concerning possible terrorist activities by international terrorist groups in China; discovering in time new movements by terrorists, and adopting appropriate preventive measures. The department seriously checks and deals with information and clues from different sources and the request of co-operative investigation from other countries.

5. For the purpose of combating international terrorist activities, the Chinese government has set up a special police force un-

Former Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami's helicopter was blown up as it was flying from Karami's home town to Beirut. Karami was severely wounded and later died in hospital. This is what the helicopter looked like after the blast.



der the command of the Ministry of Public Security, as well as small-sized specialized police forces in every important city. In order to prevent aircraft hijacking and other forms of international terrorist activities, the special police forces have worked out plans for emergency management. Personnel have been trained to handle themselves in actual combat situations.

The anti-terrorist measures taken by China are all within the norms of international law and the law of China. Because the Chinese government resolutely pursues a policy of anti-terrorism and takes strict preventive measures, international terrorist activities have so far failed to cause serious damage in China. However, there are indications that international terrorist activities are penetrating in various forms into China. According to what we know and what we are told by many countries and international organizations, some international terrorists plan assaults on foreign embassies, consulates and diplomats in China. Others plan to hijack planes and take terrorist measures against foreign VIPs during their visits to China.

Some Suggestions

International terrorist activities are condemned worldwide because they endanger the harmony of the international community and world peace. Yet terrorist activities continue to increase, especially in Asia. There has been a slight drop in activities in Europe, Latin America and Africa in recent years. This upsurge of terrorist activities in Asia is obviously not in harmony with detente in the international situation. It is generally believed that the reason behind the aggravation of international terrorist activities is that the world community has not adopted co-

ordinated and effective measures to combat terrorism or placed sanctions against states responsible for the activities. The bottom line is that international terrorists and their activities are nurtured by colonialism, racism, foreign occupation and oppression, the unfair international economic order and religious and national conflicts. Although it is difficult to eliminate such social blights in order to pluck out the roots of international terrorism, we should know that it is necessary to do so. Therefore, we suggest:

(1) International organizations should study the rise, development and cause of international terrorist activities. By probing this issue through the joint efforts of the international community, the problem of international terrorism should be gradually deterred and completely resolved. It is necessary to take resolute measures against international terrorism to reduce the damage it causes. Yet, all countermeasures should be taken in accordance with international norms. It is not right to resort to military means because military action could lead to an escalation in terrorist violence, and aggravate international relations.

(2) The resolution entitled "On the Measures of Preventing International Terrorism" adopted by the 40th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1985 states that anyone who commits any form of terrorist offence in any place should be condemned. Many countries in the world have joined the conventions of combating international terrorism. Therefore, the signatories should strictly observe the conventions, fulfil their obligations, and avoid engaging in or supporting international terrorist activities. Otherwise they should be held responsible by the international community. At the same time, the signatories

should seriously adopt coordinated measures to prevent effectively and take sanctions against international terrorism and terrorist activities, and ensure that those who commit terrorist acts be prosecuted, extradited or punished according to the law in every signatory state.

(3) The strengthening of international co-operation is an effective way to prevent and take sanctions against international terrorist activities. Therefore, it is necessary to hold international meetings to study and discuss effective means of preventing and deterring international terrorist activities, and exchange experiences in dealing with them. As to some special issues, it is feasible to work on the basis of current anti-terrorist conventions, in order to reach an agreement among the countries concerned or the international organizations in a certain region. Through such efforts, a series of conventions combating international terrorist activities can be worked out. Some issues may be special and should be studied by groups of experts organized by relevant international organizations; others may need to be studied step by step in a long-term programme.

(4) Strengthening the exchange of information, technical co-operation and the coordination of action to combat terrorist activities. Once the movements of possible terrorist activities are discovered, it is necessary to notify all countries concerned. Those countries that possess advanced techniques to combat terrorist activities should help those who lag behind to raise the standard of their techniques and strengthen their preventive ability. Once a terrorist incident occurs, the countries concerned should closely coordinate their efforts to provide the necessary moral, media and active support and co-ordination in order to minimize the damage. ■

Environmental Protection in China

by Our Staff Reporter Li Ping

Since China was first alerted to the growing pollution problem in the 1970s, it has greatly strengthened its environmental protection measures. But despite some success, the present situation still looks grim. Greater efforts are needed if the country is to maintain a balance between development and a sound ecology.—Ed.

To mark the first World Environmental Day of the 1990s on June 5, China held a series of activities to echo this year's UN Environment Programme theme of "children and the environment."

On June 2, Fan Zeng, a well-known Chinese painter, dedicated his new work Clear Sky to the UN Environment Programme. The next day, 100 children painted a 100-metre-long picture at the China Children's Centre in Beijing to express their concern about the environment and man's future.

On June 5, a special performance was held at the China Children Centre. Song Jian, state councillor and chairman of the State Environmental Protection Committee, and more than 500 children watched the performance.

In the last few years, the Chinese government has appealed to all Chinese citizens to respect the environment and, at the same time, has devoted an even greater effort to the control of pollution.

Put a Stop to Environmental Pollution

The Miyun, Huairou and Guanting reservoirs are the main sources of drinking water for Beijing. In the early 1980s,

some government agencies planned to turn the Miyun and Huairou reservoirs into tourist centres and spent several hundred million yuan on tourist facilities in the areas in a bid to generate income. Later, a tourist boom did hit the areas and, in 1984, the number of visitors topped 40,000 a day. As a result, the reservoirs became polluted and water quality dropped below the acceptable level. To protect water resources, the Beijing municipal government in 1985 designated the two reservoirs as non-tourist centres, banned all water activities such as swimming and boating and closed all restaurants and gift shops located on the dams. The local government also stopped the construction of vacation resorts, township enterprises and other construction projects which would harm the environment.

"Put a stop to environmental pollution" was the call made by Song Jian at the Third National Environmental Protection Work Conference. At the conference he also said, "We can no longer allow the situation to continue in which polluted water flows freely, air pollution spreads, noise deafens and garbage is left everywhere. As we develop the economy, we must guarantee a balanced ecological environment and maintain in good order our

natural resources so that future generations will receive their rightful heritage. To this end, we should be ready to pay more or, if necessary, slow down the economic development." His statement demonstrates the active, firm attitude adopted by the Chinese government in its attempt to solve the problem.

Industrial contamination is the main cause of environmental pollution and ecological imbalance. China has come a long way in preventing industrial pollution as one of the main goals of environmental protection. Compared with 1981, the 1988 industrial output value increased by 134 percent, while the discharge of industrial waste water increased by only 15 percent. In the same period, waste water discharged as a result of every 10,000 yuan of industrial output value decreased from 450 tons to 221 tons and heavy metals contained in waste water dropped by 64 percent while the coal consumption went up by 58 percent. The discharge of sulfur dioxide rose by 11 percent and that of smoke and dust dropped by 1.2 percent. Solid wastes from every 10,000 yuan of industrial output value dropped to 4.63 tons from 7.27 tons. Due to the success of the measures implemented, China has averted the worsening of environmental pollution

in the wake of a robust economic growth. The achievement was not easy.

China has improved its protection of natural resources and the agricultural environment. In general, the quality of water in the main river systems and sea areas is good. Major steps, for example, have been taken to prevent petroleum and heavy metal pollution in the Bohai and Yellow seas. Pesticide pollution has been alleviated. In regard to alkaline land, 60 percent can now be used for agriculture while 76 percent of low-lying, flood-ravaged areas have seen improvement. Tree planting and forestation has also made big progress, especially in the shelterbelt areas of the plains, coastal areas and three northern areas (the western part of northeast China, northwest

China and the northern part of north China). About 300 ecologically balanced agricultural centres have been established along with 481 nature reserves, covering 2.5 percent of the nation's total territory. Moreover, since 1984, the state has publicized a list of 354 rare plant species and 527 rare animals which required regulatory protection.

In the last few years, China has also achieved initial success in its comprehensive programme to prevent urban environment. The Second National Environmental Protection Work Conference held in 1983 proposed that every province, city, department and factory should set its own environmental protection goals, which has since become routine work. In Beijing, for example, since 1984, the local government

has taken it upon itself to carry out ten environmental protection actions each year. This year, the government's programme includes the comprehensive treatment of pollution at the 38 sports grounds and exercise halls for the 11th Asian Games and the areas bordering 100 main roads and streets; guarantee the quality of drinking water; develop processed coal in order to alleviate air pollution; eliminate highly pollutant cars; and move the 50 biggest polluting factories and workshops to other places.

The environmental protection industry made a lot of progress in the last few years and environmental protection products now meet many of the needs for pollution treatment. China now is able to design and produce more than 2,000 kinds of environmental protection facilities for waste water treatment, dust elimination, air purification, burning of solid waste, handling of slag and garbage, sound and vibration insulation and the absorption and elimination of noise. New technology, materials and devices are widely used and some 200 kinds of environmental protection products have won state and provincial prizes. Much of the environmental protection techniques for industry is at the level of developed countries in the early 1980s. China can now export environmental protection products to more than 30 countries and regions in Southeast Asia and Middle East.

Chinese leaders have emphasized time and again the government's concern with the global environmental problem and its worrisome trend. Their positive and serious attitude towards the solution of the world's environmental problem is reflected in the fact that China has joined a dozen related international environmental protection pacts and



CHEN ZONGLIE

A worker cuts grass along a street in Changping County, Beijing.

conventions, including the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, the Basel Convention on the Control of Transbordering Movements of Hazardous Waste Under Their Disposal, the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space, and Under Water, the Convention on the Continental Shelf, and the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling.

The nation's effort in protection of the environment has been praised by world opinion. In 1985, the UN Environment Programme awarded China Environment Paper and the Chinese Environment Science Association the silver prizes of environmental protection and, in 1987, the golden prizes to Li Peng and Qu Geping. The pro-

gramme also cited the following institutions and individuals as some of the world's 500 model environmental protectors: the Three North Shelterbelt Construction Bureau; Zhang Zhanlin, head of Liumingyong village in Daxing County, Beijing; China Environment Paper; Lanzhou Desert Research Institute under the Chinese Academy of Sciences; Shanyi village in Xiaoshan, Zhejiang Province; Li Shuangliang of Taiyuan Iron and Steel Complex; Chengdu Zoo; leading group of environment and education of Chaozhou, Guangdong Province; and the Hedian county government in Xinjiang.

Chinese Characteristics

Since the 1970s, China has recognized the harm brought by

environmental pollution and an unbalanced ecology and, after a decade of research, devised a policy with Chinese characteristics to protect the environment. This policy has the following major points:

— China has designated environmental protection as a basic national policy, set the guideline for the simultaneous planning and development of the economy, the urban construction and environmental protection, and make appropriate arrangement in the nation's economic and social development plans.

— China's environmental policy system has three major contents — "prevention first and combine prevention with treatment," "polluters should pay the cost of clean-up" and "environmental oversight should be strengthened."



Coal smoke during the winter is a major source of pollution in Beijing.

HUANG JINGDA

— China has initially established an environmental administration system with unified leadership and a co-ordinated division of labour.

One of the main differences between Chinese environmental protection guidelines and that of Western industrial developed countries is that China emphasizes strengthened administration of environmental protection while the Western countries rely on enforcement. This means that, on the one hand, various rules and regulations are rigidly followed and strict punishment is meted out to those who break the laws and, on the other hand, more money is invested and more technology is introduced to prevent pollution. The investment is about 2 percent of the gross national product (GNP). Research proves that in order to eliminate pollution by the end of this century, however, China will need to invest 640 billion yuan, or 2.4 percent of its GNP of the same period. If the government aimed only to improve the environmental situation, it would still require some 1.6 percent of the GNP. As a populous developing country, China cannot invest that much in pollution prevention. The best method is to strengthen environmental administration and prevent pollution from getting worse.

Thus, China pays more attention to the legal system for environmental protection. In 1979, the nation enacted, on a trial basis, the Law of the People's Republic of China on Environmental Protection. Afterwards, it promulgated a series of laws and regulations to protect the environment and natural resources such as the Law on Marine Environmental Protection, Law on Water Pollution, Prevention and Control, Law on Prevention of Air Pollution, Water Law, Land Law, Forest



"Clean the Earth"—a photo poster.

WU MING

Law, Grassland Law, Law Governing Mineral Resources, Law on Fishery and Law on Protection of Wildlife. It also promulgated some administrative regulations such as the Regulations on Administration of Prevention of Environmental Pollution Caused by Ship Disassembly, Sea Dumping Administration Act and Regulations on Prevention of Noise Pollution. The promulgation and implementation of these laws and regulations have helped protect environment and natural resources and alleviated the impact on society of the worsening environmental pollution.

In addition, the government has stipulated a series of related rules and measures. The following are the main points:

— A system to evaluate environmental pollution. To prevent new pollutants, the government stipulates that contractors should forecast the pollution which new projects may cause to a surrounding area before construction begins and report their findings to the environmental protection bureau in charge.

— The "three-facet" system. Environmental protection facilities should be designed, constructed and put into use together with all new projects.

— The system of combining technological reform with the prevention of industrial pollution. Industrial enterprises should include pollution prevention in their technological transformation. Through introduction of advanced technology and equipment, they should eliminate pollution in production.

— The responsibility system. Governors, mayors and county heads are required to sign responsibility contracts which stipulate the target and the tasks of environmental protection to be undertaken during their tenure of office. They will be rewarded or disciplined based on their rate of success.

— Deadlines for treatment and prevention of pollution. Enterprises with serious pollution problems and with the means to solve the problem have a set time, as determined by the environmental protection department, to reach the standards set by laws and regulations.



CHEN HONGLAI

A child examines a street poster "Cherish Our World" in Dalian.

— The pollution-discharge fee system.

— The pollution-discharge certification system.

A Grim Situation

Due to the growth of population, rise in industrial production and the excessive use of natural resources, China still faces the challenge of worsening environmental pollution. Qu Geping, director of the State Environment Protection Bureau, summed up the problem by saying that in some areas pollution is under control but that the general situation is getting worse. Their task, he noted, therefore, is still heavy.

Air Pollution. Coal makes up more than 70 percent of China's total energy source and is burnt in a technically backward way. Central heating in the city and gasification are far from being popularized. The problem of air pollution is serious in all cities as some 15.2 million tons of sulphur dioxide are discharged

water were discharged, including 26.8 billion tons of industrial waste water. Most waste water was discharged without any treatment. Although the quality of the main water systems is good, some sections are seriously polluted, representative of a worsening trend. Polluted drinking water is also on the rise. Due to the over-tapping of underground water, its level has subsided in more than 20 cities. In addition, pollution has reduced the volume of potable water.

Solid Pollutants. The discharge of solid industrial pollutants and garbage in urban areas is increasing and only a small part is being recycled. Solid industrial waste in 1988 amounted to 560 million tons, only 26 percent of which was reused. Industrial slag and garbage, piled up in areas on city outskirts, are the second major source of solid pollutants.

Noise Pollution. In general, the city noise level is comparatively high with some statistics

yearly. Moreover, some areas are affected by acid rain, such as the Chongqing-Yibin area in Sichuan Province, Guiyang area in Guizhou Province, Liuzhou area in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Changsha in Hunan Province and Guangzhou in Guangdong Province. The affected areas extend from the southwest to the northern part of the country. Industrial pollution in some locations is also comparatively serious.

Water Pollution. In 1988, a total of 36.8 billion tons of waste

indicating that transport noise on 70 percent of city roads is as high as 70 decibels. Noise pollution is also serious in residential areas; some 66 percent of urban areas have sound levels reaching 55 decibels. The noise pollution of industrial production and construction projects is on the rise.

Worsening Ecology. The problem of soil erosion affected 1.16 million sq.km. in the 1950s. Now, the figure has risen to 1.5 million and affects about one-third of all cultivated areas. Each year, 100 million cubic metres more wood is harvested than reaches maturity. In addition, forest fire, plant diseases and insect pests, and the uncontrolled cutting of trees are serious problems. The quality of 51 million hectares of grassland, one-fourth of the nation's total, has been adversely affected by spreading desert.

Environmental pollution is now well established in the rural areas, a result of booming rural enterprises. Although they have become one of the main forces of national economic development in the last few years, those that lack proper leadership and planning generate pollutants.

The Chinese government is confident it will solve the nation's pollution problem. While strengthening environmental protection through the full implementation of all environmental laws and regulations, the government is continuing to invest funds, allocating, in 1989, some 7.23 billion yuan. The government expects to fulfil its target set for 1992 of stemming the rise in pollution, improving the environmental index in some major cities and areas, putting a halt to the worsening ecological balance and upgrading environmental protection in certain locations. ■



Panmunjom Negotiations: Veteran Soldier and His Book

by Our Staff Reporter Shang Rongguang

In the age of detente, many historical events seem to have been consigned to the shadows. Some "peace-loving" people would even rather delete unpleasant events such as World War II and the Korean War from their memory.

Paradoxically, however, there is an increasingly strong desire on the part of thousands of veterans who went through those bitter times to share their experiences with others, especially the younger generation.

Chai Chengwen, a retired general of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and a participant of the Panmunjom negotiations, realized his dream last August when his book *Panmunjom Negotiations* was published by Liberation Army Publishing House in Beijing.

"History should not be forgotten and there was really a lot worth writing concerning the Struggle to Resist US Aggression

and Aid Korea," Chai said when he recalled how the book came out. "But I never thought of writing a book of literary reportage myself. I knew how to write military reports but not literary works."

Born in 1915 in Henan Province, Chai attended the School of Law and Commerce of Beiping University in Beijing. He joined the Eighth Route Army in 1937 and was a staff member under General Peng Dehuai (later commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers in Korea and a marshal of the People's Liberation Army) during World War II. In June 1950, after the outbreak of the Korean War, Chai was appointed administrative counsellor and acting ambassador to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. During the cease-fire negotiations, he was the secretary-general of the Chinese delegation.

Chai retired as director of the

Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Defence in 1982. Having been busy working all his life, the old soldier was not used to the leisure of a retiree. Chai was thinking about writing some articles on military strategy when General Xie Fang, a member of the Chinese delegation at the Panmunjom negotiations, called and asked for his cooperation in writing a book about the Korean War. But, unfortunately, Xie died in April 1984 before they started the work.

"Xie was the last of my senior comrades-in-arms who were involved in the whole process of the Panmunjom negotiations. Since he had died, I had to take the responsibility to finish the book," Chai said.

Collaborator

He then invited Zhao Yongtian, a PLA officer who had just

retired from the post of deputy director of the cultural department of the Headquarters of the General Staff, to be his collaborator.

Zhao is 10 years younger than

Chai. During the War of Resistance Against Japan, they both worked at Peng's headquarters in the Taihang Mountain area in northern China and remained close friends after the liberation

of the country.

Though he did not participate in any battle in the Korean War, Zhao worked in the rear areas in northeastern China to support the Chinese People's Volunteers in all respects, including writing short plays and songs to inspire them. "It's an honor for me to cooperate with a veteran soldier and diplomat like Chai to write down the truth about the Korean War," Zhao said.

"Zhao is younger and more energetic than I. Since he is from the cultural department, he is certainly more literary than I," said Chai.

"I rely on Chai for memories and facts and take care of the writing and technical problems myself," Zhao said.

This division of labor was accepted but not free of disagreements. For example, Zhao often used quotations from military theorists while writing about battles. Chai did not like this and would sometimes say: "You're not a military expert. Don't pretend to know everything."

But the two continued their common pursuit. In 1987, they both visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as delegates of the Sino-Korean People's Friendship Association. "The trip to Panmunjom was very helpful to my writing. By visiting the location, I obtained a vivid impression and gained a deeper understanding of the war and the negotiations," Zhao said.

The Only Observer

Panmunjom Negotiations is the first book published in China that describes the high-ranking decision-makers involved in the Korean War. As one of the few survivors among the senior officers, Chai contributed many previously unknown episodes from his personal experience.



General Chai Chengwen sits in his old seat from the Panmunjom negotiations during a return visit he made in 1987 with Zhao Yongtian, who is standing immediately to the left of Chai. The wire on the table marks the 38th parallel.



Chai Chengwen, the Chinese liaison officer, checks the evidence after a US aircraft dropped 25 star shells in the demilitarized area in May 1952.

For example, Chai was the only observer of the first meeting of Peng Dehuai and Kim Il-sung.

It happened on October 20, 1950, in a farmer's hut located in a mountainous village in northern Korea. After a cup of tea, the dialogue began:

Kim: "On behalf of the Korean Party and Korean people and government, let me once again express our warm welcome to you, Comrade Peng Dehuai. We are in the most difficult time. But I was confident about your coming even before I got the message from Ambassador Ni and Comrade Chai. Now you are here, welcome, thanks."

Peng: "You've been working hard, Comrade Prime Minister. Your struggle is not just for yourself. You have made severe national sacrifices and we should support you. Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai asked me to convey their greetings to you. If we talk about thanks, we should thank the Korean people and their People's Army."

Then Kim asked frankly what the CPC Central Committee planned to do. Peng provided every detail, including when and where the Chinese People's Volunteers were going to cross the Yalu River and how many soldiers China would commit to the war.

While talking about strategies to fight the US invaders, Kim admitted that he had less than four divisions available for the immediate fight. Peng told Kim: "It was not easy for Chairman Mao and the CPC Central Committee to make this decision. The mainland of China has just been liberated and we are confronted by many difficulties. Now that we have sent out our troops we must be prepared for what may happen next. First, we'll see if we can be helpful to a fair and ra-



Peng Dehuai talks with Kim Il Sung in Korea in 1951.

tional solution of the Korean problem, of which the key lies in defeating invading US troops. Second, we must be prepared for the United States to declare that a state of belligerency exists between it and China. At least we should be prepared in case it bombs our northeast and industrial cities, as well as our coastal areas. In fact, we are already prepared for this. The problem facing us now is whether we can hold on after our troops cross the river..."

Factual Records

Peng listed three possibilities for the future of the Chinese People's Volunteers and the Korean War: 1) The enemy would be wiped out and the Korean problem solved rationally; 2) the Chinese Volunteers could hold on but not defeat the enemy and both parties would refuse to budge; 3) the Volunteers would be pushed back... "We'll do our best to realize the first possibility," Peng said.

The Panmunjom negotiations started on July 10, 1951 and the cease-fire agreement was signed two years later, on July 27, 1953. Why did the talks last so long?

"The Truman government preferred to maintain the tense situation because that gave it the excuse to sign treaties with Taiwan, South Korea and other 'allies' and deploy more forces in this area," Chai noted.

"Besides," he continued, "the American invaders were too arrogant to admit their failure, or say the war had ended in a stalemate. At that time, the United States was the most powerful country in the world, but it failed to defeat China, which was much weaker and poorer."

Panmunjom Negotiations details vivid episodes that occurred during the tedious talks.

On August 22, 1951, a US military aircraft dropped four incendiary bombs and 12 fragmentation bombs in the Kaesong demilitarized area where the negotiations were being conducted. Three of the anti-personnel shells fell on a slope 200 meters from where the Chinese delegation was quartered. Furthermore, the aircraft dived several times and strafed the Chinese residence.

Meanwhile, the US side lost no time in publishing a false report, which said the incident was

cooked up by the Chinese side.

When this kind of incident took place, and there were many, the talks were interrupted. But more often, the meetings continued mechanically without agreement because neither side compromised.

Chai remembers one of the meetings early in the talks. The Korean and Chinese delegation suggested that the cease-fire line follow the 38th parallel, which had divided North and South before the war. The Americans insisted the line be based on the existing military situation. Yet when the US delegates ran out of their arguments, they simply smoked or drew pictures while the Koreans and Chinese sat quietly. A minute passed. An hour passed. Two hours and 12 minutes passed. Nothing was said until the American representative suggested the talks continue the next day.

A breakthrough finally occurred when the Korean-Chinese side agreed with the Americans on the cease-fire line.

"We were not losing anything when we compromised with them," Chai said. "Although they had taken more land to the north of the 38th parallel than we to the south, the area we had occupied in the west had a bigger population and was prosperous. It included the ancient capital Kaesong. But theirs in the north was remote and mountainous."

Another obstacle that had prolonged the negotiations was the issue of prisoners of war. The negotiators turned to this problem in early 1952 and stopped in October with no resolution.

"The American side tried to save the face they lost in battlefields by humiliating us on the POW problem," Chai said. "They used Rhee (Syngman) and Chiang (Kai-shek) spies to work among Korean and Chinese POWs by brutal coer-

cion and deception and falsely stated that they refused to come back." The general explained that the lie was very easy to expose because it was common knowledge that most of the Chinese soldiers were peasants who had had little schooling and were very home-oriented. "It was unbelievable that these soldiers were not willing to go home and join their families," he said.

When the Korean-Chinese delegation accepted the POW list provided by the Americans, they knew there were more than 20,000 unlisted Chinese soldiers in Rhee's hands. "But the war had to end and the Korean people should not suffer any more," Chai said.

Chai added that another factor in the cease-fire agreement was the pressure the American people applied on Washington to end the war. And in the US Congress, there were politicians who favored a cease-fire in Korea because they thought Western Europe was more important strategically.

Who Wins?

Some people say that none of the parties involved in the war was victorious because, after such heavy losses and casualties on both sides, the Korean situation returned to what it had been before the conflict began.

"That is not true," Chai said. "Although China suffered great losses, we stopped the US aggression and won our confidence and dignity. Who dared to meet the US challenge in the post-World War II years? We did, despite the extremely difficult situation we confronted domestically. Furthermore, we showed the rest of the world that the Chinese would not be bullied or humiliated."

Chai recalled the Yalta Conference, at which the United

States and Britain agreed to let the Soviet Union have China's Lushun (Port Arthur) as a naval base and enjoy other prerogatives in China's northeast in return for the Soviet Red Army joining the war against Japan. Although China was regarded as one of the four major Allied powers, the representative of the then official Kuomintang government was absent while these arrangements were made.

"Through the Korean War, people of the whole world knew that that kind of thing would not happen to New China," Chai said.

Chai said it is due to the Struggle to Resist US Aggression and Aid Korea that the Far East has remained basically stable over the past three decades.

The senior diplomat then quoted the Cairo Declaration which stated that Japan was to surrender all Pacific islands acquired since 1914, to return Manchuria, Taiwan and the Pescadores islands to China, and to give up all other territory taken by violence and greed. It was also stipulated that Korea was in due course to become independent.

"If the resolutions of the international conferences had been carried out and Korea's independence been guaranteed, there would not have been a Korean problem," Chai said.

The old soldier said it is very painful to see Korea still divided. "It is an open sore to the Korean people. It cannot be forgotten but will cause increasing suffering to future generations," Chai said. "Korea must realize its peaceful unification."

US policy-makers should take the Korean people's interests into consideration, Chai said. He recalled that while China withdrew all its volunteers from Korea in 1958, the United States refused to withdraw its troops.

The recent US decision to withdraw 14,000 of its 135,000 military personnel from the Pacific area, including 7,000 from Korea, would not help much. The Korean problem will not be solved properly as long as America stations its troops on the peninsula and continues to deploy new nuclear weapons there, Chai said.

"It is not good for the peaceful unification of Korea, nor for peace and stability in the Far East. When foreign troops are stationed in a country, there is always pressure on its people," he said. "Let the Korean people solve their own problem. It has been proved by history that neither side can take over the other. I hope the two Koreas will build an independent, sovereign Korean union as soon as possible."

Sino-US Relations

Concerning the future of Sino-US relations, General Chai Chengwen said: "There is no confrontation of vital interests between the Chinese and American people. As long as the two countries adhere to the principles stipulated in the three joint communiques, and don't base their state relations on ideological considerations, relations between China and the United States will turn better."

Chai is now vice-president of the Beijing Institute for International Strategic Studies. He often meets and entertains soldiers and military scholars from the United States. He said he never feels uneasy when he exchanges views with his American friends. "Americans are frank and they recognize the facts of history. ... Besides, *bu da bu cheng jiao*, (conflict promotes understanding). No one in the world values peace more than soldiers." ■

Pudong— An Open Policy Showcase

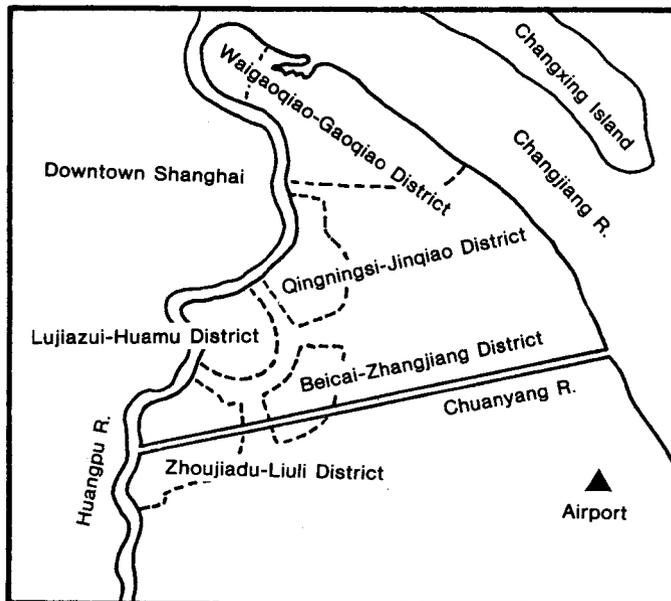
by Jing Bian

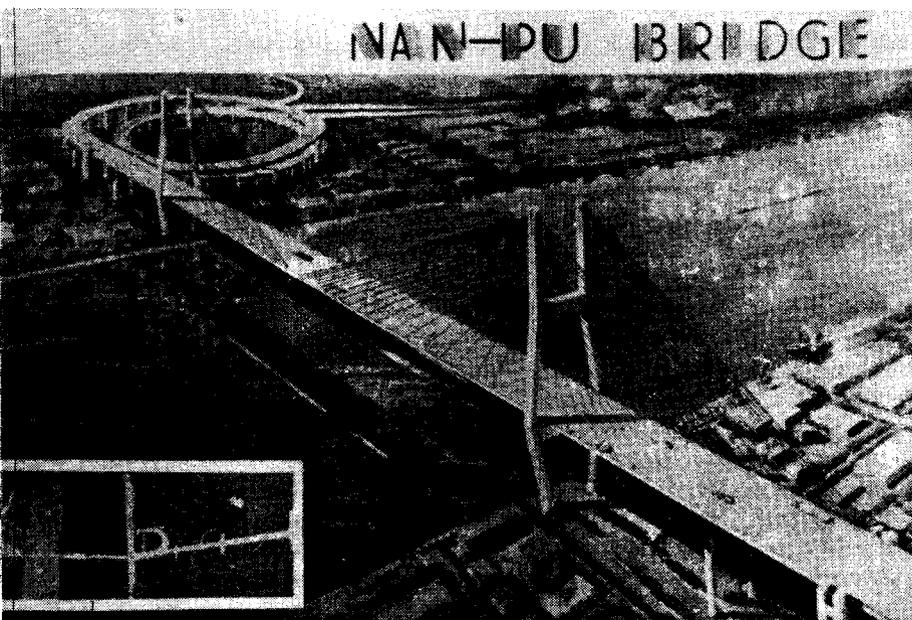
On April 15, the Party Central Committee and the State Council approved, in principle, Shanghai's plan to develop and open Pudong. This is the latest of a series of important decisions made by the Chinese government which reaffirm its determination to implement the policy of opening to the outside world.

Window of Opening Up

Shanghai, China's largest economic centre, is

Sketch Map of the Pudong New Development Zone in Shanghai





A mock-up of the Nanpu Bridge across the Huangpu River. The bridge, now under construction, will be a six-lane, 8,346-metre span under which 40,000-ton ships will be able to pass when it is finished. It will play an important role in the development of Pudong.

an influential international metropolis on the western coast of the Pacific. Commanding an important geographical position, the city is gifted with favourable natural conditions, powerful industrial foundation, solid scientific and technical resources, a galaxy of professionals from all trades and extensive international contacts. The city's economic strength has greatly increased after 40 years of construction since the founding of New China, particularly with the efforts made in the last decade. In 1989, the city's gross national product (GNP) amounted to 69 billion yuan and its total industrial output value, 151.54 billion yuan.

The city plays a decisive role in China's economic development. Some people compare China's coastline to a bow, the Changjiang (Yangtze) River an arrow, and Shanghai, situated at the centre of the coastline and the estuary of the Changjiang, to the head of the arrow. Once Shanghai takes off, it will carry with it the development of Chi-

na's entire coastal area and the Changjiang River valley and exert an incalculable impact on China's overall economic growth.

The development of Pudong has been the hope of Shanghai residents for several generations. Throughout the world, many cities located beside rivers have expanded along both banks. In Shanghai, however, due to the problem of providing access for cross-river traffic, development emphasis has been placed on the west bank of Huangpu River, Shanghai's downtown area, where a cluster of administrative, financial and trading centres are located. The Pudong area on the east bank, however, has developed slowly and looks rather desolate in contrast.

Skirted by the Huangpu and Changjiang rivers, Pudong can easily accommodate river transportation because the navigation route is more than a dozen metres deep. A vast area of several hundred square km with great potentials for development, it has been called by some world-

famous city planners and architects a "land of treasure" and a "promising stage."

Already, the necessary infrastructure, including roads and the supply of water and electricity, had taken initial shape in Pudong. In 1989, the city's second cross-river tunnel was completed and opened to traffic. Construction of the city's first bridge across the Huangpu River, the Nanpu Bridge, is in full swing, and the cross-river project at North Ningguo Road is now on the agenda. According to the urban plan for Shanghai, a total of eight projects will be built in order to increase the number of the city's cross-Huangpu thruways to more than 30, thus easing the strain on traffic.

The Blueprint

According to Pudong's development blueprint, five independent districts, each having a different emphasis, will be built in the 177 square km New Pudong Development Zone.

—The Waigaoqiao-Gaoqiao District. Covering 75 square km, this area will be turned into a port by the Changjiang with four new docks. In addition, an export goods processing zone and a foreign investment zone will be built in the district to take advantage of its close proximity to the sea. The existing petrochemical enterprise in Gaoqiao will also be expanded. Planned construction projects include shipbuilding and repair facilities, a thermal power stations and luxury residential houses, all of which will support the area's export-oriented economy.

—Qingningsi-Jinqiao District. Covering 21 square km, it will be developed through the renovation and upgrading of existing shipbuilding and navigation instrument manufacturing. An export goods processing zone will also be built here.

—Beicai-Zhangjiang District. This will be a high-tech, educational centre composed of many institutes of higher learning, scientific research institutions and high-tech industries on 19 square km of land.

—Zhoujiadu-Liuli District. Covering 34 square km, the district will develop new materials and processing industries in addition to the existing iron and steel and glass industries. An export goods processing zone will be built here.

—Lujiazui-Huamu District. Facing the downtown area across the river and easily accessible, the district, covering 28 square km, will be incorporated into the downtown area and become an extension of the city's administrative, financial, trading and information centre. Emphasis will be placed on developing the tertiary industry.

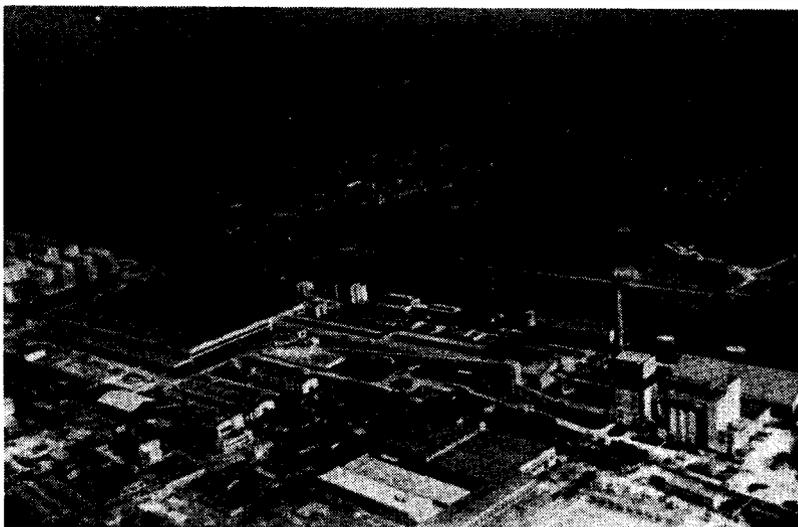
With the completion of the city's circle roads and several trunk traffic lines, the New Pudong Development Zone will be easily reached from all directions.

A population of 1.7 million is planned for the zone, with a density lower than the city's current level of 40,000 people per square km. The per-capita land area in the zone, on the average, will top 100 square metres, close to what is common in most modern, international cities. The streets and areas between the five comprehensive districts will feature large lawns, raising the development zone's per-capita landscaped area to 20 square metres, the same proportion as in the Netherlands.

Three-Phase Development

The development of Pudong will proceed in three stages:

The initial stage of development will last until 1995. Priority will be given to planning, the improvement of the investment



An aerial view of the Shanghai Yaohua Pilkington Glass Co. Ltd., a Sino-British joint venture in Pudong.



Newly built residential housing in Pudong.

photos by YANG PUTAO

environment, resolution of traffic problems, the building of cross-river and trunk traffic lines between downtown Shanghai and Pudong, and construction of the Waigaoqiao Port, power plants, and export goods processing and foreign investment zones covering some 5-10 square km.

The development stage will last from 1995 through 1999, when the new Waigaoqiao area will yield initial benefits. Construction of trunk roads and re-

lated infrastructure in the development zone will continue in order to lay a foundation for future expansion.

The overall construction stage will last 20 to 30 years following the year 2000. The objective is to turn Pudong into the symbol of the modern, 21st-century Shanghai and a new advanced, international urban area suited to the development needs of an international metropolis and an export-oriented economy. ■

Preferential Policies on Pudong

On April 30, Huang Ju, vice-mayor of Shanghai, announced at a press conference the following ten preferential policies and measures for the Pudong New Development Zone:

1. The income tax rate for productive foreign-funded enterprises in the zone is 15 percent. Businesses scheduled to operate for a period of ten years or more shall be exempt from income tax in the first two profit-making years and allowed a 50 percent reduction of income tax in the third year.

2. Equipment, raw and semi-processed materials, and motor vehicles required for production, and articles for office and daily use and means of transportation imported by foreign-funded enterprises in the zone shall be exempt from import tax and the industrial and commercial consolidated tax.

3. The production projects located in the zone in which foreign business people have investments shall turn out products mainly for export. A portion of products produced by these businesses which can substitute for imports may be sold on the domestic market after the approval of departments in charge and the retroactive payment of the customs duties and the industrial and commercial consolidated tax.

4. Foreign businessmen are allowed to invest in construc-

tion of airport, harbour, railway, highway, power stations and other energy and communications projects; they shall be exempt from income tax during the first five profit-making years and be eligible for a reduction of income tax for five years beginning from the sixth profit-making year.

5. Foreign business people are allowed to build tertiary industries in the zone. Financial, retail sales and other trades from which foreign businessmen are banned or restricted to operate in other places according to stipulations in force may be run on a trial basis in the New Pudong Development Zone upon approval by the relevant authorities.

6. Foreign business people are allowed to set up foreign-funded banks in Shanghai and the zone. Financial companies will first be approved and then, according to the actual needs of Pudong, allowance will be granted to a number of foreign banks to set up branches there. Simultaneously, the opportunity will be available for the lowering of the income-tax rate for foreign-funded banks; a varied income tax rate will be introduced for different businesses. To ensure the normal operation of foreign-funded banks, Shanghai will soon promulgate relevant regulations and rules.

7. Within the bonded area of the Pudong New Develop-

ment Zone, foreign trade agencies are allowed to engage in entrepot trade, as well as the import and export of raw materials and spare parts at the request of foreign-funded enterprises in the zone. For their convenience, the chief managers within the bonded area may apply for multiple entry and exist visas.

8. The principle of flexibility in dealing with different businesses will be introduced to Chinese-funded enterprises, including enterprises funded by other locations in China, according to the zone's industrial policies. Enterprises in conformity with the zone's industrial policies and enterprises which are conducive to the zone's development and opening up may be exempt from or allowed a reduction of income taxes according to different circumstances.

9. The policy of transferring land-use rights with remuneration will be introduced in the zone. The term for land use will range between 50 and 70 years; foreign business people may contract to develop large tracts of adjoining land.

10. To speed up the development of the Pudong New Development Zone and ensure the construction of the necessary infrastructure for its development and investment, the zone's newly generated financial income may be retained by the zone for its further development. ■

Science and Technology Stimulate Rural Economy

by Our Staff Reporter Lou Linwei

With the implementation of the "spark plan" in China's rural areas, a number of key industries have taken shape in various places with local resources and the programme has thus promoted the development of the rural economy and improved the farmers' living standards.

The "spark plan," a scientific and technological plan aimed at stimulating the rural economy, provides farmers with advanced technologies requiring less investment yet providing quick results.

The "spark plan" has many aspects. One is the gradual transformation of traditional agricultural patterns of scattered management into an intensive and operational type of farming, poultry farming, forestry and fruit growing, so as to form commodity production centres. The "spark plan" emphasizes the establishment of rural industries on the basis of agriculture and mineral resources; it combines farming and breeding with the processing of agricultural and animal products and mining along with the dressing and processing of mineral products. This has brought new technologies and materials to township enterprises, helping them raise the quality of products, reduce energy consumption and save materials. At the same time, attention has been attached to preventing pollution, protecting local ecolog-

gy and rationalizing the use of land and mineral resources.

From the beginning of the "spark plan" in 1986 through 1989, more than 20,000 projects were established throughout the country, 10,346 of which have been completed. The resultant newly increased output value in the four years was about 22.18 billion yuan, in addition to 5.53 billion yuan in profits and taxes. The added output value and total volume of profits and taxes in 1989 respectively accounted for 37 and 35 percent of the new output value and total volume of profits and taxes for the four years. Some US\$740 million was obtained from exports, equivalent to 45 percent of the total export volume of township enterprises in the previous three years.

The products of the "spark plan" projects have been well received by consumers for their high quality, low prices and variety. At a "spark" products exhibition held in Hangzhou last November, the business volume reached 2.05 billion yuan in five days. At Chinese exhibition of science and technology results in

Singapore, some 348 products of the "spark" project were displayed accounting for 29 percent of the total items exhibited. The business volume reached US\$61 million, 90 percent of the total transactions clinched throughout the exhibition.

Backbone Industries

Thanks to the implementation of the "spark plan," each locality, according to its local resources, has formed a group of promising mainstay industries of such a scale and economic efficiency that they are certain to play an important role in local economic development. This is a major feature of the "spark plan."

There are more than 1,000 "spark" scientific and technological projects being carried out in the countryside of the southeastern coastal Zhejiang Province, which took the lead in the programme. At present, there are 50 "spark" projects in the province with 10 million yuan in output value and over a million yuan in profits and taxes. In addition, 30 "spark" technology-intensive

areas and industrial development groups have been formed.

Shaoxing County of the province has favourable conditions for the development of the textile industry. With the implementation of the "spark plan," a technology-intensive area comprising 19 textile mills has gradually taken shape in the Keqiao area. Within two years, it developed more than 100 varieties of new products, 10 types of new equipment and 20 new materials, enabling the area's profit rate to double that of the county's average level. *The textile industry*, thereafter, has become a mainstay industry in the area.

Sun Zhenfa, a senior farmer engineer and head of the county's Warp-Knitting Machinery Factory in charge of the "spark" programme, says his factory and eight other warp-knitting factories have set up a mainstay industry in Yangxunqiao Township where his factory is located. With the support of his factory, other factories were able to rapidly raise their technical level and competition capacity. From January to September 1989, the nine factories had a total of 1,317 employees, representing 28.1 percent of the entire workforce in the whole township. Their output value amounted to 42.796 million yuan, accounting for 51.1 percent of the township's total. Profits were 4.866 million yuan, accounting for 89.54 percent of the total industrial profits produced by the township. At present, a warp-knitting spark plan technical development group has already begun to be organized.

Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee was held in 1978, a household contract responsibility system, with remuneration linked to output, has been implemented in China's rural areas. It has greatly stimulated farmers' enthusiasm, and provid-

ed a great impetus to township enterprises.

Agricultural mainstay industry equipped with science and technology is conducive to gradually uniting the scattered rural economy, raising by a wide margin rural labour productivity and developing a commodity economy, and helping the farmers achieve common prosperity.

Establish Model Projects

In 1986, a technical project for development of high-yielding bamboo shoots was incorporated into the city-level "spark plan" by the Science and Technology Committee of Shaoxing the project spread throughout the surrounding mountainous areas. Before 1986, the average per-capita income from bamboo shoots in Wenshan Village of Hongshan Township was less than 87 yuan. Now, it has increased to 683 yuan. The prosperity it has brought is evident. About 80 percent of the 398 village households have new houses and buildings, each worth more than 10,000 yuan.

To establish model projects is another feature of the "spark plan." These model projects have quick results and play a leading role in local economy. As soon as the projects are proved and selected, training classes are usually held by scientific and technical personnel, or experts are invited to introduce their experiences and provide scientific guidance.

Unlike Hongshan Township, Xinwei Township of Shaoxing County got rich by breeding pigs. In 1987, Zhu Jigen, a 24-year-old farmer, bought 105 piglets and set up a pig farm. Not long after, the pig farm was cited as a model for the "spark plan," and Zhu was supported by funds and breeding techniques. From 1987 to 1989, Zhu sold 2,790 pigs to the state and made a net profit of

63,642 yuan.

Zhu said that all his achievements are due to the guidance of a pig breeding co-ordination group under the Shaoxing Science and Technology Committee. Since 1988, he has received training twice a year and benefited from the help and guidance of two experts of animal husbandry who visit his farm regularly. Zhu has mastered a complete set of pig breeding techniques and passed his experience on to his fellow villagers.

Now, many people in his village have turned to pig breeding and receive technical guidance from Zhu. Because of Zhu's example and leading role, more and more villagers have been able to master scientific pig-breeding techniques. Prosperity is no longer a dream of the past.

Talent Scouting

In 1973, Ren Shiyao, teacher of the Shanghai Jiaotong University, returned to his home village in Shangyu County, Zhejiang Province, for a rest. At the time, the Shangyu Air-Blower Factory was going bankrupt. During Ren's visit, he helped the factory trial-produce a blower for cooling towers. The product sold well and the enterprise took a turn for the better.

In 1979, the factory began to co-operate with No. 260 teaching and research section of the dynamics department of the Shanghai Jiaotong University in research, design, production, management and technical services.

After 1986, the two sides, on this basis, established a united group and research institute, carrying out two state-level "spark plan" programmes—"the development of new blower technology and computer application and demonstration," and "the development and application of the new technology for 'cold store

chain' in food production." Some nine new products have been turned out successively, yielding 30 million yuan in output value and 6 million yuan in profits. The blower products, with high technology and good property, have entered the international market and sold well in the United States, Japan, Australia and Southeast Asia.

The factory, set against the background of green mountains, has specially built a hostel for the teachers of the Shanghai Jiaotong University. Now 12 professors, senior engineers and technicians from the university devote more than half of their work hours to the united research institute.

The factory director Xu Cangen entrusted the Shanghai Jiaotong University to train 30 students who specialize in fluid mechanics for the factory. At present, the factory's scientific and technical personnel make up more than 20 percent of its total employees. All the workers must receive training before taking up their posts and there is a regular training programme to update them.

Today, more than 3,000 scientific and technical personnel in Zhejiang Province are implementing with the "spark" programme of science and technology. This enables over 90 percent of the enterprises involved the "spark" programme to have the support of universities and colleges, scientific research institutions and state-owned large enterprises. At the same time, large-scale "spark" technical training classes have been held, and 170,000 farmers have been trained in scientific and technological knowledge. Over 70 percent of the employees in thousands of "spark" enterprises throughout the province have received training before taking up their posts. The technology, managerial level and worker quality



A bamboo-shoot canning workshop.

of these enterprises, therefore, have been raised considerably.

Improvements

In the Changjiang Leather Factory, Yuyao of Zhejiang Province, there is a great amount of waste cattlehide materials piled up in storehouses. After taking the provincial level "spark" programme in 1986, these waste materials were reprocessed and US\$ 260,000 was earned in export.

Shao Liming, a staff member of the Science and Technology Committee of Yuyao in charge of the "spark plan," says the "spark" project was decided upon after a three-month study and, in 1988, the experiences gained from the use of reprocessed resources were spread to other industries in the province.

Shao thinks that such practical programmes like the use of reprocessed resources not only play an effective role in waste material usage, but also helps reduce the shortage of raw materials. It is a feasible way to resolve the problem wherein township enterprises which have, for a long time, competed with large- and

medium-sized enterprises over raw materials.

Shao said that given the present process of improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order and implementing the retrenchment policy by tightening the money market, the success of township enterprises lies in enhancing their competitive capacity in the market-place. In addition, each enterprise must have a scientific and technological base of support for development. The Changjiang Leather Factory is a good example. It has good market prospects and its products are expected to expand in the international market.

Wu Lishan, head of the "spark plan" programme of Zhejiang Provincial Science and Technology Commission, disclosed that 90 percent of the province "spark plan" projects have stood the test of the market-place and fulfilled their production quotas. Only a few enterprises failed because of poor quality, or lack of practical value or the support from scientific and technical units. Such results bode well for the "spark plan" and the enterprises which it supports. ■

Hotel Business Centre Welcomed

In a recent letter to the Sheraton Great Wall Hotel Beijing, Christian K. Riddle, general manager of Business Plans and Management of the McDonnell Douglas Pacific and Asia, Ltd., expressed his thanks to the Executive Business Centre of the hotel for its assistance and the convenience it offered during talks his company held with the Chinese side on the joint production of 20 Md-80 planes.

The centre's equipment is similar to most other hotels, Mr. Riddle noted, but their good service and pleasant demeanour make a deep impression on everyone. The centre is managed by Ms. Anna Clarke.

The staff try their best to satisfy the needs of their guests. From translating documents and computer processing of data and scripts to posting letters and ordering plane tickets, they provide business services quickly and efficiently. One supervisor, Colin Lin, said that a guest from Australia once came to China to do business. After arriving in China, he knew that the person with whom he wanted to talk was not available. Learning about his situation, the business centre helped him contact another department and, in the end, found a local contact with whom the Australian could discuss business. Generally, they do not get any remuneration for doing such things. The centre's reputation is so high that many guests from other hotels often go there for help. Everyone is treated courteously and can enjoy the conveniences provided by the centre.

Anna Clarke, manager of the Executive Business Centre, said that to raise the quality of service, the most important factor was the training of personnel. She herself wrote and compiled a

thick publication of training materials and gives lectures. Under her management and training, the centre has become a valuable aid to foreign business people in China.

Craig B. Clayton, president of the Global Telecommunications Equipment Company, made this comment to the centre. "I am an American corporate executive who has been attempting to do business in the newly opened Chinese market. I have had to face many restrictions, including language barrier, lack of professional services and knowledge about business methods in China. I would like to commend the staff of your Executive Business Centre for the tremendous effort they made to make my business dealings go smoothly. With their help, I was able to secure two contracts with Chinese companies totalling over a quarter of a million US dollars. I can honestly say that without their assistance I would not have been able to get these agreements signed."

by Han Baocheng

Expanding Export Of Chinese Buses

Bus exports are becoming a good business in China. According to a responsible official of the Chinese Bus Export Union, China has signed contracts with Viet Nam, Peru, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka and some other countries for the export of more than 200 buses during the first half of the year.

With reasonable prices, a good bus body, stable quality and considerate after-sale services, China-made buses have received a good welcome in foreign countries. From 1987 to 1988, China exported 35 sample buses to Thailand, Chile, Peru and other countries, signing contracts with foreign countries for the export

of 6,546 buses. In 1989, China exported 160 buses to the Philippines, 25 to South Korea, and also exported 47 sample buses to 14 countries including Ghana, Belgium, the Soviet Union, Bolivia, Mali, Uganda and Nigeria, signing contracts to export 1,763 buses to these countries.

Currently, China has 152 bus-manufacturing factories and, by 1990, an annual production capacity of 80,000 buses will be in place. Since the domestic market demands only 40,000 each year, a large number of buses can be exported. In order to carve a bigger share of the international market and promote the development of its auto industry, China set up the Chinese Bus Export Union in June 1987 which determines export policy for low- and medium-class buses, and targets at the third world market; it has established a bus export production system and a production and trade co-ordinating system.

The policy has worked to date and negotiations regarding the export of buses are being carried on with Philippines, Turkey and Sri Lanka.

by Kou Zhengling

Investment Opportunities

The Steel Ball Factory of Hunan Province, located in the open tourist city of Yueyang was designated by the Ministry of Machine-Building Electronic Industry (MMBEI) to specialize in producing steel balls for bearings. The factory covers about 10,189 square metres, and now has 244 sets of equipment including three key measurement instruments imported from Japan and Britain, and one high-speed cold forging machine imported from the United States. Its product *Longzhu* steel ball enjoys a good reputation, and its six varieties have been awarded the top-

quality title by MMBEI. At present, the annual production volume of the factory is 350 million steel balls. The company now plans to import precision steel ball production lines and related equipment with the co-operation of foreign countries. The goal is to overhaul the old production lines and expand the annual production to 700 million steel balls.

Joint Production of Jacquard Towels and Coverlets

The Jacquard Factory of the No.4 Textile Machinery Manufacturing Plant of Shanxi Province is located in Fenyang County of Shanxi Province, where the famous *Fenjiu* liquor is produced. Adjacent to a highway and only 15 km to Xiaoxi Railway Station, the factory has very convenient transportation. Covering about 3,000 square metres and with a reliable source of raw materials and energy, it annually turns out 750,000 square metres of jacquard towel, pillow towel, bathing towel, sofa towel, terry coverlets, etc. which are sold both locally and outside the province. In order to expand production and enter the international market, the factory is willing to co-operate with foreign businesses.

Expand Down Jacket Production

The Down Jacket Factory of Zhongxiang County, Hubei Province, now has some 400 staff and workers and 54 technicians. It covers 13,000 square metres with 5,500 square metres of building area. As a producer and exporter of down jackets, the factory enjoys a ready market in the Soviet Union. It is now planning to add a down jacket production line and increase its annual production by 10,000 down jackets in co-operation with foreign busi-

nessmen. The total investment is expected to be US\$1.1 million.

Address: Co-ordinating Centre for Business Co-operation of China Room 716, 7th Floor, CITIC Building 2, 19 Jianguomenwai St. Beijing, China
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International Co-operation Sought

China is seeking international partners to co-operate in the construction of the second phase of the Qinshan Nuclear Power Station. Discussions have been held with companies from Federal Germany, France and Japan about co-operative possibility, according to an official from the China Nuclear Industry Corporation.

The Qinshan Nuclear Power Station, the first of its kind in China, is located in Zhejiang Province. The installed capacity of its first phase is 300,000 kw. Currently, installation of equipment is under way. The plant will begin comprehensive testing this month and is expected to start generating power in September.

The official said that during the second phase, there are plans to construct two generating units each having a capacity of 600,000 kw. Through the project, China will master design, equipment manufacture, project construction and safety operation technologies of the nuclear plant and develop a standard model for 600,000-kw generating units. This will lower the cost, shorten the construction period and accelerate the speed with which plants are placed on line.

The feasibility report for the second phase of the Qinshan Nu-

clear Power Station has been discussed and approved by the experts and plant officials have applied to the State Planning Commission for final approval. The general design has been appraised and supporting infrastructure such as water, electricity, roads and communications facilities will soon be completed.

by Yao Jianguo

China to Attend Sevilla World Fair

China has decided to attend the 1992 Sevilla World Fair in Spain from April 20 to October 12, an official from the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT) and the China Chamber of International Commerce (CCOIC) revealed recently.

The official said the relevant departments have organized a preparatory working group for the fair. The total display space of the China hall is 2,000 square metres, including 400 square metres of round-screen film which will use modern sound, light and electric technology to demonstrate China's well-known historical and cultural relics and the new economic and cultural achievements made in the past ten years of reform and opening to the outside world. In addition, China's participation will promote understanding and friendship with countries throughout the world, advance the development of economy and trade between China and other countries, and strengthen its exchanges and co-operation in culture, science and technology with other countries.

Since 1982, China has attended five world fairs. At the 1988 Australian Brisbane World Fair, the China hall was categorized as a five star location because of its novel content and unique style.

by Yao Jianguo

Taiwan Entrepreneur Displays Personal Arts Collection



Kander Lee.

Traditional works and an arts collection of Kander Lee, a Taiwan entrepreneur, are on display at the Palace Museum in Beijing from May to August. Present at the opening ceremony were over 1,000 visitors from Chinese arts circles.

Lee at age 35 is general manager of the Taiwan Kander Group. In 1979 he began improving the making of traditional Chinese ink and brush which in time won him the name "king of Chinese ink and artists' brush." He also devoted time to bringing "lost" Chinese cultural treasures to light, thus contributing greatly to the promotion of Chinese

culture and the preservation of historical treasures. In his collection are 4,000-some painted pottery items and scattered calligraphic works of Yu Youren, a contemporary Chinese master of calligraphy—no small feat in the world of art collectors. Lee's collection also includes 200 ceramic objects used in imperial palaces of ancient China, more than 2,000 Qing Dynasty (1644-1911) embroideries, painted pottery of Tang (618-907) plus various ancient sculptures and furnishings.

This Beijing exhibition displays also 100 works chosen from among Kander Lee's own creations in traditional Chinese painting.

Among the most valued of the exhibits are a

landscape scroll by Zhao Jie (1082-1135), emperor of the Song Dynasty, figure paintings by Li Gonglin (1049-1106), a Song Dynasty master and calligraphic works by Mi Shi (1051-1107).

Also worth mention are calligraphic works by Emperor Kangxi (1662-1722) and Emperor Qianlong (1736-1795), paintings by artists of the Ming Dynasty and works by such modern and contemporary masters as Wu Changsuo, Qi Baishi, Huang Binhong and Xu Beihong.

Lee sharpened his artist mind through collecting these works, which also inspired him to paint on his own. In

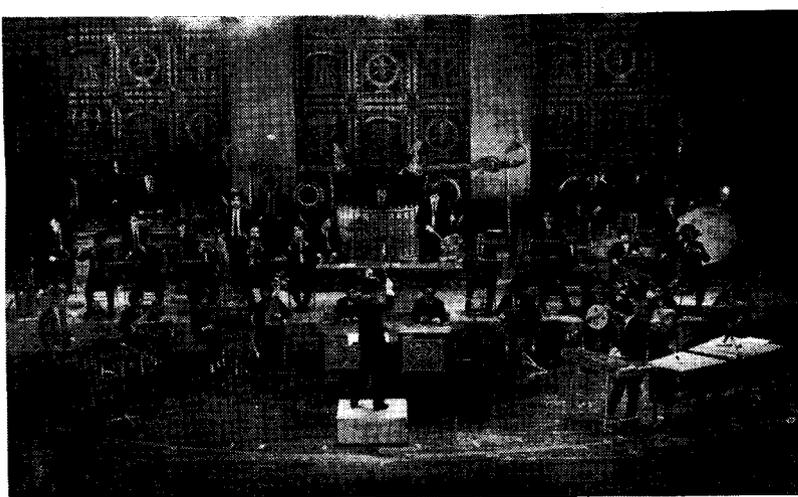
these works, he combines traditional techniques with modern interpretations, winning viewers' praise for his flowing calligraphy and original paintings.

Lee's enthusiasm in promoting traditional Chinese culture and his love for his motherland are apparent in his works. He knelt down and touched the earth upon his return to his motherland in 1988. Now he says he feels "deeply honoured" to hold such an exhibition in the Palace Museum. "We should not discard our tradition in pursuing modern civilization," said Lee. He is sure that China will contribute to the world in the 21st century.

by Wei Liming



One of Lee's calligraphic works.



A scene of the concert.

Folk Music Captivate Beijing

China's Oriental Song and Dance Ensemble staged a music fete in Beijing recently, aimed at introducing typical foreign musical instruments to Chinese audience. The concert featured various items including folk melodies of ancient Asia, Africa and Latin America, music adapted from ancient folk tunes and modern works composed according to traditional folk music.

Li Ling, who conducted this unique orchestra with over 100 original musical instruments from more than 30 countries, graduated from the Shenyang Conservatory of Music eight years ago. As a student he aspired to conducting a full orchestra playing great Western classics. Though he has not done this, he does now conduct this unique orchestra of traditional Oriental musical instruments.

Oriental Charm, a musical work combining both traditional modes and modern themes, was especially enchanting. The music begins with the sound of a large Indonesian gong and gradually develops into the main stream of the music. The marimba, a musical instrument of Latin America, and the gamelan, musical instrument of Indonesia, produce delightfully soft and mysterious

sounds. These folk instruments in the hands of musicians, like paint on the pallets of artists, created a live picture of Oriental life. The melody and changes in musical tempo successfully described the profound honest and indomitable character of the Oriental peoples. Li Ling impressed the audience with his interpretation of the music and conducting skill.

Anglung is a popular Indonesian musical instrument consisting of a set of bamboo pieces varying in size. The differently toned instruments combine to present a complete and most pleasant tune. The musicians must co-ordinate well in performing. At the party the musician successfully played two items, the popular Indonesian

folk song, *Parrots*, and *Do-Re-Mi* from the American film *The Sound of Music*.

Erhu is the traditional Chinese fiddle, quite similar to the sarangi, another Indonesian folk instrument. The Erhu solo *Inspirations of Indo-Pakistan* was composed by Zhou Wei, who has visited Pakistan and plays the fiddle well. "The natural beauty and unique national customs deeply impressed me," said Zhou. He composed the work using materials from Indian and Pakistani folk music. Zhou also uses some of the techniques of playing the sarangi, giving this work strong Indian and Pakistani atmosphere.

The thumb organ, an African musical instrument, has been innovated into an electric instrument with the sound volume greatly increased. *The Joy of Freedom* played on the instrument reveals the African people's optimism and love of merry-making.

Other musical instruments introduced to the audience were the sitar of Pakistan, and double flute and drums of Africa.

The stage-settings were definitely Oriental, and musicians wore the traditional costumes of the nationality they were representing in their music. The witty introductions of the announcer rounded out the success of the music fete.

by Feng Jing

Why Have Dinosaurs Disappeared?

China's scientific workers have found convincing evidence in southern Tibetan Gamba area near its border with Sikkim that a relatively small celestial body collided with Earth 65 million years ago. This supports the theory that the collision of a celestial body with

Earth caused the dinosaur's extinction.

The sudden disappearance of dinosaurs that thrived during the Mesozoic era (225 million to 65 million years ago) has remained a mystery of nature to this day. In 1980 a research group in the United States proposed that the



Eight women artists including Yu Hong, Jiang Xueming, Wei Rong, Liu Liping, She Chen, Chen Shuxia, Li Chen and Ning Fangqian held a joint art exhibition in Beijing last May. The artists express their singular aesthetic concepts and artistic exploration using realistic, abstract or expressionist styles. Left: *Portrait in Red and Green* by Yu Hong. Right: *Lanzi* by She Chen.

doom of dinosaurs might have been precipitated by an aerolite, 6-10 kilometres in diameter. This had caused an explosion on Earth equivalent to 1,000 trillion tons of TNT which set the world on fire. Earth's atmospheric layer was filled with dust, while downpours of acid rain took their toll. There was a dark winter of 1,000 years on earth during which no photosynthesis could occur. The disaster wiped out 70 percent of all life on earth including the monstrous dinosaurs.

In 1983, Chinese scientists found a 1 to 2cm-thick layer of clay in a section in the Tibetan

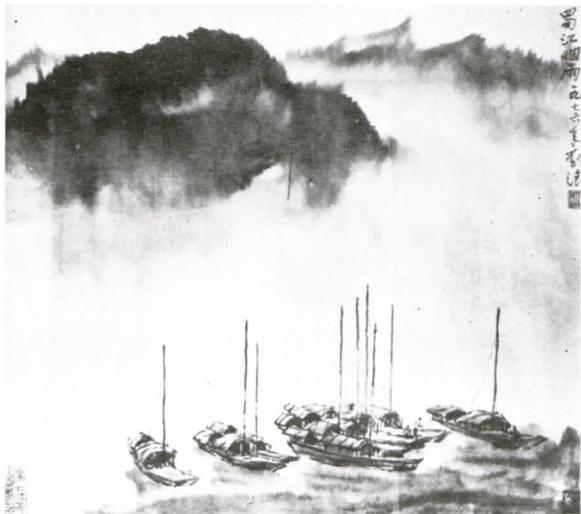
Gamba area that told of a combination of strata in the Cretaceous period (between 136 million and about 65 million years ago) and the Tertiary period (between 70 million and 20 million years ago). Scientists from the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the State Seismological Bureau and the Ministry of Geology and Mineral Resources discovered rich deposits of such precious metals as platinum and iridium in the strata division lines. These elements are usually found only in extra-terrestrial materials. The proportion of many other elements was similar to that in

aerolite rather than in earth's composition.

Changes in oxygen and carbon isotopes indicated that weather and environmental conditions had undergone sudden change. Researchers also found formations commonly seen in fusion, plus minerals and ash left from forest fires following the collision.

More than 60 earth sections world-wide provide further evidence of such a collision, though solid remains of such a celestial body are missing and so other scientists are skeptical. ■

A River Shrouded in Misty Rain.



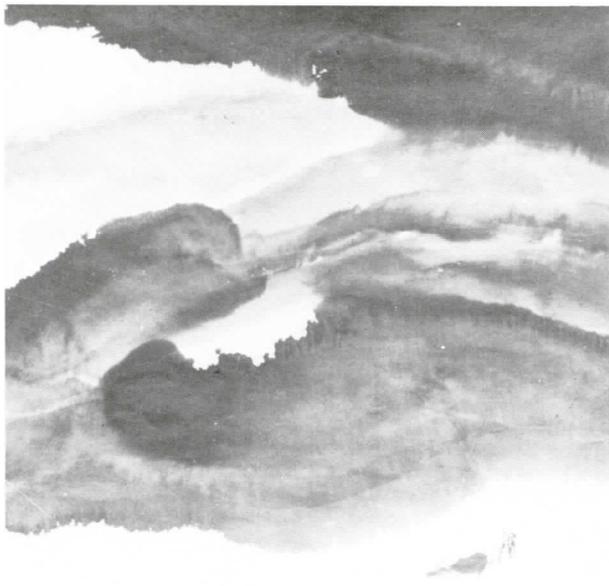
Wild Geese Over Lake.

Chinese Paintings by Liu Lang

Liu Lang, born in Sichuan in 1933, now works at the Central Newsreels and Documentary Film Studio. A senior photographer, he has also his own style of Chinese painting.



Spring Rain South of Changjiang River.



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