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# Beijing Review

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## BUILDING CAREERS FOR WOMEN ARCHITECTS

## Anti-Corruption and Public Supervision





Quarrymen taking a rest.

*Photo by Teng Kemin*

## CONTENTS

<b>NOTES FROM THE EDITORS</b>	4
Anti-Corruption & Public Supervision	

<b>EVENTS/TRENDS</b>	5-10
Li: Chinese Government 'Stable and Able'	
Party Vets Call for Stability	
VIPs Back Martial Law	
No Deaths in Hunger Strike	
Students Befriend Soldiers	
Crisis Boosts Public Spirit	

<b>INTERNATIONAL</b>	
Prospects for the Middle East	11
Situation Deteriorating in Panama	14

<b>CHINA</b>	
Eastern Hebei Opens to the World	15
Women in Architecture	19
Facts and Figures: 1988 Border Trade	22
China Uses Foreign Teaching Materials	23

<b>FROM THE CHINESE PRESS</b>	26
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<b>BOOKS</b>	27
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<b>BUSINESS/TRADE</b>	28-30
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<b>CULTURE/SCIENCE</b>	31-33
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**COVER:** Women architects of the Beijing Architectural Design Institute examining a model they designed for the China Beijing Opera Theatre.

Xu Xiangjun and Xue Chao

## As Martial Law Enters the 2nd Week

□ More statements have been made by leaders in the central Party, government and army organs to justify the State Council's May 20 order to impose martial law over the main areas of Beijing (pp. 5-7).

Meanwhile, people are relieved to know that none of the hunger strikers died and that many students and suburban residents have developed harmonious relations with troops billeted at the fringes of the city (p. 8).

## Anti-Corruption and Public Supervision

□ Rooting out corruption is one of the slogans of the current student protests. This and some of their other demands have been affirmed as reasonable, positive and identical with the goals of the Party and government. To liquidate corruption, the immediate task begs the establishment of a comprehensive system of punishing official crime and other corrupt behaviour through public supervision and rule by law. This includes making political and economic activities more open to public scrutiny (p. 4).

## Eastern Hebei Opens to the world

□ Eastern Hebei was one of the places where the ancestors of today's Chinese first settled and multiplied. Today, this area occupies a major position in the country's coastal development. Well endowed with mineral and labour resources, tourist attractions and developed transport services, the Bohai Bay Zone there has 230 industrial enterprises in addition to 700 township factories turning out products for export. So far 50 foreign-funded enterprises have been set up in the zone covering a dozen or so industries. Efforts are being made to improve the investment environment and preferential policies adopted to encourage foreign investment (p. 15).

## Building Careers: Women in Architecture

□ The skylines of China's cities have been reworked at a bewildering pace in the last few years as one new building after another has soared into the sky. But while in most countries of the world, architecture remains a male preserve, in China, women make up almost half the profession (p. 19).

## Out of the Middle East Impasse

□ Although an Arab-Israeli reconciliation is still not in sight, there are several factors to support a possible Israeli change of policy that will help resolve this long-standing regional conflict (p. 11).

Unless written by Beijing Review staff, the opinions expressed in signed articles do not necessarily reflect the view of the Beijing Review editorial board.

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# Anti-Corruption & Public Supervision

by Jin Qi

**B**eijing's patriotic students recently took to the streets in mass demonstrations, raising a strong demand to liquidate corruption and punish official profiteering. This has evoked widespread repercussions from local citizens. In their dialogues with student representatives, Party and state leaders affirmed that the students' demand was reasonable, positive and identical with the goals of the Party and government. The leaders also indicated that they would continue to listen to criticisms from various quarters and solve problems along the path of democracy and through the legal system. This affirmation has been well received.

In recent years, the state has adopted many measures, including economic legislation, the establishment of clean government and crackdowns on graft and bribery, tax evasion and other criminal activities. Despite all this, the phenomenon of corruption is far from being eradicated. In some places, this phenomenon has even gone from bad to worse. A recent news report disclosed that a county cadre in a southwest region had gone so far as to illicitly divide the state's funds for assisting poor areas. A rural cadre in a coastal region wilfully occupied land for his own residence and even used public funds to build a private house. Deputy Governor Yang Huiquan of Hunan Province who was in charge of checking out the legitimacy of companies in the province failed to do so and instead took his relatives along to a company banquet. He squandered more than 4,400 yuan of public funds on just one meal, equivalent to an ordinary worker's pay for three years. Yang has been removed from his post as deputy governor by the provincial people's congress. These scandals have aroused public indignation.

Among these phenomena of corruption, the most harmful that has incurred the greatest popular indignation is "official profiteering" in which officials and businessmen collaborate to further their private interests. This means that they make money by abusing their powers or use money to buy over those with power. Although those engaging in such illegal activities are very few among Party and government officials, their bad influence is enough to tarnish the reputation of the Party and government, leading to a crisis of confidence. It indeed concerns the life and death of a ruling party. And it is high time to solve this problem.

"Official profiteering" is a worldwide, complicated, social problem. Even in countries with a developed economy and government by draconian law, "official profiteering" has not completely vanished. In China where the old system is being replaced by the new one, where a fair trade market mechanism has not yet been established and there are still many loopholes in the management system which can be exploited by greedy people, it is not hard to understand that "official profiteering" would be generated. Persisting in the reform by establishing a market-oriented economic system and a democratic political system will help eradicate the breeding ground and hotbed of "official profiteering." Painstaking efforts therefore are required for the fulfilment of this task. However, the pressing need at present is to establish a set of mechanisms for extensive public supervision and rule by law to punish official profiteering and other corrupt behaviour. These mechanisms, already established in many developed and developing countries, have proved effective. China should also be able to do so.

In the past few years, laws and

rules on punishing official profiteering and other corrupt behaviour have been basically laid down, even though they require further improvement. The principal problem at present is that the laws are not strictly enforced or are even ignored. This situation must be changed as quickly as possible. At present the state's move to change from rule by men to government by law has enjoyed the understanding of the public. All man-made obstacles should be removed, and the judicial organs' power to conduct trials independently as stipulated by the Constitution and in law should be firmly guaranteed, to ensure that the ancient Chinese saying, "a prince who violates the law should be given the same punishment as ordinary people," should be materialized, so as to win the trust of the people. More importantly, senior Party and government officials should set an example in this regard.

In addition, it is also necessary to establish a set of mechanisms for extensive public supervision, including freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and a system for corruption reporting by the people. It is particularly necessary to increase the openness and transparency of political and economic activities. This seems to be more important for China.

Because historically China had long been a closed society under feudal rule, the influence of feudal ideology is deep-rooted. It is only ten years since China opened to the outside world and the government loosened its grips domestically. However, publicly reported information is still limited at ordinary times, so the common people only know little about state affairs and things about Party and government leaders. As a consequence, once something occurs, people are puzzled by doubts and suspicions and tend to believe ru-

mours. However, the Chinese people have always had a bitter hatred for corrupt officials and showed respect and love for figures like Bao Zheng who was upright and honest and enforced the law strictly. If things are made public and people are allowed to know the truth, they will become the broadest and strongest supervisory force against corruption, including supervising the judiciary and those judicial and procuratorial organs into which corrupt factors may infiltrate.

In recent years, some local governments have experimented with the system of making public their work procedures and results, and have accepted supervision from the masses. Their practice has proved effective and has been well received by the people. The Shenzhen Special Economic Zone last September introduced a system of making public the incomes of leading cadres and publishing them every month in a bid to check officials' abuse of power for selfish ends. A recent survey of 56 work units of the city shows that local people are generally satisfied with the practice.

This open method is an encouragement and support for the cadres and Party members who are honest in performing their official duties. It helps enhance the people's confidence in and closeness to them. But to those corrupt cadres and Party members, the open method means that they face the threat of being overwhelmed, because once their clandestine, illegal activities are brought into the light of day, they will lose all standing and reputation, to say nothing of being tried and jailed. That is what they fear most.

What needs to be done at present is to spread this effective method of public supervision throughout the country—to every field of endeavour from the central departments down to localities—and firmly implement it by overcoming all resistance. This will be the touchstone to test whether the Party and the government have the genuine determination to combat corruption. □

## Li: Chinese Government 'Stable and Able'

**A**Xinhua report says that Chinese Premier Li Peng said on May 25 that his government is stable and capable of fulfilling its duty and properly solving the current problems in China.

He said that at present abnormal things are happening in China and in some places there is even turmoil. "The Chinese government, however, is stable and capable."

Li made these comments at a meeting with three new foreign ambassadors to China. He briefed them on the present situation in the country and outlined China's foreign policy.

The ambassadors, who have presented their credentials in the past two months, are E.N. Oba from Nigeria, J.E. Navarrete Lopez from Mexico and U Tin Aung Tun from Burma.

"We have imposed martial law in some parts of Beijing in accordance with the 16th item of the 89th article of the Constitution," he said.

Li said that this is a warning measure to quell the turmoil and the movement of parts of the Chinese People's Liberation Army troops from other parts of China to Beijing is to help the armed police and public security personnel to restore social order.

It is also aimed at safeguarding the life and property of citizens, at preventing the destruction of public property, and at ensuring that Party and government offices and the Beijing municipal government can exercise their normal administrative functions.

Li said some army units have been sent to guard China's Central Radio Station and Central Television Station, which are key departments. Work at the stations is

proceeding as usual.

Li pointed out that martial law is different from military control. Countries that impose military rule are generally those where governments cannot effectively exercise their administrative functions over the whole country or particular areas and have to have the military take over all or part of those functions. Such a situation has never arisen in China.

He said martial law has been imposed in Beijing for six days but the troops have not yet reached the downtown area because of blockade.

Anyone with common sense can see that this is not because the troops are unable to enter the downtown area but because the government is the people's government and the People's Liberation Army is the people's own army.

Because the people have not yet fully understood the meaning of martial law, the troops have exercised great restraint to avoid major clashes. "We believe that the maintenance of stability and social order is in the interests of Beijing residents and the state and will acquire the understanding and support of the people in the end," he said.

Li reaffirmed that China's reform and open policies will not change. The country has achieved great results over the past 10 years of reform. "The chief architect of China's reform and opening to the outside world," he said, "is Comrade Deng Xiaoping and no one else." The present government will do a better job in undertaking the reform and open policies on the basis of its wealth of experience.

Li stressed, "What is happening

now is China's internal affair. Foreign countries, especially those that are willing to maintain good relations with China, must not interfere in current events."

He said, "Things in China are complicated. Foreign friends cannot see clearly for the time being and need to observe for a longer time before making judgements."

## Demonstrations

After Premier Li declared martial law, there were several demonstrations against it. The biggest demonstration happened on May 23. About 1 million people, including college teachers and students and people from journalistic, cultural, scientific and industrial circles and government employees, took part in the par-

ade. Students from other parts of the country also took part in the demonstration.

The number of demonstrations have decreased as the week has progressed.

In addition, on Sunday (May 28), about 50,000 Beijing and provincial college students and their supporters demonstrated through Beijing's main streets, in response to the "Parade of Global Chinese," a movement initiated by overseas Chinese.

Fewer people took part in this demonstration than earlier ones. Other than traffic jams caused by the demonstration, life remained normal and orderly throughout the city, with the martial law still being the main topic of conversation. □

## Party Vets Call for Stability



Chen Yun

**M**embers of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China (CPC) call on all the revolutionary veterans to step forward at the crucial moment to resolutely expose schemes and intrigues of the "very, very few people" who intend to create turmoil, and "resolutely fight against them," so as to stabilize the situation in the coun-

try.

This was declared in a statement after a meeting of the Standing Committee presided over by Chairman Chen Yun, which was held on May 26.

The statement declared that all the comrades present at the meeting unanimously expressed their firm support for the speech by Chen Yun, and the speeches by Premier Li Peng and President

Yang Shangkun at the May 19 meeting of cadres from the Party, government and army organs at the central and Beijing municipal levels, and firmly support the correct decision and the resolute measures of the Party Central Committee and the State Council to end the turmoil and stabilize the situation.

All the members hold that the Chinese revolution has traversed a long course of hardship and struggle for several decades, for which more than 20 million fighters laid down their lives. It is not easy to achieve the success to establish the People's Republic, the statement said.

"As we are veterans fighting for the founding and construction of a socialist state for several decades, we all profoundly realize that the Party and the country will not be peaceful and stable if we cannot end the turmoil created by a very few people, and, if this is so, the hard-won revolutionary victory which was won at the cost of our blood, and the socialist achievements will be endangered or will be lost, to say nothing of those successes achieved in the reforms during the past 10 years," continued the statement.

The commission also urged that the patriotic enthusiasm of the overwhelming majority of young students be protected and that they be clearly distinguished from the "very, very small minority."

They believe that the Party and government are capable of stopping the turmoil with proper measures and dealing appropriately with those problems that they now confront in accordance with the common desire and will of the whole nation, the statement said.

Meanwhile, a letter to the People's Liberation Army (PLA) Martial Law Enforcement Forces, jointly sent by the Headquarters of the General Staff, the General Political Department and the General Logistics Department of the PLA, was published in Beijing-based newspapers on May 25.

The letter from these departments expressed appreciation to the officers and men sent to Beijing to enforce martial law in some areas of the city.

The letter said that they came to Beijing in accordance with the order of the Central Military Commission to quickly curb the turmoil in Beijing that was getting more and more serious.

It demanded that all the officers and men obey orders and take a clear-cut stand in fighting against the plot of "very few" people.

The State Council on May 25 also sent a letter of solicitude, signed by Premier Li Peng, to the troops enforcing martial law.

It said that commanders and soldiers have contributed to the restoration of order in the capital and have helped to stabilize the situation in Beijing and the whole country.

The letter hoped the troops will overcome the difficulties confronting them, successfully impose martial law, further contribute to the ending of chaos and safeguard stability and unity. □

## VIPs Back Martial Law

In a prepared written speech delivered in Shanghai on May 27, Wan Li, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC), expressed his support for the imposition of martial law in parts of Beijing and speeches made by Premier Li Peng and President Yang Shangkun at a cadres meeting on May 19.

Wan said in his written speech that the imposition of martial law is "in keeping with and safeguarding the constitution and absolutely necessary to resolutely stop turbulence and rapidly restore order."

The chairman is staying in Shanghai for medical treatment after a visit to Canada and the United States. Cutting short his visit to the US, Wan arrived Shanghai on May 25.

"I think the patriotic enthusiasm of the students and the broad masses of the people must be protected," he said, "and no punishment should be meted out to students who made extremist opinions and deeds during the student strikes."

"The very few people who have instigated and created turbulences must be exposed," he said.

"All sorts of things have indi-

cated that a very small number of people are plotting political conspiracy, making use of the students' strikes and deliberately creating turmoil, thus seriously disrupting the normal order of society, work, production, life, teaching and research in Beijing and other parts of the country."

He reaffirmed that the NPC Standing Committee will hold a meeting around June 20 to discuss problems that the masses of people are most concerned about so as to urge the government to improve its work.

In an earlier meeting on May 18 with Guy Charbonneau, the speaker of the Canadian Senate, Wan said protesters' demands for democracy and the rule of law and their stand against corruption deserve high commendation.

The Chinese government, Wan said, would make great efforts to strengthen democracy and law, establish an honest government and stick to its open policy to the outside world. He also stressed that the direction of China's reform will remain unchanged.

Li Xiannian, chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), said that a handful of people have violated the original well-intended motives of the students.

Li told a Beijing meeting attended by the vice-chairmen of the CPPCC on May 27 that as an veteran revolutionary fighter he was very much concerned over the present turmoil and pledged to do all he could to help improve the situation as quickly as possible.

The CPPCC chairman revealed that he has recently received letters from a number of CPPCC members and other friends expressing their anxiety over the current situation and proposing solutions to the problems.

"I was impressed with these letters, and have forwarded them to the relevant authorities," he said.

Li pointed out that there were many people, however, who did

Li Xiannian



not realize that "an important cause of the current chaos rests with certain individuals within the leadership of the Communist Party."

"Once they have understood these facts," Li said, "I am sure they would more firmly support the decisions of the Party and government in handling the current situation."

The CPPCC leader noted that the students were advocating fighting official profiteering, punishing corruption, promoting de-

mocracy and furthering social progress and the prosperity of the country.

The CPPCC chairman said, "Their wishes are good and their demands are reasonable and conform with the goals of the Party and the State."

Li said he hoped that all members of the CPPCC National Committee, taking into account the greater interest, understood and supported the measures adopted by the Party and the government. □

Cross appeal varied. Some of the students from other provinces wanted to return, but they faced difficulties of paying their travelling expenses, a Red Cross official said.

On May 26, the Beijing municipal government issued a circular, urging hospitals to do a good job in treating the hunger strikers.

The circular said that though most of the students who took part in the hunger strike have gone back to school, they are still very weak. Clinics in all universities should examine every hunger striker, it advised.

It also other medical institutions to support and co-operate with the checks.

Both the students and their supporters were discussing the advantages of leaving—some said they

should leave while others felt their protracted stay at the square is a kind of symbol for the nation.

Tiananmen's residents have become increasingly less, compared to the earlier hunger strike period. Most of them are students now from other provinces while only a small contingent represent Beijing's colleges and universities.

According to one student from Chinese People's University in Beijing, most Beijing-based university students have either returned to school in order to rest, or have gone to the suburbs to help block the troop lorries from moving during the daytime, then return to the square at night.

In the past few days, those who are maintaining the order at Tiananmen Square are

## No Deaths in Hunger Strike

**T**he medical staff who laboured at the Tiananmen Square will probably never forget the challenges and hazards they confronted when medics from more than 50 hospitals and medical institutions voluntarily worked around the clock. None of the more than 3,000 hunger strikers died when the fasting, which started May 13, ended on the evening of May 19.

On May 23 China's Red Cross Association urgently appealed to the students, who are still sitting-in, to leave Tiananmen. It said that a possibility of large scale epidemics existed with the increasing deterioration of sanitary and sewage conditions at Tiananmen.

Red Cross officials called on people not related to the health services to leave Tiananmen so the square could be cleaned and sterilized. It also urged people not to come to Tiananmen since this would only worsen the conditions.

Officials at the Red Cross also urged the government to ensure the opening of dialogues with the students.

Student reaction to the Red

Students at the Tiananmen Square sit-in help sanitation workers sweep up on the morning of May 23.

LI MINGFANG





Epidemic prevention workers spray disinfectant over Tiananmen Square May 19 to help prevent the spread of diseases. DAI JIMING

students from other parts of the country. Though some students have been leaving, there are still many others who have freshly arrived.

It has been estimated that from a third to half of the students are living on food and water donated by residents or on money donated by people from all walks of life.

Residents bring not only staple food such as steamed rolls and bread, but also soup, vegetables and porridge that are brought to the southern side of the People's Hero Monument.

Donations, besides coming from people in Beijing, have also come in from across the nation.

Some Hubei workers wrote on their money order: "Get cured and take care of yourselves. Our country needs you."

After the May 23 evening rainstorm, residents brought students hot soup and dry clothing.

One girl, seeing the students waiting in line to get clothes, took off her sweater and gave it to a drenched student without a moment's hesitation.

According to rough statistics, more than 50,000 pieces of clothing were donated to help the students.

Though the life in Beijing is gradually returning to normal, people know that this is not the end of the issue. □

## Students Befriend Soldiers

**A** rmy trucks! Army trucks! These two words have struck at the hearts of striking students and their supporters throughout Beijing since martial law was declared May 20.

Blocked at the city fringes, the soldiers have been moved by words, tears and feelings of citizens and students.

An officer at Gongzhufen popped out his head from the truck and said with excitement: "We un-

derstand the students. Please be rest assured. We'll never act against the students."

At Hujialou, a soldier, holding hands with a worker, said: "Please understand us. I, too, have parents, brothers and sisters. My elder sister is also at Tiananmen Square... How can we aim our guns towards the students?"

In one interview by a reporter from the Central TV Station on May 22, a colonel at Shijingshan

told viewers that their orders were to help maintain public order and that now they have been told to love the capital, love the people and love the students.

He also said that some people did not understand them by saying provocative words. The soldiers will restrain themselves and try their best to avoid confrontation. In regard to this, he added, the students have helped them a lot.

On the same day, soldiers moving towards an army storehouse near Jingfeng Hotel for dinner found themselves surrounded by a hostile crowd.

Some of the crowd threw bricks and stones at the soldiers. Officers told the soldiers not to fight back. Students on the spot, shouting "stop, stop," protected the soldiers with their own bodies while the soldiers did the same.

Also on the same day at Dajing in Fengtai District, some unidentified people attacked soldiers with bricks and pieces of tile they had prepared ahead of time.

Students who asked the assailants to stop were also beaten. During the event, more than 60 soldiers or officers were injured, four seriously, while 11 students were also hurt.

Reports say that after the soldiers had retreated into a yard, the same mob followed them by breaking into the property. Ten of the assailants involved in the destruction and beating were arrested.

The troops who had been rushed to Beijing were often short of supplies and it was the residents who often kept them fed with their gifts of food and water.

A white-haired old man told others that, in the morning, he saw students and residents at Gongzhufen bring breakfast to the soldiers while they themselves went without food.

"It's like the time when the Eighth Route Army first entered a city. I was moved to tears," he said.

Even with such affinity and mutual understanding on the increase, a veil of uncertainty still lingers over Beijing as its citizens wait. □

## Crisis Boosts Public Spirit

The student movement of the past few weeks has awakened the soul of the people and aroused their morale and public consciousness, according to a report in *Renmin Ribao* (People's Daily) of May 24.

"In the past, I used to be impressed by the high political consciousness of the Beijing people while the past few days have given me a fresh impression that their public morale has been revitalized," said one person travelling on an errand in Beijing.

"I have never seen so many people being so kind and considerate to each other despite the daily strain," another observer added.

Their feelings are shared by many people who have come to the capital from other parts of the country. They find that they are no longer annoyed by the almost legendary slack service, rudeness, or rigid attitudes of Beijing shop assistants.

On May 21, for example, a man bought a bicycle in the Wangfujing Department Store. Not expecting any extra service, he was pleasantly surprised when a young shop assistant offered to check out the bicycle just before he left.

It took the assistant a whole

hour to examine every screw. He was greatly touched when the assistant said, "You can rest your heart. The bicycle won't need a repair even if you ride it through the whole city."

Then there was the case reported of a customer in a small restaurant near the Beijing Railway Station. The customer was embarrassed after he found he had no grain coupons with him on finishing his meal. Instead of raising a fuss, the waiter silently took out some from his own pocket and paid for him.

Near that same station, some pedicab drivers put up signs on their vehicles that read "Special free service to professors and girl students." For the past few days, they have been pedalling people around the city without charging a cent.

Indifferences among people seems to be disappearing among people of Beijing.

On the evening of May 20, a girl student from the Xian University of Communications lost her school bag with a camera in it when shopping in the city's famous Wangfujing street.

Later, as she walked dejectedly back along the crowded street with only a futile hope of ever

finding it, she was astonished to find a person who had picked it up was standing there, waiting for her to return.

There are also some examples of how people have been reacting to each other as they accidentally bump, jostle, and inevitably collide in the crowds.

Such collisions have been commonplace on city streets for years, and the reaction can range from indifference to rudeness and even outrage on the part of offended parties.

But since the students began their hunger strike, the situation has changed in a way that has flabbergasted onlookers, Chinese and foreigners alike.

On May 19, it was noted that a motorcyclist after knocking a young man on a bicycle flying immediately got off to help the young man to his feet. Continuously apologizing, he said, "Sorry, I'm really sorry." The young man, unhurt, grinned back at him and said, "It's ok, it's ok." Both of them seemed to mean what they said.

What the people are most concerned with is the whole nation's destiny. Such contradictions that crop up in everyday life have become insignificant and trivial by comparison, one bystander said. ■

In the past, farmers used to raise prices when vegetables were in short supply.

But today many have lowered their prices voluntarily. When asked why, a farmer replied, "At a time like this? You should be honest if you are a human."

The usual difficulties faced by a city in crisis are absent in Beijing. According to Beijing People's Broadcasting Station, there has been no obvious changes in the crime rate. Crime and violence, the things associated with urban crisis, are not on the rise.

The radio station said that fires in the city from May 1 to 22 were 32.7 percent below the same period last year while there were only six serious traffic accidents from May 15 to 21, lower than the normal rate. □

Beijing traffic has returned to normal after traffic police were ordered back at work



# Prospects for the Middle East

by Gao Bo

**U**nder the influence of relaxation of tension between the United States and the Soviet Union and the trends of peace and development, a new momentum for a political settlement of the Middle East problem has developed since last year.

## Significant Changes

The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) openly announced its recognition of Israel. Last November, the Palestine National Committee (PNC) issued an independence declaration and a political statement, solemnly announcing that the PLO accepted UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and that it was willing to negotiate directly with Israel within an international Mid-east peace conference. In December last year, in his speech at a UN session in Geneva and at a meeting with US Jews in Stockholm, PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat further clearly said that the PLO recognized Israel as a state in the Mid-east region and repeatedly declared its opposition to and denunciation of any kind of terrorism. In April this year, when he met French President Francois Mitterrand, Arafat again declared that the Palestine Charter of 1964 was invalid. The charter denied Israel's right of existence and stressed armed struggle as the only way to liberate Palestine.

Meanwhile, the Israelis want peace, and calls within the ruling group for dialogue with the PLO and the holding of an international peace conference on the

Mid-east problem have increased day by day. According to a public opinion poll result announced by the Israeli Dehaf Research Institute, 54 percent of Israelis agree to dialogue with the PLO. Many leftist parliamentarians have talked with PLO representatives in Europe and the United States on many occasions during the last few months. The Labour Party, one of the two major parties in power which originally agreed to hold an international peace conference while opposing recognition of the PLO, now has changed its attitude to the PLO. Many leaders of the Party, such as Minister of Energy and Infrastructure Moshe Shahal, Minister Without Portfolio Mordechi Gur and Minister of Science and Development Ezer Weizman, have openly demanded dialogue with the PLO.

Most Arab countries support the PLO's "realistic positions." Two major contradictions used to exist inside the Arab world on the question of resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict. Between Jordan and the PLO, on the one hand, differences exist on questions of the ownership of the West Bank of the Jordan River and unity between Jordan and Palestine; on the other hand, Syria has not been getting along well with the PLO leaders, and it censures the PLO for pursuing a "capitulationist" line. Moreover, Libya has always opposed the recognition of Israel.

Since last year, under the mediation of Saudi Arabia, Egypt and other countries, the contradiction between Jordan and the PLO has been resolved. The two sides have decided to form a confederation after the founding of the State of Palestine. The rela-

tions between Libya and the PLO have also been improved. At present, all members of the Arab League, except Syria and Lebanon, have recognized the newly born state led by the PLO.

The United States and the Soviet Union have had a tacit, mutual understanding on the settlement of the Middle East problem. According to an Arabic-language magazine *Future* published in Paris, the Soviet and US leaders reached the following understanding at their Moscow summit in 1988: a new Arab-Israeli war must be stopped, and the United States and the Soviet Union should consult on the question of resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict and encourage the two sides to give up their extreme stands. The situation over nearly one year has shown that despite their separate calculations, the two countries have had a common intention to resolve the conflict.

Originally, the United States opposed holding an international peace conference on the Middle East issue and recognizing the PLO. In the second half of last year, however, then US Secretary of State George Shultz visited the Middle East to persuade Israel to agree to attend an international peace conference. Former US President Ronald Reagan instructed the US ambassador to Tunisia to formally meet PLO representatives immediately after the PLO announced its recognition of Israel.

After George Bush took office, the United States still persisted in its dialogue with the PLO and asked Israel to agree to fully resolve conflicts with the Arab countries on the basis of "land for peace" formula.

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In the past year, the Soviet Union tried to persuade the PLO and Syria to adopt realistic attitudes on many issues and to recognize Israel's security interests, meanwhile speeding up its steps to develop relations with Israel. It has stated that if Israel agrees to attend an international peace conference on the Middle East, the Soviet Union can immediately restore diplomatic relations with Israel.

Moscow has also changed its past attitude unfavourable to Israel on the question of the principles and competence of an international peace conference on the Middle East problem. It stressed the need to consider the "balance of interests" between the Arab and Israeli sides and respect the agreements directly reached by all parties concerned.

In February this year, the Soviet Union again sent Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze to the Middle East. During his trip, Shevardnadze met Arafat and Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Arens. He tried his best to persuade both sides to make a "historical compromise" and suggested that the UN Security Council permanent members, together with other parties concerned, form a preparatory committee for an international peace conference within 6-9 months.

West European countries also positively promote peace. In order to expand their influence in the Arab world and return to the Middle East, the European Community (EC) issued the Venice Declaration in 1981, asking Israel to hold peaceful negotiations with Arab countries and withdraw from the territories it occupied in 1967.

But over the past few years, it has said more than it has done. The situation has greatly changed since last year. Last November when the United States refused to let Arafat attend the UN conference in New

York, the West European countries all agreed to transfer the UN conference to Geneva.

Then, a meeting of EC foreign ministers decided to appoint the Spanish, French and Greek foreign ministers as representatives to take new diplomatic actions for holding an international peace conference on the Middle East problem. The meeting also proposed to establish a preparatory committee for an international peace conference as early as possible.

In February this year, a delegation headed by Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Ordóñez visited the Middle East to persuade the Arab side to unite as one and support the EC's stand to form a preparatory committee for an international peace conference, and to demand that Israel respond to the PLO's peace proposal.

Apart from Austria, the West European countries have still not formally recognized the Palestine State; however, they have generally announced their support for the political and independence statements of the PLO. France and Italy have upgraded the PLO offices in their countries to General Office of the Charge d'Affaires of Palestine.

Recently French President Mitterrand has personally invited Arafat to visit France and British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs William Waldegrave formally met Arafat in Tunisia in February this year.

### Difficulties Remain

An Arab-Israeli reconciliation now is still beset with many problems, such as disagreements within the Arab world, the fence-sitting of the Israeli Labour Party and conflicts among the Soviet Union, the United States and Western Europe.

The major obstacle, however, comes from Israel's Likud group,

which, capitalizing on its majority with other right-wing forces in the parliament and the holding of offices of prime minister and foreign minister, has refused to hold dialogues with the PLO and convene an international conference in an attempt to permanently occupy the Arab lands.

On the other hand, it is difficult for the right-wing forces within the Israeli leadership to hold on to their stern stance for long. A political solution to the long-standing Arab-Israeli conflict is likely to come into sight before long.

### Hopes on the Rise

The first evidence to support this argument can be found in the long stagnation of the Israeli economy, which forces the Israeli authorities to ponder the consequences of insisting on their obstinate policy.

Before the 1973 Middle Eastern war, the Israeli economy was one of the fastest growing in the world — reaching 15-20 percent in some years. But in the 15 years after that, the economy plunged into a stagnation period with a drastic reduction of the growth rate, which sometimes turned negative. Foreign debt amounts to US\$20 billion, and the inflation rate once reached more than 400 percent.

In 1983, when Shimon Peres was prime minister, the Israeli government decided to pull out of Lebanon, implemented a programme to stabilize the economy and acquired emergency aid from the United States.

As a result, the economy began to turn the corner, with the inflation rate dropping to about 20 percent and the growth rate rebounding to around 5 percent.

However, the Palestinian uprising since late 1987 has once again plunged the Israeli economy into recession. American official statistics place Israel's

monthly additional military expenditure on suppressing the uprising at US\$120 million. Economic losses are estimated at over US\$700 million due to a drop in tourism revenue and work stoppages resulting from a serious shortage of labour in the building, cement, textiles, services and other sectors.

In 1988, the growth rate went below 1 percent. In January this year, Peres, this time as minister of finance, had to announce another austerity plan. However, even he himself is not sure whether the programme will work. He was quoted as saying that the economy would not recover as long as the uprising in the occupied territories persisted.

Another factor supporting a possible Israeli change of attitude is that the United States is unlikely to allow Israel to hold to its tough policy indefinitely. The *Christian Science Monitor* reported that the US-PLO talks indicated that the United States had decided to reassess the Middle East situation and its Middle East policy. The talks were also a sign to the Israelis that the United States provides a guarantee only for "Israel minor" — Israel proper without the territories it has occupied in the 1967 war.

As well, proceeding from its strategic interests in the Middle East, the United States has to change its Israel policy.

First, the position of Israel in US global strategy is on the decline. In the past, the United States and the Soviet Union were struggling for military supremacy and Israel was therefore very important on the chessboard.

The Reagan administration, for example, viewed Israel as the only reliable strategic asset of the United States in the Middle East with which it could form a strategic alliance. As evidence of this importance, the United States provided US\$3 billion in military and economic aid to Israel

annually.

Today, the contention between the two superpowers has tended to relax, and the Bush administration has decided to cut military spending. US aid to Israel, consequently, is unlikely to be as generous as it used to be.

Secondly, the United States will continue to suffer military, economic and trade losses if it does not adjust its policy towards the Middle East.

The *British Middle East Economic Digest* reported that much of the market share of the United States in the region has been captured by Western Europe and Japan because the Reagan administration offended Arab countries and Iran.

In 1984, the United States provided 15.4 percent of the Middle East's total imports, but in 1987 the figure dropped to 13.7. The percentage of Arab countries' imports from the United States, in particular, dwindled from 8.2 percent before 1983 to 3.8 percent in 1987.

In the arms trade, since 1985, the United States has fallen from leader to a position below the Soviet Union and Western Europe. Most irritating to the United States was that Britain made the "arms deal of the century" — worth US\$17 billion — with Saudi Arabia last July. If the associated facilities are included, the deal is actually valued at US\$30 billion.

Third, more and more Americans, including Jewish Americans, are becoming increasingly dissatisfied with Tel Aviv's hawkish policy. According to an opinion poll conducted by the *Los Angeles Times*, most Jewish Americans support the convening of an international conference on the Middle East, and 73 percent of them oppose or disagree with the United States' support for Israel's existing policy.

In a latest development, on May 22, in a speech to 1,200

members of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee in Washington, US Secretary of State James Baker urged Israel to "lay aside...the unrealistic vision of a greater Israel...forswear annexation. Stop settlement activity. Allow schools to reopen. Reach out to Palestinians as neighbours who deserve political rights." This was believed to be the toughest statement ever made of US views on the Middle East.

Meanwhile, Israel has been trying to strengthen its economic links with Western Europe and has to take Western Europe into account when implementing its tough policy.

Western Europe is Israel's major trading partner. Take 1987 for example. Of Israel's total exports, 35.1 percent were bound for Western Europe, and 32.1 for the United States; in imports, Western Europe provided 54.7 percent and the United States 16.2 percent.

In recent years, to expand its exports, Israel has been negotiating with the EC over a new free trade pact. But the EC, dissatisfied with Israel's suppression of the Palestinians, has been reluctant.

Israel also wants to introduce West European capital to privatize its state-owned enterprises. The persistence of the Arab-Israeli conflict, however, has prevented such investment from becoming a reality.

Finally, pursuing freedom has become a worldwide trend today. Since its founding in late 1988, the State of Palestine has been recognized by 89 members of the United Nations, while Israel, after 41 years, has been recognized diplomatically by only about 50 countries. Recently, the South African regime was forced to give up its rule over Namibia under the pressure of the world's people. Next, it is Israel's turn to give up its rule in the occupied Arab lands. □

## Situation Deteriorating in Panama

The annulment of the presidential elections by the Panamanian government has been strongly rejected by the Panamanian opposition and has brought about severe tension. The United States responded with the dispatch of 2,000 more US soldiers to the Panama Canal Zone.

by Xiao Hu

**P**resident George Bush announced on May 11 his decision to order 2,000 troops to reinforce the 10,000-strong US forces already in the Panama Canal Zone. Bush said the presence of more US troops in Panama was to protect the security of US personnel and interests in that volatile country.

The tough US action was taken after Panama's Electoral Tribunal nullified the presidential elections held on May 7 and after Panama's US-supported opposition presidential candidate, Guillermo Endara, was hospitalized following an attack on his car caravan on May 10 by civilian militia forces loyal to Panamanian strongman Manuel Antonio Noriega.

"If required, I do not rule out further steps in the future," Bush also said.

On May 7, more than one million voters cast their votes in a calm atmosphere to elect a new president, two vice-presidents and 67 National Assembly members. The elections were held after two years of serious economic and political crisis in the Central American country.

The contest was between Carlos Duque, presidential candidate of the pro-government National Liberation Coalition (Colina) supported by Noriega, and Guillermo Endara, presidential candidate of the US-supported Civil Opposition Democratic Alliance (Adoc). Colina advocated independence and sovereignty in its election programme and opposed US intervention in Panama's internal affairs, while Adoc put up the flags of demo-

cracy and freedom and opposed military dictatorship and demanded that Panama's de facto leader, Noriega, step down.

Not long after the elections ended, both Duque and Endara claimed to be the winner. On May 8, Adoc demonstrated and condemned Colina for electoral fraud. The counting of votes was suspended and on May 10, the Electoral Tribunal announced its decision to nullify the elections because of "vote buying" and "a shortage of ballots." The announcement evoked strong protests from the opposition and some civilian groups. Adoc organized a 24-hour national strike on May 17 in protest against the annulment, urging the government to respect the popular will.

The shadow of US intervention hangs over the elections. Due to its economic and military interests in the Canal Zone, the United States always has been particularly concerned with Panamanian affairs.

Since the latter half of 1987 when the situation in Panama became turbulent, the United States has taken a series of economic, political, military and diplomatic measures to force Noriega to step down and help the opposition into power.

President Bush continues the policy of the former Reagan administration. In January he signed an order that granted US\$10 million to the Panamanian opposition as an election fund. In April, Secretary of State James Baker twice met Panama's former President Eric Arturo Delvalle who was ousted by Noriega through the Nation-

al Assembly. Bush on April 6 extended the time limit of the economic sanctions imposed on Panama by the Reagan administration. And he sent an official observer delegation to monitor the May 7 elections without prior approval of the Panamanian government.

Observers agree that firm US support for the Panamanian opposition was aimed at establishing a good relationship with the new government after the opposition wins the elections so as to ensure US military and economic interests in the Canal Zone.

Panama is strategically important to the United States. The US Southern Command is in the Canal Zone. According to the new Panama Canal Zone Treaty signed by the United States and Panama in 1977, full sovereignty over the canal will be returned to Panama by the end of December, 1999, and all US troops will have to leave. It is reported that the US request to retain its Southern Command and military bases in the Canal Zone after the year 2000 was turned down by Noriega. This is regarded as the crux of tough US actions aimed at forcing Noriega to step down.

The situation in Panama is still unstable. The public demands a peaceful solution to the crisis. On May 17, foreign ministers of the Organization of American States met to discuss the Panamanian situation and a resolution was adopted calling on Noriega to hand his power over to democratic organizations. The resolution also demanded that foreign countries not intervene in Panama's internal affairs. □

# Eastern Hebei Opens to the World

by Our Staff Reporters Yang Xiaobing and Feng Jing

**H**ebei Province is shaped like a crudely cast horseshoe. From coastal Cangzhou in the south, it sweeps inland to the west, curving north around Tianjin and Beijing, and then west back to the sea. Its eastern regions were one of the places where the ancestors of the Chinese people first settled and multiplied. Today, straddling the roads and railways that link China's capital with the rest of the country, they occupy a major position in the country's coastal development strategy.

In 1984, The State Council declared 14 of China's major coastal cities open to the world. Qinhuangdao was among them. Its open area was expanded in 1988 to cover Changli, Funing and Lulong counties under the city's jurisdiction. At the same time, several other parts of Hebei were opened: in the north, Leting and Tanghai counties, and in the south, the city of Cangzhou, its neighbouring counties Cangxian and Qingxian, and Huanghua and Haixing counties in Cangzhou Prefecture.

The Bohai Bay Open Economic Zone, as the open area is now known, embraces 16,900 square kilometres and a population of 7.17 million.

## Resources

Compared with China's other open areas, the Bohai Bay Open Economic Zone is well endowed with natural resources. Reserves of more than 40 different minerals have been verified, with particularly large deposits of coal, iron ore and limestone. Along Hebei's 1,200 square kilometres of coastal shelf lie large oil and natural oil fields with reserves estimated at

900 million tons. The region's energy resources are capped with rich geothermal potential. The coast itself produces some of China's highest quality salt.

Tangshan has particularly rich mineral reserves—more than 45 varieties have now been discovered. Its recoverable reserves of high-grade coal stand at 5 billion tons. Every year, between 1 and 2 million tons are exported, and large quantities are used to manufacture coke for manufacturing iron and steel.

With more than 4 billion tons of high-grade iron ore, mostly located in 100 easily mined shallow deposits, the area is one of China's three largest iron ore mining centres. Its 50 tons of gold reserves are also of major importance.

Limestone deposits stand at 700 million tons, providing a major source of raw materials for the industrial solvents and the building and chemical industries.

Other important materials found in substantial quantities include lead, manganese, chromium, zinc, marble, quartz and mica.

Many of the open zone's agricultural products are unique. Its fine-grain, translucent Xiaozhan rice, is a traditional export, and its apples, grapes, pears and other fruits all enjoy high reputations. Both Jingdong chestnuts, grown around Tangshan and Qinhuangdao, and Cangzhou's dates are regarded as the best in China. The chestnuts, which grow to a length of 4-5 cm, are easily peeled, sweet and have a glutinous texture. Around 10 million kg are produced annually, with large amounts sold on the world's markets. The dates have thin skins and small stones. With a high sugar content, they

are reputed to have a beneficial effect in nourishing vital energy and enriching the blood.

More than 100 varieties of edible marine life have been found in the coastal waters of Bohai Bay. The annual harvest of fish, shrimps, shellfish and crabs now stands at several hundred thousand tons. The area's "oriental prawns" are much sought after by foreign customers, and altogether the area's prawn production accounts for one-fifth of China's entire output.

## Tourism

The zone has a wide variety of tourist attractions, ranging from historical sites and mountain scenery to folk arts and sandy beaches. And since China reopened its doors to foreign visitors, they have become a valuable source of revenue.

In 1979, Qinhuangdao was designated a grade A tourist city. At Laolongtou, the Great Wall begins its 10,000 *li* journey across northern China, and just 17 km northeast of the city stands the wall's first pass, Shanhaiguan Pass. For the first 100 km, the Great Wall winds its way up and down steep mountains, past lakes and breathtaking views, and through the remains of many military fortresses.

Many fine folk tales have sprung up around the Great Wall and its history. One of the most famous is about Meng Jiangnu, whose husband was conscripted to build the wall. Disconsolate after months of separation, Meng wept for three days. The force of her tears washed away a section of the wall, revealing the buried remains of her husband. Later, when Emperor Qin Shi Huang

asked Meng to marry him, she angrily refused him and drowned herself in the sea.

The open zone boasts fine seaside resorts at Beidaihe, Nandaihe and along the Huangjin coast, all of which are open to Chinese and foreign tourists. In summer, the temperature doesn't rise too high—around 23 degrees centigrade—and lying on the fine, soft sand is a pleasure.

Every summer, China's government leaders move from Beijing to Beidaihe, to handle their official business in the resort's peaceful environment. And increasing numbers of diplomats and foreign businessmen find the coast the ideal place to relax when Beijing gets too hot.

*Wushu*, one of the most renowned forms of Chinese martial arts, has its origins in Cangzhou. Almost everyone in the city and its surrounding areas knows something about Chinese boxing and swordplay. In the evening and at the weekends, large numbers of devotees can be seen gathered in parks and other open places to practise their skills and swap tips. Preparations are now under way for building the Cangzhou Wushu Gallery, where

*wushi* talent can be fostered under the guidance of *wushu* masters.

Wuqiao, one of the counties in Cangzhou Prefecture is home to many of China's best acrobats. Throughout the year, shows are mounted across the county. Every day, children walk to school, practising on their way; some balance full bottles on their fingertips, others balance umbrellas on their heads. These are the new generation of well-established acrobatic families. On patches of open ground, veteran artists instruct children in the lore of age-old routines.

Over the last 30 years, Cangzhou has trained around 1,200 acrobats for troupes across the country. Indeed, there have been people from Cangzhou in almost every troupe China has sent on tours abroad.

But it is not just acrobats who come from the open zone. Labour resources in general are rich, as following the introduction of the contract responsibility system for agriculture, many people have given up farming to go and find new jobs. Now, more than one-third of the rural labour force work in industrial township en-

terprises.

## Industry

As well as having a long history of agricultural and sideline production, the open zone has built a considerable presence in China's metallurgical, construction materials, coal, machine-building, chemical and foodstuff industries.

Qinhuangdao was one of the first cities in China to produce glass. With a glass industry tracing back 60 years, the city now has 25 glass factories and glass product enterprises. Between them they manufacture a dozen or so varieties of glass to 50 different specifications. Products include plate glass, glass balls, glass fibre and glass fibre reinforced plastic.

The city's Yaohua Glass Factory is not only China's largest plate glass manufacturer, it also produces the country's highest quality glass. Annual capacity now stands at around 9 million standard crates.

Tangshan is often referred to as "Hebei's Coal Capital" because of the high-grade coal mined from the Kailuan Coal Mine. Annual output has reached 21 million tons, most of it going to iron and steel centres across China.

The Tangshan Pottery and Porcelain Factory was the first key enterprise in China to export sanitary pottery and porcelain products. Many of its models have been awarded state gold medals. Tangshan has a 400-year history of producing pottery and porcelain for daily use. Many of the industrial factories have been amalgamated to form a single production group, which now has an annual capacity of more than 130 million pieces.

On top of traditional products made with bone ash and jade porcelain, the group has developed a line of mixed porcelain and pottery that is heat resistant, shatterproof and specially designed for

In the course of business talks held in Hebei Province, Chinese and foreign business people visit an exhibition of new technological products. CHEN ZONGLIE



use in microwave and conventional ovens.

Over the last decade, the open zone's township enterprises have advanced in great strides. Foodstuffs, textiles and processed goods are now produced on a large scale. Xingji Town in Cangzhou Prefecture, for example, has a population of around 10,000. In the four streets and one village under its jurisdiction are 432 enterprises of varying sizes turning out goods ranging from chemicals, plastic products, paper and clothing to agricultural products and traditional handicraft items. Most of these enterprises now export at least part of their output.

The Bohai Bay Open Zone now has 330 large enterprises capable of producing export goods, and some 100 of these concentrate specifically on selling their output overseas, according to the Hebei Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Department. These enterprises are supplemented by 700 special export factories in the zone's townships and rural towns.

Foreign trade companies now buy and export 200 kinds agricultural, sideline and industrial products. Annually, it now purchases more than 10 million yuan's worth of peanuts, frozen prawns, dates, pears, carpets, plate glass, pottery and porcelain products, textiles and coal, which it then ships onto more than 100 countries and regions.

Special production and export groups for pottery and porcelain, fireproof materials, textiles and clothing have either been established or are in the process of establishment. Several export commodity production centres have also been formed in order to promote the sale of local products on world markets.

### Overseas Involvement

By the end of last September, about 50 foreign-invested enterprises had been approved by the local government, said an official



The outdoor scene at the Jidong Cement Works in Tangshan, Hebei Province.

WU YINGHAI

from the Hebei provincial government's Foreign Open Office. But their combined investment—US\$130 million—is far outstripped by the eight foreign-funded companies placed in position locally by the central government, which have signed contracts with a total value of US\$855 million.

Because of its early designation as an open zone, Qinhuangdao leads the rest of the coastal regions in attracting foreign capital. To date, 11 foreign-invested enterprises with a total investment of US\$339.87 million have gone into operation, compared with the eight shared by Tangshan and Cangzhou. All of these ventures are involved in manufacturing, and none of them have ever incurred losses.

The foreign investors arriving in the open zone come from a dozen or so countries and regions in North America, Western Europe, Southeast Asia and the Pacific rim. Foreign funds were at first concentrated in textiles, light industry and services, but are now spread across 11 industries including machine-building, electronics, metallurgy and chemicals.

The Huayan Bundy Tubing Corp. became the first joint venture to open in the zone after the Huayan Tubing Development Co. and Australia's Bundy Tubing Corp. signed a 20-year, US\$4.15 million in December 1985. In September 1986, the venture leased 10,000 square metres of land and began construction. All the factory's plant and equipment were imported from Australia.

Initial annual capacity was set at 2,500 tons of Bundy tubes—copper-plated steel tubes used in cars and refrigerators. Before the factory went into operation in May 1987, China either imported such tubes or made pure, and far more expensive, copper ones. Many auto and refrigerator factories across China now buy their tubes from the joint venture, and starting last year some of its output have been exported. By last September, company profits had reached 24.56 million yuan.

Deputy general manager Xiao Pinghui said, "Both the Chinese and the Australian sides are pleased with how this ventures operates. The Australians, in fact, have said that the Huayan Bundy Tubing Corp. is the most successful of their overseas investments."

As a result, our board of directors has decided that all of the extra profits from the venture will be used to expand production instead of being used as dividends. Efforts are now being made to have another production line with an annual output capacity of 5,000 tons in operation by 1989."

The Bohai Bay Open Economic Zone is now looking to develop production bases in metallurgy, chemicals, building materials and textiles. To accelerate the region's opening to the outside, efforts have been stepped up to improve its investment environment.

**Transport:** Along the open zone's 487-km coastline are several major ports. Qinhuangdao is China's biggest coal and oil port, while its annual cargo handling capacity of 30 million tons comes second only to Shanghai. Cangzhou's Huanghuagang Port can handle ships of up to 1,000 tons.

Plans have now been drawn up to extend these ports and to begin construction on a new port at Wangtan and a series of river ports.

At present, the Bohai Bay Open Economic Zone has a cargo fleet of four ships and 28 sea-going barges. These will be augmented with 10,000 ton ocean-going freighters in 1995.

The zone's railway network is reasonably developed, with major lines running from north to south and east to west. It now has around 10,000 km of highways. Although some are in poor condition, a construction programme to upgrade them has commenced.

At present there is no large civil airport in the open zone. But, when a three year project to expand Shanhaiguan Airport is completed in 1990, large passenger jets will link the region to both overseas and domestic destinations.

**Post and Telecommunications:** With the completion later this year of a Canadian microwave telecommunications project, the zone's backward telephone system

should become a thing of the past. Not only will service be improved all-round, but it will be capable of handling facsimile, mobile telephones, digital communications and so on.

Tangshan and Qinhuangdao have already installed 12,000-channel programme controlled telephone exchanges. They both plan to double capacity in the 1990s. Cangzhou is currently negotiating with north European companies on the purchase of a 10,000-channel exchange, which it has scheduled to install this year. Four counties around Cangzhou are developing a 10,000-line rural telecommunications network using Italian equipment.

**Energy:** The region's power supply has always suffered from its vicinity to Beijing and Tianjin, who have tended to monopolize for expansions in generating capacity. However, plans for a 1.1 million kw power station at Qinhuangdao and a 1.2 million kw station at Tangshan have now passed feasibility studies. The Qinhuangdao station should bring 200,000 kw units on stream in 1992 and 1993, and the Tangshan station should bring two 300,000 kw units on stream in 1993 and 1994. Preparatory work has started on two 2.4 million kw stations, and the possibility of another two 1.2 million kw stations is being discussed.

**Water:** With an annual rainfall of 600 mm, the construction of two large-scale irrigation projects should ease the problem of the region's water shortage—which has been exacerbated by the rapid pace of economic development.

The first scheme transfers water from the Douhe River to Tangshan, while the second will feed water from the Huanghe River into Baiyangdian Lake, just outside the open zone. When completed, they will provide the cities, industry and agriculture of the zone with an extra 750 million cubic metres—basically satisfying the needs of the local econ-

omy.

To accelerate the pace of economic development in both the open zone and across Hebei, the province's government has recently put great effort into improving its policies and efficiency. It has opened a special office to handle all affairs concerning the zone's opening to the world. The office's chairman, Mao Zhijun, is also the provincial government's secretary general. According to him, now that all the units dealing with Hebei's foreign relations and trade have been integrated, major applications for joint ventures and other foreign-funded business schemes can be given official approval within ten days and feasibility study reports could be answered within 15 days.

Complementing the state's preferential measures aimed at encouraging foreign investment, Hebei has some of its own for the open zone. Qinhuangdao, Tangshan and Cangzhou have rights to examine and approve all projects involving investment of less than US\$30 million. Export-oriented enterprises and those specializing in advanced technology qualify for reduced site use fees, and, depending on the duration of their contracts and the amount of imports they require, their income, property, vehicle and boat taxes can also be lowered.

Projects involving energy, transport, telecommunications, harbour facilities and advanced technology or with a total investment below US\$30 million have an enterprise income tax rate of 15 percent. In certain designated areas, foreign companies can develop land taken out on 50-year leases, and if they wish then transfer its use rights.

Regulations also stipulate that foreign-invested enterprises have priority in securing loans and raw materials, while to enable businesses to get hold of the currency they need, foreign exchange regulation centres have been opened in Qinhuangdao, Tangshan and Cangzhou. □

# Women in Architecture

by Our Staff Reporter Wu Naitao

**D**uring the last few years, China has often been labelled "the world's biggest building site." With almost bewildering speed, one construction after another has got under way in cities and towns across the country. The results can be seen in the many gleaming new office blocks, hotels, stadiums and libraries. But while many people admire these new additions to China's skyline, what few of them know is that almost half of the architects behind them are women.

Wang Huimin, 52, is president of the Beijing Architectural Design Institute. "Women architects are by no means inferior to men," she says. Her institute, China's largest architectural unit, was founded in 1949. It now has a staff of 1,200, of whom 42 percent are women.

## Bigger Stage

One of the many new buildings being erected in Beijing's eastern suburbs is the Beijing Development Building, a Sino-Japanese project which, when completed, will have 52,000 square metres of office space. Weng Rubi, 48, another member of the institute, is in charge of the Chinese construction team.

A graduate of Tianjin University's Architecture Department, Weng already has several major buildings under her belt, including the State Family Planning Scientific Research Centre and a vertical production line at the Beijing Soy Sauce Factory. While she was designing the Development Building, Weng visited Japan several times. All the Japanese she met on her trips

were men—many of whom expressed surprise at finding themselves dealing with a woman. This made her feel quite proud: "In the past, I thought it was natural for women to obtain the same achievements as men. But now I have come to realize that things are different in other countries. China, at least in the field of architecture, offers women a bigger stage to show off their talents than various other countries."

The Beijing Architectural Design Institute now employs 53 women senior architects—roughly one in four. One of them is Vice-President Zhao Jingzhao, responsible for architectural technology. Zhao graduated from Beijing's prestigious Qinghua University in 1961.

Zhao singles out Lin Huiyin as one of the pioneers of women's architecture in China. Before 1949, Lin contributed much to architectural theory. Because she was a woman, she was only allowed to work at home, and so she could not put her theory into practice. Her public appearances were as the wife of well-known architect Liang Sicheng. Her academic status wasn't recognized until the founding of the People's Republic, when she was invited to become a professor of architecture at Qinghua University and a member of Beijing's City Planning Committee.

Zhao was enrolled at Qinghua the year Lin died. But largely because of Lin's groundbreaking work, she has found it relatively easy to give full play to her abilities. Over the last 28 years, she has worked on dozens of large-scale projects, including more recently the 80-81 Series Residen-

tial Buildings (designs to improve traditional Chinese dwellings), which won a state scientific and technological progress award in 1986, and a 50,000 square metre luxury hotel, the Huaqiao Hotel.

Zhao maintains that carefulness, expressive ability and concern for detail, allied with hard study and systematic professional training, make women architects at least the equal of their male counterparts. All this has been supplemented, she points out, by the government's policy of treating men and women equally and giving everyone a job commensurate with their abilities.

Last September, Zhao travelled to Washington to attend the 8th Conference of the International Women Architects Association. She took with her a large collection of pictures and slides illustrating projects designed by women colleagues from her institute. These included hotels, restaurants, gymnasiums, schools, dwellings, art galleries and hospitals, all of which were much appreciated by the international gathering.

As well as her work post, Zhao belongs to the Architectural Society of China and is one of the six-member executive committee of the All-China Women's Federation. "The Women's Federation advocates all women pursue self-respect, self-improvement and self-love," she says. "These are all very important. What else do women rely on to establish themselves in society? Mainly their own efforts and self-advancement on the basis of their merits." Apart from a few fortunate women, she adds, op-

portunity only opens the door that leads to success; whether success is obtained or not depends on how women strive once they are through the door.

Chen Zongwen joined the Beijing Architectural Design Institute in 1955. Young college graduates at that time were usually assigned to some minor supplementary task, but Chen's enthusiasm for studying construction design drove her to work with her pens and ink well after her office had shut. Her labours paid off in 1957 when she won an award in a competition to design residential dwellings for north China.

From then on, she found ever more opportunities were offered to her to work with experienced colleagues, and her bold and modern drawings came in for ever more praise. She has now won six awards in the National Project Design Competition, including one for a 30,000 square metre office building for Shanxi provincial government. But perhaps her biggest success was the Huairou Reservoir Observatory, which, as well as winning high praise from astronomers, was also picked out for awards by the

former Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection, Beijing Municipality and her own institute.

## Structured Careers

Structural engineering is one branch of the construction industry which even today attracts relatively few women, maybe because it is often arduous, involving clambering up and down half-finished buildings. However, the winner of the Beijing Architectural Design Institute's 1988 fine design competition was Zhu Qili, the structural engineer behind Xinhua News Agency's new office tower in central Beijing.

When asked why she had selected structural engineering as her college specialism, she replied that when she was studying at Qinghua University it had never even occurred to her to wonder what a woman should or should not do. Zhu's other projects include offices for the State Pharmaceutical Administration, the Underground Railway Control Centre, the teaching building at the Beijing Union Medical Hospital College and the Roman-

ian Embassy.

Although Zhu is now approaching retirement, she still keeps abreast of the latest developments in her field—when this reporter visited her she was busily reading a book about computerized teaching aids. "Although we didn't learn about these kinds of new techniques in the university, I still want to learn about all the new things that are happening."

Most of Zhu's former classmates have also had successful careers, although in general the men seem to have acquired more senior professional ranks and titles than the women. Zhu believes this is largely due to the differences in energy and physical strength between the sexes: "In my case, I've been relatively free of the burdens of housework, and as my husband is also an architect, he has often helped and supported me. Many women architects have had to face far greater difficulties than me—it remains no easy task for a woman to have a highly successful career."

## Dual Roles

Many Chinese architects, particularly those aged around 45, are married to architects. Usually these couples met at college, and then remained together. Most of the women have managed to keep pace with their husbands, but, like women around the world, they often have to combine their work with the roles of wife, mother and daughter. Household chores may have become less arduous with the introduction of labour-saving devices, but bearing and raising children still remains. China's economic backwardness adds to the difficulties.

Most of the women architects this reporter talked with expressed qualms of conscience that they hadn't always been

Colleagues examine a model of the new office building for the All-China Women's Federation.



good wives or attentive mothers. They said they had always tried their best to combine career and family, and as a result it had usually been their own rest and recreation that had suffered.

Wang Huimin is well known around her institute for saying her hobby is doing household chores. Her daughter won a competition sponsored by the *Beijing Evening News* with a composition titled "Busy Mother." Written with humour, it was, however, a tale of how, due to pressure of work, Wang had totally ignored her.

Nonetheless, Wang says her greatest sources of strength and support are her husband and daughter, and with her institute developing smoothly, she at least can reward with them the annual pay increases that have pushed her income up to an all-time high.

Huang Hui is not as fortunate as Wang. Although she is a senior architect who has attended numerous international conferences and gets along very well with her two daughters, her husband and mother-in-law both resent her working; they want her to be a traditional wife with the family as the main stage of her activities.

Guo Huiqin, the only woman among the five deputy general engineers at the institute, has similar problems. She believes that women have to pay a far higher price to realize the same achievements as men; success depends on willpower alone. Although her husband also works at the institute as an architect, and even sometimes does his share of the housework, he maintains that above all women should be a good wife and good mother throughout their lives.

The whole issue of how women should be treated in the workplace has become a major topic of debate in China, largely because economic reform, with its



President Wang Huimin (left) and vice-president Zhao Jingzhao of the Beijing Architectural Design Institute examine an exhibition of new work.

stress on efficiency and labour optimization, has disadvantaged women. Many employers regard them as money losers who take time off to have children or who work below peak because of their household duties. Some people, particularly those—both male and female—engaged in manual labour, believe women should return home and leave their jobs for unemployed males. But women's federations and most educated women argue the opposite. They maintain that the fundamental reason women enjoy the status as they do today is because they work. In addition, they point out, women are not inferior to men at mental labour.

### Rising Stars

In contrast to their older colleagues, most younger women architects appear more enthusiastic about their personal and family life. This may well be because, as China's social and economic conditions improve, it is easier for them to combine their household duties with their careers.

Su Na, 29, graduated from Qinghua University in 1985 with a MA degree in architecture. Over the last three years, she has worked on around a dozen pro-

jects and won five awards in competitions to design hotels, clubs and art galleries. One of her most impressive schemes was her S-shaped office building for the All-China Women's Federation, complete with a newsroom office and a recreation centre.

Su's mother also graduated from Qinghua's Architecture Department as one of the very first group of students to pass through the school after 1949. But as China's construction programme has mostly stressed heavy industry during the last four decades, most of her work has been factory and plant design. She is pleased that her daughter has many more opportunities to give free play to the more creative side of design.

Another successful young architect is Fu Xuan, 27, who graduated from the Beijing Civil Engineering Institute in 1986. With a colleague, she was responsible for the prize-winning entry in a competition to design the panda hall at Beijing Zoo. "I'm not a product of a prestigious university," she says, "and it wasn't easy for me to get into the Beijing Architectural Design Institute. But I've worked hard to prove that I'm just as good as all the others."

## Designed to Last

By the time when women architects reach the retirement age of 55, not only have they usually acquired much valuable experience, but their children have grown up and their household chores have correspondingly declined. Many of them therefore choose to find new arenas for their talents. One possible employer is the Beijing Yongmao Construction Design Agency, a collectively-owned unit run by retired professionals. It now has a staff of 55, of whom 70 percent are senior engineers and 29 are women. Because of their knowledge, the state has designated the agency a second-class design unit—equivalent to a local higher design institute.

Many of the people at the agency regard themselves as

being in their "second youth." One of them says, "The chaos of the 'cultural revolution' wasted some of our prime years, but we still have a lot of energy and aspirations left. It would be a pity if all we could do now is to look after our grandchildren."

Huang Jing, the agency's director, was a senior architect when she retired, and she still holds her position as director general of the Beijing Women Architects' Association. "Although the people here are all well enough off that they could spend the whole of their retirement doing nothing," she says, "they all willingly work here. This is because they don't want to say goodbye to the skills they've built up over the years. At the same time, they have colleagues to talk to and swap ideas with, and there's no likelihood of them ever feeling

lonely." Huang is now working on the design of a restaurant for the 1990 Asian Games athletes village.

Maybe in general the joys and worries, the satisfactions and discontents of China's women architects are no different from those of other working women. But designing has its own special pleasures. Huang Hui, who specializes in residential buildings, says what she likes to see most is people moving into one of her new buildings. Her sentiments are echoed by Weng Rubi: "I feel my life has been worth living," she says, "when I see large buildings I have designed going up one after another." No doubt the men feel the same, but it's reassuring to know that it's by no means only men who have such feelings. □

## FACTS & FIGURES

# 1988 Border Trade

**B**order trade has become one of the most rapidly expanding sectors of China's export economy. Last year, its total volume topped US\$653 million—up 137 percent on 1987. In this article, China's major border trade partners are examined on a country by country basis.

## Soviet Union

Since Sino-Soviet border trade resumed in 1983, it has expanded rapidly. Last year, total volume reached US\$274 million—3.1 times more than in 1987. Heilongjiang, Inner Mongolia and Xinjiang are the major areas involved, as the table below showing trade volume indicates:

	1983	1988	Increase
	(mn Swiss	1987-88	
	francs)	(%)	
Heilongjiang	15.9	195.96	470
Inner			
Mongolia	2.73	130.15	82.7
Xinjiang		47.53	110

Heilongjiang's principal exports are traditional articles for daily use and agricultural sideline products. Recently it has also started selling mechanical and electrical goods to the Soviet Far East and Siberia.

Korgas and Turugart are Xinjiang's two major outlets for border barter trade and for cross-border truck transportation. The main exports of Xinjiang and Inner Mongolia are farming and sideline products and light indus-

trial goods, which the Soviet Union exchanges for heavy industrial and chemical goods.

## Mongolia

Inner Mongolia's border trade with Mongolia has expanded rapidly, from 630,000 Swiss francs in 1985 to 14.05 million Swiss francs last year. From 1987-88 alone, it increased 3.5 times.

Exports range from paint, cotton cloth, silk and satin to towels, cotton-polyester fibre and down coats. Principal imports include fertilizers, camel hair, new and scrap steel, paper and wood pulp.



A large load of soybean for the Soviet Union at Heihe, a river port in Heilongjiang Province.

QIU XIANGLIN.

### Nepal

A series of policies introduced in the last two years have lifted Tibet's border trade with Nepal 57.9 percent from US\$7.6 million in 1986 to US\$12 million last year.

Tibet's main exports include edible oils, live sheep, coarse wool, textiles, carpets and vacuum flasks. Imports include vehicle spare parts, medicinal herbs, raw materials for special handicrafts, gold bracelets, televisions, audio equipment and bicycles.

### Burma and Laos

Yunnan Province has rapidly developed border trade with Laos in the last two years, with volume rising from US\$14.4 million in 1984 to US\$124.24 million in 1987 and US\$231.45 million last year.

The 1988 total consisted of US\$130.62 in exports (115 percent up on 1987) and US\$100.83 in imports (up 58.5 percent).

Goods exported include foodstuffs, cigarettes, textiles, light industrial goods, ceramics, oil, chemicals, medicines and machinery. Imports are largely noble and rare metals, raw materials

medicinal herbs, for special handicrafts, agricultural and aquatic products, tea, and other native produce and animal by-products.

## China Uses Foreign Teaching Materials

by Our Staff Reporter Cui Lili

This October, a New Foreign Teaching Materials Sales Exhibition with about 10,000 volumes will be held in Beijing. On display will be samples of the best teaching materials on core subjects which were published during 1988-89 and which had been obtained from institutions of higher learning in developed countries. In comparison with the first exhibition of its kind held in Beijing in 1986, this one will show more foreign teaching materials for higher-level vocational education and for primary and middle schools, as well as reference books, lecture sheets, exercise collections, teachers' handbooks and audio-video teaching aids. It is expected to

The province's border trade with Laos reached US\$5.11 million in 1988—up 6.2 times on 1987. Principal exports were cotton cloth, sewing machines, flour processing machinery, batteries, electric bulbs and vacuum flasks, while principal imports were medicines and zinc plate.

### Korea

Liaoning and Jilin provinces engaged in border trade worth US\$112 million with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea last year, 2.1 times more than in 1987.

### Pakistan

Border trade between the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and Pakistan totalled US\$2.24 million, up 2.8 times on 1987. □

attract nationwide interest.

Officials from the State Education Commission which is sponsoring the exhibition said that it was regarded as part of China's long-term plan for the reform of teaching materials. In future such exhibitions would be held regularly so as to promote exchanges and keep in touch with counterparts in other countries, thereby quickening the step of placing China in the ranks of the advanced countries of the world in the field of teaching materials.

### Starting Point and Measures

At the end of 1977, China im-

ported the first batch of foreign teaching materials after the "cultural revolution." At that time Deng Xiaoping was just restored to his leading position in the Party Central Committee and volunteered to take charge of the educational work, starting with restoring the system of college entrance examination and the reform of teaching materials. Deng clearly stated that since those lectured should be most advanced, China must import foreign teaching materials and compile new ones in the light of China's conditions. The state allocated special funds and imported more than 7,000 volumes of various kinds of teaching materials directly through Chinese embassies abroad.

In 1978, the State Education Commission, formerly the Ministry of Education, convened a special national meeting to discuss the use of these materials. The participants considered that among the basic conditions required in institutions of higher learning—including the teachers, teaching materials, library resources and reference books as well as laboratory equipment—teaching materials played a crucial role. Their quality related directly to the training of personnel and to the educational level of the school.

During the chaos of the "cultural revolution," science and technology of the world had been developing at full speed. In consequence, tremendous changes had taken place in the curricula and the teaching content of higher learning institutions in different countries, and these changes had been clearly reflected in teaching materials. Those initially introduced into China represented the general changes in courses and teaching methods in foreign higher education institutions. As Chinese educational circles had been secluded from the world for ten years, and what

is more, had been lagging far behind other countries, the new materials undoubtedly offered timely and reliable assistance to facilitate the development of Chinese teaching materials.

In 1978, as soon as the best of the imported materials were translated, the work of compiling teaching materials drawing on their substance was undertaken.

In 1979, China began to put the use of these materials onto the right path. The State Education Commission set up nine centres in universities and publishing houses scattered around China. These centres were limited to science and engineering. Since then, the extensive, systematic and planned importation of teaching materials and further research on them have been carried out. By 1985, the number of such centres had increased to 15. Now each centre began the comprehensive and specific importation and accumulation of materials according to subjects. They were together given 1 million yuan by the state every year. In addition, the state gave US\$2 million to buy the latest foreign books and reference materials as well the classics for teachers of the liberal arts, postgraduates and graduate students.

Uptil 1987, the Higher Education Publishing House, as one of university centres, had introduced, translated and published altogether 446 kinds of the best teaching materials and reference books from countries, such as the United States, Japan, Britain, France, Germany and the Soviet Union, with a total distribution of more than 4 million copies.

The centre established at Qinghua University, one of China's most prestigious institutions of higher learning, has over the last few years introduced a large number of the latest materials from the best-known universities

in developed countries in Europe and America. Taking the Massachusetts Institute of Technology of the United States as an example, it has 24 departments offering 2,800 curricula with more than 1 million kinds of teaching materials. This centre imported all these and the university now stored on microfilm more than 4,000 American doctorate theses and computer disks recording the highlights of doctorate theses from about 900 universities in Europe and America. Research scholars, teachers and students are today well served by these resources.

Taking charge of the importation of biological teaching information, Wuhan University, with more than 3,000 kinds of imported teaching materials and reference books, now has initially established a base of foreign teaching materials and books devoted to this subject.

Academic research on foreign teaching materials published since 1979 shows that China has entered an important stage of comparative study of foreign teaching materials. The researchers have made comparisons between category and systems, breadth and depth, traditional and modern, Chinese and foreign teaching materials on different subjects. They also have analysed the styles and characteristics of foreign teaching materials and have probed further into the authors' methods of compilation, their ideas and concepts, resulting in the assimilation of the rich experience. During the decade (1979-88), China compiled and published more than 8,000 kinds of teaching materials which, both in quantity and quality, have all exceeded the levels reached in the first three decades since China was founded in 1949.

## Application and Results

The materials introduced have

been playing an active role in the overall readjustment and renewal of Chinese teaching materials, particularly in science, engineering, agriculture and medicine. Officials and researchers from the State Education Commission have commented as follows:

—Facilitating the establishment of new branches of learning. In recent years, confronted with the development of science, technology and education across the world, China's institutions of higher learning have readjusted their specialities. With the establishment of subjects and peripheral sciences, many institutions have been faced with an absence of adequate teaching materials for these newly established disciplines, under such circumstances, directly adopting foreign ones is a short-cut to filling up the gap.

For instance, when some readjustments were made, the speciality of immunology was offered at Beijing Medical Sciences University, but the teaching materials for this subject were practically non-existent in China. In order to co-ordinate development, the university's teaching materials centre introduced a large number of immunological teaching materials from famous foreign universities, and this paved the way for the successful achievement of the teaching task.

—Renewing the original structure of teaching materials and the system of compilation. As educational reform went deeper, quite a few original teaching materials had to be filled out with modern science to rationalize the structure of knowledge and the system of compilation should be made more suitable for stepping up the training of ability. Comparing and researching solid physics as taught at home and abroad, the teachers of the Applied Modern Physics Department

of Qinghua University discovered that several books already published in China basically came under one system. The system usually directly describes the solid content, and then gradually moves deep into the subject covering all kinds of theory. This system has no unifying frame of theory, instead, it is numerous, incompact and hard to remember.

In light of the above, the teachers, basing themselves on a detailed analysis of the materials on solid physics from home and abroad, took for reference two foreign teaching materials and, simultaneously, compiled a new set of materials drawing on their own classroom experience. Generally, the new materials introduced a major reform to the system. For instance, they started with the theory of free electrons of metal and then organically combined the theory of solid physics with the direct descriptions of the solid structure. Studying the theory further, students have a clear understanding of the physical nature of crystals and the characteristics of solids. As a result, it has been proved that with the new system, results surpassing those achieved by the outmoded system can be obtained in fewer lecture hours.

—Enriching the teaching content. The curriculum set by the Chemical Engineering of High Molecular Physics Department at Qinghua University has adopted high-level Chinese teaching materials. These are equivalent to similar kinds of foreign materials and are characterized by a clear systematic order. In order to help the students cement what they have learnt and enlarge their knowledge, the teachers have chosen a foreign reference book which is totally different in the teaching system from the domestic books. One of the differences is the method of descrip-

tions and the inclusion of many supplementary exercises. At present, more than 200 of the curricula for undergraduate courses at Qinghua University, making up about one-fifth of the total, have to varying degrees adopted foreign teaching materials as reference books.

## New Plans

At a central work experience exchange meeting on foreign teaching materials at the end of 1988, the State Education Commission and the participants put forward some new suggestions. They said that the institutions for the introduction of foreign teaching materials had begun to take shape and the kinds of books imported had reached quite an adequate level.

From now on, they said, China should purposefully select and import the best and latest teaching materials. In addition, China should import supplementary teaching materials for teachers, at the same time, further efforts should be made to research, analyse, develop and apply these materials. Therefore, in the coming one and a half years, symposiums on foreign teaching materials in mathematics, physics, chemical engineering, biology, civil engineering, engineering mechanics and medicine should be held at the teaching materials centres of the respective universities and colleges. Symposiums on other subjects should be held one after another in due course.

The State Education Commission suggests that each centre should complete a long-term plan for the import and collection of books. At the same time, the centres must also set up modern contents index systems and checking facilities. And each centre has to organize and train a group to evaluate and translate new teaching materials. □

## China's Population, Land, Grain

**ZHONGGUO RENKOU BAO**  
(China Population Paper)

**S**ince the Qin and Han dynasties, great changes have taken place in China's population, cultivated land and grain output. Overall population has generally increased, while the per-capita area of cultivated land and volume of grain have dropped as the following figures show:

Qin and Han dynasties (221 BC-220 AD): population, 59.59 million; cultivated land, 577 million *mu* (15 *mu* equal one hectare); per-capita share of cultivated land, 9.7 *mu*; per-*mu* yield, 70 kg; per-capita share of grain, 670 kg.

Sui and Tang dynasties (581-907): population, 52.91 million; cultivated land, 660 million *mu*; per-capita share, 12.6 *mu*; yield, 70 kg; per-capita share, 873 kg.

Song and Yuan dynasties (960-1368): population, 76.81 million; cultivated land, 699 million *mu*; per-capita share, 9.1 *mu*; yield, 110 kg; per-capita share, over 1,000 kg.

Ming Dynasty (1368-1644): population, over 60 million; cultivated land, 700 million *mu*; per-capita share, 12.7 *mu*; yield, 90 kg; per-capita share, over 1,000 kg.

In the sixth-year (1741) during reign of Emperor Qian Long of the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911): population, 143.41 million; cultivated land, 588 million *mu*; per-capita share, 4.1 *mu*; yield, 140 kg; per-capita share, 574 kg.

In the last period of the Qing Dynasty (1840): population, 412.81 million; cultivated land, 842 million *mu*; per-capita share, 2.1 *mu*; yield, 150 kg; per-capita share, over 300 kg.

In the last years of the Republic of China: population, 455.59 million; cultivated land, 1,275

million *mu*; per-capita share, 2.7 *mu*; yield, 110 kg; per-capita share, around 300 kg.

After the founding of the People's Republic of China (1952): population, 574.82 million; cultivated land, 1,860 million *mu*; per-capita share, 3.2 *mu*; yield, 90 kg; per-capita share, around 280 kg.

In 1962: population, 672.95 million; cultivated land, 1,820 million *mu*; per-capita share, 2.7 *mu*; yield, nearly 90 kg; per-capita share, 240 kg.

In 1979: population, 975.42 million; cultivated land, 1,810 million *mu*; per-capita share, 1.8 *mu*; yield, 180 kg; per-capita share, 340 kg.

In 1985: population, 1,050.44

million; cultivated land, 1,450 million *mu*; per-capita share, 1.4 *mu*; yield, 260 kg; per-capita share, 365 kg.

Over the last 2,200 years since the Qin and Han dynasties, the area of China's cultivated land has gradually expanded from around 500 million *mu* to 1,800 million *mu*, a 260 percent increase; per-*mu* yield of grain from 70 kg to 260 kg, a 270 percent increase. But at the same time, population has developed from over 50 million to 1,100 million. As a result, per-capita share of arable land has contracted from 9.7 *mu* to 1.4 *mu*, per-capita share of grain from a record high of 1,000 kg to the present 300 kg.

(March 31, 1989)

## CPC Membership Ratio

**DANGJIAN WENHUI**  
(Party Building)

**T**he Communist Party of China has a membership of 47.755 million, amounting to 4.47 percent of the total population. Among the 15 ruling Communist Parties in the world, its proportion to the population ranks only 12th place (in the German Democratic Republic, the proportion is 22 percent of the population; in the Soviet Union, 14.2 percent; and in other countries, about 10 percent).

Of all Party members, workers make up 17.1 percent (58 percent in the German Democratic Republic; 55 percent in Romania; 45.3 percent in the Soviet Union); workers in farming, animal husbandry and fisheries, 39.5 percent; cadres, 27.7 percent; army men, 2.8 percent; retirees, 2.6 percent.

Of those who joined the Party

before, during and after the "cultural revolution" (1966-76) each segment accounts for one-third of the total. Those who joined the Party before liberation in 1949 amount to 5 percent of the total.

Party members below 35 years of age make up 27 percent; members aged between 36 and 55, 30 percent; and members over 56, 20 percent. The average age of members is 43.

Party members with senior school education are 28.5 percent of the total (40 percent in the German Democratic Republic and 32.6 percent in the Soviet Union); members with junior middle school education, 29 percent; members with primary school education, 34.8 percent; and illiterates 7.7 percent.

Women Party members are 14.2 percent of the total, while minority nationality members account for 5.5 percent.

(No. 4, 1989)

# The New Revolution's First Decade

**Changing China—The New Revolution's First Decade, 1979-1988**

Written by James M Ethridge

Published by New World Press, Beijing, China

Reviewed by Xin Shijie

Even after the new reform era of post-1979, truth behind the "bamboo curtain," has been difficult to obtain even with a thousand open doors.

Though China is no longer considered the land of blue-clad ants of commune dwellers or of battling Red Guards, true understanding for ordinary people in the West is a scarce commodity says James Ethridge in *Changing China—The New Revolution's First Decade, 1979-1988*.

Ethridge wrote *Changing* convinced that there was no source for the general public to get solid information on China. In fact, bombarded with either conflicting publications, or publications filled with puzzling statistics and "mind-numbing political and ideological verbiage that so impedes understanding," they could hardly help but become more confused than ever before, says the author.

Reforms have been developed at such a pace and sparked off so many events in such a short period that it could only be considered natural that one would fail to keep pace with China's reality.

Such being the case, Ethridge found an imperative need for a readable but comprehensive book to set the public straight, and his work goes a long way in that direction.

Though successfully writing on China, Ethridge is not a sinologist by profession as many might expect. Actually he was one of those non-specialists, like his own readers, who held a keen interest in China-but who was also initially handicapped by

contradicting, narrow, a scanty information.

Motivated by a desire of saving others from the same pitfall from which he had just extracted himself, he became determined to write *Changing China*, "a book" in his own words... "for the general reader who wants understandable, useful facts and insights into China today—information on the basics of reform that tells how things were before reform, giving the conditions and events that made change both necessary and possible, and (telling like) it is in Chinese life."

In the process of collecting materials and researching his project, Ethridge came to realize just how complex China's reform story was going to be.

Agricultural marketing methods could fill a book in themselves. For a very long time before reform all individual market activities were banned and seen as counter-revolutionary activity. Selling even a few eggs to another individual was considered "a tail of capitalism."

This all came to an end with the rise of the responsibility system and household enterprises. Farmers gained the right of deciding what to plant along with deciding how to sell their production.

Just as the author answered one question, it seemed like many others rose up. Questions like what ever happened to the once mighty "people's communes?" Or, how did the farmers, at least in some parts of the country, suddenly become part

of higher income groups of the nation.

No sensitive hot potato, no political or complex toughie would be side-stepped for the sake of convenience said the author. Readers will find praise for the reforms that brought progress but still find current problems honestly discussed.

*Changing China* carries the stories of the mass support that backed reform, but also shows us some of the strong resistance and negative response it confronted.

Special sections cover sensitive problems such as income polarization, corruption, student protests, and birth control issues that have long been thought to be the dominion of the so-called experts and foreign journalists.

The book's main text traces the theory and practice of a China struggling to reform herself and shows us how it effected a billion lives.

Many odd, fascinating, and uniquely Chinese tid-bits that intrigue and puzzle foreigners can be found in the mini-encyclopedia section at the back of this book.

Here the reader can get multiple China briefings while reading through the many splendid definitions and short essays that give a face to the slogans, events, and customs that are facets of everyday Chinese life.

*Changing China* with its objective, concise, in-depth reporting has succeeded in conveying a new reality that will be valued by both the general reader and China Hand for its clearness and accuracy in getting across new New China's message. □

## China's Industrial Output Rose 13.7 Percent in April

China's industrial output value in April totaled 113.6 billion yuan, or 13.7 percent more than the same month in the previous year. The value of daily output hit 3.785 billion yuan, an increase of 6.3 percent compared with March figures.

The State Statistical Bureau reported that the value of light industry output was 57.9 billion yuan, up 14.4 percent, and heavy industry output reached 55.7 billion yuan, up 12.9 percent.

A breakdown of the country's industrial production for April showed that the manufacture of the television sets was 2.5 million, a rise of 35.1 percent over April of the year before. It in-

cluded 940,000 colour sets, up 43.2 percent.

A total of 980,000 household washing machines were made during the month, a rise of 12.8 percent over the same month a year ago.

Other production figures include: household refrigerators, 780,000, up 42.2 percent; yarn, 390,000 tons, down 1.6 percent; synthetic fibre, 600 million metres, up 3.3 percent; beer, 700,000 tons, up 21.7 percent; steel, 5.11 million tons, up 1.8 percent; steel products, 4.03 million tons, up 2.3 percent; sulphuric acid, 1.03 million tons, up 6.5 percent; artificial boards, 260,000 cubic metres, up 6.4 percent; cement, 18.69 million tons, up 7.9 percent; automobiles, 55,000, up 5.3 percent.

In energy production, crude coal output reached 86.09 million tons, up 9 percent; crude oil topped 11.09 million tons, up 0.8 percent; and electric power supply registered an increase of 7.3 percent to 47.1 billion kilowatt-hours.

The Statistical Bureau also reported that during the first four months of the year investment in capital construction reached 21.36 billion yuan, a rise of 0.2 percent over the same period last year.

Of the total,

money for the central government projects accounted for 11.98 billion yuan, down 5.9 percent, while the funds for local projects amounted to 9.38 billion yuan, up 9.4 percent.

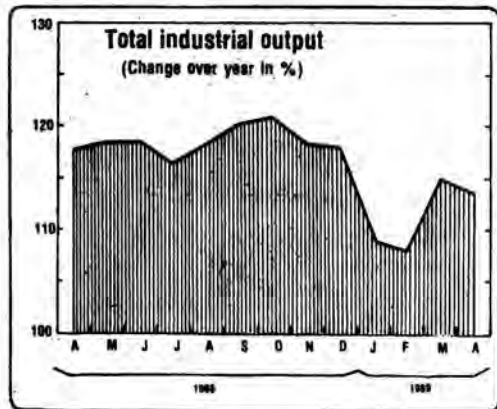
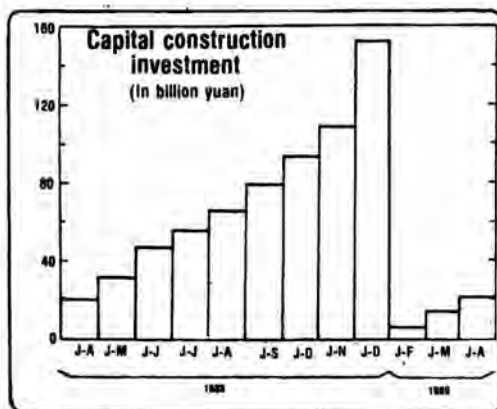
About 15.6 billion yuan were spent on production projects, down slightly from last year's figures; and 5.76 billion yuan was spent on non-production projects, an increase of 0.6 percent over the same period last year.

By the end of April, a total of 1.96 billion yuan was invested in the country's home building. □

## Toy Exports Increasing

China's exports of toys have been increasing rapidly in recent years. In 1985 they were worth US\$78.9 million, in 1986 US\$151.9 million, in 1987 US\$280.2 million and up to US\$390 million in 1988, according to Wei Liandi, deputy secretary-general of the China Toys Association.

Wei said that China mainly exported cloth and plush toys, wood and plastic toys and children's cars to the United States and some West European countries. There was a great demand for these kinds of toys on the international market. In 1987 China exported nearly US\$50 million worth of plastic toys and US\$90 million worth of cloth and plush toys. Meanwhile, wood toys were also well received abroad. Although China's toy industry accounted for less than 4 percent of the annual US\$10 billion world market, there are good prospects for its development. The appreciation of the Taiwan currency and the South Korean won and consequent increased production costs, as well as cancellation by the United States of tax preferences for toys imported from Hong Kong, offer



China many opportunities for the development of toy production and exports.

In this situation, Wei said, the industry would actively attract foreign funds and introduce modern technology and equipment, leasing facilities and production models. China should set up joint ventures, develop the processing and assembling industries and engage in compensatory trade so as to update its technology, improve product quality and expand exports.

China has more than 1,000 toy factories today. In 1988 the total value of their output was 2 billion yuan. To date, the industry has set up more than 30 joint ventures and co-operative enterprises with foreign businessmen.

by Li Ping

## Real Estate Inc. Seeks Partners

**B**ecause of a shortage in domestic funds, one of China's largest property development companies is looking for foreign partners for joint funding of large-scale construction projects.

Su Zhaolin, manager of the China International Trust and Investment Corp.'s property arm, CITIC (Holdings) Real Estate Inc., said his company has a group of apartment buildings for sale on 8 hectares of land in Xiamen, Fujian Province.

Now it is eager to find overseas investment to build a commercial tower block and an international trading centre across 150,000 metres of the land.

CITIC Real Estate Inc., with a registered capital of 100 million yuan, was one of the first property development companies formed in China.

As well as its Xiamen scheme, it has plans to co-operate with overseas partners in developing

other properties and projects including lightweight and other new building materials and sanitary equipment in Dalian, Shandong, Hainan Island and other coastal areas.

CITIC Real Estate Inc. has already worked with Japanese, Swiss, Kuwaiti and Hong Kong firms to build six hotels, apartments and office buildings, and altogether has handled construction projects in more than a dozen Chinese cities including Beijing, Hangzhou, Guilin, Xian

and Wuxi.

Su said that property development remained a new business area in China, but it offered tremendous potential for growth and co-operation.

With expansion and greater experience in the business, the company plans to move into the property markets of North America and Southeast Asia. Initially, said Su, plans are for co-operation with local companies.

by Yao Jianguo

## Economic Co-operation Between Mainland and Taiwan Improving

**N**otable changes took place in the investment provided by Taiwan compatriots in 1988. They are as follows:

**Big Margin of Increase.** The investment of Taiwan compatriots in mainland enterprises between 1979 and 1987 increased slowly, totalling US\$100 million. Their investment in 1988 reached US\$400 million, of which more than US\$80 million were invested in Fujian Province just across the Taiwan Straits from them. Meanwhile, single investments also increased by a big margin, the increases ranging from several, ten, or tens of thousands of US dollars to nearly one million US dollars.

**Range of Investment Expanding.** The range of the Taiwan compatriots' investments on the mainland between 1979 and 1987 was narrow and most projects were ordinary. Although in 1988, many investments came from Taiwan's small, and medium-sized enterprises, they involved almost every area of mainland's light industry, such as the manufacture of shoes, clothing, electronics assembly, oil, chemicals, machinery, building materials, prawn raising and breeding and hotels. The quality of products has improved somewhat; for example, rubber products for use in silicon electrical conduction filled in a gap in this field on the

mainland.

**Investment Penetrating Inland.** Between 1979 and 1987, most Taiwan compatriots invested in Fujian, Guangdong, Zhejiang provinces and Shanghai. But last year they began to spread out to interior provinces and cities. According to a Taiwan compatriot's investment and trade consulting company in Beijing, the construction of a dozen or so projects funded by Taiwan compatriots are under way in Beijing, while more than 20 projects are being negotiated, the investment totalling US\$110 million. In addition, Taiwan compatriots also made investments in Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan and other inland provinces and cities.

**Joint Investments Developing to Independent Ones.** Between 1979 and 1987, Taiwan compatriots worried about the safety of Taiwan-funded enterprises on the mainland. They often channelled their mainland investments through Hong Kong and other avenues. Today a large number of wholly Taiwan-founded enterprises have been established, more than 30 of them in Fujian Province, marking the increased investment confidence of Taiwan compatriots on the mainland.

**Individual Investments Develop into Group Ones.** Between 1979 and 1987, most Taiwan compa-

trials made investments here individually. Last year some industrial groups invested on the mainland. Now some Taiwan compatriots want to organize a chamber of commerce in Guangdong Province. □

## Light Industrial Group Opens

**T**he Beijing Light Industrial Group Co., with a registered capital of 65 million yuan, opened in Beijing in mid-May.

Based on two existing light industrial production companies, this export-oriented organization, according to General Manager Liu Yongde, consists of more than 20 branches and industrial and commercial enterprises. Liu said that to promote the development of its exports the group had in recent years conducted over 80 economic and trade negotiations with more than 20 companies in the United States, Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany, Australia, Austria, Indonesia and Thailand as well as in Hong Kong and Taiwan. As a result, exports of body-building equipment, air fresheners, and artistically designed and shaped incense sticks have been expanded and markets opened up for such products as cosmetics, solid alcohol, arts and crafts and, knitted goods and garments. Earnings are about US\$3 million annually.

During its organization, the group conducted feasibility studies for more than 20 joint ventures and co-operative enterprises and signed contracts to set up three joint ventures with foreign countries. One example was the Beijing Aprica Liability Company, a Sino-Japanese joint venture. With a total investment of 8 million yuan, this company is expected to be operating in September. It will produce 250,000 children's high-grade toy vehicles a year, 78 percent of which will be sold on the international market. Its investment should be recovered in five or six years.

Liu said the group planned to hold talks on a number of projects including the establishment of a China-Australia garment company in Sydney, the joint production of ABS plastic with South Korea, co-operative knitting of sweaters with Hong Kong, and the use of a low-interest loan from the Austrian government to import a polyurethane production line. The company hoped to be a truly export-oriented enterprise group soon. □

## Arts and Crafts Market Opens

**B**eijing's first arts and crafts market opened recently. And unlike other stores in the capital, customers are free to bargain with shopkeepers to get the best price they can for goods.

The Jinsong Arts and Crafts Trade Market, spread across 14,000 square metres of floor space, has been set up off the southern section of the Third Round-the-City Loop East.

Already 30 shops had opened, said Yan Shujuan, director of the market's service office. And a doz-

en or more were in the process of acquiring business licences. When all its space was leased, he added, the market should hold at most 1,000 shops.

Among the goods now on sale in the market are arts and crafts, enamel goods, jade ware, cloisonne, classical furniture, musical instruments, carpets, calligraphy, paintings, stamps, and state-approved antiques. Soon a large auction hall will be added to the market for sales of handicrafts.

At present, about 80 percent of shopkeepers in the market are self-employed. They obtain their goods from across China, and are expected to establish ties with travel services, hotels and restaurants.

Foreigners living in Beijing, overseas tourists and compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan are all welcome to browse in the market and see if they can track down bargains. Satisfied customers already included an American employee from the Beijing Cherokee Jeep Corp., who spent 110 yuan in Foreign Exchange Certificates on two sets of stamps at the market in Fang Cun Ge Shop.

by Han Baocheng

Retail Front: Shops at the Beijing Arts and Crafts Market.

ZHANG JINGUO



## CARTOON EXHIBITION

## 'Olympics of Laughters and Satire'

For Beijing's exhibition goes who may be getting a bit tired after the recent spate of gallery displays of paintings, calligraphy, and photographs, the Ten Years Anniversary Exhibition of Yomiuri International Cartoon Contest should be a refreshing experience.

Dubbed the "Olympics of Laughter and Satire," the exhibition opened on May 9 for a week at Beijing's Art Gallery, features 200 award-winning cartoons by artists of many countries.

The Yomiuri Shimbun, the largest newspaper in Japan with a daily circulation of more than 13 million, has since 1979 invited cartoonists around the world every year to participate in its annual international contest. In recent years cartoonists from 60 countries submitted well over 10,000 entries each year, making

the contest the biggest of its kind anywhere.

With a view to promoting cultural exchange in this field and to generate more public interest in cartoons in this country as more and more newspapers and magazines in China are publishing cartoons nowadays, *China Daily*, China Modern Cartoon Society and Yomiuri Shimbun have pooled their resources to bring the Ten Years Anniversary Exhibition to Beijing for the first time.

This is truly an international contest with the works of cartoonists from many countries. This is the first time in China that cartoons by artists so widely representative have been displayed in a single exhibition. The works reflect different styles and different angles from which the artists portray various aspects of

social events, but the art of communicating humour by an exaggerated presentation of a person, an event or a phenomenon is universal:

## Theme

The Yomiuri Contest consists of two categories of entries: a free section and a theme section. While artists can compete on a single theme, they also have full room to carry their creative activity to any other theme their imagination dictates. I find works in the theme category most interesting.

Yomiuri designates a special theme each year. For instance, for the first year, 1979, the theme was "energy." Later themes included "water," "sound," and "wall."

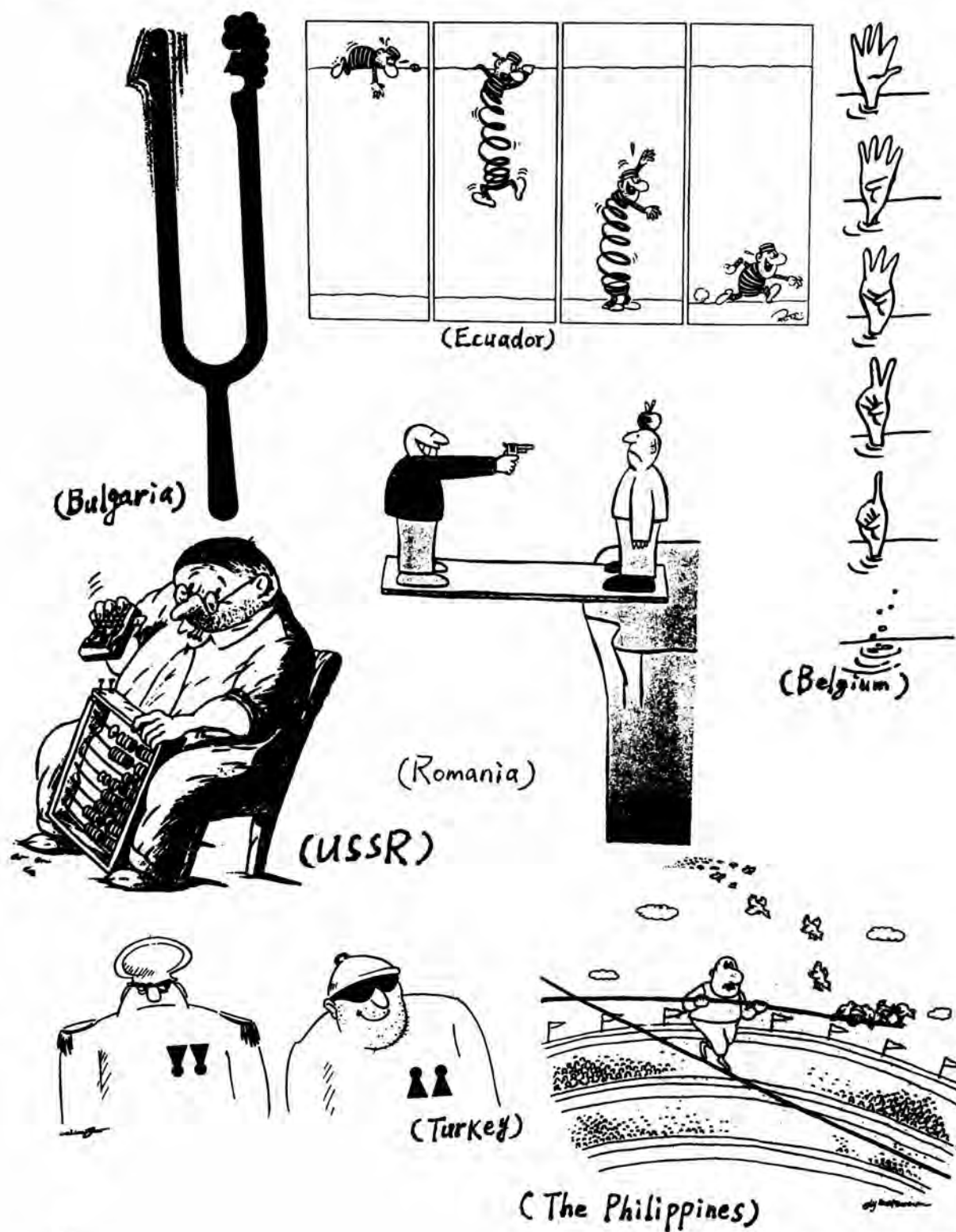
Last year, 1988, the theme was



(Japan)



(Greece)



"safety." Some very interesting works are displayed in this category. Take "Metropolitan Life" for instance, a cartoon, which won a Grand Prize for the Japanese cartoonist Kazuhiro Yamamoto. It depicts a frightened cat hanging desperately over the edge of a modern highrise building, despite the common saying that a cat has nine lives.

A British view of "safety" is presented in Collin Clive's work featuring a policeman who carefully fastens a safety belt for a criminal awaiting execution in an electric chair.

A cartoon by Kaste Pater of the Federal Republic of Germany describes a tightrope walker, performing over a safety net with a hole in it. The watching crowd beneath fans out in a circle to avoid being hit if the tightrope walker should fall. Whose safety is more important?

Soviet cartoonist Alexander Sergeev takes a flight of fancy, portraying a VIP standing outside his limousine to urinate by the road, with his motorcade of officers doing the same thing flanking him protectively.

A Chinese cartoon by Liu Yong shows birds using the mouth of a fierce bronze lion as their nest for safety.

## Humour

Humour is said to be a universal form of communication in which a complex mental stimulus illustrates or amuses, or elicits laughter. Most of the works shown at the exhibition do not carry a title or a caption. As humour is an international language, a good cartoon speaks for itself. This is something our young Chinese artists can learn from.

Take for instance the cartoon by Dick Olden of the United States showing an Eskimo sitting on ice patiently fishing for ice cubes. One must take his hat

off to such imagination.

A piece by another American, Phil Interlano, depicts a husband trying to read a newspaper with a glass box over his head in order to avoid hearing his wife singing in the kitchen.

Another cartoon shows a pauper in a restaurant trying to order a meal; in reply, the waiter draws a plate, a knife and a fork on the tablecloth. This is the work of Columbian artist Diego Toro Pelaez.

A cartoon by Neltair Abrel of Brazil shows a group of tourists happily visiting the Echo Valley, not knowing that all the echoes are supplied by a stereo-sound system hidden in the lower part of the cliff.

## Satire

"Greeting VIPs" by China's Jiang Fan shows visiting VIPs and reception officials all on bicycles cycling in formation across the street lined by cheering crowds, instead of using a motor convoy. To think of it, it's fitting and proper for such a ceremony in a country known as the Bicycle Kingdom. For that matter, we don't have to import so many expensive foreign cars either.

The Yomiuri exhibition doesn't collect political cartoons. And compared with its humour, its satire is a bit weak. But still the collection includes some good pieces of satirical caricature.

An excellent piece is "Party" by Japanese artist Eiji Takano, which shows a reception party at which employees surround bosses, all of them represented by different types of screws gathering around specific types of screwdrivers.

Rumanian artist Mihai Stanescu depicts the flags of the member nations in front of the UN General Headquarters in New York flying in different directions, suggesting that the mem-

ber nations are seldom in complete accord. This is a good example of a pictorial editorial.

"A Fabricated Reality or a Real Fabrication—An inspiration From the '88 Olymriad, Seoul" by Japanese cartoonist Yuki Yoshi Tokoro, shows the figure of the unfortunate Ben Johnson being carved out by an injector.

## Student works

A retreating army heading for home after suffering a defeat carefully avoids going through an Arch of Triumph. What else can they do? This is the opinion of cartoonist Ahmet Aykanat of Turkey.

The exhibition also includes a number of cartoons contributed by Japanese school children and university students. One can easily understand Yomiuri's intention of encouraging young people to go in for cartooning. Like artists in all other art forms, cartoonists should be trained while they are young.

Of course, there is room for improvement in the works on display at the Exhibition. One finds the quality of the cartoons somewhat uneven. The exhibition has not yet set a distinctive standard of its own, like the cartoons of the Punch or like the sophisticated one-line jokes of the New Yorker. Perhaps the fact that the works are contributed by cartoonists of different countries makes it difficult to establish a specific, uniform standard. Or perhaps it's that the Yomiuri Contest is only ten years old, it's still young.

But all in all the exhibition is worth seeing. Surely everybody will find something to laugh at. If you don't, well, question your sense of humour.

(This article, written by C.L. Feng, appeared in "China Daily" on May 8)

# The 2nd Expo/China on Implementation and Technology for Manufacture of Boiler and Pressure-Vessel

Beijing, 1990

## Successful Records in the 1st Expo/China on Industrial Boiler Exhibition

### Trade:

Some 65 percent of the exhibits were sold during the last exhibition. Total sales orders placed by visited amounted to some 200 percent of the value of the exhibits;

### Visitors:

A total number of 3,000 visitors attended the exhibition. Among them were top executive officials from China's ministries, chief executive entrepreneurs, senior engineers, users and businessmen;

### Area:

4,000 square metres

### Seminars:

Some 12 technical seminars and 6 forums on technical exchanges and co-operation were held during the exhibition.

### Professional Activities:

A professional boiler conference will be held in conjunction with the exhibition, with about 300 entrepreneurs involved in boiler manufacturing attending to discuss the developments in the boiler field.

## Scope of Exhibits

1. Various kinds of oil/gas burning devices include: steam boilers, special boiler, small consumption burning and coal burning steam boilers;
2. Boiler auxiliary and valve accessories;
3. Technology and equipment for manufacturing pressure vessels;
4. Technology and equipment for cutting and welding;
5. Technology and equipment for shaping parts and components;
6. Technology and implements for labour protection when welding;
7. Technology and equipment for surface treatment;
8. Technology and equipment for nondestructive detection;
9. Welding-skill training technology and equipment for quality welding control and quality assurance;
10. Information centre.

I intend to attend the Expo/China, please send me further details.

Name of Company: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Country: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Contact: \_\_\_\_\_ Tel: \_\_\_\_\_

Telex: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax: \_\_\_\_\_

Address of Beijing's Office: 17 (6) West Road of Beisanhuan Lu, Haidian District, Beijing

Contact: Ms Wang Xiaolan and Tang Rong Tel: 2024061, 2024861



The Queen Mother of the West,  
a legendary immortal in the sky.



Heavenly Fairy Spreads Flowers.



Zhuge Liang (181-234), a famous statesman and  
strategist of historical legend with his general.

## Papercuts by Zhao Jingan

Zhao Jingan, a folk artist born in Sanhe County, Hebei Province in 1920, specializes in figure papercuts that take much from China's vast reservoir of historical stories and folk legends. His works depict minute, vivid figures that carry a rich flavour of folk art.

## ART PAGE



Children Picking Lotus Flowers.



Beautiful Lady Bathing in Hot Springs  
and a Naughty Child.

# The 2nd Expo/China on Implementation and Technology for Manufacture of Boiler and Pressure-Vessel

**Beijing**

**1990**

**Time:** From November 1st to 7th, 1990

**Place:** Beijing Exhibition Centre

**Exhibition Area:** 7,000 square metres

**Organizers:** China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT) Sub-council of the Machinery and Electronics Industry (CCOIC), China National Electric Equipment Corp. (CNEEC) and China Mechanical Engineering Consulting Co. (CMECC).

## **Review:**

In 1988, the organizer successfully held the 1st Expo/China on Industrial Boiler in Tianjin. At the exhibition, the foreign manufacturers and traders from a dozen countries and regions attended. Some 65 percent of the exhibits were sold and total trade amounted to US\$3 million.

The coming exhibition to be held in 1990 will be of great significance in guiding the Eighth Five-Year Plan and also have a great influence on improving technology for boiler and pressure-vessel manufacturing and updating equipment.

## **Office of the International Industrial Boiler Exhibition**

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**WELCOME**