

Beijing Review

A CHINESE WEEKLY OF
NEWS AND VIEWS

中国
新闻周刊
北京周报

Vol.38 No.32
August 7-13, 1995

US Asian Policy Faces
Strong Challenges



TIBET'S
30 YEARS
OF
REGIONAL
AUTONOMY

ISSN 1000-9140

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Weathered peddler hawks goods.

Photo by Chen Zonglie

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An old Tibetan woman.
Photo by Chen Zhonglie

Foreign Ministry Statement

□ On July 18, Nicaragua and a few other countries wrote to UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, demanding that Taiwan's "representation" in the United Nations be put on the agenda of the 50th Session of UN General Assembly. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs made a statement on the question of Taiwan's so-called "representation."

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Tibet Special



□ In the last 40-plus years since the peaceful liberation of Tibet in 1951, the remote region has witnessed incredible changes in terms of economic development. On the eve of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Tibet Autonomous Region, *Beijing Review* publishes a series of articles reviewing these developments.

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US Asia Policy Challenged

□ Since the late 1980s, countries in the Asia-Pacific region have enjoyed sustained and rapid economic growth with unprecedented vitality. The region has rapidly become a new power center in world politics as well as an economic powerhouse. The Asia-Pacific nations are taking a series of measures to resist unilateral pressures from Washington.



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English Edition
Tel: 86-10-8328115

Published every Monday by BEIJING REVIEW
24 Baiwanzhuang Road, Beijing 100037,
People's Republic of China
Distributed by China International Book Trading
Corporation (Guoji Shudian)
P.O. Box 399, Beijing, China

Subscription rates (1 year):

Australia.....AUD 48.00
New Zealand.....NZD 66.00
England.....GBP 19.50
USA.....USD 35.00
Canada.....CAD 42.80

Differing Stances on WW II Atrocities

The general world opinion is that there is a huge difference in the attitude of Ja-

by Wei Min

pan and Germany toward the crimes of World War II. Among the Japanese government and the public there are invariably some people who not only are unrepentant, but also glorify the war and deceive the people. On the other hand, in their attitude toward the crimes committed by Nazis during World War II, the German government and the public not only completely admit the crimes and show true repentance, but by their actual deeds have compensated the victims, actions demonstrating the boldness and breadth of vision of a state which clearly assumes responsibility for contemporary history and the future.

Since 1952, the German government has allocated 95 billion deutsche marks (US\$67.5 billion) to compensate the victims of crimes committed by Nazis. Over the next few years Germany plans to further compensate the victims with an additional sum of DM27 billion (US\$19.1 billion). Almost all German people believe the compensation to be fair and reasonable. Why do the German people have so profound an understanding of this issue? The answer is the role played by education, mass media and the law. Germany's newspapers, magazines, broadcasting stations, television, film industry and textbooks have all given full exposure to and thorough criticism of the Nazi crimes. The concentration camps of those years have now become museums as a means to teach the descendants of those who took part in the war that they must always remember this historical lesson; even German laws have made illegal to deny the historical fact of Nazis killing Jews.

What is Japan's attitude toward the forthcoming 50th anniversary of the end of World War II and the Allied victory? Recently Japan's Diet adopted a resolution reaffirming its determination for peace by taking history as a lesson. However, many nations, especially those in the Asian region, have noticed that words like "apology" and "repentance" are nowhere to be found in the resolution. Although it spells out that sincere condolence is expressed about the war-dead of the world, it fails to distinguish the war criminals from martyrs who died fighting

aggression. The resolution talks ambiguously and hesitantly about the responsibility for war. In real-

ity, the resolution reflects that there is a political force in and outside the Japanese government which defends the aggression launched by its militarists and which has no intention of examining its responsibility for the war.

Yet historical facts brook no denial. We will leave aside the huge damage caused to other Asian countries by Japan for the time being. Taking China alone as an example, over the 70-plus years following the Reformation of Japan in 1868, the country had launched and participated in 14 wars of aggression, 10 of which were launched against China and each of which caused tremendous damage to the Chinese people. It was especially serious during the 14 years from September 18, 1931 to August 1945.

- The number of refugees left homeless exceed 42 million.

- The number of Chinese people killed and soldiers who died in the war surpassed 20 million. These, plus those injured, brought the total number of people affected to some 35 million.

- Calculated in terms of 1937 prices, China suffered a direct economic loss of US\$100 billion, and indirect economic loss of US\$500 billion. The Japanese aggressors looted 33.5 million tons of iron and steel, 586 million tons of coal, 540 million tons of grain and 100 million cubic meters of timber.

The domestic political force of Japan glorified this war of aggression and declared that it was "right to commit aggression", claiming that Japan was involved in the war in an effort to liberate Asia from the rule of European and American nations, an attempt to deceive the people, particularly the younger generation.

Today Japan's defense spending remains high, ranking high among the levels of Western countries. People cannot but maintain vigilance against the revival of such militarism.

Of course, we also believe that the Japanese people and those with foresight in political circles can remove the interference of the right-wing forces and carry out profound self-examination. Only in this way is it possible for Japan to really merge with Asia and the international community and play a positive role in international affairs. ■

Wu Hongda Unforgivable for Violation of China's Law

The fact that Wu Hongda (alias Harry Wu), an American of Chinese decent, has

by Dai Gong

simply being used to deceive and mislead worldwide public opinion.

been legally arrested by the public security bureau for willfully violating Chinese law is simply a matter of course. No sovereign state will tolerate any act of a foreigner dashing about with total abandonment to commit one despicable outrage after another, all the while ignoring and defying the law.

According to news reports, since June 1991, Wu Hongda repeatedly sneaked into areas and units closed to foreigners for the purpose of espionage. Wu purchased information and stole confidential documents, which he then secreted out of China and provided to foreign organizations and agencies. His illegal acts constitute crimes in total violation of Chinese law. Facts concerning the crimes of Wu Hongda will be published in a timely manner upon completion of a hearing conducted by the Wuhan municipal judiciary.

Discerning readers will definitely recall that last year's May and November *Beijing Review* carried reports of news conferences given by an official from the Chinese Ministry of Justice and a Foreign Ministry spokesman. The officials answered reporters' questions and revealed that the British Broadcasting Corp. (BBC) deliberately fabricated stories and viciously attacked China. The BBC aired video tapes containing footage of the Xinjiang No. 2 Prison and the alleged transplantation of the organs from executed criminals. The tapes were filmed by Wu Hongda, who acting in collaboration with a British citizen, illegally secreted himself into China and deliberately concocted false reports. According to the official from the Ministry of Justice, Wu Hongda often assumed an alias and on numerous occasions illegally slipped into China to engage in espionage. He then pieced together unrelated reports and fabricated shocking "news releases" in an attempt to achieve his ulterior motives. The Foreign Ministry spokesman also issued the following warning: Video tapes fabricated on the basis of falsehoods have not only brought his obstructionist political motives to light, but have also been repudiated by foresighted people who realize the tapes were

Thereafter, instead of refraining from further illegal acts, Wu Hongda once again entered China to engage in criminal activities. Wu is indeed a dreg of society who has sold his soul. Nonetheless, he was regarded as a treasure, carefully groomed and fully used by the United States which, even though it was fully aware that Wu fabricated the lies about the alleged transplantation of the organs from executed criminals, used his allegations as a means to viciously attack China for "encroaching on human rights." Various reports were written into the part about China in the 1994 *Human Rights Report* of the US State Department.

A document issued by the Information Office of China's State Council in refutation of the *Human Rights Report* exposed both the despicable acts of US authorities and the hideous features of Wu Hongda. We offer the following excerpts for the consideration of our readers:

In October 1994, a video film of an alleged transplant in China of organs taken from an executed criminal was aired in some Western countries, which was used to attack China. The video film, as a matter of fact, was the concoction of Harry Wu who had gone abroad from China, and Sue Loyd Roberts, a British national. The two persons went to the hospital affiliated to the Huaxi Medical University in Chengdu in April 1994, cheating the hospital by asserting that Roberts' uncle needed one kidney replaced. They asked the hospital to buy a kidney for the transplant, hinting that a kidney removed from an executed criminal might be bought. Chinese doctors there told them in explicit terms that in China the purchase and sales of human organs are forbidden by law. Nevertheless, the hospital, out of courtesy, agreed to their request to visit an operating room. It so happened that in the operating room, doctors were performing an operation on a patient named Chen Zuchuan to replace a mitral mechanical valve with an artificial one. Roberts recorded the process with a video camera. In the film concocted by the two persons, however, the process was called an on-the-spot scene of the transplant of a kidney

Tax Revenue Up In First 6 Months

China's tax revenue during the first half of the year grew by 29.1-percent over the same period last year, meeting 47.9 percent of 1995 national target, according to a spokesman for the State Administration of Taxation.

On July 18 the spokesman said that the country's industrial and

commercial taxes last year were up 25.5 percent over 1993.

He said that the marked increase in tax revenue reflected

the success of taxation reform initiated in 1994, which has contributed to the steady, rapid and healthy development of China's economy.

The reform has led to a more equitable tax system which promotes fair competition, the spokesman said, adding that it also prevented chaos, helping to create a unified market nationwide and keep it in line with the international market.

State coffers grew steadily following the taxation reform, he said.



Tax collector visits an enterprise.

HE SHUIXIAN

taken from an executed criminal.

Thus, the depravity to which Wu would stoop is quite obvious! It would indeed be strange if such a depraved individual could resist breaking the law and escaping the net of justice!

A spokesman from the US State Department expressed "regret" at the legal arrest of Wu Hongda. He declared that "every practical step" would be taken to ensure that Wu's "rights" would be "guaranteed" in accordance with the Sino-US Consular Treaty. After Wu's arrest, the Chinese department concerned immediately informed the US Embassy in China. In accordance with the stipulations of the aforementioned treaty, the department concerned arranged for the Consul-General Arturo Macias of the US Embassy to travel to Wuhan to visit Wu Hongda.

We are totally in the dark as to exactly what so-called "rights" US authorities want to "guarantee" for Wu Hongda. Wu is not a diplomat and thus does not enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunity. Not even foreigners who do enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunity can escape bearing total responsibility for crimes perpetrated in the recipient country. The only stipulation is that the criminal liability of such individuals must be settled through diplomatic channels. According to relevant stipulations in the International Law, diplomatic personnel are prohibited from engaging in acts of espionage, subversive activities or sabotage. They are not allowed to gather information and materials which are prohibited from being made public. Neither are they allowed to enter areas which

are classified as closed by the law of the recipient country, let alone Wu Hongda who is not engaged in diplomatic work! Wu repeatedly slipped into areas and units closed to foreigners in accordance with Chinese law. He continually engaged in acts of espionage, purchased bits of confidential intelligence or documents in violation of Chinese law. Could it be that he should not be subjected to punishment, or should he be provided the so-called "guarantees"? The United States is well-known as a country ruled by law. As such, can it totally disregard the laws of another country and knowingly permit American citizens to carry out illegal acts as they please? The fact that the Chinese judiciary will legally adjudicate the case of Wu Hongda, a Chinese-American who violated Chinese law, has nothing whatsoever to do with Sino-US relations. No matter the existing state of the Sino-US relationship, the trial of Wu will be based on facts and law will be used as the criterion. Any attempt on the part of US officials to lump the two completely different matters together will simply cause people to doubt their motives for using Wu Hongda. Sino-US relations are currently strained as a result, the United States violating the very basic principles of the three joint communiques between China and the United States by allowing Lee Teng-Hui to visit the United States. Could it be that some persons in the United States want to use the case of Wu Hongda to play a "human rights card" to apply pressure to China? Or could it possibly be that these same people hope to exploit the Wu Hongda case to create an incident to divert the attention of the public? ■

He said China is accelerating the reform efforts in 1995 by increasing the use of computers in the country's taxation system. By 2000, China plans to have a network using the advanced-technology for tax collection, management and scrutiny.

He conceded that some problems still exist in implementation of the new taxation system, such as tax evasion and fraud. He said greater efforts will be made to ensure the tax levies do not fall short of the national plan in the second half of the year. ■

Economists Suggest Reform Small Business

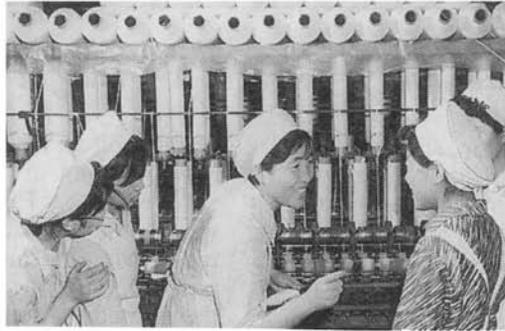
China should quicken the pace of reform for state-owned small businesses while pushing ahead with reforms in large and medium-sized state-owned ones, according to two economists with the Development and Research Center under the State Council.

Wu Kaitai and Wang Yucong believe that the whole process of reform will be deferred if the reform of small businesses is not given sufficient attention, because the majority of businesses in the country are small ones.

Statistics show that by September 1994, there were 58,790 small state-owned companies in China, some 81 percent of the country's total state industrial businesses.

Wu and Wang pointed out, in an article carried on July 17 *Economic Daily*, that small companies can reform themselves by leasing, contracts, auctioning off parts, or by setting up stockholding systems in accordance with local conditions.

Establishing a limited liability corporation should be the main method used by these businesses.



LI TIECHENG
Lu Qingyan (middle) from a Jinzhou-based textile mill in Liaoning Province passing on her technical skill.

The two economists emphasized that when small businesses are leased, auctioned off, or reorganized, they should ensure that state assets appreciate in value.

They also suggest that the government accelerate the pace of reforms in mid- and small-sized collective businesses. ■

Self-Discipline Underscored

Chinese leading officials have been asked to be strictly self-disciplined and advance the national anti-corruption drive.

Hou Zongbin, a senior official from the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection of the Communist Party of China (CPC), made the remarks at a recent meeting, which was held to report the outcome of 16 inspection teams sent in June to various parts of the country to ascertain whether senior officials have stopped using imported luxury cars.

The inspection tour was jointly organized by the CPC Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, the Ministry of Supervision, and the offices of the CPC Central Committee and of the State Council.

The inspections helped in implementing the CPC regulations

halting the use of cars that exceed standards by government officials or undue recreational activities enjoyed at government or companies' expense.

More inspections will be made to supervise the reporting of personal incomes of officials and gratuities accepted while on official business.

Those cadres who violate regulations and do not exercise self-discipline will be dealt with sternly, Hou

said. ■

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Statement by the Foreign Ministry

On July 20, Shen Guofang, spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, made the following statement on the question of Taiwan's so-called "representation" in the United Nations submitted by a small number of countries. The full text of that statement reads:

On July 18, Nicaragua and a few other countries wrote to UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, demanding that Taiwan's "representation" in the United Nations be put on the agenda of the 50th Session of UN General Assembly. This is a grave incident that willfully tramples on the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and grossly interferes in China's internal affairs. The Chinese government and people hereby express their utmost indignation.

The United Nations is an inter-governmental organization composed of sovereign states. Only sovereign states are entitled to join the United Nations. Taiwan has been an inalienable part of China's territory since ancient times. As a mere province of China, Taiwan is in no position whatsoever to "re-enter" or join the UN in whatever form.

As early as 24 years ago, the 26th Session of the UN General Assembly adopted, with an overwhelming majority, the resolution that restored all legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations and expelled the representatives of the Taiwan authorities from the UN and all its agencies. With this action, the question of China's representation in the UN was justly and completely settled in the political, legal and procedural terms.

Respect for state sovereignty and non-interference in other countries' internal affairs is a fundamental principle of the UN Charter and international law. The Taiwan question is purely an internal affair of China. Following two previous failures, Nicaragua and a few other countries, obstinately clinging to their anti-China position and in total disregard of the positions set forth in the UN Charter and held by a vast majority of UN member states, have once again advanced the so-called representation of Taiwan in the UN. This has seriously violated China's sovereignty, brazenly interfered in China's internal affairs, and profoundly offended the Chinese people. The Chinese government and people strongly con-

demn such an act.

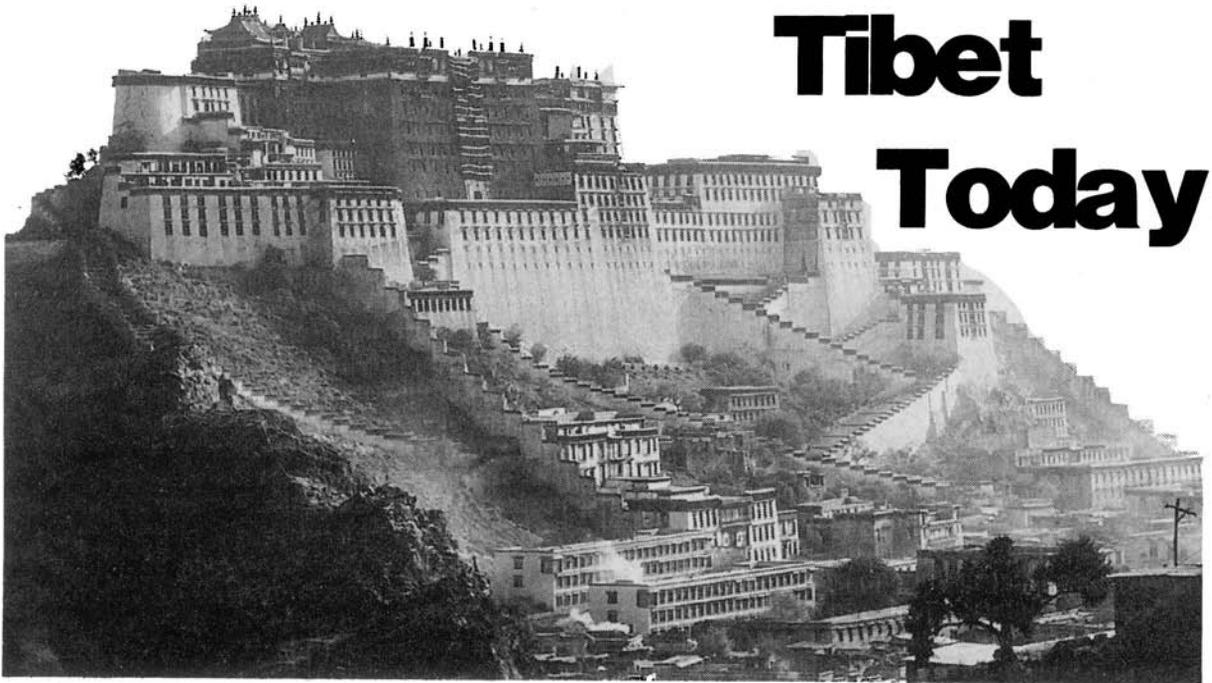
Not willing to accept its defeat in the past two years, the Taiwan authorities, taking advantage of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the UN, have once again attempted to push forward the campaign of "returning to the United Nations." They have spent heavily to buy a few countries to serve their ends by repudiating Resolution 2758 of the UN General Assembly. This constitutes a challenge to the sanctity of the UN resolution and the dignity of the vast majority of UN members, and a blatant exercise of creating "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan."

The Taiwan authorities have offered to trade US\$1 billion for their UN membership. Such a blasphemy to the UN Charter and insult to its vast members can only be held in contempt by all the countries upholding justice. It should be pointed out that, the moment the People's Republic of China was founded, the "Republic of China" became a thing of the past. However, the Taiwan authorities are still clamoring for UN membership under the usurped name of the "Republic of China." Such a perverse act can only meet the resolute opposition from the vast majority of the UN members that uphold the UN Charter and the dignity of the organization and from all the Chinese people, including the Taiwan compatriots.

The Chinese government has all along stood for political talks with a view to peaceful reunification across the Straits. In the context of one China, anything under the sun, including the concerns of the Taiwan authorities, can be discussed. Only after the peaceful reunification of the motherland can the Taiwan compatriots join the rest of the Chinese people of all nationalities in fully sharing China's international dignity and honor. To our regret, this offer was flatly rejected by the Taiwan authorities. We will not sit idly by if the Taiwan authorities continue their wrong course by colluding with anti-China forces in the world and carrying out activities of splitting the motherland.

We are convinced that, in our just cause of safeguarding state sovereignty and territorial integrity and realizing national reunification, we will continue to receive understanding and support from the governments and people of all countries and the UN. Any plot to split China will get nowhere. ■

Tibet Today



XU XIANGJUN

Potala Palace.

by He Baocheng

Tibet has witnessed monumental progress in socio-economic development over the past four decades since peaceful liberation. A united, affluent and civilized new Tibet has emerged on the Roof of the World.

Economic and social undertakings in Tibet were extremely backward under the feudal serfdom prior to peaceful liberation. The region, which covers 1.2 million square km, had a population of 1 million and a herd of 9 million head of draught animals. The region lacked modern industries, and the building materials industry was non-existent. Prior to peaceful liberation, Tibet had only three industrial enterprises with 120 employees, and a few poorly equipped ethnic handicraft workshops. The region's transportation facilities were equally backward. In fact, Tibet had no highways whatsoever, and all goods and posts sent to Tibet

were carried by either men or draught animals. Commerce remained underdeveloped, and Tibetan peasants and herdsmen bartered for most daily necessities on spontaneous border markets.

Feudal serfdom also severely handicapped scientific and technological development. Very few people were engaged in scientific research in the region which, in fact, had no research institutes. Education was equally underdeveloped. In addition to some old-style private schools, there were fewer than 10 schools, all having a small scale and simple curriculum. Education was basically controlled by the upper religious strata, and the region's illiteracy rate was as high as 95 percent.

The Tibetan laborers lived in an abyss of misery. They were not only deprived of the right to receive an education but also the right to medical care. There were only two official medical institutions, one hospital operated by the British, a few private clinics and a small number of clinics opened by the Kuomintang gov-

ernment. All of the facilities were, in fact, small and poorly equipped, and few people could actually afford medical treatment. During the 42 years between 1952 and 1994, Tibet scored rapid socio-economic development fueled by the great concern of the Party Central Committee and the State Council, as well as through the generous support of other provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and the tenacious efforts of the local people. Various economic and social undertakings in the region have advanced rapidly and, since 1979 in particular, have yielded gratifying results.

In 1994, the region's gross national product (GNP) reached 4.23 billion yuan, a dramatic rise of 4.028 billion yuan on the gross industrial and agricultural output value of 202 million yuan prior to the democratic reform in 1959. Primary, secondary and tertiary industries registered respective output values of 1.95 billion yuan, 700 million yuan and 1.58 billion yuan, with each sector's



The modern passenger terminal at Lhasa's Gonggar Airport.

CAI LONG

share of the GNP gradually gaining rationality. The living standards of the Tibetan people have improved considerably, with the average 1994 per-capita net income of local farmers and herds-men rising to 817 yuan. The region's financial income has also experienced steady growth, hitting 139 million yuan in 1994.

The economies of the region's



The Qinghai-Tibet Highway constructed after peaceful liberation.

TANG ZHAOMING



XINHUA

Tibetan serfs lived in a virtual abyss of misery under the brutal serfdom prevalent prior to the peaceful liberation of Tibet. This series of pictures includes a serf carrying a noble on his back (upper left), a serf forced to live in a livestock shelter (upper right), and a serf and his dog fast asleep after a hard day of labor (below).

agricultural and pastoral areas have witnessed significant development. In the early days following peaceful liberation, the production mode of feudal serfdom hindered the development of agricultural production. In 1959, the region's total agricultural output value stood at 185 million yuan, registering an average annual growth of only 0.1 percent. Between 1959 and 1965, or the prime period for the development of agriculture and animal husbandry in Tibet, the figure jumped to 338 million yuan, with the average annual growth rising to 10.62 percent. Between 1965 and 1978, Tibet's total agricultural output value reached 502 million yuan.

The region's rural economy witnessed comprehensive development following the 1980 Na-

tional Work Conference on Tibet. In 1988, the total agricultural output value soared to 731 million yuan, a 3.99-fold increase on 1952. Since 1990, Party committees and governments at various levels in Tibet have focused economic activities on agriculture and animal husbandry, with the effort greatly enhancing the status of the sectors as the foundation of the local economy. They have pooled efforts to implement government policies, promote scientific and technological research, and increase financial

input to the sectors. The region has introduced large-scale farmland capital construction, including irrigation projects, and implemented a comprehensive development program for agriculture and animal husbandry, while at the same time vigorously developing township enterprises and diversified business operations. Tibet has recorded good agricultural harvests for six successive years. Last year, the total agricultural output value hit 2.32 billion yuan, with the output of grain, rape, meat and sheep wool reaching 640,000 tons, 29,400 tons, 104,000 tons and 8,500 tons respectively.

A modern industrial system with Tibetan characteristics has taken shape. In 1994, the region had 285 industrial enterprises with 15,600 employees. The 1994

total industrial output value hit 535 million yuan, a substantial increase of 482 million yuan on 1959. In the same year, the region produced 74,000 tons of chromium ore, 15,000 tons of boric magnesium ore and 147,000 tons of cement.

Tibet's transportation system has developed rapidly and recorded monumental achievements, including a highway network based on the Qinghai-Tibet, Sichuan-Tibet, Xinjiang-Tibet and China-Nepal highways. All counties in the region now have access to highways, with the total highway mileage reaching 22,000 km. The region currently has 28,000 motor vehicles for civil use, 10,100 tractors and 500 trucks and trailers.

Local post and telecommunications services are rapidly approaching advanced world levels. In 1993, the capacity of the region's telephone exchanges totalled 35,400 lines, with direct-dial telephone services available in six prefectures and cities, and

munications service hit 41.12 million yuan, up 25.6 percent on 1993.

Commerce is flourishing in Tibet, a region which has bid farewell to the former primitive exchange method and has gradually entered the highly competitive domestic and international markets. In 1994, the region's total value of retail sales reached 2.25 billion yuan, up 14.7 percent on 1993.

The region's foreign trade has experienced considerable development. The 1994 import and export value reached US\$357 million, a 3.5-fold increase on 1993. The figure included US\$337 million for imports, up 3.8 fold, and US\$20 million in exports, a rise of 33.1 percent. The value of border trade amounted to US\$3.2 million.

Foreign tourists purchase traditional Tibetan handicrafts from a street vendor on Lhasa's Bargor Street.



XUE CHAO
Prof. Xu Fengxiang, on the faculty of the Tibet Agriculture and Animal Husbandry College, surveys the plateau ecology with students.



pagging services in five prefectures. Construction and installation of equipment for 58 county-level satellite communications ground stations has been completed, with 35 stations in full operation. The 1994 business value of the region's post and telecom-

Tourism has expanded rapidly from meager beginnings in 1980. In 1994, the region hosted 28,000 overseas tourists, earning 117 million yuan in business income and 22 million yuan in profit.

Science, technology, education and various other social under-

takings have witnessed relatively rapid development. In 1994, the region, which has more than 27,000 scientists and technicians, completed 107 key scientific and technological research projects. According to 1994 statistics, the region had 3,574 schools with a total enrollment of 270,200, including four colleges and universities with a combined enrollment of 3,280 and 16 secondary vocational schools with an enrollment of 5,190, as well as 28,725 middle school and 232,976 primary school students. Some 67 percent of school-age children in the region attend school.

The region now has 838 hospitals with 4,131 beds and a total medical staff of 8,176.

Tibet offers colorful cultural activities. It now has 157 mass cultural and arts units with a total staff of 2,449 professionals, including 531 film project units with 1,599 employees. The region has three publishing houses, 25 printing houses and 68 book stores. In addition, it publishes eight Chinese language newspapers with a combined circulation of 15.41 million, seven newspapers in Tibetan with a total circulation of 11.55 million, 12 Chinese language magazines with a circulation of 181,000, and 11 magazines in Tibetan with a circulation of 112,000. ■

Regional National Autonomy

by Dai Yuhu

Regional national autonomy is an important political system employed by China, a multinational country. The Constitution states, "Regional autonomy is practiced in areas where people of minority nationalities live in compact communities; organs of self-government in these areas are established to exercise the right of autonomy. All national autonomous areas are an integral part of the People's Republic of China." Practice over the past three decades, since the founding of the Tibet Autonomous Region, have clearly proven that the policy of regional national autonomy conforms to the reality of Tibet.

Since 1965, the regional people's congress and its standing committee have formulated and enforced more than 150 local laws and regulations, as well as resolutions and decisions with regard to building regional authorities, economic development, marriage, education, language, judiciary, protection of cultural relics and wild animals, and the conservation of natural resources. For instance, some laws clearly state that the number of Tibetan and other ethnic deputies to the region's people's congresses at various levels should be no less

The author is secretary-general of the Association for Cultural Exchange of the Tibet Autonomous Region.

than 80 percent of the total. In all previous elections, the number of minority national deputies who are mainly Tibetans has remained above 95 percent of the total in the county-level people's congresses and over 89 percent of the total to the regional people's congress.

Through participation in elections, local citizens exercise their rights, while the socialist democratic and legal education has helped enhance their sense of responsibility as masters of their own affairs.

The Regulations on Adaptations for Implementation of the Marriage Law of the People's Republic of China in the Tibet Autonomous Region, a local statute, provides a legal basis for handling

some special issues such as polyandrous and polygamous marriages which have been practiced in Tibet since ancient times.

Cultivating minority nationality cadres is essential to strengthening the system of national autonomy and is key to solving national problems. Since 1979, a large number of Han cadres who came to Tibet from outside have re-

turned to their inland provinces. The central government has adopted various measures to train minority nationality cadres in a planned way. The share of Tibetans in the contingent of cadres is on the rise, and many Tibetan and other national minority cadres with both political integrity and professional com-



CHEN ZONGLIE

Animal husbandry holds a key position in Tibet's economy.

petence have been promoted to leading positions. Currently, Tibetans and other minority nationals constitute 70.3 percent of all cadres, holding 67.2 percent of the provincial level leading posts, 65.3 percent of those at the prefectural level and 60.9 percent at the county level.

One major aspect for strengthening regional national autonomy is, in accordance with the state laws, to independently administer local educational, scientific, cultural, public health and sports undertakings and protect and promote the Tibetan national cultural heritage. Since 1980, traditional Tibetan literary works of excellence have been rescued, collated and published. Tibetan operas, songs and dances and the art of Tangka painting have also been revitalized. To carry forward and develop traditional Tibetan medicine, a number of traditional Tibetan medical classics have been collated and translated, while some clinical teaching materials been compiled and published.

Over the last decade, the central and regional authorities have allocated more than 260 million yuan to the protection of monasteries, cultural relics and historic sites. More than 1,600 religious



WANG LEI

Jinme, a village cadre of Doilungdeqen County, is honored as a national outstanding worker for leading his fellow villagers to prosperity.



CHEN ZONGLIE

Tibet boasts more than 40 proven mineral resources. The photo shows Tibetan geologists analysing the composition of mineral ores.



SOINAM NORBU

Farmers of Quxu County vote for deputies to the people's congresses at county and township levels.



XU XIANGJUN

An old Tibetan artist is duplicating a Tangka wall chart on medicine.



XU XIANGJUN

A Tangka chart on medicine.

series of preferential financial policies to the region.

In 1980, to assist Tibetan farmers and herdsmen to gain prosperity, the central government began to cancel planned state purchases of farm produce and livestock products in the region and exempted local farmers and herdsmen from agricultural and animal husbandry taxes. Subsidies granted to township- and village-level cadres are financed by the

sites have been repaired. The state allocated a total of 60 million yuan of special funds for the maintenance of the Potala Palace alone. Meanwhile, the government has endeavored by all possible means to retrieve numerous Buddhist statues, scriptures and religious articles lost during the "cultural revolution" (1966-76) and has returned same to monasteries of various sects.

Tibetan language and scripts have attained further respect and are now widely used. In 1987, the Fifth Session of the Fourth Regional People's Congress adopted a resolution on Some Regulations Concerning the Study, Use and Development of the Tibetan Lan-

guage, and the regional government worked out detailed rules for implementing the regulations. Currently, both Chinese and Tibetan are used as official languages in major documents of regional governmental organs and in various important meetings.

The Constitution and the Law on Regional National Autonomy state that organs of self-government have the right to manage local financial affairs. Since 1951, the local financial revenue has been left with Tibet. In addition, the central government has a total of 22.07 billion yuan in subsidies to the region over the past 40 years. Moreover, central authorities have granted a

state. Construction projects in Tibet are normally independently decided by the regional authorities, and only those which need state financial aid are submitted to the State Council for approval. In line with the Law on Regional National Autonomy, the regional authorities have also formulated some regulations to govern the conservation, exploitation and use of natural resources within the region.

Facts have incontrovertibly proven that the implementation of regional national autonomy has greatly promoted political progress, economic and cultural prosperity and social stability and advancement in Tibet. ■

Demographic Changes

by Ceping

A census conducted in 1993 showed that the population in Tibet increased to nearly three million from 1.15 million 40 years ago when the first census was carried out in the autonomous region. The population in Tibet was less than 1 million before the region was peacefully liberated in 1951. The population in Tibet has grown constantly thanks to the great improvement of living standards and a special population policy adopted by the central government toward Tibet.

Population growth nearly froze for quite a long period before Tibet was liberated, due to the backward economy and primitive living standards in the region. In the 1950s the central government adopted a policy in Tibet encouraging an increase in numbers of the people of Tibetan

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A Tibetan wedding.



and other ethnic nationalities while helping improve people's living conditions and health-care facilities.

Inhabited mainly by Tibetan, Han, Menba, Luoba, Mongolian and Hui nationalities, Tibet has long been multi-national. The national census of 1990 showed that the population of 38 nationalities in Tibet included 2.1 million Tibetans, accounting for 95 percent of the total, and 81,217 Han nationality people, including 30,000 temporary residents working with Tibet's industry, telecommunication, commerce, health and medicine and education bodies, accounting for 3.7 percent.

Tibetans have dominated the population in Tibet since the region was liberated, despite the fact that people of various nationalities frequently immigrated or left the region. The percentage of Tibetans among the



XUE CHAO
A Tibetan girl.

populace has never dipped below 90 percent of the total. Statistics from 1990 show that the proportion of Tibetan and Han nationality peoples residing in Tibet was 100:3.87.

China's family planning policy adopts flexible measures for implementation in different areas and give exceptions to some minority-nationality areas including Tibet. Based on the consideration that Tibet is a vast region with comparatively lower

population and has long been short of labor, the central government encouraged Tibetans to give birth to as many children as they like, whereas each family of Han nationality is allowed to have only one baby.

The fact that the population has grown rapidly in Tibet for decades is believed to be exerting some pressure on the region's economic and social development. In recent years, the government of the autonomous region has considered whether to adopt family planning in Tibet. According to the new policy, Tibetans who are civil servants and urban residents are persuaded to have only two children per family, while rural residents, which account for about 88 percent of the total population, are still exempt from the limitation.

Because of the special population policy the central government has adopted in Tibet, the birth rate has been higher than the national average. During the period from 1980 to 1990, Tibet enjoyed a population growth rate of 17.4 per thousand, much higher than the national average of 2.64 per thousand. ■

Education Over the Past 30 Years

by Shang June

Education in new Tibet was established on the ruins of feudal serfdom, where the backward social system of old Tibet had seriously hindered local educational undertakings and affected the educational level of the people. The attendance rate of school-age children was below 2 percent and illiteracy among the young and robust was as high as 95 percent. The peaceful liberation of Tibet not only marked the political emancipation of Tibetan working people but also their acquiring the rights to receive an education. From the establishment of Chamdo Primary School in 1951, the first modern school in the history of Tibet's education, to the founding of the autonomous region in 1965, Tibet's ethnic

education system took its initial shape. In the ensuing three decades, great strides were made in

The author works in the teaching and research institute of the Education Commission of the Tibet Autonomous Region.

Education of Population in Tibet (1990)

Total population	2,196,010
Primary school and percentage	408,348 18.5
Junior middle school and percentage	84,539 3.85
Senior middle school (polytechnic) and percentage	46,590 2.12
University and college and percentage	12,610 0.57

the region's educational undertakings.

At the time of the founding of

the Tibet Autonomous Region, there were nine kindergartens, 1,822 primary schools, four regular middle schools, one technical secondary school and one institute of higher learning, with a total enrollment of 70,546 students and the attendance rate of school-age children reaching 30 percent. By the end of 1994, there were some 40 kindergartens, 3,477 primary schools, 77 regular middle schools, 16 technical secondary schools, four institutes of higher learning, with a total enrollment of 269,740 students, and the attendance of school-age children reached 67 percent.

In addition, the region's vocational and technical education and adult education has developed in recent years. Currently, besides the 16 technical secondary schools, there are more than 5,000 students receiving vocational and technical training. There are 100-plus schools for adults and about 100,000 people are enrolled in literacy courses and technical training. Illiteracy among both young and middle-aged people in the region has dropped from 95 percent to 40 percent.

Qualified teachers are an important factor in the development of modern education. Currently, the region boasts 20,000 education workers, 80 percent of them being members of national minorities.

Over the past 30 years, conditions in schools have clearly improved. Now the area of school

Lamas attend an English class for Tibetans.

XU PENG





CHEN GONG

A college student in Beijing from Lhasa.



The Xigaze TTM Hospital.

XU XIANGJUN

Achievements in Public Health Undertakings

by Liu Tongxiang

buildings totals 7.82 million square meters and teaching aids, laboratory equipment and audio-visual education facilities are being gradually modernized.

Since 1985, some inland provinces and cities have run special classes for the Tibetans as a means to assist Tibet's educational undertakings. So far, a total of 13,000 Tibetan students have enrolled, 70 percent being children of farmers and herdsmen. By the end of 1994, more than 2,000 graduates of technical secondary schools had returned to work in Tibet, while others had gone on to universities and colleges.

The development of educational undertakings has generated a large number of ethnic cadres and qualified personnel for economic construction, elevating the status of the Tibetan population and promoting socioeconomic progress in the region. At the same time, many highly professional personnel have been trained in history, economics, medical science, law, arts and literature, education and other fields. ■

Economic progress has greatly bettered the living standards in Tibet, while the development of the region's public health undertakings has significantly improved health conditions of local people. Average life expectancy for Tibetans is now 65 years, up from 36 years in the initial period after peaceful liberation in 1951.

Old Tibet, which was infested with all diseases and raging pestilence, was underdeveloped in public health. Records show that during the 150 years before liberation, smallpox had run wild four times in Tibet, with the one in 1925 killing more than 1,000 people in Lhasa alone. Other infectious and endemic diseases attacked Tibet from time to time, and over 5,000 locals died in the rage of typhoid fever in 1934 and 1937. Due to the backwardness of health conditions, the average life-span of Tibetans was only 30 years at that time.

Public health undertakings

The author works with the Department of Public Health of the Tibet Autonomous Region.

have developed rapidly since liberation, with medical and health institutions at various levels being established one after another. In June 1952, the Qamdo People's Hospital was built, and in September that same year, the Lhasa People's Hospital was opened. The following year witnessed the setting up of county-level medical establishments in Xigaze, Shannan, Nagqu, Gyangze and Yadong. By the end of 1994, the region was home to 1,152 medical and health institutions, 384 times the 1950 figure, with 5,602 hospital beds and a staff of 10,424 professionals, a 103-fold rise over 1950, of whom 80 percent are Tibetans and other minority nationals.

Currently, a regional medical and health care network has been formed, with all counties having their own hospitals and epidemic prevention stations. Some counties have also established hospitals of traditional Tibetan medicine (TTM) and maternity and child care centers. More than 80 percent of townships have commune hospitals, over 30 percent

of villages have clinic facilities and most villages have either a doctor or a medic.

There is now a great number of Tibetan medical workers. In the early 1950s, Han people from the hinterland went to Tibet to help train the first generation of Tibetan medical workers by passing on their own experiences. In the 1957-68 period, the Beijing Health School, Northwest China Institute for Nationalities in Lanzhou and Yaan Health School in Sichuan trained more than 400 senior and medium-

Taian and Hengyang fostered more than 200 Tibetan professionals majoring in various medical branches. Tibet University initiated a TTM department in 1985, and four years later, the department developed into the Traditional Tibetan Medical College. Since 1989, health schools in Shandong, Jiangsu, Heilongjiang and Fujian have opened special medical classes for Tibetans. In 1991, the Ministry of Public Health launched a scheme to train key members for Tibet's medical and health sec-

invested 200 million yuan in helping Tibet build five large medical facilities in 1985 and another four similar projects in 1994. Both the state financial input and preferential medical policies to Tibet have given impetus to the rapid development of Tibet's public health undertakings.

The speedy advancement of local health facilities has enabled Tibet to wipe out acute contagious diseases, such as smallpox and cholera, shortly after liberation and has basically controlled the epidemic rate of typhus, scarlet fever, typhoid fever and tetanus. The incidence of infectious diseases and mortality has declined by 90 percent compared with the early period following liberation. Following the progress of planned immunity, diseases like polio and infantile tetanus, which seriously harm the health of children, have died out. By 1994, more than 300,000 locals had been cured of various endemic diseases. Opening to the outside world has promoted cooperation between Tibet and related international organizations in terms of maternity and child health care projects. The mortality of pregnant and lying-in women and infants dropped dramatically. With the aid of the Peking Union Medical College Hospital, a high altitude open heart surgical operation was successfully conducted by the Regional No.1 People's Hospital, lifting the country's altitude in medical scientific research to the front row in the world.

The output of traditional Tibetan medicines has increased 100 fold over 1950, with the varieties being diversified. The expansion work on a TTM pharmaceutical factory, with an investment of 52 million yuan from the state, is expected to be completed within the year. The effort will further improve the output and quality of traditional Tibetan medicines.



XU XIANGJUN

An elderly doctor of traditional Tibetan medicine feels the pulse of his patient.



CHEN GONG

Han and Tibetan surgeons in Lhasa hospital operate on a patient.



CHEN GONG

Qamba Chilai, head of the regional TTM hospital, examines a sick man.

level Tibetan health workers.

In 1964, the Xianyang Institute for Tibet Nationality set up a medical department, which was followed by the opening of a regional health school and county-level health schools in Xigaze, Qamdo and Nagqu. In the 1970s, the Chinese Medical Sciences University, Harbin Medical Sciences University, Nanjing Medical College and medical schools in Shenyang, Kaifeng,

tor. All the aforementioned efforts have enabled the ranks of medical workers, most of whom are Tibetans, to grow steadily. A medical and health care system, co-existing with modern and traditional medical sciences and related professions, has taken shape. It has played an increasingly important role in assuring the health of locals and promoting economic and social development in Tibet.

In the past 30 years, state financial allocations in Tibet's public health undertakings has surpassed 1.2 billion yuan, of which 200 million yuan have been used to offer free medicines to local people. In addition, the state also

Booming Private Economy

by Jamben Anzhug

Private enterprises have mushroomed in the vast land of Tibet since 1979, assuming an important role in developing the local economy, improving people's living standards and enhancing social stability.

Private enterprises were not allowed to exist in Tibet, as in other parts of China, for some decades until the late 1970s when a new policy was articulated by the Party and the government that private economy should be encouraged to develop in China.

Tibet's economy is still backward, with an undeveloped commercial sector and primitive economic management. Given these circumstances, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council developed a series of flexible measures as well as preferential policies for Tibet during the two working conferences on Tibet's development held in 1980 and 1984.

According to the policies, devel-

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A grassland market in Damxung County. CHEN GONG



oping the collective- and private-owned economy should be encouraged to lead the overall economic and commercial development in Tibet, with agricultural and animal husbandry production mainly regulated by the market. Because of the new policy, private business has boomed in the Tibetan plateau.

Since most Tibetans held a wait-and-see attitude toward the policy in the early stages, there were only 489 private business with 525 employees registered before 1984. Their total registered capital was only 513,000 yuan and sales of 657,000 yuan.

The recent decade witnessed the rapid development of Tibet's private sector. Statistics from 1994 show that the number of private-owned firms grew to 33,872, 68 times that of 1980, the total employees of private firms 48,244, 100 times; total registered capital 154.25 million yuan, 300 times; and total sales of 979.07 million yuan, or 1490 times the 1980 figure. The number of large-scale enterprises with private-ownership has reached 72 now, up from zero, including 52 solely private-owned ones, 15 joint-ventures, and five limited companies.

In the early stages the private firms were mainly retail and handicrafts. Now they are marching into large economic sectors such as manufacturing, production of construction materials, food, entertainment, repair and maintenance, transportation, and border foreign trade. In recent years

the business field has expanded to include information and consulting services, technical service and even technological development.

Young and handicapped individuals were the first to contribute to Tibet's private business. The composition of the sector has changed dramatically in recent years with farmers, herdsmen, retirees and people who left previous jobs joining in. Private business people from neighboring Gansu, Qinghai, Sichuan and even such remote provinces as Shaanxi, Jiangsu and Zhejiang have brought diversity to the sec-



CHEN GONG

Small retailers in Xigaze.

tor while linking Tibet's enterprises with those in other places.

A point well worth noting is that private business people in Tibet are active in local philanthropic causes. In the past few years they have donated more than 100,000 yuan to help the poor and the victims of natural disasters, and 50,000 yuan to the Hope Project, a donation project for school drop-outs.

thus far, 20 private business people in Tibet have been elected deputies to the People's Political Congress or People's Consultative Conference of the autonomous region. Three associations of private business people have been established in Tibet. Three Tibetans have been elected to the board of directors of the National Association of Private Business People and two were selected as national

model workers.

Development of the private economy has contributed much to the increase in the local revenue. During the period from 1984 to 1994, taxes paid by Tibetan private business totaled 120 million yuan. Taxes paid in 1994 alone accounted for nearly 20 percent of the total industrial and commercial taxation in Tibet.

Due to the contribution of the private sector to commerce, food, repair service, trade between cities and the countryside, transportation and entertainment in Tibet, the local economic life has prospered. Now the meal sold by private firms accounts for 80 percent of Tibet's total retail sales; eggs, 95 percent; vegetables, 85 percent; butter, 95 percent and aquatic products, 100 percent. About 95 percent of the local gro-

cery stores are privately owned.

Success of the first group of Tibetan private business people has shown that ordinary people can depend on their own efforts to raise themselves out of poverty and even to make a fortune. Now a great number of Tibetan farmers and herdsmen, who had never traveled beyond their villages before, travel on business to Shanghai, Guangdong and as far away as Hainan Province.

In order to improve legal management over the private sector while promoting its rapid development in Tibet, the government of the autonomous region promulgated Regulations of the People's Government of Tibetan Autonomous Region on Speeding Up the Development of the Private Economic Sector in November 1993,



WANG LEI
A villager named Purbu (left) bought a truck with bank loans, and thus earns 10,000 yuan a year from delivering goods.

and it is currently drafting Regulations on Private Firms and Enterprises in Tibet. It is expected that the private sector will play an even more active role in Tibet's economic boom in the near future as all the conditions for its thriving are at hand. ■

Rapid Foreign Trade Development

by the Department of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation of the Tibet Autonomous Region

The Tibet Autonomous Region, a vast expanse of land with abundant natural resources and long-standing national industry, has equally vast potential for the development of foreign trade. Since democratic reform, particularly since the founding of the autonomous region, governments at all levels in Tibet have earnestly carried out the series of principles and policies adopted by the Party and the state for the construction and development of Tibet. They have constantly endeavored to tap the potential of local resources and traditional industries. The effort has helped to expedite de-

velopment of the region's foreign trade and raise its import and export value constantly.

In 1993, Tibet's import and export value registered a 60 percent increase on the previous year. The region has also extended its export markets from neighboring countries to Europe, the Americas, Japan, Australia, Hong

border residents and low volume border trade to offshore trade dealing in large quantities of staple goods. In addition, the composition of import and export goods has improved constantly, with the variety increasing from primary products such as animal by-products, cereals, oils, foodstuffs and ethnic handicrafts to electrical machinery, textiles, building materials, chemicals and other manufactured goods.

In 1985, the region introduced reform of its foreign trade system and established management mechanisms facilitating the smooth development of the sector. This in turn helped raise its import and export value by 120 percent in 1987. In 1992, to deepen reform and expand opening, the autonomous region adopted a strategy based on taking advantage of its favorable geographical location and abundant natural resources to actively attract domestic and foreign capital, develop



TUBDAIN
A border trade fair on the Yamarong Grasslands in Cona County.

Kong and Taiwan.

Foreign trade has expanded from simply exchanges between

foreign cooperation, invigorate the economy of border areas by expanding border trade, and further promoting the economic development of the region as a whole.

The implementation of special policies and flexible measures introduced by the government to Tibet has created favorable conditions for growth in the region's foreign trade. By 1994, Tibet had 16 foreign trade enterprises. Its import and export value, which accounted for 10.14 percent of the regional GNP, topped US\$300 million, a three-fold rise on 1993, with the import value increasing by 3.6-fold to US\$264 million, and the export value by three-fold to US\$49 million.

The region's import and export markets have expanded to cover North and South America, Eastern and Western Europe, East, South and Southeast Asia, the Middle East and Oceania. The composition of import and export products has also improved noticeably. Last year, the import and export value of primary products amounted to US\$25 million, accounting for 8 percent of the total, while that of manufactured goods hit US\$287 million, or 92 percent of the total.

Tibet, which neighbors on India, Nepal, Bhutan, Sikkim, Myanmar and Kashmir, has more than 300 mountain passes and roads linking it with these countries and regions, as well as 28 border trade markets and six trade ports, which offer favorable conditions for the development of traditional border trade.

The region now has 138 enterprises engaged in border trade. In 1994, the import and export value of its border trade surpassed US\$12 million (excluding private exchanges between border residents), up 38 percent on 1993. Primary products, which long dominated the region's border trade, are gradually being replaced by a growing proportion of manufactured goods. ■

Environmental Protection

by Chen Fan

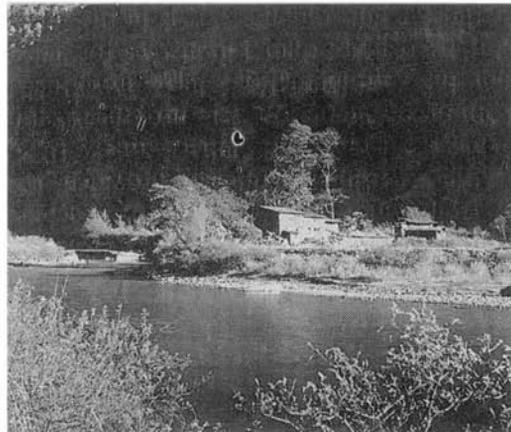
Environmental protection has been on the government agenda since the establishment 30 years ago of the Tibet autonomous regional government. Financial and human resources have also poured in from the central government as well as from other provinces. Tibet now has two modern environmental inspection stations built in Xigaze and Qamdo, with a total investment of more than 7.2 million yuan.

A set of laws and regulations related to environmental protection has been developed by the local government based on the common belief that strict legal management over the field is the key to preventing pollution and ecological damage.

Around 1993, the Tibetan People's Congress and the local government promulgated a series of laws and regulations related to environmental protection including Regulations on Environmen-

The author is an expert with the Environmental Protection Bureau of Tibet Autonomous Region.

A scene in Legbo, Cona County.



tal Protection in the Tibet Autonomous Region, Regulations on Forest Protection in Tibet Autonomous Region, The Implementation Measures of the PRC Law for Protection of Wild Animals in Tibet, and The Implementation Measures of PRC Law for Land Management in Tibet.

The active role of the regional government in managing environmental protection has improved the implementation of the regulations such as the assessment of environmental quality and the system of charging for waste emission. In recent years 100 percent of engineering projects in the region have conducted environmental assessments and several thousands of yuan in fines have been assessed to units which emitted waste into the environment. Now any unit which has the potential of emitting waste air, water or solid matter into the environment must register and receive approval from the authorities in Lhasa.

Pollution control has gradually progressed in recent years. In

1994 alone, about 24.91 million yuan was invested in preventing industrial pollution. The civil engineering authority in Lhasa has built an underground drainage system. Analysis from the local environmental inspection stations shows that in 1994 river and lake water in Tibet reached national standards for purity. The quality of air reached the first state normal level.

Now Lhasa, never having been troubled with environmental disaster, is regarded as one of the cleanest cities in the world.

Ecological protection and rebuilding have seen enormous progress, with great efforts made by both the government and the public. By the end of 1994, 14,000 irrigation canals, and 400 village-managed hydropower stations had been built with a total value of more than 2 billion yuan.

More grasslands have been opened up and irrigated. Statistics for 1994 show that Tibetan grasslands totaled 18,000 hectares, of which 14,000 were well



A snowy mountain in south Tibet.

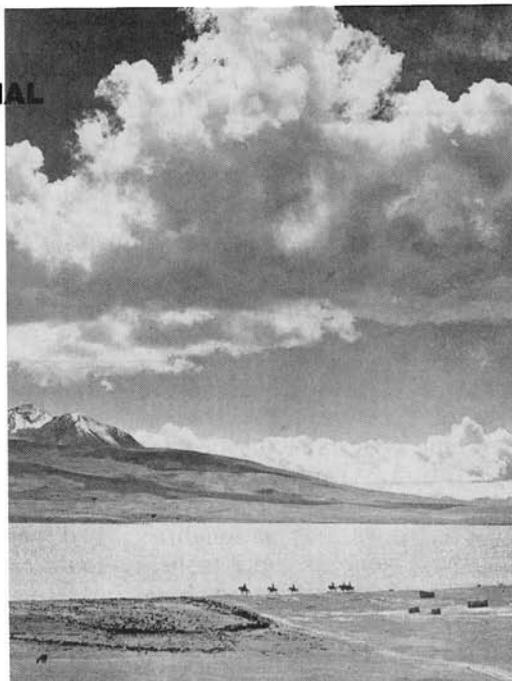
irrigated. Agricultural technicians took measures to eradicate mice, insects and poisoned grass on about 47,000 hectares of grassland. About 10 million yuan annually is invested in planting trees all over the autonomous region. Large-scale forests in Tibet now cover 23,300 hectares and 6 million trees have been planted in cities and along roads. The number of forests for economic use has come to 140.

Great efforts have also been exerted to protect wild life, sup-

ported by an annual appropriation of more than one million yuan. Up to now 13 wild animal protection zones, including two at the state level, have been established in Tibet, covering 330,000 square km and accounting for 26.5 percent of the total land in the autonomous region.

Developing the energy industry has topped the government agenda of Tibet. Although hydropower stations continue to be built, with the 412 power stations built in the region to date having a total installed capacity of 180,000 kw. In addition, developing and applying underground heat, solar energy and wind energy are becoming popular in Tibet.

General development of the



Air in Tibet is up to the state Class A standard.

Photos by CHEN GONG

water resources in Tibet has made excellent progress. Land along the Yarlung Zangbo River, the Nyang Qu River and the Lhasa River have profitable, well developed irrigation facilities, transformed farmland and grassland and newly planted forests. ■

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Tibetan Buddhism Preserved And Developed

by the Religious Affairs Committee of
the Tibet Autonomous Region

Since the peaceful liberation of Tibet in 1951, soldiers and officers of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) stationed in Tibet and cadres and workers of various nationalities who have gone to Tibet to help with local construction have strictly followed the policies of the Party and the government on national equality and on the free-

Buddhist monks, the suspicion and fear among the masses of Tibetan people, especially among lamas, incited by rumors of imperialist agents, have been greatly dispelled." (Quoted from Dalai Lama's report at the Founding Meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the Tibet Autonomous Region).

During the "cultural revo-



LI SHENGNAN

Wang Zhaoguo, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, presents the agate jar to the 17th Garmaba Living Buddha.

dom of religious belief. They respect Tibetan people's religious activities and customs, thus winning the support and praise of Tibetans from all walks of life.

Even the Dalai Lama Dainzin Gyaco admitted, "Due to the effort of PLA men and Han workers in Tibet who have strictly followed the policy on freedom of religious belief, conscientiously protected lamaseries and held local people's religious belief in esteem, and due to their giving alms annually to masses of

lution", Tibet, like other parts of China, suffered devastation and heavy damage to monasteries and religious facilities. After the end of the "cultural revolution," state religious policies were fully resumed. In 1980, the central government launched a campaign to set right the disorder, resulting in the redress of many cases that had been mishandled for local ethnic and religious leaders during the "cultural revolution", and their properties lost were returned or compensated. Endeav-

ors were also made to set up or reestablish the Tibetan branch of the Buddhist Association of China, various local Buddhist associations and religious offices at the regional, prefectural, city and county levels to protect religious rights and interests. These organs have done much to guarantee citizen's freedom of religious beliefs.

Since 1983, with financial support from the state, the Tibetan Branch of the Buddhist Association of China has opened the Tibetan College of Buddhism and some 100 classes for learning sutras of various sects of Tibetan Buddhism, involving more than 3,000 Buddhist monks. And every year from 1987, a certain number of monks of various sects of monasteries are recommended for advanced study at a Tibetan language high-level Buddhist institute in Beijing, which offers new teaching methods. The institute, which trains monks in an organized and planned way, helps maintain and develop Tibetan Buddhism.

In 1984, the central government presented the Tibetan language Buddhist sutras *Gangyur*, kept by the Tibet Archives, together with 500,000 yuan, to the Tibet Branch of Buddhist Association of China to set up the Lhasa Buddhist Sutra Press. Over the past dozen years, the press printed nearly 2,000 volumes of *Gangyur* and separate editions containing exotic and esoteric teachings and ritual manuals. In 1990, with the financial support of the government, the press began cutting wood blocks for printing the Lhasa edition of *Gangyur*, a huge project which was dreamt of by the 13th Dalai Lama but never materialized. Over the past few years, more than 30,000 wooden blocks engraved with sutras on both sides have been completed, and the whole project is expected to be completed soon. Moreover, with

the support of the government, the Tibetan Branch of Buddhist Association of China launched a magazine, *Tibetan Buddhism*, with the aim of disseminating the creeds of various sects of Tibetan Buddhism.

Now, the more than 45,000 monks and nuns in the region fully enjoy the rights and privi-

pect. On January 30, 1989, only two days after the death of the 10th Bainqen Erdeni Qoigy Gyaincain in the Tashilhunpo Monastery, the State Council decided to allocate special funds to build a stupa to protect the remains of the 10th Bainqen and empowered the Tashilhunpo Monastery to seek the reincar-

of the late 10th Bainqen was held in Xigaze, Tibet soon afterward. The work to seek and authenticate the reincarnation of the 10th Bainqen is actively proceeding. On June 25, 1992, the central government ratified the reincarnated soul boy O'kying Chilai to succeed the 16th Living Buddha Garmaba. The installation cere-



Living Buddha Qime Doje (first left).

SUN SHU



Lamas debate the scriptures before the Jokhang Monastery.

XIN HUA

leges the Constitution has granted to Chinese citizens. More than 700 of them have been elected deputies to people's congresses at various levels, members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference at various levels, council members of the Buddhist Association of China and its Tibetan branch, or have assumed positions at government organizations, institutions and enterprises. They participate in and discuss state and political affairs, and play an active role in local and national construction, winning the respect of both the government and the masses of people.

The reincarnation of the Living Buddha is one of the traditional religious rites to which the central government pays great attention and shows its greatest res-



Religious rite.

XUE CHAO

nated soul boy of the 10th Bainqen. To build the stupa, the central government provided 66.4 million yuan, 615 kg of gold and a large amount of silver and jewelry. The project was completed in 1993 as scheduled, and the inauguration ceremony for the stupa for the holy remains

mony for the 17th Living Buddha Garmaba was held on September 27 at the Curbo Monastery, the sect's founding temple. Director of the Religious Affairs Administration under the State Council made a special trip to Tibet to express his congratulations and, on behalf of the central government, issued the reincarnated soul a certificate as successor to the 16th Living Buddha. More than 50,000 people, including 400 reporters, monks and visitors from Britain, the United States, Hong Kong, Macao,

Taiwan and 22 other countries and regions. Currently, the work to identify incarnated soul boys of Living Buddhas of other sects is also proceeding actively.

Today, the masses of Tibetan monks and laymen, under the protection of the Constitution, the Law on Regional National

Dedication to the Plateau

by Tang Junfeng



XU XIANGJUN

An elder rotates a prayer wheel.

Autonomy and other related laws, enjoy the freedom to take part in normal religious activities, including the annual prayer service and the worship of sacred mountains and lakes. Most Tibetans have Buddhist shrines in their homes. In Tibet, hanging sutra streamers, and Mani stone mounds can be found in villages, on roadsides, in mountains, on river and lake banks, or on the roofs of houses. Every year, the number of Buddhist believers making a pilgrimage to Jokhang, Sera and Zhaibung monasteries in Lhasa exceeds 1 million. Lhasa's Bargor Street, Jokhang and other monasteries are often crowded with Tibetans worshipping by prostrating themselves in reverence, chanting sutras and spinning prayer wheels.

Famous Living Buddhas and Tibetan scholars have been active in conducting academic exchanges with religious personages and groups abroad. In recent years, Pumi Qiangba Luozhu, chairman of the Tibetan Branch of the Buddhist Association of China, and Senqin Losangjisam, Cegru Celam, Tshemuring Dainzin Chilai, Gyrag Lodain, vice-chairmen of the Tibetan branch, were invited to Britain, the Unit-

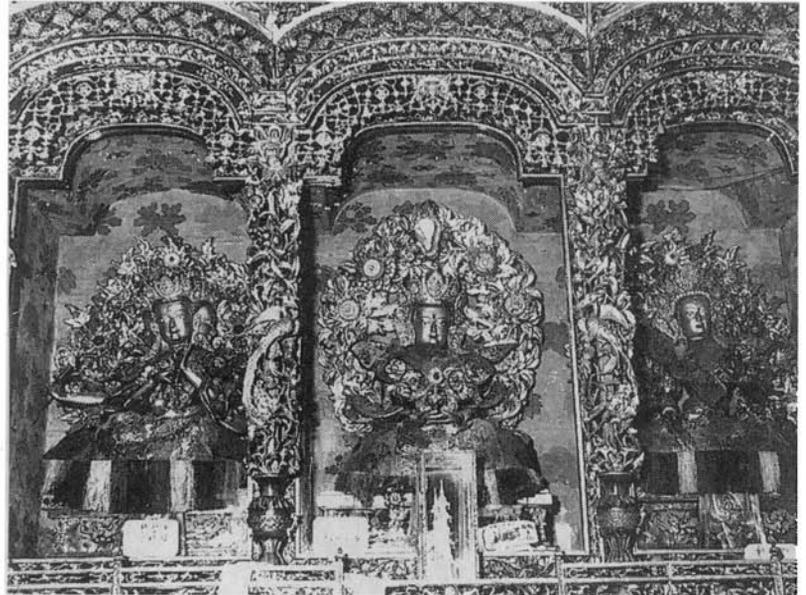
In November 1994, Kong Fansen, secretary of the Party committee of Ngari Prefecture, Tibet Autonomous Region, died in a traffic accident while conducting an inspection tour.

Between 1979 and 1994, Kong, an official from Shandong, volunteered to work in Tibet for two extended periods. While serving as deputy Party secretary of the Gamba County, vice-mayor of Lhasa and Party secretary of the Ngari Prefec-

The author is a staff member of the Research Office of the Organizational Department of the CPC Committee of the Tibet Autonomous Region.

ture, Kong made monumental contributions to helping the local people achieve their plan to escape poverty and become increasingly affluent, while simultaneously enhancing their educational level. In September 1994, the State Council cited Kong as a model of national unity.

According to Chinese President Jiang Zemin, invigorating Tibet is not only the responsibility of the people of various nationalities in Tibet, but also the common task of the entire Chinese nation. Numerous historical facts prove that the liberation, stability and development



XU XIANGJUN

The statue of Amitabha (center) in the Potala Palace.

ed States, Myanmar, Bolivia, Japan, Nepal, Thailand and Taiwan to conduct academic exchanges. Recently, Living Buddhas of Gelug and Gargyu sects

of Tibetan Buddhism were invited to lecture on the works of their founders in Taiwan, which helped promote Tibetan Buddhism. ■

of Tibet are inseparable from the sincere support and selfless assistance of other provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, as well as from the unity and full cooperation between local cadres and those from other areas who have journeyed to Tibet to assist with the effort.

The Party Central Committee and the State Council have always attached the greatest importance to Tibet's economic development and social progress. In so doing they have consistently formulated principles and policies suited to the region's stability and development in the light of local conditions at crucial moments in each historical period. At the same time, proceeding with the encouragement of the Party Central Committee and the State Council, various ministries and commissions under the central government and other provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have rendered energetic intellectual, material and financial support to Tibet.

Since 1951, more than 110,000 cadres of various nationalities have volunteered to go to Tibet to help with its construction. Between 1973 and 1987 alone, 2,623 medical workers from more than 10 provinces and municipalities travelled to Tibet to work. Between 1974

and 1988, some 2,969 teachers from the interior provided assistance to Tibet. Since 1984, schools in 21 provinces and municipalities have introduced more than 140 classes for Tibetan students. Areas in the interior have also trained large num-

bers of Tibetan and Han cadres for the region. Since 1979, the government has sent several groups of professionals to work for fixed terms in Tibet, including 3,092 in 1979, 329 in 1988 and 128 in

1992. In addition, more than 6,000 cadres have gone to Tibet on short-term missions. Large numbers of the sons and daughters of various nationalities in the interior have left their hometowns and families to render their services on the Ti-

betan Plateau, a region quite often referred to as the globe's third pole. While striving to overcome physical discomfort resulting from the harsh local conditions, including frigid cold weather and oxygen deficiency, the valiant volunteers have also sacrificed a normal family life and set aside their emotions. Some succumbed to the rigors of constant overwork and are now at rest for eternity on the snow-capped plateau.

Tibet faces numerous new difficulties and emerging problems under the current situation involving the establishment of a market economic structure. The Third Work Conference on Tibet, sponsored by the Party Central Committee and the State Council in September 1994, yielded the strategic decision to expedite economic development and

safeguard social stability in Tibet. Between the end of the conference and June of this year, 14 interior provinces and municipalities sent yet another 600 cadres to Tibet to help with local construction. ■



ZHANG LUCHENG

Cadres from Liaocheng City, Shandong Province, apply to work in Tibet.



TAN JIN

Jin Guoqiang, a cadre from Zhejiang Province, bids farewell to his wife and son before leaving for Tibet.

bers of Tibetan and Han cadres and professionals for the region. Since 1979, the government has sent several groups of professionals to work for fixed terms in Tibet, including 3,092 in 1979, 329 in 1988 and 128 in

Clinton's Asia Policy Faces A Head-on Challenge

by Cheng Qizhen

US policy toward Asia comprises the following three major elements: Economically, it urges countries in the Asia-Pacific region to discard trade protectionism as soon as possible and to push forward the liberalization of trade and investment through the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum (APEC), thereby increasing its share in the regional market; militarily, Washington is phasing out its strategic retrenchment policy of withdrawing troops from the region to assure the United States of its presence in this region; and ideologically, the United States is trying to sell American-style "democracy, human rights and free market" to countries in the region.

Since the late 1980s, Asia-Pacific countries have enjoyed sustained and rapid economic growth with unprecedented vitality. Along with the development of multi-polar international relations, the international standing and influence of the Asia-Pacific region is rising steadily. Also on the rise is national pride and dignity bolstered by the increase in economic strength. The Asia-Pacific region has rapidly become a new power center in world politics as well as an economic powerhouse.

Since entering office more than two years ago, the Clinton administration has reached a dilemma with its Asia policy, inviting criticism and censure from all corners. Relations between China and the United States are delicately balanced. For years, Washington had

linked the human rights issue with the extension of the most-favored-nation (MFN) trade status, prescribing specific terms and conditions for China to meet. The Chinese government has not yielded to the pressure. On the contrary, the policy received strong opposition from China and most other Asian nations, as well as from US businesses and former high-ranking US officials. Eventually, President Clinton had to delink the human rights issue from the annual extension of the MFN status.

Recently, the Clinton administration allowed the self-styled president of Taiwan, Lee Teng-hui, to visit the United States, an act which severely impaired the foundation of Sino-US relations and amounts to creating "two Chinas," or "one China, one Taiwan." The incident caused a severe setback to Sino-US relations.

Although Japan and the United States managed to conclude an agreement on their auto dispute, the intransigent and tough attitude of Japan in the negotiations points to a change in the balance of economic power between the two countries. Japan, which once lopsidedly depended on the United States during the Cold War Era, now wants equal footing with Washington. Backed by its formidable economic might, Tokyo now aims to become a major world political power.

In addition, Thailand and the Philippines openly refused the US request to allow its military vessels to berth in their harbors. Indonesia differed with the United States on the rights of foreign workers and despite pressure from Washington, the Singaporean government went ahead with the caning of a young American convict-

ed of damaging private property despite pressure from Washington. These episodes bear witness to the rise of independence and self-determination in the region.

The political and diplomatic independence of Asia-Pacific nations further manifested themselves in the following two events: In November 1993, Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad refused to attend the informal summit meeting of APEC held in Seattle and co-authored with Ishihara, a controversial Japanese politician, a book entitled *Asia Can Say 'No'*.

Asia-Pacific nations are taking a series of measures to resist unilateral pressures from Washington.

Taking the initiative

Over the past few years, Asia-Pacific nations have witnessed remarkable economic growth and rapidly expanding intra-regional trade. US Commerce Secretary Ronald Brown cannot help but acknowledge that the Asia-Pacific region is overtaking Western Europe in terms of trade with the United States. In 1994 alone, 29 percent of US exports were shipped to East Asia and Pacific countries, compared with 26 percent to Western Europe.

Rivalry for dominance over economic cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region is centered on who will assume the right of economic development and economic sovereignty. In this regard, most of the Asian-Pacific nations made it clear that APEC can only be a loose intergovernmental consultative body, rather than an institutionalized organization with legislative or binding powers. At the same time, they are opposed to turning APEC an intra-regional exclusive trading bloc to prevent lest the competitiveness and openness of their economies from being undermined. Therefore, Asia-Pacific nations, the Associa-

The author is a research fellow with the Institute of International Studies.

tion of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in particular, are striving to prevent APEC from developing in a course directed by the United States.

Faced with a struggle over who will dominate and with ever-increasing trade protectionism, Asian-Pacific nations are aware that one single nation is insufficient to gain the economic initiative and to assure a share in the international market. ASEAN proposed the establishment of a 10-member Southeast Asian common market in an effort to reinforce sub-regional economic cooperation and to directly counter trade protectionism prevalent in

States and Japan, since the declaration represented a political commitment made by leaders of member nations. They fear that the United States may indulge in economic expansionism in the name of liberalization of trade and investment, to the detriment of the interests of developing nations.

Less Reliance

Although no fundamental change in the military structure of the Asia-Pacific region has occurred since the end of the Cold War, certain destabilizing factors, such as the Korean nuclear issue, still remain in this region. Many

major nations. This was the first such meeting arranged independently by Asian nations, marking a sharp contrast to the Cold War Era when one or two powers manipulated the world and had final say in international affairs.

In terms of security, the sense of self-defense is on the increase throughout the region. Although the United States continues to be strategically involved in Asia's security affairs, the starting point for such involvement has changed from military to economic and trade interests. Hence, the nature of involvement has changed somewhat from what it was in the Cold

War Era. Suffice it to say that Asia-Pacific nations will increasingly decide security strategies for themselves. As a matter of fact, Southeast Asian nations have already adopted a regional joint-defense concept. They plan to expand bilateral military cooperation, increase the scale of joint military exercises, strengthen exchange of military personnel and promote joint research of weaponry.



SONG XIAOGANG

US trade friction with Japan increased when a US negotiator announced a list of sanctions against Japan in their long-standing auto dispute.

Europe, the United States and other Western countries, thereby protecting their rights of economic development and sovereignty.

As far as the liberalization of investment and trade is concerned, the target of this liberalization was delineated in the Bogor Declaration issued last year at the informal summit of APEC held in Bogor, Indonesia. However, most member nations have reservations about those targets considering the imbalance in development and the large gap in economic strength between developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region and the United

suggestions have been made on how to deal with these problems concerning security and stability in the region, but most countries here agree to resolve disputes through consultation and dialogue rather than the use of force, sanctions or pressure tactics. The Republic of Korea, for example, has agreed to resolve issues on nuclear development with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) through talks rather than economic sanctions or confrontation. It is worth mentioning that on July 25, 1994, ASEAN sponsored a conference on Asian security that was attended by ma-

Cultural Awakening

Asian nations, with long histories and brilliant civilization, once led the world. Most prominently, the four Chinese inventions—paper, compass, printing and gun powder—promoted the advancement of the Western civilization. China has all along stood for cultural exchanges on the basis of inheriting and promoting tradition. In particular, China advocates drawing on what is good from the West so as to enrich and help its own culture to prosper.

The Asia-Pacific nations are growing increasingly wary of

News Briefing by the Chinese Foreign Ministry

Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Shen Guofang, at the ministry's regular news briefings on July 18 and 20, 1995, announced that Foreign Minister of the Republic of Indonesia Ali Alatas paid an official visit to China from July 19 to 21, 1995 at the invitation of Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen; and

At the invitation of Chairman of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Standing Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Negara Brunei Darussalam Prince Mohamad Bolkiah, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen will lead a delegation to attend the opening and closing ceremonies of the 28th session of ASEAN Foreign Ministers Meeting, hold dialogue with ASEAN and participate in the 2nd ASEAN Regional Forum meeting to be held in Brunei Darussalam from July 29 to August 1, 1995.

Then he opened the floor for questions.

QUESTION: According to the *Washington Post*, the US administration accused China in a report of violating the Biological Weapons Convention, MTCR (missile technology control regime) and NPT (Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons). What's your comment on publication of the report which came at a time of deteriorating Sino-US relations?

ANSWER: For years, there have been news reports about US research and manufacture of biological weapons. It is thus groundless and utterly irresponsible for the United States to accuse China of manufacturing biological weapons. By allowing Lee Teng-hui to visit the United

States, the US government has caused serious harm to the foundation of Sino-US relations. What the US side should do is to take concrete and effective measures immediately to remove the grave consequences created by the visit, instead of making unwarranted accusations against China on such sensitive issues as biological and chemical weapons, weapons proliferation and nuclear non-proliferation, which will only create new tension in Sino-US relations.

Q: Please comment on Viet Nam's upcoming entry into ASEAN?

A: China supports Viet Nam's entry into ASEAN and is convinced that it will commit itself to regional peace and stability. China's relations with Vietnam and ASEAN—both of which have improved in recent years—will further progress after Viet Nam is admitted into ASEAN. ■



XUE CHAO
Spokesman Shen Guofang.

Western cultural impact. By way of illustration, former Singaporean Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, when speaking of Western cultural influence, said, "The Western media—newspapers and TV—influence our thinking. Their products are permeating our television, radio broadcast and print media. US cartoons, documentary films and CNN bring what is happening outside into our living rooms and we accept the implications of the events interpreted by US media from their perspective. Once the East Asian countries begin to develop and people there become masters of their own media, they will be able to accept the connotations of world events offered by Asian cartoons and documentary films, as

well as by Asian commentators and analysts."

Over the past few years, the United States has clashed with Asian nations over human rights. The United States stressed the universality of human rights, in particular individual rights. Applying its own standards on human rights to other countries, the United States wantonly imposes sanctions on those countries considered not to be in conformity with its standards, even forcing other countries to change their political systems.

China holds that the core of the human rights issue is the right to self-determination, subsistence and development, and international cooperation on human rights should be based on the prin-

ciples of seeking common ground while preserving differences, mutual understanding and respect for the sovereignty of each nation. Furthermore, Asian nations believe that power politics based on human rights will get nowhere and each country should proceed from their conditions and resolve their human rights issues themselves. Forcing human rights on others amounts to interference in internal affairs of other nations.

The Malaysian prime minister stressed the importance of maintaining a country's own value system. "Asia will create a great and unprecedented civilization as long as it overtakes Europe and the United States economically while adhering to its own values," he said. ■



505 Vital Herb Belt for Children

CHINA XIANYANG HEALTH PRODUCTS FACTORY

The 505 Vital Herb Belt for Children, invented by Lai Huiwu, an honorary professor of the Beijing College of Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) and honorary president of the First Hospital attached to the Xian Medical Sciences University, forms the culmination of his careful study of famous cases, medical literature, proven remedies and health prescription. Made with a specially selected mixture of valuable natural herbs that target infant problems such as abdominal weakness and high susceptibility to chills and fever, the belt draws on TCM principles. The 505 belt, which is safe and non-toxic and produces no side effects, can be used by children of 10 years old or under.

The 505 belt has been mentioned by hundreds of news agencies, TV and radio stations, magazines and newspapers in China, the United States, France, Japan, Thailand, Hong Kong and other countries and regions.

The 505 health products have won 65

The 505 series of health care products, which are sold in more than 100 countries and regions, have cured or relieved the suffering of tens of millions of patients. The achievements in using external health aid to treat internal diseases represents a new contribution made by Prof. Lai Huiwu to the millenium-old traditional Chinese medicine.

domestic and overseas awards, including one gold medal at the 41st Eureka World Invention Fair held in Brussels and the National Spark Program Award, the highest honor in Chinese scientific and technological circles.

Main Functions: Nourishing life essence and vital energy, curing indigestion, enhancing the kidneys and immune function, improving the spleen and stomach, ventilating troubled lungs and soothing asthma, relieving convulsions, and preventing influenza and fatal epidemic diseases.

Health Care: Indigestion, anorexia, malnutrition, vomiting and diarrhea, nephritis, frequent micturition, common colds and coughing,

high fever, convulsions, asthma, pneumonia, imbecility and slow development.

The Shaanxi 505 Medicines & Health Products Import & Export Corp. is responsible for export business and handles global mail orders all year round.

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Contact Persons: Mr Li and Miss Li

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芬格欣

FINDSHE®

Function—FE Functional Oral Tonic

Function—FE Functional Oral Tonic —is a new type of functional oral tonic jointly produced by the College of Life Sciences at Fudan University in Shanghai and the Anhui Function Medicine (Group) Co. It combines a program of treatment, adjustment and nutrition.

Currently, Function has been widely used for treating diseases related to respiration, digestion, the nervous systems, heart, blood, white blood cells, gynecology, skin disease, mouth diseases, post-surgical recovery, pneumonia, silicosis, uremia and cancer.

General Effects. Function provides a highly effective antiseptic and disinfectant which resists various kinds of infections and accelerates the recovery of tissues. The product can also free the body of harmful substances and strengthen the immune system. Function, a

product which adjusts the multi-functional systems of the human body, offers an extensive array of curative properties, including resistance to anoxemia, high temperatures, fatigue and colds. In addition to playing an equally important role in both independent and supplementary treatment to various diseases. Function also offers healthy individuals protection by destroying germs, thereby preventing susceptibility to various diseases. The product helps people to maintain standard weight, blood pressure and blood-fat levels and slows the pace of cell degeneration. The product fundamentally solves four major health problems related to nerves, anorexia, exhaustion and constipation.

Five Nos. Function contains no pigmentation, excitants, sugar, chemical additives nor hormones. Clinical tests show that the oral tonic can be taken without restrictions of age or sex, including pregnant women and those in postpartum confinement, regardless of the seasons or other special conditions.

Special Features. Function is especially suitable for children, the elderly and women. For children, Function not only eliminates diseases and strengthens the body, but also promotes physical growth. It of-

General Manager Xu Bangjie (first, left) poses with President Zhou Guangzhao of the Chinese Academy of Sciences at the Great Hall of the People.



fers the elderly a number of comprehensive benefits by balancing treatment, regulation and nutrition. As a result, it is especially suitable for various syndromes plaguing the aged. For women, especially pregnant and those in post-partum confinement, Function cures ailments and builds up the body, and also benefits the physical and mental development of infants.

Function is a pure high-tech biological product and the secret of its strong beneficial effects is the core of the FE biological elements. "F" represents the first letter of Fudan University and "E" the initial of enzyme, hence FE means enzyme created by Fudan University.

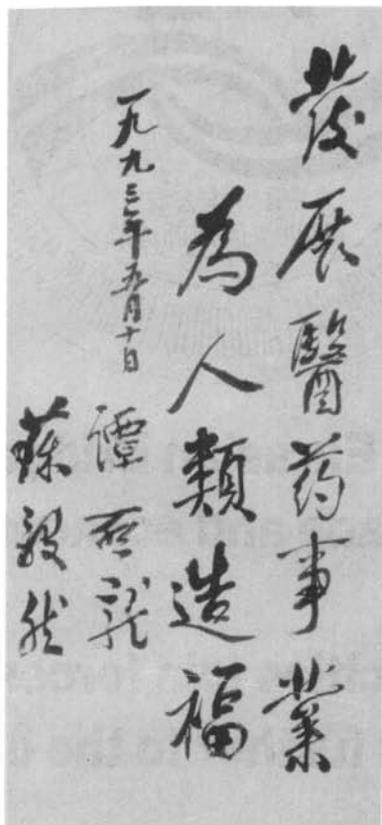
Enzymes—the source of life power—are a kind of special protein which act as a catalyst in the human body. Enzymes have many unusual functions: growth, development, propagation, nutrition and movement of living things as well as fermentation, breathing, optic action, nervous stimulation, immunity and reaction. They act on absorption, digestion and excretion. Enzymes, therefore, are a substance which encourage all the metabolic processes, without which life cannot exist. Once the secret of enzymes are fully discovered, human life will be greatly prolonged and various kinds of fatal diseases such as

AIDS, cancer and uremia will be cured.

FE Biotin Element. This is an active substance of physiological function which has a highly effective antibiotic and disinfectant effect. It can free the body of harmful substances and strengthen the immune function, resist various kinds of infections and promote the recovery of the organic tissues. During research, experts called "FE" an "iron broom", because it sweeps away all harmful substances from the body.

Function—FE Functional Oral Tonic—is the culmination of modern biological engineering and has overcome the shortcomings of ordinary oral tonics and health-protection products. It emphasizes regulation and nutrition to achieve beneficial effects in the human body.

Function—FE Functional Oral Tonic—is a boon to the health of humanity as a whole.



"Developing medical service to bring benefit to mankind" written by a retired cadre.

Anhui Function Medicine

(Group) Co.

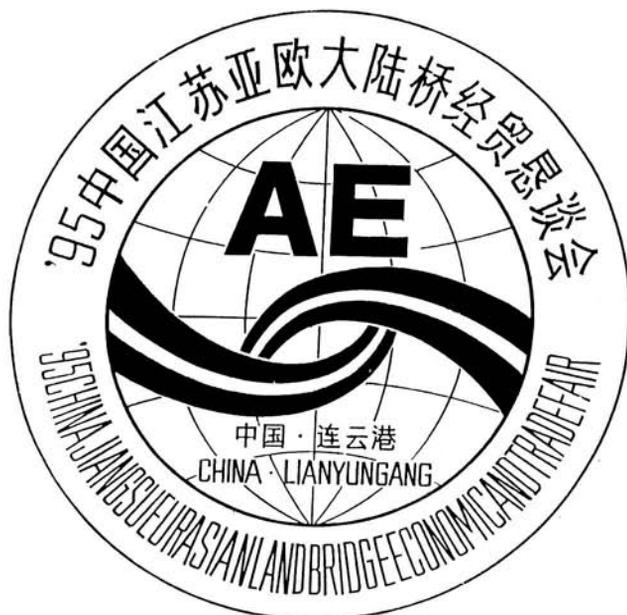
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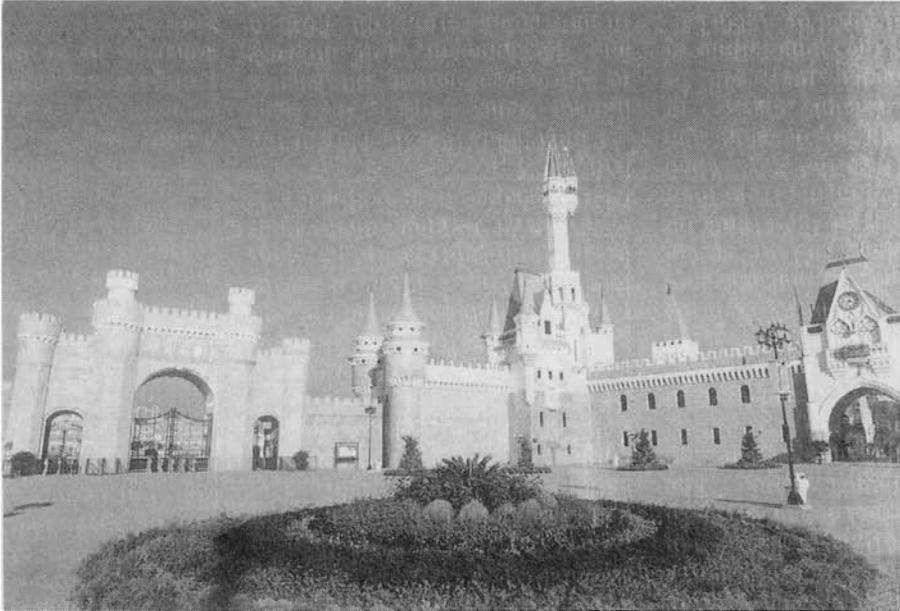
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Around the World in a Day

The Palace Museum and the Great Wall are a must for tourists visiting Beijing. Today, tourists from home and abroad who come here will not miss the opportunity to visit the Beijing World Park--the newest scenic spot of the 90s. The car park in front of the Park is always packed with tourist coaches and there is a continuous stream of tourists. Everyone wishes to realize their dream of "touring around the world in a day."

Construction began in April 1992, and the Beijing World Park was opened to the public on September 30, 1993. The seven wonders of the world and some 100 famous historical and natural sights from 50 countries are on display in miniature. It is the largest park with mini-replicas on the largest scale in Asia.

The 46.7-hectare World Park features 17 scenic areas of Asia, Africa, Europe, America and Oceania. Here tourists can appreciate replicas of the Arc of Triumph, the Eiffel Tower, Notre Dame of Paris, the Acropolis in Athens, the wooden Trojan horse made by the Greeks to gain entrance into Troy during the Trojan War, London's Tower Bridge, the Taj Mahal of India, the Sphinx, the Leaning Tower of Pisa, Arizona's Grand Canyon, Sydney Opera House, the US Statue of Liberty, the White House, the US House of Congress, the Great Wall and the Mogao Grottoes.

The Park was designed by Qinghua University, the Beijing Civil Engineering Institute, the Beijing Garden Design Institute and other famous building and garden de-

sign units besides famous special construction units and factories of China. The scenic spots and sights are exquisitely constructed and feature excellent workmanship. Most are exact replicas of the original with white jade, marble, top-grade granite and other superior quality stone. Copper castings, copper sculptures, gold plating, stone sculptures, stone carvings, wood carvings and wood engravings are extensive in kind and meticulous in workmanship. For instance, Moscow's Red Square is made with five million small red bricks smaller than mahjong pieces and the Egyptian Pyramid with 200,000 pieces of marble. The replica of the Colorado River and Grand Canyon in the United States, located in the northwestern corner of the Park, is 32 meters high, with a 16-meter-high "giant waterfall" plunging to the bottom.

Situated in the northeastern corner, the 300-meter-long International Street with European and American architectural styles combines catering, shopping and amusement. Tourists can experience the exotic atmosphere, taste foreign food, purchase souvenirs and enjoy other recreational activities.

Since opening two years ago, the Beijing World Park has attracted many tourists from home and abroad with its splendid sights and has become ever more famous and popular. Many foreign friends say, "When you go to Beijing, you must visit the Palace Museum, the Great Wall and the Beijing World Park".

Beijing World Park

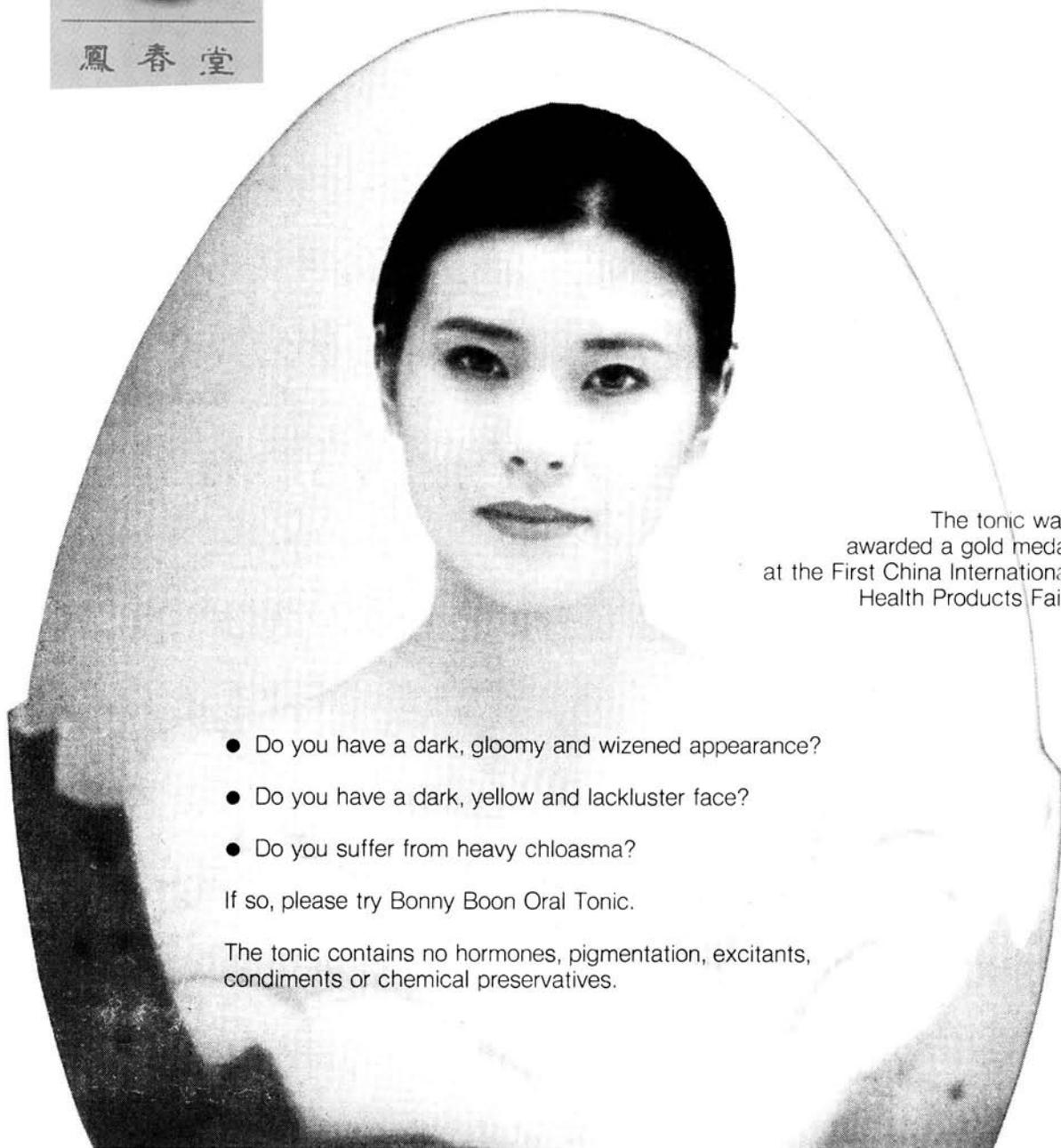
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Mountains at Sunrise.



Mountains Through an Open Door.



Listening to Birdsong.

Chinese Paintings by Hou Yimin

Hou Yimin, born in 1930 in Hebei Province, currently serves as a professor with the Central Academy of Fine Arts, and is known for his works in oil, engraving and calligraphy. Hou uses simple, shorthand brush strokes to create Chinese paintings. His paintings, improvisations and somewhat satirical in character, are a unique genre in bold and ruthless strokes. Pictured here are a few examples of his art.



ART PAGE

A Stone-Worshipped Painter of Ancient Landscapes.

芬格欣
FINDSHE



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Feature: Function, an oral tonic made mainly of FE biosin, is one of the world's pioneering medical innovations. The product, made of pure natural raw materials, has low heat producing qualities and is high in nutrients. Function contains high levels of amino acid, nucleotides, vitamins, physiologically active materials and micro-elements. The product contains no hormones, pigment, excitants, sugar or chemical antiseptics.

Main Functions: Function, which offers multi-functional nutrition, health-care and curative affects, also eliminates harmful substances in the body and increases immunity levels. The product, which adjusts to the relevant multi-functional systems within the human body, has extensive curative properties, including providing resistance to anoxia, megathermal, fatigue and colds. Function offers healthy individuals protection by destroying potentially harmful germs which cause diseases, thereby preventing susceptibility to various harmful diseases. Function plays an equally important role in both independent and supplementary treatment.

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