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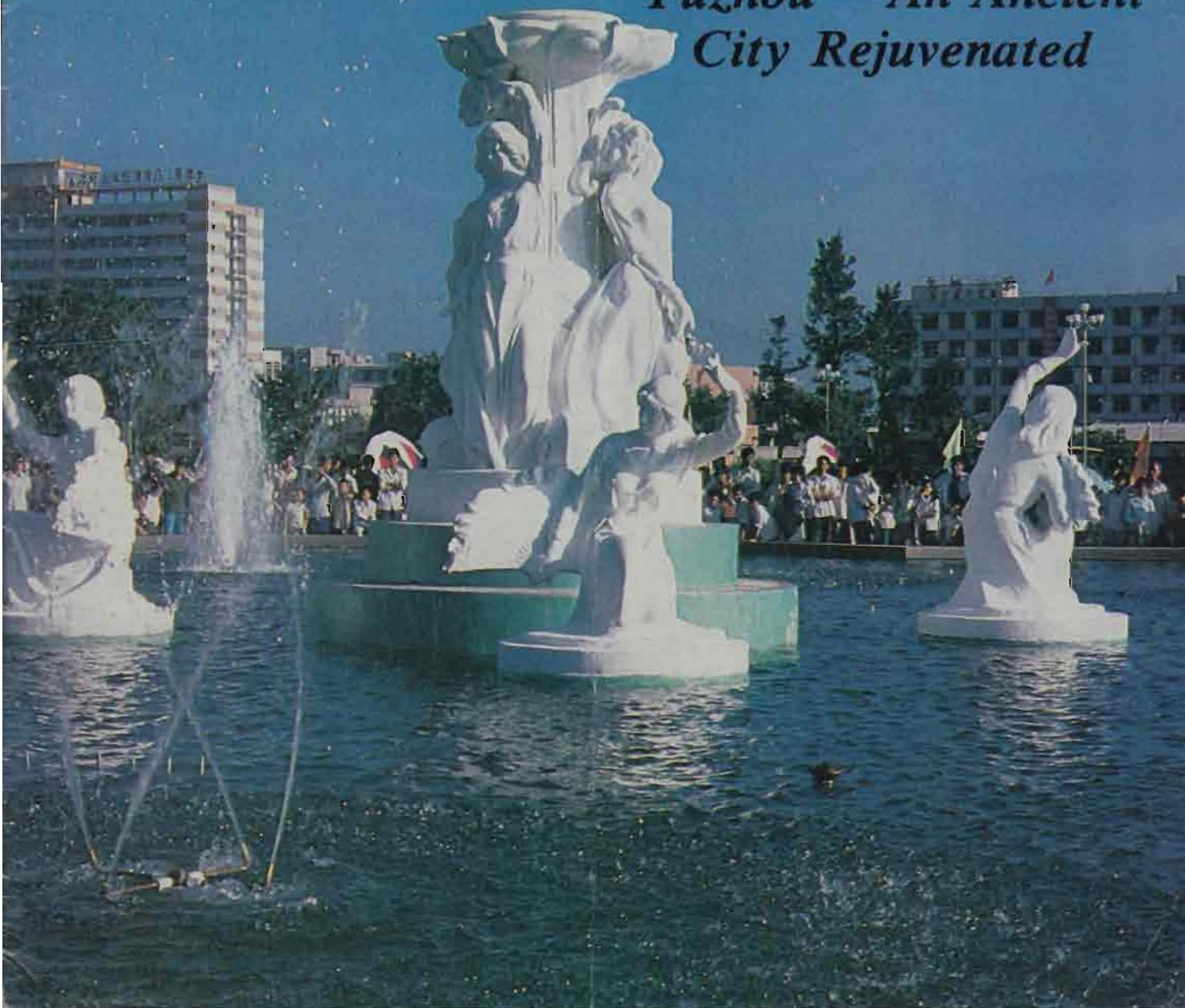
BEIJING REVIEW

北京周報

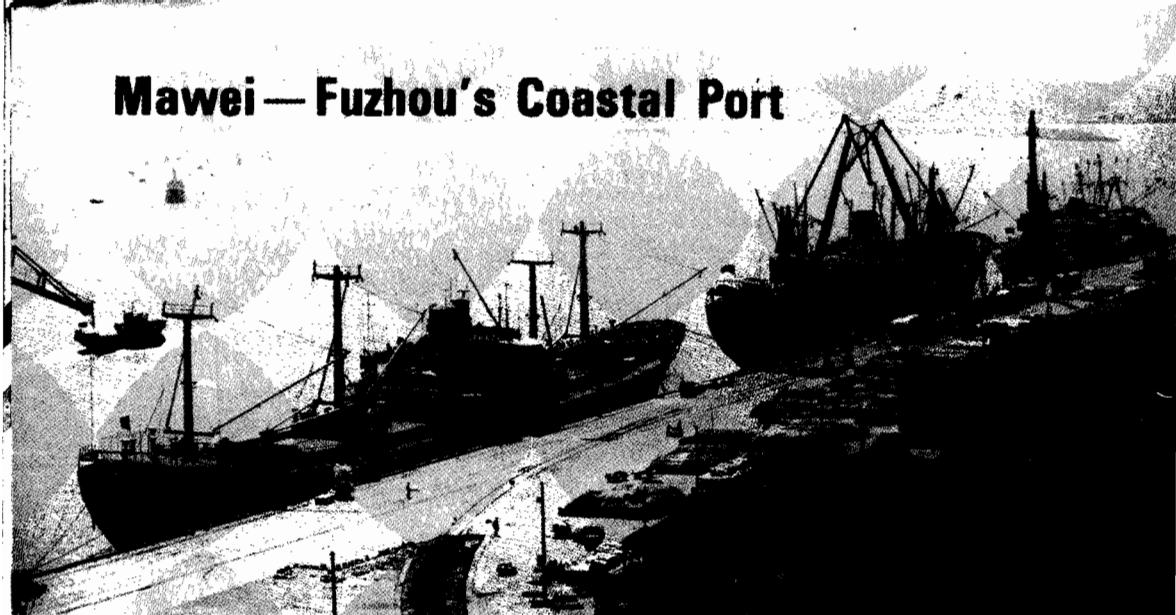
A CHINESE WEEKLY OF
NEWS AND VIEWS

Questions Related to China's Foreign Debt Spreading Rudiments of Law

*Fuzhou—An Ancient
City Rejuvenated*



Mawei—Fuzhou's Coastal Port



A view of Mawei harbour.

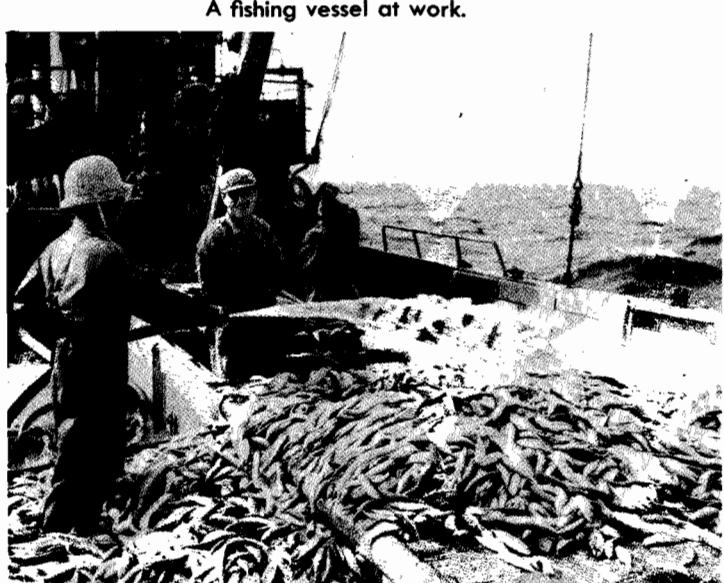
Students of the Mawei Merchant Marine College listen to their instructor.

Jin Yuanjin (left), a native of Taiwan and director of the Mawei Shipyard, consults with a young worker.



The Mawei Shipyard launches a 3,000-ton oil tanker.

SPOTLIGHT



BEIJING REVIEW

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HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

More Ports Will Open to Trade

To seek an increase in import-export trade, the State Council has decided to open more ports to foreign trade ships and to set aside more areas for export-oriented production. In addition, it plans to streamline the cargo delivery process so as to shorten the port time for foreign trade ships (p. 6).

China's Foreign Debt

Vice-Minister of Finance Li Peng explained to our correspondent why socialist China borrows money from other countries, how able China is to pay back this debt and other related problems (p. 16).

An Ancient Port City Rejuvenated

Fuzhou, an ancient port city, had abundant resources, world-famous arts and crafts and enchanting scenery, but little industry. But the open policy has changed this picture. In the near future Fuzhou will be built into a more prosperous city (p. 20).

Programme Publicizes Legal Tenets

China has this year embarked on a five-year programme to publicize the basic tenets of law among its citizens. This is aimed at enabling every citizen to conscientiously abide by the law, protecting democratic rights and ensuring social stability and the smooth progress of the modernization drive (p. 4).

Developments Cloud Peace Prospects

Though events over the past year augured well for peace in Central America, the cancellation of talks with Nicaragua by the United States and a dispute between Costa Rica and Nicaragua have darkened the prospects for tranquility in the region (p. 12).

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Spreading the Rudiments of Law

by AN ZHIGUO
Political Editor

China has, for the first time in its history, unveiled a five-year programme for publicizing the rudiments of Chinese law among its citizens.

Since the late 1970s the nation has enacted many new laws, restored and developed its law schools, and re-established the lawyer system, thereby ending the decade-long chaos of the "cultural revolution," a time when an official's word could function as the law and in many cases there were simply no laws to go by. The return of law has ensured social stability, democratic rights and the smooth progress of the modernization drive.

However, a great deal remains to be done to heighten the awareness of law among officials and citizens. In fact, many have run afoul of the law because they knew little of it, or, if they were aware of law, they showed little respect for it.

China's Constitution stipulates, for example, that all political parties must abide by the Constitution and the law and that no organization or individual may enjoy the privilege of being above the Constitution and the law. But some Party organizations and leaders still hold on to the notion that the Party exercises leadership over everything. This has prompted them to "substitute Party leadership for administration" and regard their own words as the law.

And indeed, as some newspaper stories have shown, ignorance of and disrespect for the law have developed to serious proportions among some cadres. Some places, for instance, chose to select town or township heads through public bidding, regardless of the Electoral Law provision that such officials be elected.

The Constitution stipulates that no one on the standing committee of a local people's congress at or above the county level shall hold any post in state administrative and procuratorial organs. But in one county, five standing committee members were appointed to government department posts.

Law violations caused by ignorance are even more common among the citizens. Some villagers have married without being registered with the local government, a procedure prescribed by the Marriage Law. Many have signed contracts without referring to the Law Governing Economic Contracts. Some enterprises suffered huge economic losses in dealing with foreign businesses simply because they did not know much about the related law. Ignorance of the law or a lack of respect for it has also led many people down the road of crime.

Now it is high time to solve these problems. Otherwise, no amount of state legislation can ever succeed in fostering a respect for the law.

The five-year programme, which begins this year, is precisely a major means for changing the current situation. When the basics of the Constitution and other

major laws are popularized and every person becomes consciously law-abiding, democratic rights will be better protected, social stability will be ensured and the modernization drive will proceed even more smoothly.

Under the five-year programme the Chinese people will be acquainted with a whole range of laws that relate to their daily lives and professions. These include the Constitution, the Criminal Law, the Law Governing Criminal Procedures, the Law Governing Civil Procedures (on trial), the Marriage Law, the Law Governing Economic Contracts, the Conscription Law, and the Forest Law. The law of regional national autonomy will be publicized in places where minority nationalities live in compact communities.

But the stress will be laid on government functionaries and enterprise managers. This is because without knowing the law these people can hardly give leadership to the drive for the four modernizations. Nor can they help citizens learn and abide by the law.

Some government offices have already begun using legal knowledge as a yardstick for judging and choosing leading cadres. Some local authorities have started classes to train leading cadres in law.

Once the five-year programme for the popularization of the Chinese legal system is completed, the people will have a higher sense of the law, thereby contributing to maintaining social order and fostering ideal social mores.

LETTERS

Too Many Statistics

I have become a faithful reader of *Beijing Review* and *China Reconstructs* since I toured your country once again in 1982. I have been following China's recent changes with great interest, and together with you I rejoice over the rapid development of your economy and over the raising of the living standards for the great majority of the people.

Thank you and *China Reconstructs* for your printing, at our request, of maps to indicate the positions of the provinces and cities mentioned in each issue.

But please allow me to make some suggestions and criticisms, offered with friendly feelings.

I don't agree with some of your readers who in their letters asked that you carry more colour photos. That is not *Beijing Review*'s mission. Please advise these readers to read *China Reconstructs* or *China Pictorial*.

What I ask *Beijing Review* to do is to offer China's views and opinions about current international events as soon as possible. (I hope to be able to read *Beijing Review* within a week after its printing.)

I am also charmed by all the reports about tourism, daily life, history, archaeology and art. However, many of your descriptions seem less important to me after the issues are clarified.

I can imagine that your multi-language publication can touch people in all fields with China's "modernization drive" and its open policy. You therefore consider it very important to publish articles elaborating your country's economic development. But we

are not capitalists. We can neither invest in China nor in other countries. It is a pity that in your recent issues you have omitted articles on history, archaeology and art. Instead, you carry articles with statistical data showing your economic progress. I don't mean that this kind of report seems less important to me, but I would better appreciate reports on progress and achievements which are reflected in the changes in people's daily life.

Cecile Colas
Paris, France

Anniversary Reports

I congratulate you on your consecutive special reports published before and after the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. I am amazed to find that you continue to open new columns to improve your magazine. You have opened a window for your readers to see people's China in a really valuable way.

The quality of your writing and photos have been improving, and you deserve congratulations.

M. Ramon Bauset
Valencia, Spain

Vivid Sketches

On your "Art Page" (No. 27, 1984), you published sketches by Ma Gang and other artists. These works successfully reflect the spiritual life of the Chinese people. Ma Gang's sketches of rural life portray the peasants' delight in life so vividly that I feel as if I were personally on the scene.

By reading every issue of *Beijing Review*, I clearly understand

China's open policy and its thinking.

Yoshikazu Hasebe
Kumamoto, Japan

Your materials are interesting and your writing is always clear. But I think that you have paid more attention to special issues, such as the social problems.

I enjoy reading articles on the further research into Chinese art, and would like to see more about popularizing Chinese literature.

A column about Chinese films should be added.

Sonia Meimann
France

Long Serials

I suggest that you carry long special serials concentrating on one subject in instalments. For instance, places of historical interest and scenic beauty, technologically advanced factories and hard working workers, traditional craftsman and so on can be covered extensively in instalments.

Yukio Hirai
Hyogo, Japan

More Interviews With Top Officials

I would like to read more interviews with top government and business officials. These interviews are the best source of official government policy and direction for Chinese business.

Also, I would like to see more interviews with and stories about famous Chinese athletes.

Finally, I am interested in the development of alternative energy sources in China. What is happening in the areas of solar energy (photovoltaic cells and heating), wind energy, hydropower, geothermal energy, etc.?

David Nelson
Illinois, USA

More Ports Will Open to Trade

China plans to open more ports to foreign trade this year to meet the needs of the nation's growing import-export trade, said Vice-Premier Li Peng at a recent national port conference in Beijing.

The ports will be opened to strive for the maximum economic results, and long-term needs should be kept in mind, said the vice-premier.

Foreign trade, Li predicted, will continue to increase rapidly this year. Ocean shipping is expected to increase by 15 percent over 1984 and the amount of cargo carried by railway is predicted to rise 30 percent. Therefore, more efforts should be made to speed up foreign trade cargo shipping, Li said.

Last year, he said, though several new wharves and railways were commissioned, transportation still fell short of the demand, and there were serious delays in cargo shipments.

Li called for greater efforts to build more harbours, railways and highways and to manufacture more heavy-duty trucks.

The vice-premier also called for better planning in shipping methods—receiving orders, delivery and handling—so as to shorten the port time for foreign trade ships.

China had opened 99 foreign trade ports by the end of last year. That total is in addition to the 14 open coastal cities, the four special economic zones and Hainan Island. A recent forum sponsored by the State Council proposed opening the deltas of the Changjiang (Yangtze) River and the Zhujiang (Pearl) River and

the Xiamen-Zhangzhou-Quanzhou triangle area to help develop export trade.

The economy in the delta and triangle areas should be geared primarily towards trade. Emphasis should be put on producing goods that are in demand on the international market and will earn more foreign exchange. The delta areas were discussed at a forum in Beijing chaired by State Councillor Gu Mu.

Shanghai Economy Gets Top Priority

Top priority is to be given to Shanghai's development to ensure that it will continue to play a leading role as the country's industrial and economic base, said Premier Zhao Ziyang after a recent trip to the city.

Shanghai is not only China's oldest and largest industrial base, but also the largest port in the nation.

Shanghai will also become a scientific and banking centre if it can overcome challenges ahead, the premier said.

He added that the city's industry will soon no longer benefit from cheap raw materials and energy but will still figure high on the State Council's priority list.

It will be up to the city to seize the chance to transform and revitalize itself, he said.

According to the State Statistical Bureau, Shanghai's industrial output value reached 74.2 billion

yuan last year, a 9.5 percent increase over 1983, and higher than any other Chinese province, municipality or autonomous region.

The city's industrial output value in 1984 equalled the combined total recorded by Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Gansu, Qinghai, Ningxia and Xinjiang.

For the past several years, however, its top position in the country has been challenged by fast-developing Jiangsu, Liaoning, Shandong, Guangdong and Hubei provinces.

In 1981 Shanghai's industrial output value was 14.3 billion yuan more than Jiangsu. The gap was narrowed to 6.5 billion yuan last year.

The current policy of opening to the outside world and restructuring the economy will help tap Shanghai's potential, Zhao said.

As the emphasis of China's reforms has shifted to the cities, Shanghai's advantages will be more fully utilized. Enterprises should be given greater decision-making powers and bigger profits should lead to higher wages.

Zhao said that if Shanghai hopes to attract more foreign trade and investment, it must develop its infrastructure facilities and thus improve its investment potential.

The city's development plan for the coming five years should focus on upgrading technology in existing industries, developing more new industries and expanding service trades, tourism and commerce with state, collective and individual initiatives.

Shanghai should engage in more commerce with its neigh-

bouring provinces, and tap the potential of its suburban areas. "If this is done successfully, the growth rate of Shanghai will be high," Zhao said.

The State Council sent a group to Shanghai last September and October to study strategies for the transformation and revitalization of the city.

Shanghai plans to increase its industrial production by 8 percent this year, with a total output value goal of 80.1 billion yuan.

The city will increase its production of colour TV sets, tape recorders, bicycles and washing machines. More popular high-quality products will be put into market.

Pork Rationing Returns to Cities

Residents in 21 cities are once again buying pork with ration coupons, as the supply has fallen short in many regions. Though pork was rationed a few years ago, there was no limit on purchases in recent years. But ration coupons reappeared on February 1.

Residents of Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Nanjing and other large cities may now buy 1.5 kg of pork per month, said Jiang Zuqi, an official of the Ministry of Commerce. The ration in medium-sized cities is 1 kg. But, because of the Spring Festival holidays in February, people will be allowed to buy more this month. In Beijing, for instance, citizens can purchase 2.5 kg. Rationing will not be revived in Guangzhou and Chongqing, where the pork supply is sufficient, said Jiang.

People may also purchase meat in supermarkets and open markets without coupons, but the price is higher. Lean pork in Beijing, for example, is usually sold for 2.92 yuan per kg by coupon, but the

price is 3.60 yuan in supermarkets and 3.60-3.80 yuan at open markets.

Ensuring Supply: "The main reason we issue the coupons is to stabilize the market, to restrain some people from buying meat in great quantities and to ensure the supply of pork to everyone," said Jiang.

Fearing that the recently announced reforms will cause prices to rise, some residents have rushed to purchase necessities or goods that are in short supply. With Spring Festival nearing, food, especially meat, has become a target of the big buyers.

In Beijing the average daily pork sales volume is 400 to 500 tons, but the figure rose to as high as 1,200 tons in recent weeks. Worried buyers, many of whom came from regions where pork supplies are insufficient, have caused panic buying by others who saw the large purchases being made. "So the supply is now in great demand, but we don't have enough meat stored up to meet some people's excessive appetites," Jiang said.

The 1.5 kg ration is based on the average pork consumption. The amount is slightly more than the average, said Jiang. Some people

think the ration is proper and acceptable.

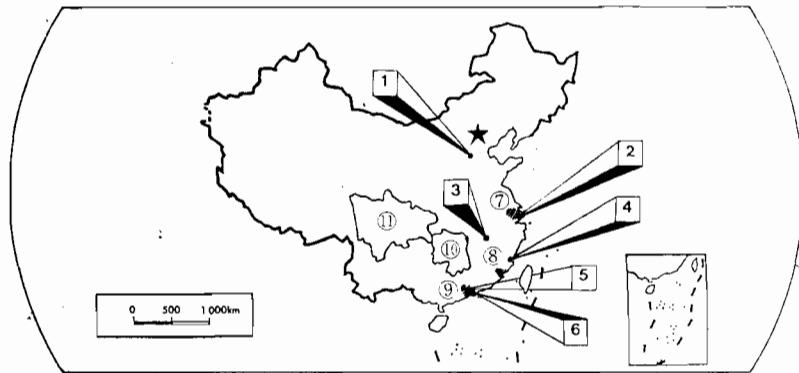
"It doesn't matter," said a middle-aged male shopper. "I eat meat as usual, 1.5 kg is enough for me. Anyway, I can go to the supermarket or open market. The coupon is not so crucial as it was in the 1960s."

Most cities rationed pork during the late 1950s and the early 1960s when China's economy was in trouble. And the coupons prevailed throughout the "cultural revolution" (1966-76). In some cities, Chongqing for instance, the monthly ration was once as low as 0.25 kg per capita. At that time there were no supermarkets and the open markets were few and far between. In the late 1970s the pork coupon and other ration coupons disappeared as a result of improvement in the economy.

Some contend the reappearance of pork rationing is proof of insufficient meat supplies. "I don't think the coupon is something welcome," said a young woman. "It's true we get along much better, but the supply of meat has not yet met our demand. I know peasants in some places are not interested in raising pigs."

Pig-Raising Woes: China's pork production hit a record 320 million

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NEWS IN BRIEF

To modernize its air service, China recently purchased 19 passenger aircraft from foreign manufacturers, the largest aircraft deal in New China's history.

The new airliners are the Boeing 737-200, the Airbus A310 and the TU-154.

The city of Shenyang in Liaoning Province recently announced that its bureau leaders will be selected through open examination. Applicants will be nominated and promoted by the city People's Congress Standing Committee if they pass both a written and an oral examination and their past performance record proves to be good.

So far there have been 250 applicants, including post-graduate students, workers, peasants, white-collar employees, teachers and military personnel who have excelled through independent study.

Full-scale restoration work on a section of the Great Wall near the coastal city of Shanhaiguan, Hebei Province, will get under way this year with funds from individual donors, a government allocation and contributions from local authorities and organizations.

The restoration of the eastern end of the Great Wall is part of the national campaign of "Loving the Motherland and Repairing the Great Wall" launched in Beijing last year.

head in 1979. Last year China reaped an unprecedented grain harvest, but the pig production stayed close to 300 million.

The explanation for the low pig production, according to the Food Bureau under the Ministry of Commerce, is the low profit margin in raising pigs as compared to growing grain. It also simply pays more to be engaged in other side occupations than to raise pigs.

In the suburbs of Shanghai, one of the regions where the pork production has declined, many peasants prefer to raise rabbits or grow mushrooms or vegetables rather than raise pigs. A single angora rabbit has about 1 kg hair, which sells for 150 yuan, while a pig brings about some 40-50 yuan net profit.

Recently some Shanghai pig raisers have pointed to the experience of Guangzhou and Sichuan Province as models for pork production. State purchasers in Guangzhou drive their trucks to the Hunan Province countryside, where they purchase pigs at a price 20 percent higher than the local price. The higher prices have spurred the peasants' initiative, who now find it both profitable and convenient to raise pigs.

Sichuan Province, too, has had success in its pig production. Last year, the pork production per capita there was 22.5 kg, the highest in China. And now, Sichuan exports 1,200 tons of pork a day to 18 distant cities, provinces and autonomous regions. Many people believe that if all the provinces follow Si-

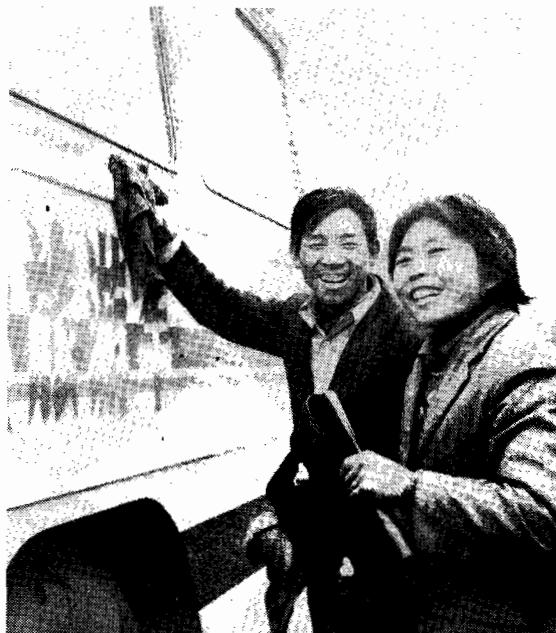
chuan's flexible policy of letting peasants profit by raising pigs, the situation will improve.

Farmers Take On New Businesses

In the colourful mural, the Seven Dwarfs are gathered around Snow White and Donald Duck is scurrying after Pinocchio, while Mickey Mouse just stands there smiling, looking as funny and lovable as ever. Children stand before the cartoon characters and wave to them, as if they could call them off the wall to play.

Disneyland? No. The children are at the gate of a "children's paradise" built and operated by farmers from the suburbs of Shijiazhuang, the capital of Hebei Province.

Attracted by amusement park rides such as airplanes and boats and electronic arcade, as many as 8,000 youngsters pull their parents to the "children's paradise" each day. The entire amusement park was built last year by the farmers from Donggangtou Village with an investment of 450,000 yuan.



A tour bus run by a couple in Henan Province sets out for the city.



A Kingdom of White Cranes

A flock of some 1,355 white cranes (*Grus leucogeranus Pallas*) was sighted by a group of Chinese and foreign ornithologists January 13 at Boyang Lake in Jiangxi Province. The flock is believed to be the largest flock of wild cranes anywhere in the world. Only 15 varieties of cranes survive today, and many are on the brink of extinction. The white crane breeds in Siberia and winters in Iran, India and southern China. Since the Jiangxi provincial government set up a 24,000-hectare bird sanctuary on Boyang Lake in 1983, increasing numbers of white cranes have wintered at the lake. Until last year, when a record 840 white cranes were sighted at the lake, it had been believed that the crane's main winter habitat was India.

It was also Hebei farmers who established Shijiazhuang's first psychiatric hospital in January. Wang Guiqi, one of 180 hospital investors living in Tangu Village, said, "It is unlikely we will make much money by running a hospital, and we don't want to live off the hospital. The main reason we built the hospital was to relieve the suffering of mental patients. If the beds do not meet the demand, we'll invest again."

Unlike their forefathers, who always remained on the land they inherited from their fathers, contemporary Chinese farmers are reaching beyond their villages. Their energy and their investments have entered all parts of society, especially invigorating the service trades.

In Wenling County, Zhejiang Province, some 75,000 farmers have moved to Shanghai, Nanjing, Taiyuan and other cities and towns to run bean curd shops, furniture stores and clothing shops and to work in construction.

Zhang Ziliang, a farmer from Tongshan County, Hubei Province, opened a restaurant, a small hotel and a drugstore in the town of Yangfanglin not far from his home last May. By the end of the year, Zhang had earned more than 8,000 yuan. In Zhang's village, 79 households have left the land to take up service trades.

Farmers even run their own bus lines into the metropolises. By last October some 33 peasant-run bus lines offered service to Beijing. The buses have been welcomed by passengers. "They are warm and helpful. They stop wherever a passenger wants, and they serve bread and soda drinks. The most important point is that the farmer bus waits for us instead of the regular situation where we wait for a public bus," said one passenger.

Last month seven farmers inaugurated six long-distance bus routes between Xian and Beijing, the first long-distance service from Shaanxi Province to the capital.

It takes 30 hours, covering more than 1,200 km.

Improvement in the service trades is a crying need in almost every city, but a lack of manpower and funds has hampered growth. So, when a city opens its doors to the farmers, both the urban and rural people cheer. Nevertheless, there are still some urban residents who resent the farmers earning more money by selling products and services in the city.

9 of 10 Marriages Now 'Free-Choice'

Young people prefer "free-choice" marriages in some of China's leading cities, according to a recent survey conducted by the China Society for the Study of Marriage and Family.

The society has since 1982 conducted several surveys in urban Beijing involving people from every walk of life. Zheng Xiaoye,

a standing council member of the society, said that 90 percent of the 579 couples recently surveyed had chosen their own partners for marriage. The remaining 10 percent were arranged by parents. Of the couples under 35, only one marriage had been arranged by parents.

About one-third of the 579 marriages resulted from the young people "naturally falling in love." The remaining marriages came about with the help of matchmakers, said Zheng.

Before liberation most marriage were arranged by the parents or through relatives. But today parents usually act only as advisers when their children choose their partners, said Zheng.

In choosing boy or girl friends, most young people stress morals, honesty, integrity and decency as their most important criteria, said Zheng. Cultural accomplishments are also regarded as an important factor, especially by the older singles.

Among 525 people interviewed, only 40 (14 men and 26 women), including 13 below the age of 35, said they preferred spouses with large incomes, good housing, strong family economic conditions and few siblings, said Zheng.

Another survey of 1,167 people showed that 866 regard love as the sole basis for marriage, said Zheng.

Zheng said that male chauvinism in the urban areas has long been frowned upon. Because women take on as much work as men, husband-wife equality has been promoted. Nearly 80 percent of the young husbands in Beijing share the housework with their wives. In order to save more time for study and recreation, many young couples try to keep house chores to a minimum. More than 90 percent of the women surveyed say they enjoy their husbands' help around the house.

However, because it is deep-rooted in Chinese tradition, male chauvinism is still felt in China. For example, some people recently proposed that women return to house chores as a way of reducing over-staffing, leaving more jobs for men. The proposal, of course, fell on deaf ears, and particularly outraged women.

Major headaches confronting young couples, as indicated by the surveys, include inadequate housing, low income and heavy house-work.

Good News for the Blind, Deaf, Mute

All the blind, deaf and mute people with the ability to work will be given jobs in China's cities and towns in the next five years, Lin Tai, chairman of the Chinese Blind, Deaf and Mute Association, said not long ago in Beijing.

China will improve its medical services for blind, deaf and mute people, said Lin. Throughout China 300,000 blind, deaf and mute people have received regular medical check-ups.

During the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1986-90), a number of treatment centres for the blind and deaf will be run experimentally to help them learn to speak, read and write and regain their eyesight or hearing with the help of audiphones and other devices.

Illiteracy among young blind, deaf and mute workers is expected to be eliminated by the end of 1985. During the Seventh Five-Year Plan, all such workers will reach the educational level of higher primary school and some of them will attain a junior middle school education, said Lin.

Around the Globe

Hu Will Visit Oceania

Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, will pay an official goodwill visit to Australia and New Zealand from April 13 to 21. He will be the guest of Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke and New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange and the governments of the two countries.

China Urges Ban on Space Weapon System

A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said January 30 that the recent summit meeting held in New Delhi on global peace and disarmament had positive significance. He then added, "It is imperative to conclude at an early date a treaty on the prohibition of arms race in space so as to ban research, experiment, development, production, deployment and use of all weapons for space warfare and destroy existing space weapon systems."

Frontier Forces Ready to Repulse Aggressors

While launching military attacks in areas along the Kampuchean-Thai border, Vietnamese troops have recently made repeated military provocations against and incursions into the Chinese border areas. Chinese frontier forces are in combat readiness to repulse the aggressors.

New Zealand

US Nuclear Warships Banned

New Zealand's refusal to allow US nuclear warships to enter its ports reflects the wishes of its people and is in line with the common stand of the South Pacific Forum.

by REN YAN

NEW ZEALAND Prime Minister David Lange announced January 28 that "nuclear-armed and nuclear-powered vessels will not be coming into New Zealand so long as this government is in office." Lange's government had thus withheld pressure from the United States and became the first US ally to impose such a ban.

Since 1951 New Zealand has been a member of the ANZUS Security Treaty and its military exchanges with Australia and the United States have been close. The country's Labour Party has always pursued a policy of friendly relations with the United States and has supported the ANZUS treaty, but in the 1984 general elections it called for a ban on US nuclear warships as a major campaign issue and won the support of the voters. Since the Labour Party took office, it has imposed the ban as part of its policy against nuclear weapons.

The US government is deeply concerned about the ban on port calls. US military and State Department spokesmen used harsh terms, threatening that New Zealand's persistence in banning US warships may lead to the breakdown of the ANZUS alliance.

Last July Australia, New Zealand and the United States held

the 33rd annual meeting of the ANZUS Council. Lange, US Secretary of State George Shultz and Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden held informal talks outside the council meeting. The United States noted that it would not send nuclear warships to New Zealand ports during 1984, but US President Ronald Reagan publicly expressed his hope that the Labour Party would change its stand. Still Lange stood by his ban on port calls.

Last month the United States requested permission for a US vessel to pay a port call after the ANZUS naval exercises in March, but it refused to say whether the warship is nuclear-powered or would be carrying nuclear weapons. To consider the request the New Zealand cabinet held a

special meeting and reaffirmed last year's decision.

New Zealand is a sovereign state in the South Pacific. The government, according to the wishes of its people, has made the decision to ban nuclear weapons from entering the country. This is completely correct. It is in the interests of the New Zealand people and is in line with the communique issued by the 13th South Pacific Forum, which called for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone. By requesting a port call while refusing to say what type of ship is involved, the US government was testing the political waters and applying pressure simultaneously. The New Zealand government persisted in its principled stand, reaffirming its refusal to allow nuclear warships to enter its ports. This indicates that the superpowers can no longer tell their allies what to do.

In recent months opposition to the nuclear arms race has grown and the current for peace and security has strengthened. Any attempt to slow this current is doomed to failure.

Greenland

EEC Loses One of Its Members

Unwilling to share its fishing resources with other European Economic Community (EEC) members, Greenland has pulled out of the community.

by WEI WEI

CONSTRAINED by fishing quotas imposed by the European Economic Community (EEC), Greenland has pulled out of the organization. The withdrawal means that EEC members can no longer control the island's rich

fishing resources, and it also sets a precedent for an aggrieved member cutting its ties with the community.

Greenland is the world's largest island, covering 2.17 million square kilometres. Greenland's land area is two-thirds of the total of all the other EEC countries combined, but

its population of 55,000 constitutes just 0.02 percent of the EEC total. Prior to World War II, Greenland was a colony of Denmark, and it became a Danish administrative division in 1953. It remains today as part of the Kingdom of Denmark.

Despite disapproval by 70 percent of the population, Greenland joined the EEC with Denmark in January 1973. Because of the local dissatisfaction, Denmark asked the EEC authorities to grant Greenland some exceptions to the EEC rules.

Greenland achieved local autonomy in May 1979, but dissatisfaction with the EEC continued. A February 1982 referendum showed that 52 percent of the Greenlanders favoured withdrawal from the community.

In 1983 the EEC and the European Parliament agreed to Greenland's withdrawal request. After a year's negotiation, the EEC and Greenland signed a treaty on their future relations March 13, 1984. The treaty called for withdrawal from the EEC on January 1, 1985. Under the treaty, Greenland will acquire the status of an "overseas country or territory," but it will not be obliged to carry out EEC policies. Greenland's key fishing products will have access to EEC markets, free of tax, and there will be no quotas, as there were when Greenland belonged to the community.

Then, in late December 1984, Greenland and the EEC reached another agreement that calls for the EEC to pay 25 million European currency units per year for fishing rights in Greenland during the next 10 years. It will probably continue another six years, pending renewal by both parties.

Because of an administrative delay in the EEC, only nine of the 10 EEC countries approved Greenland's withdrawal by the end of 1984. As a result, the original

withdrawal date was postponed to February 1.

The economic conflicts were the main reason behind Greenland's pullout. The waters surrounding Greenland are rich natural fisheries, filled with cod, flatfish and prawn. Greenland's annual fish and prawn catch can reach 30,000-40,000 tons. Aquatic products account for some 55 percent of Greenland's total exports. Because fishing quotas are fixed by the EEC among all its fishing nations, Greenland's fishermen had their hand tied. They have been dissatisfied and felt their rich fishing resources were being plundered by the other EEC members. By withdrawing from the EEC, Greenland can establish a 200-mile fishing

limit and protect its resources.

In addition, about 80 percent of Greenlanders have a mixed European-Eskimo heritage. They have emotional and cultural ties with the Canadians and Alaskans who share their Eskimo heritage. They feared that continued close contact with the EEC would "Europeanize" their society.

As for the EEC members, they regret the withdrawal. They will miss not only Greenland's fishing resources, but also its minerals, such as cryolite, uranium, lead and zinc. What's more, this is the first time the EEC has lost a member. Some worry that the Greenland pullout sets a dangerous precedent for further defections.

Central America

New Developments Stymie Talks

Unexpected developments in Central America have darkened the horizon for peace talks.

by KE DAAN

IT had been hoped that the Shultz-Gromyko arms talks in Geneva would establish a mood for peace talks in Central America, but things have developed quite differently. Rather than coming closer, the United States suddenly called off negotiations with Nicaragua's Sandinista government and announced that it would boycott future proceedings at the International Court of Justice at The Hague concerning Nicaraguan charges about US intervention in the region. This has effectively closed any existing channels which might have been used to ease their enmity and conflict.

Meanwhile, US politicians debate proposals to reinstate aid to anti-Sandinista guerrillas.

To make matters worse, Costa Rica has accused Nicaragua of

violating international law on political asylum by seizing a Nicaraguan student who had sought refuge in the Costa Rican embassy in Managua. Failing a satisfactory settlement of the issue, Costa Rica announced it will not attend any meetings called by the Contadora Group, the principal body which has been seeking peace in Central America. This was followed by similar boycott threats from El Salvador and Honduras.

All this comes at a time when the Contadora Group has decided to convene a mid-February meeting of representatives of the five Central American nations to approve the final revisions of its draft peace pact and to hasten its signing. Now, three of the five countries have threatened to skip the meeting, casting a doubt on whether the planned meeting will be held on time, or, indeed,

whether the peace pact will be signed at all.

These disappointing developments followed months of painstaking efforts to draft a peace pact. Its basic contents have already been approved by the countries concerned. In addition, nine rounds of talks were held between the United States and Nicaragua between June and December 1984, the Salvadoran government and guerrillas twice held direct talks and a government was democratically elected in Nicaragua. But the bright hopes have been clouded by these latest developments.

US government sources have said that the talks with Nicaragua were temporarily suspended because US officials had hoped that their conflicts would be tackled within the frame-work of the Contadora peace process and, specifically, discussed at the February meeting of the Central American countries. However, the US decision to suspend the talks was made after the Costa Rican difficulties arose. It was already clear that the Contadora Group might have trouble carrying out the mid-February meeting. And the Contadora Group, for its part, had hoped that the United States would even speed up negotiations with Nicaragua in order to normalize relations and bring about a relaxation of tensions in Central America. Some observers feel the suspension of talks was a demonstration of the uncompromising stand taken by the US government on Central America.

Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega said on January 19 that the United States is determined to "build a critical situation" in Central America and is likely to exacerbate the already strained relations between the two countries. He appealed to the world community to put pressure on the US government to reopen negotiations with Nicaragua.

Facts prove that long-term tension and upheaval in Central America bring no good to any country. It will be beneficial for both the Central American countries and the United States if

Washington recognizes the situation, stops interfering and threatening other countries, and supports the peace-seeking efforts of the Contadora Group wholeheartedly in order to bring about peace in this troublesome "hot spot."

Cuba-US

Quiet Exchanges Mark Relations

After more than 20 years of deadlock, the United States and Cuba have made a remarkable breakthrough in their bilateral relations.

by YAN WEIMIN

THE December immigration agreement between Cuba and the United States has sparked off a series of quiet contacts which analysts believe may be the first step towards restoring relations between the two countries.

Under the terms of the agreement, the first since US President Ronald Reagan took office in 1980, 2,700 Cuban criminals and mental patients now in the United States will be sent home, while Cuba will allow nearly 20,000 others to apply for US visas annually, including up to 3,000 former political prisoners in 1985. The criminals and mental patients were among the 129,000 Cubans allowed to emigrate to the United States in 1980.

The agreement caused a sensation in Havana, where it was seen as a great breakthrough after more than 20 years of deadlock in Cuban-US relations. Cuban President of the State Council Fidel Castro called it "constructive and positive." For the first time in 26 years normal working conditions have been established on immigration between the United States and Cuba, Castro said. Diplomats in Havana agreed it is a very positive sign that Reagan is at least willing to begin a dialogue with Cuba.

Immigration has long been an issue between Cuba and the United States. Under Cuban policy anyone who wishes to leave may do so. The US has run hot and cold over Cuban immigration, according to who is in the White House and the state of the economy. But generally, the US has encouraged even illegal immigrants.

When Reagan took office the United States became publicly hostile towards Cuba while quietly exchanging notes and views. After more than a year of bargaining, the future brightened when US black leader Jesse Jackson visited Cuba last summer and obtained the release of several American and Cuba prisoners. Negotiations between the two countries began.

According to Castro, the negotiations were rather difficult, and even adjourned last August. But Castro said both sides were earnest and responsible and were willing to seek an agreement on immigration.

Some observers doubt that the agreement warrants the current optimism in Havana for a quick improvement in relations. Since severing diplomatic relations in January 1961 the United States and Cuba have remained enemies.

In recent years Cuba has repeatedly expressed its willingness to negotiate with the United States

on normalizing relations between the two countries. When Jackson visited Cuba he was received like a head of state. Castro called this the Cuban people's peaceful attitude towards the American people. After talking with Jackson, Castro proposed exchanging ambassadors between the two countries with no preconditions. He also released 22 US civilians imprisoned in Cuba as a gesture of goodwill. Castro declared that negotiations, not force, will solve the issues in the area. But the US government, perhaps embarrassed by Jackson's success, did not react.

After signing the agreement Washington said, "It does not signal any change in the US policy towards Cuba." Not until this January 11 did a US bipartisan Congress delegation, headed by Democrat William Alexander and Republican James Leach, visit Cuba. Both sides discussed possibilities for an ocean, fishing and agriculture agreement. After returning to the United States, Alexander said they found Castro willing to negotiate with the United States on many issues, including the problems in Central America. But the normalization process will be very slow.

This is first of all because of the close relationship between Cuba and the Soviet Union. Since October 1962, when the Soviet Union tried to station nuclear missiles in Cuba, Cuban-US relations have been not bilateral, but trilateral. Immigration issues, although they may reunify tens of thousands of families, are after all not the crux of Cuban-US relations. The US is not more willing to improve relations with Cuba because its relations with the Soviet Union have deteriorated.

What is even harder to take for the Reagan administration is that it believes Cuba represents Soviet interests in international conflicts. Reagan has repeatedly stated that Cuba must break its strategic rela-

tions with the Soviet Union before Cuban-US relations can improve. It is impossible for Cuba to pay this high price.

Not long ago a high-ranking Cuban official said that if the Geneva talks between the United States and the Soviet Union succeed and their relations improve, then hopes for Cuban-US relations will also brighten. If not, things will be more difficult. The fact that both the United States and Cuba adopted flexible policies in the 1970s reflects better US-Soviet relations at the time.

The second problem between Cuba and the United States is their conflicting interests in Central America. The United States believes the region is its traditional sphere of influence. It condemns Cuba's efforts to expand into the Caribbean region and even to threaten neighbouring countries with arms, because it views this as an embodiment of Soviet interests. Cuba, however, declares it indeed supports one side in the Central American confrontation, but Cuba itself is not taking part in the face-to-face conflict.

Castro has said time and again that Cuba does not export revolution and that the United States cannot block revolution. Cuba has no armies stationed in Central America and has made no military threats there. While admitting it has military advisors in Nicaragua, Cuba says it will withdraw these advisors if rival parties can reach an agreement.

The US government takes no notice of these statements. It is still demanding that Cuba change its foreign policy if it wants to improve Cuban-US relations.

Problems between Cuba and the United States in Africa also remain to be solved. In the 1970s Cuban-US relations became tense because Cuba sent troops to Angola. The United States set the withdrawal of

these troops as another precondition for improving Cuban-US relations. Cuba rejected this. Although there has been some relaxation, the United States is not likely to reconcile with Cuba before its troops withdraw from Africa.

In recent years the Cubans have shown their willingness to negotiate. If talks on Africa, Central America and the Soviet Union can make some progress, normalization between the two sides is possible. If not, the immigration agreement offers little hope.

Journal of International Studies

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What Deng Says (III)

Optimism for Economic Construction

LET me turn to domestic economic development. As I said earlier, the current Central Committee is working together smoothly. The situation as a whole is very good. Isn't it stated in the "Decision on Reform of the Economic Structure" that political unity and stability in China are on the rise? This is quite true. How often since its founding has our Party experienced as good a political situation as this? In my talk with foreign visitors, I was bold enough to say that we will quadruple our industrial and agricultural output by the year 2000.

We never dared to be so positive before. Instead, we said only that, with strenuous efforts, a fourfold increase might be possible. Four years later, we find that the major targets of the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-85) were reached two years ahead of time. This year's annual plan will be surpassed. We used to say that a fourfold increase would be realized if the average growth rate reached 6.5 percent for the first 10 years and 7.2 percent for 20 years. Now it seems that the average growth rate for the first 10 years may exceed 7.2 percent, because the growth rate over the past three years reached nearly 8 percent.

Quadrupling the gross national product is very important. This would mean an annual GNP of US\$1,000 billion by the year 2000. At that time, China's GNP will

rank it among the advanced countries in the world, though not, of course, on a per capita basis.

In terms of people's living standards, \$1,000 billion will mean a comfortable life and, in terms of national strength, China will be more powerful. If we allocate 1 percent of this to national defence, that means \$10 billion; 5 percent means \$50 billion. With \$10 billion we could accomplish a lot of things, and it would be easy to upgrade our military equipment. If we devoted 1 percent of this to science and education, we could run many universities, and we would also have more funds to spend on the elimination of illiteracy. The investment in intellectual resources must exceed 1 percent.

Now we face too many difficulties and find it hard to add even a small amount to education and scientific research. Our people will be well-off by the end of the century, enjoying a much higher living standard than now.

Last year I toured Suzhou. The industrial and agricultural output of the Suzhou area reached a per capita value of approximately US\$800. If calculated in terms of the gross national product, its per capita income would be US\$400. I investigated life in Suzhou. First, people there don't want to leave for Shanghai or Beijing. Probably people in most parts of Jiangsu Province are happy with their lives and would rather not leave their hometown. Second, average living space exceeds 20 square metres per head. Third, everybody has

received at least a primary education because the people have more money to spend on schools. Fourth, people have no more problems with food or clothing, they generally own television sets, other household appliances, and what not. Fifth, there is a drastic change in people's outlooks, and disorderly conduct and the crime rate have declined significantly.

But the ones I just listed are great enough! For now, we shall continue our efforts to crack down on criminal offenders. By the year 2000, people's outlooks will be quite different. Material conditions are the foundation. With improved material conditions and a higher cultural level, the people's outlooks will improve greatly. Our effort to crack down on criminal offenders is necessary and we shall continue to pursue this. But the ultimate solution lies not in such an effort, but in quadrupling the GNP. Of course, even then we will still have to conduct education among the people; work among the people can never be dispensed with. But we will have paved the way for all our other efforts.

We can confidently say we will quadruple the GNP. What will the political situation be like once we have achieved it? I think there will definitely be genuine stability and unity. Now the situation is becoming increasingly stable.

By that time, China will be truly powerful, exerting a much greater influence in the world. We have to work hard for 20 years. There are 16 more years until the year 2000. Let's apply ourselves and work with one mind. □

This is part of a speech made by Deng Xiaoping at the Third Plenary Session of the Central Advisory Commission on October 22, 1984. The title is *Beijing Review's*.

Why China Has Foreign Debt

Our readers abroad are interested to know why socialist China borrows money from other countries. How able is China to pay back this debt? For the answers, "Beijing Review" correspondent Zhang Zeyu interviewed Li Peng, Vice-Minister of Finance. — Ed.



Question: Why does China borrow money from other countries? From which countries and organizations does China borrow this money, and how much has been borrowed?

Answer: It is because China does not have enough funds for its large-scale construction. To solve this problem, China has adopted a policy of relying primarily on its own efforts to raise the levels of production, technology and management, raise economic efficiency and make more funds available. But we must also use foreign capital, including borrowing money from other countries.

With the growth and expansion of China's economic relations with other countries, China has since 1978 borrowed money from some countries, international financial organizations and some private banks. By the end of 1984, China had loans from Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, West Germany, France, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Nor-

way, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States, and from Hongkong and Macao. China also borrowed money from the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the International Fund for Agricultural Development. China has also borrowed some freely exchangeable foreign currency from the European US dollar market, and has issued public bonds in the Japanese bond market.

Since 1979 the Chinese government has borrowed more than US\$10 billion. The balance on this debt today is about US\$4 billion.

Q: Why doesn't China have contact with other international financial organizations? Why not join the Asian Development Bank?

A: China adheres to the principles of independence, equality and mutual benefit in its economic relations with other countries. It sticks to the political principle that there is only one China, that is, the People's Republic of China, which legitimately represents the Chinese people. Under these principles, China is willing to develop friendly contacts and economic co-operation with all international financial organizations. China appreciates the aims of the Asian Development Bank, and has expressed its wish to join it. At present consultations are going on.

Q: If China has an ample balance of foreign currency, why is it necessary for China to borrow money from other countries?

A: The foreign currency balance is related to borrowing foreign money, but the two are different. The foreign currency balance reflects the favourable balance in

the import and export trade, and in non-trade foreign exchange within a specified time. Due to changes in the international and domestic situation, the import and export trade of a country is sometimes favourably balanced and sometimes unfavourably balanced.

Borrowing foreign money is a part of interstate relations of lending and borrowing. A country which has a surplus of foreign exchange may not contract foreign debts under certain conditions. But under other circumstances, if a country borrows money from another country, it shows the borrower is solvent and has a good reputation. It may therefore obtain more foreign money.

Q: As a developing country, how solvent is China?

A: The solvency of a country is decided by many factors, such as the amount of its debts and its ability to pay, the structure of foreign debts, the reimbursement programme for the principal and interest of the debts, how the money is to be used, the near and distant future export prospects, the way foreign debts are managed and the country's economic efficiency.

As a developing country, China has the need to incur foreign debts in order to carry on economic construction. In the meantime it also takes into consideration its ability to pay back the loans. At present China's foreign debt is not large when compared with the scale of economic construction. By the end of 1984 most of the debts had been paid back in advance. Those remaining are mostly medium- or long-term loans with medium or low interest rates. In light of China's balance of international payments, we will have no problem paying back these debts on time. □

Reports From Shenzhen (V)

University Uses New Educational System

Shenzhen University will be a socialist university with distinctive Chinese feature, a base for training specialized personnel and a window for international academic and cultural exchanges.

by ZHANG ZEYU
Our Correspondent

DEVELOPMENT of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone has brought changes to Shenzhen's cultural and educational life.

The change is easily seen at Shenzhen University, a new type of university founded in September 1983. To find out how Shenzhen University differs from ordinary schools, *Beijing Review* correspondent visited Professor Fang Sheng, vice-president of the university.

"We hope Shenzhen University will be a socialist university with distinctive Chinese features," said Fang. "And we will make it a base for training specialized personnel and a window for international academic and cultural exchanges."

Aim of Training

To make Shenzhen University special, its administrators run it in special ways.

The university provides a wide range of courses. There are, for example, regular five-year undergraduate programmes, special programmes lasting two to three years, and short-term courses for advanced studies and training courses.

Most students are middle

school graduates or have an equivalent education. Cadres, workers and staff members may also apply to enter the university.

Apart from fulfilling teaching tasks, the university also runs institutes to study the economics of special zones and to develop new energy resources. The university will gradually become the centre of science and culture in Shenzhen.

Shenzhen University currently has six departments — economic management, law, architecture, electronics, English and Chinese — with a total enrolment of 1,300. Of the total, 700 are undergraduates. The university

also plans to establish an independent liberal arts college, law school and science and engineering college, offering 17 specialities. By 1990 there will be 4,000 undergraduate students.

Many of the students are from the surrounding areas in Guangdong Province. The university will proceed to enrol students from Hongkong, Macao, Taiwan and overseas Chinese in addition to those from elsewhere in China.

Students in the university are required to be socialist-minded, to have a good background in their speciality, to have a wide range of knowledge and to be proficient in one or two foreign languages.

Fang Sheng, vice-president of Shenzhen University.



They not only study socialism, but also learn about capitalism. They learn to deal with problems at home and to handle cases concerning foreign affairs. Students are encouraged to develop morally, intellectually and physically.

New Education System

Shenzhen University's educational system operates quite differently from systems used by schools elsewhere in China, in the following aspects:

The school uses a system of academic credits instead of the school-year system. There is also a list of required courses and elective courses. Required courses for all regular students include political theory, Chinese, English, an introduction to computers and physical education. The specialized courses put particular stress on imparting basic theory, fundamental knowledge and essential skills. To widen the students'

scope of knowledge, the university also offers many elective courses for undergraduates to supplement the major subjects. Students are required to major in one speciality and to choose a minor course of study as well. The regular degree programme lasts five years, but capable students are allowed to take more courses per semester so that they may graduate ahead of schedule. As for slower students, they are permitted to take fewer elective courses and prolong their studies at the university.

The school allows students to change their major or transfer to another department and even to other universities and colleges, in a year after they are enrolled. This is a major difference from most Chinese schools, where students must stick to a course of study once they have begun. The Shenzhen system helps students choose the most suitable speciality.

The school has adopted a

scholarship system rather than the regular stipend system. Students are encouraged to take part-time jobs to help cover their university fees and living expenses. Those who have financial difficulties may also apply for a loan, and they are allowed to pay off the loan when they begin working after graduation.

Graduates from the school are not assigned jobs by the state as are those from other universities, but Shenzhen University authorities do make recommendations to appropriate employers who will recruit from among the most qualified graduates. Their salary is usually fixed according to their abilities and political integrity.

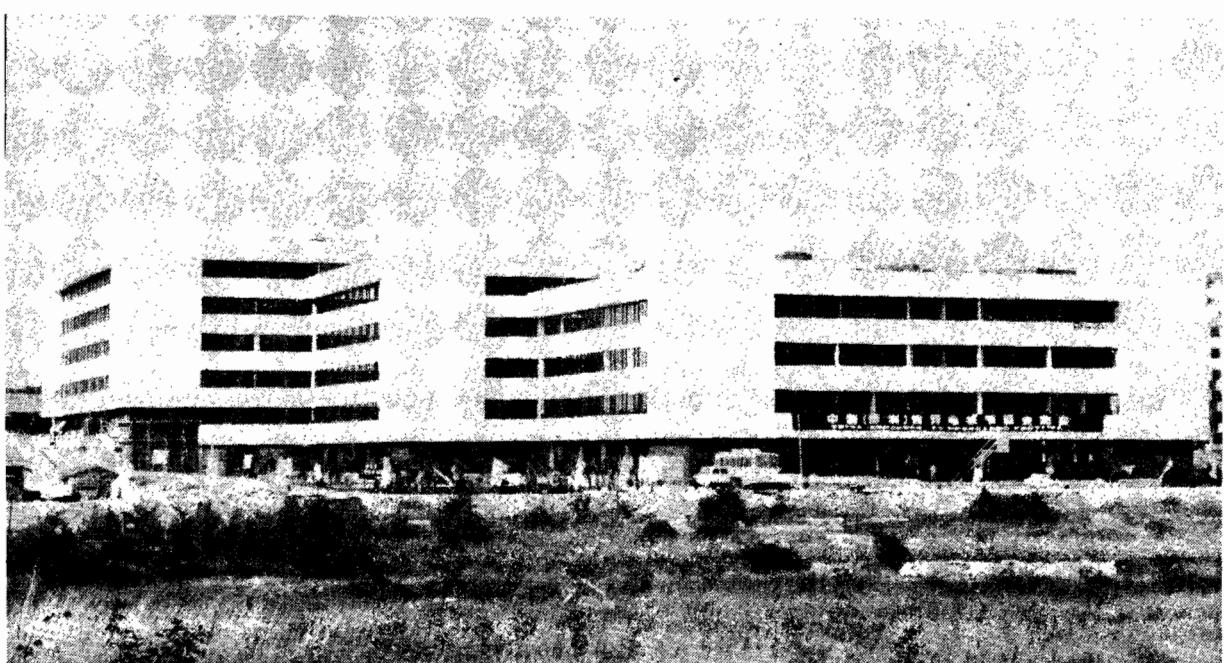
The school checks up and evaluates the abilities of its teachers. Based on their qualifications, the teachers are divided into four grades — assistant lecturer, lecturer, associate professor and professor. Teachers are assigned to a certain job on the basis of their actual abilities, rather than just on seniority or other considerations. In most schools in the interior of China the teacher evaluations and titles are submitted to higher authorities for approval. However, Shenzhen University holds that it is the university itself that knows the teachers best. A university committee makes the decision on which title each teacher holds. This practice, no doubt, brings their initiative into full play.

Professor's Aspirations

Professor Fang worked in the department of economics at Chinese People's University for many years. But he said he is satisfied with his work in Shenzhen University because the work goes quite efficiently there. In the less than half a year since he transferred to the university, he has directed the founding of the university's Institute of Economics of the Shen-

Students learn English with the help of audio-visual aids.





Classrooms at Shenzhen University are housed in modern buildings.

zhen special zone. Initial results have already been good and his two books, *Surveys of Economics in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone* and *Studies on Economic Problems Arising in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone*, will soon come off the press.

In Fang's opinion, Shenzhen provides many opportunities for China to learn from abroad. This greatly contributes to running the university well. Fang said he is currently considering reforming the way political theory is taught. Some overseas Chinese universities in the Chinese interior list political theory as an elective course, while making the history of overseas Chinese and modern Chinese history required courses. But other regular universities in the interior still list political theory as a required course. Because he feels Shenzhen University rests somewhere between the two types of universities, Fang has suggested that a course on the economics of China's special zones be a required course for Shenzhen students instead of political theory.

Fang's original name was Chen Shi. In the late 1940s he studied agro-economics at Taiwan University, where he served as chairman of the student union. During the 1950s he became a lecturer at Chinese People's University. Together with other economists, he wrote more than 10 works on economics, including an English edition entitled *China's Economic Reforms*, which was published not long ago in the United States.

Fang, apart from serving as vice-president of the university, is also the director of the Economic Science Training Centre under the Economists' Federation of China and a member of the work group for reunification of the motherland under the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Fang's first visit to Shenzhen in 1982 made a big impression on him. Shenzhen is alluring because it is taking shape without the restrictions of the old economic system practised elsewhere in China. It is an ideal place for China to find ways to build socialism with Chinese characteristics. To meet

the needs of Shenzhen's economic development, Fang finds there is a necessity for educational reform. Educators must not only sum up their experiences from the past 35 years, they must also absorb useful experiences from abroad, he said. As a window for international academic and cultural exchanges, Shenzhen provides the best conditions for absorbing useful foreign experiences.

From his experience in 30 years of teaching, Fang discovered that the existing educational system cannot meet the needs of China's modernization drive. He contends that the existing system has two major disadvantages. One is that the courses are so rigidly set that the students do not have much freedom of choice. This limits their initiative. Another disadvantage is that various rules and regulations have damped the teachers' enthusiasm for education. With the hope of making a contribution to education reform, Fang voluntarily transferred to Shenzhen University. There is ample room in the university for him to exercise his abilities. □



Port City Profiles

Fuzhou – A Historically Famous Cultural City

Fuzhou, the capital of Fujian Province, is a historically famous trade port. It faces Taiwan Province across a strip of water. With the new focus on modernization, this coastal city is stepping up the construction of its infrastructure and creating other favourable conditions to attract foreign investors and import advanced technology.

Land of Good Fortune

by YANG XIAOBING

Our Correspondent

A TRIP to Fuzhou from Beijing takes only 130 minutes on a Trident jet. A long drive from the airport ends at one of a number of large hotels, where a well-mannered waiter informs visitors that a refreshing bath is available in the room with water from a hot spring.

City of Hot Springs

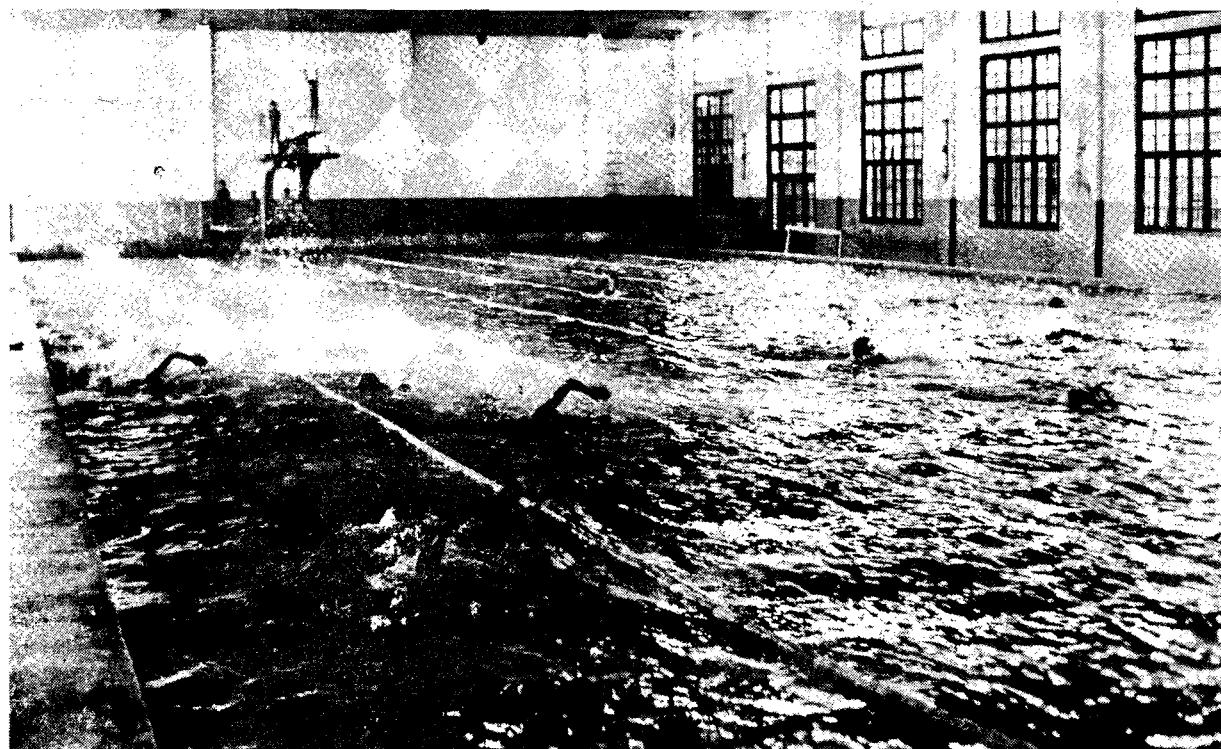
Fuzhou is known for its hot springs. A five-km long and one-km wide mineral vein of hot springs runs under the city. The water temperature is usually 50°C, and in some areas the temperature can be over 80°C.

The clear water contains sulphur, potassium, chlorine, fluorine, magnesium, sodium and silicon dioxide. Frequent baths

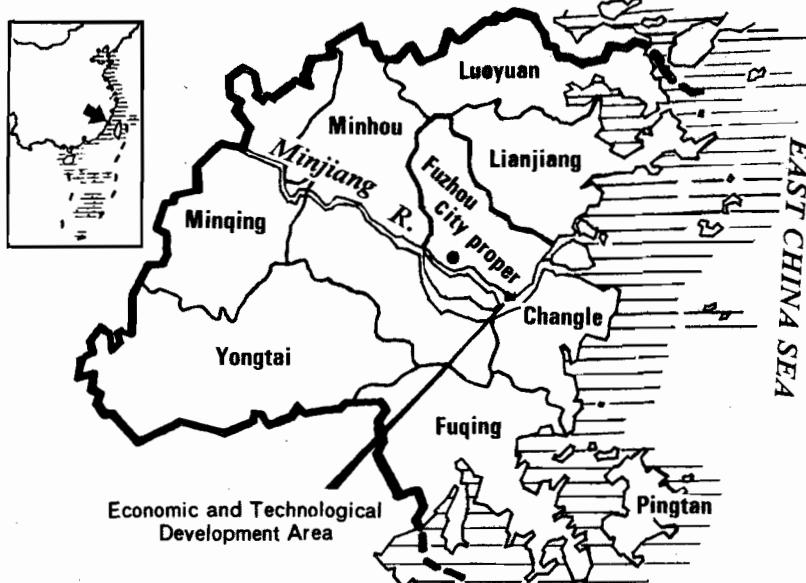
are good for skin diseases, rheumatoid arthritis, neuralgia and the early stages of arteriosclerosis. After a hot spring bath, it is best to let the water dry on the body naturally.

It is said the hot springs were tapped in Fuzhou more than 1,000 years ago. Today 28 million litres of hot water are used everyday by about a dozen public baths, hotels, apartment houses, and enterprises. The geothermal energy is also put to industrial use in tanning, food-processing, nursing

Hot spring swimming pool for winter use.



Fuzhou's Administrative Divisions



seedlings in green houses, and in breeding tropical crucian carps. Several big hotels equipped with hot spring baths are under construction. A hot spring park is on the list of joint ventures to be set up. There will be a hot spring therapy department and a park where tropical fish are on exhibition.

Gastronomic Delights

In a clear chicken broth slices of sea clam float among tiny bits of green onion. The appetizing broth is one of the gastronomic specialties of Fuzhou.

Fuzhou dishes are among the eight major schools of Chinese cuisine. Being a coastal city, the dishes mainly involve seafood, with a little bit of sweet and sour amid the slightly salty taste. When served, these dishes are always brightly coloured and artistically arranged. During a 1983 nationwide cooking contest two of the 10 prize-winning chefs were from Fuzhou.

One of the most famous dishes is called "Monks Jump Over the Wall." It is said that a century ago a group of scholars and cal-

ligraphers were having a picnic in the western suburbs of Fuzhou. Each brought his own dish, which they put together in a wine jar and cooked over a low fire. The mixture, which contained chicken, shark's fin and 10 other foods, was so enticing that even the monks in a neighbouring temple were attracted to come out of their walled temple. Unfortunately, they were not

allowed to taste but could only smell. Later a local chef modified this mixture to create "Monks Jump Over the Wall." The preparation has become even more complicated: 18 ingredients (seafood, local delicacies, poultry, pork and other meat) and 12 condiments are steamed, boiled, fried and deep fried. Then the whole mixture is put in a pottery wine jar and soaked in chicken broth and rice wine. Finally it is simmered over a low fire with the jar lid tightly closed.

To pass on the traditional art of cooking to the younger generation, the Fuzhou Cooking Society organizes training classes every year. Experienced chefs coach the young cooks. Today Fuzhou cuisine features more than 1,000 dishes. In the spring of 1984, when US President Ronald Reagan and his wife Nancy visited China, they had a taste of Fuzhou cuisine, and greatly enjoyed "Monks Jump Over the Wall."

Arts and Crafts

Horn combs, paper umbrellas and lacquer ware are traditionally

A lacquer camel.



known as the three treasures of Fuzhou. Today aside from the lacquer ware, Shoushan stone carvings and carved cork pictures are the most famous local arts and crafts. Equally famous are wood carvings, bamboo weaving and silk flowers.

Fuzhou lacquer ware is among the most outstanding of the handicrafts. It dates back about 200 years. Linen or silk cloth is mounted on a clay or wooden mould, after which layer after layer of lacquer is applied to the cloth.

After going through 70 processes, a smooth, polished lacquer article is produced. The pieces are extremely light because they are made on a thin cloth base. A piece as high as a man can be lifted easily. Not only are they decorative, but they have practical value because the articles can withstand acid, alkali and high temperature.

Since the end of the 19th century, Fuzhou lacquer ware has won special medals at international fairs held in Britain, France, Japan, Panama, the United States and 11 other countries. Like Beijing's cloisonne and Jiangxi's porcelain, it is known the world over as one of China's three major arts and crafts, and is sold in 70 countries and regions.

In Shoushan township on the northern outskirts of Fuzhou a kind of soft stone swirled in bright colours is plentiful. Artists make use of the natural patterns to carve vivid images. On a multi-coloured stone the green part will be carved into several leaves, the purple part will become a bunch of grapes, a brown speck will be transformed into a tiny insect on one leaf, and a bit of white will form the insect's wings. Because no two stones are alike, every carving is an original.

The most precious stone in

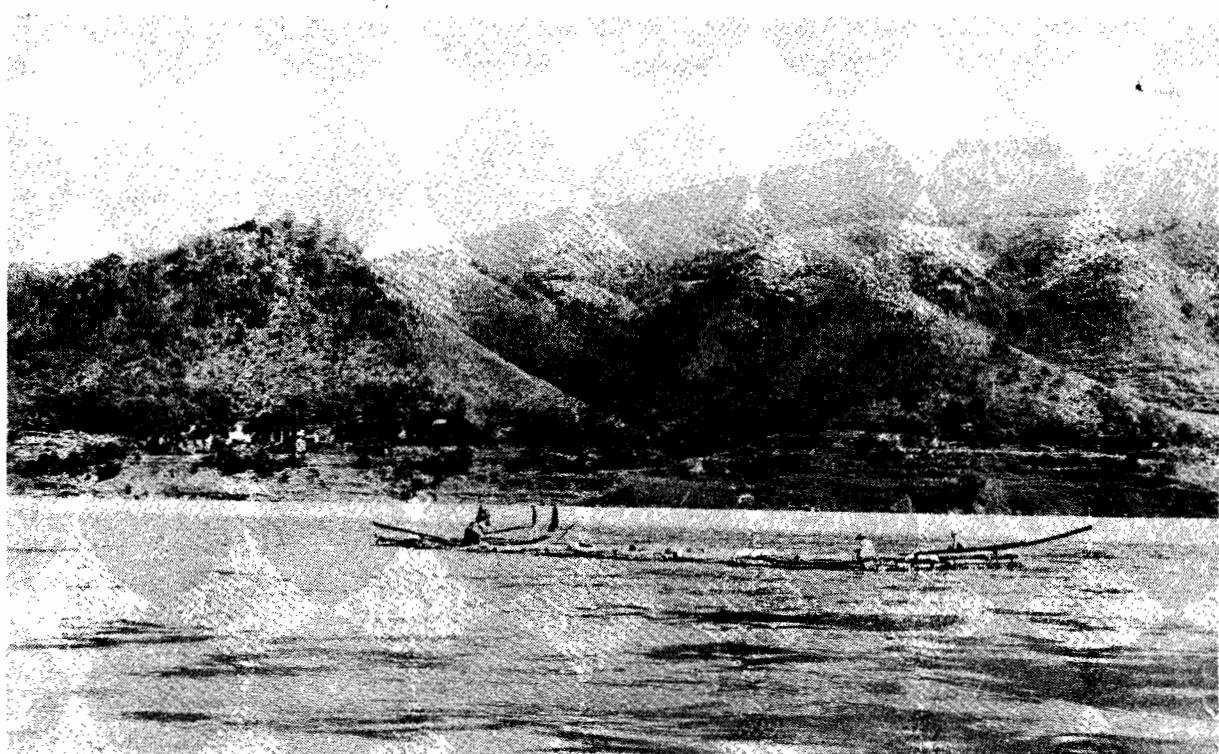
Shoushan is Tianhuang stone, which was once used to make imperial seals. The stone is far more expensive than gold.

In comparison, cork carving is a young art. Cork is native to Portugal, but carvings from cork are a specialty of China. The carvings of miniature Chinese-style gardens are particularly popular abroad.

Tranquil Scenery

Banyan trees shade much of Fuzhou. In the 11th century a local official discovered the tree could prevent drought and flooding. He called on all the people to plant banyans. Twenty years later the trees spread out to give generous shade. Today the ancient trees with their numerous trunks and huge crowns of foliage can be seen everywhere, like an old man stroking his long beard welcoming guests from afar.

Rafts on the Minjiang River.



Some Fuzhou residents suggested that the banyan be named the city tree, but others pointed out that the white orchid trees are equally numerous. The refreshing fragrance of the flowers permeates the streets and courtyards.

Even more picturesque is the Minjiang River. Wood or bamboo rafts float down from the forested upper reaches. Pleasure boats ferry tourists to and from the nearby Wuyi Mountain. Other boats continue downstream a short way to the sea. On the banks modern apartment houses and simple fishing villages, large ocean-liners, and small sailboats contrast against a background of undulating hills.

There are many historical sites in Fuzhou. To the east is Gushan Hill, 925 metres above sea level. Half way up is the 1,000-year-old Yongquan Temple.

The more than 100 Buddhist monks there perform religious rites for believers, and entertain visitors with local tea made from spring water. A Buddhist library has a collection of 29,000 volumes of ancient scriptures, including handwritten scriptures, scriptures written in blood from a finger and Buddhist works inscribed on palm leaves from Burma and India. There is also a 900-year-old thousand-Buddha pottery pagoda

Some Basic Information

Fuzhou, in Fujian Province, is located at 26°N latitude and 119°E longitude. It includes eight counties and five districts, covering 11,900 square kilometres which are home to 4.75 million people.

Fuzhou has a subtropical monsoon climate. Its temperature averages 19.6°C. with 1,300 mm of rainfall annually.

Verified reserves of 30 minerals include alum, pyrophyllite, laoliniite, silica ore and granite, plus metal ores such as manganese, lead, molybdenum and zinc. Fuzhou also has geothermal energy potential and uranium deposits. The tidal and wind power along its coastline

is worth developing. The untapped water resources near the city are estimated at 1 million kilowatts.

The farmers around Fuzhou grow lichee, olives, longan, citrus and other fruits. The area is also rich in farm and sideline products.

Fuzhou has 1,281 km of coastline with 40,000 hectares of beaches. It is a good place to develop the cultivation of shellfish, prawns and crabs.

Out of 70,000 hectares of surrounding mountains, 45.8 percent are covered with China fir, *nanmu*, camphor and other valuable trees.

and a 1,000-year-old sago cycas tree which still blooms every year.

Uphill from the Yongquan Temple are many houses and villas built before liberation. The city authorities plan to turn this hill into a tourist attraction very soon.

As the *Ming History* recorded, ships built in Fuzhou took the province's lead, tin, pottery, cotton cloth and native produce to foreign countries, and brought back ivory, eaglewood and amber.

Testimony to the active ancient trade can still be seen. On a stone monument erected by Zheng himself are 1,000 characters recording his experience on the sea. The original site of an ancient hotel for receiving Japanese envoys and businessmen from Ryukyu (present Okinawa) can still be seen.

In 1684 the Qing Dynasty government set up a customs house in Fuzhou to handle foreign trade and promote economic growth. But eventually the customs house lost its authority. After the Opium War broke out in 1840, Fuzhou was forcibly opened as a trade port. The favourable balance of trade became unfavourable.

History of International Contacts

Long, long ago Fuzhou's port was known as Dongye Port. About 1,900 years ago the port received ships from Southeast Asia. Sea trade grew rapidly beginning in the 7th century. According to Marco Polo, the 13th century Italian traveller, Fuzhou was a scene of "large numbers of ships loaded with goods."

Silk Road of the Sea

From 1405 to 1432 Zheng He, a navigator, led large fleets on

goodwill missions to the Pacific and Indian Oceans on behalf of the Ming court. They visited more than 30 countries in Asia and Africa. The ancient Silk Road of the Sea was never so prosperous. Whenever Zheng set out his fleet would anchor in Fuzhou to replenish their provisions and recruit sailors. Fuzhou was thus the starting point of the Silk Road of the Sea.

Trade contacts brought prosperity to the economy and trade.

Large numbers of skilled workers became unemployed and the peasants went bankrupt. It was not until the founding of New China in 1949 that the situation improved.

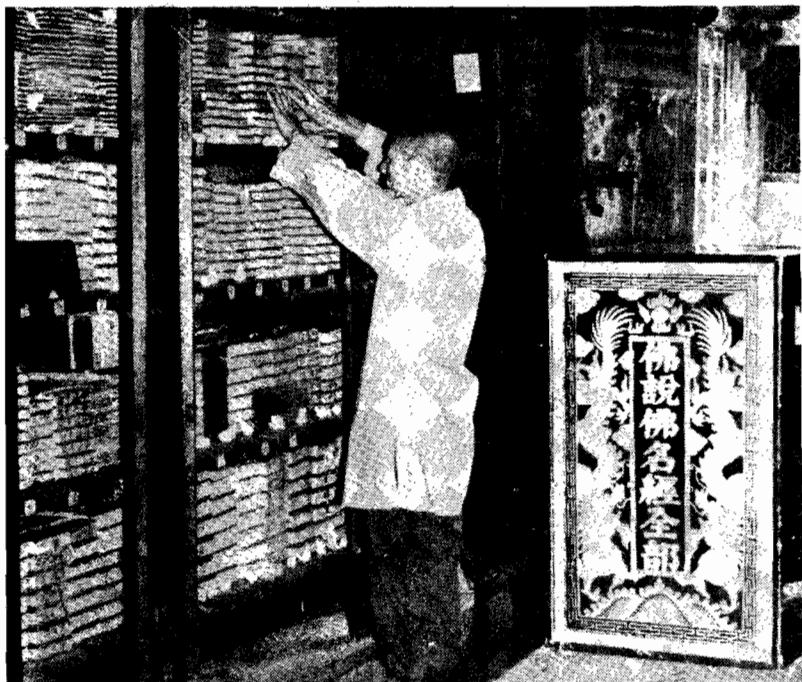
First to Open His Eyes

Lin Zexu (1785-1850), a native of Fuzhou, was one of the officials who defended the sovereignty of China, fought against foreign invaders and banned opium imports. But he did not adopt a closed door policy. He was on good terms with foreign merchants who followed the law. Under his sponsorship many foreign books were translated into Chinese. These were later collected into the *Book of Four Continents*. Mao Zedong called Lin the first Chinese to open his eyes to the world in that period.

China's first shipyard was built in 1866 in Mawei Port in Fuzhou. This shipyard also established China's first engineering group making airplanes, which trained China's first pilots and divers. The Mawei Shipbuilding School, China's first school to train shipbuilders and captains and to teach English and French, trained many specialists who introduced foreign ideas, culture, science and techniques to China.

Yan Fu (1853-1921), one of the earliest graduates of the shipbuilding school, later became an enlightened thinker. He translated T.H. Huxley's *Evolution and Ethics*. By translating Montesquieu's *L'Esprit des Lois* and other works, he spread bourgeois political and economic ideas and logic in China.

Noted translator Lin Shu (1852-1924) was also a native of Fuzhou. He had no knowledge of English or French, but through the help of a friend who interpreted for him he wrote down 170 European and



A monk tends Buddhist scriptures in Yongquan Temple on Gushan Hill.

American novels in Chinese. One of these translations is *La Dame aux Camélias*.

Zhan Tianyou (1861-1919), a staff member of the Mawei Shipping Administration, applied

Western technology to building railroads. The Beijing-Zhangjiakou Railway, the first designed and built by the Chinese, was constructed under his leadership. He also trained China's first generation of railway engineers.

A New Beginning

ITS opening to international trade and a flexible domestic economic policy have added new vigour to Fuzhou. In the near future this historically famous cultural centre will be a prosperous and beautiful open port.

Building the Basic Structure

Since 1979 the Fuzhou authorities have been busy improving the city's infrastructure, and special attention has been paid to updating the backward communications and transportation systems.

After renovation, Fuzhou Air-

port can now accommodate Trident and other jumbo jets. There are direct flights to Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Hongkong.

Several railway lines which cross the city proper now extend to Mawei Port, 30 km down the Minjiang River. The port has two berths for 10,000-ton ships, three for 5,000-ton ships, and one for 3,000-ton ships. This port links Fuzhou with Shanghai, Guangzhou and Hongkong.

Imported 10,000-channel programme-controlled telephone equipment has already been installed. This includes 10,000 lines

for city calls, 500 long-distance lines and 30 lines for international calls. Today it takes only half a minute to call some major international cities, including Hongkong. Another 40 countries can be reached via Beijing or Shanghai.

The construction of hotels, amusement centres and other tourist facilities is also under way.

Thanks to the construction of all these facilities, Fuzhou has been able to step up its economic and technical co-operation with other countries. By the end of 1984 the city authorities had approved 16 joint ventures (11 in 1984), 29 co-operative enterprises (24 in 1984) and one enterprise wholly owned by investors abroad. The total investment amounts to US\$56 million, with US\$37 million coming from abroad. So far US\$17.35 million has already been invested, and nearly 100 pieces of advanced equipment have been imported.

In the meantime, better basic facilities have promoted the development of joint ventures such as the Fujian Hitachi Television Co., the Fujian Hongkong Automobile Co., and the Qinghua Sugar Factory. More foreign entrepreneurs have greater confidence in their Fuzhou investments.

Yet despite the progress, construction of the infrastructure remains a major task. The city is speeding up its work on water and electricity supplies, sewage treatment, communications, post and telecommunications and other facilities.

Major Industries to Be Developed

It has been decided that Fuzhou will concentrate on developing its food, electronics, machine-building, automobile, basic materials, medicine, plastics and toy in-

dustries. In the next five years efforts will be made to technologically transform the three key industries — food, electronics and machine-building, in order to increase production capacity.

Hong Yongshi, Fuzhou's mayor, said that the Mawei District will become an economic and technological development area, with the focus on industry. The investment will come mainly from business partners abroad who will run joint ventures or set up enterprises exclusively with their own capital. The equipment to be imported will be technologically advanced, as will new management techniques. Products thus produced will be highly competitive on the international market.

Construction in the development area will begin from west to east, along the Minjiang River. Already three square kilometres of riverbank have been earmarked for immediate development, and con-

struction is under way. In the meantime, negotiations on specific projects have already begun.

At present, priority will be given to importing techniques and equipment for electronics, food-stuffs and industries related to shipbuilding and sea fish farming.

Mawei has good facilities—wharves, railways, roads and water and power supplies, as well as a customs house and commodity and frontier checking stations. Close to the port is a seamen's club, a postal office and Luoxingta Park, (Luoxingta is an internationally recognized navigation mark).

The delta at the mouth of the Minjiang River is an ideal area for the development in the future. Langqi Island is at the mouth of the river. Its 12-metre-deep shore is an ideal place for building wharves for 30,000-50,000-ton ships. Changde County on the southern bank of the Minjiang River is also naturally suitable for development.

Setting the Pace in Joint Ventures

THE Fujian Hitachi Television Co. is the first Sino-Japanese joint venture in Fujian Province. The company was founded on a 15-year co-operative agreement. It has developed rapidly in the last three years and now employs more than 1,000 people.

At the beginning the Chinese side provided US\$1.2 million worth of factory buildings and the Japanese side provided equipment at the same value. After five months of preparations the joint venture formally began operations on June 8, 1981, and made profits the same year.

Towards the end of 1983 production was boosted to 200,000 TV sets a year. The growth rate since 1981 averaged 95.5 percent. Output

value went up to 206.93 million yuan, showing a yearly average increase of 151.6 percent. The company's productivity rose by 132.8 percent a year, with each worker producing 290,000 yuan worth of goods.

The quality of Fujian Hitachi's TV sets surpasses the standards set by the state. The sets are as good as similar products made in other Hitachi branches. Three models are exported to Canada, Panama and Hongkong.

In 1984 the company produced more than 337,000 TV sets, with a total output value of 450 million yuan. Fujian Hitachi is now expanding its operations to produce more spare parts and different models.



May Day Boulevard after being widened.

The company has been cited as a model of Sino-Japanese joint ventures by *Japan Economic News*, *Sangyo Keizai Shimbun* and NHK-TV. The Japanese are considering drawing up a complete set of joint venture guidelines based on Fujian Hitachi's experiences.

Sincere Co-operation

Upholding the principles of equality, mutual benefit, sincere co-operation and joint management is the key to running the company well, according to Fujian Hitachi's managers.

In the early stages of co-operation, both sides sometimes misunderstood each other because they have different working habits. But with the passing of time they have reached a mutual understanding. When major issues crop up, a preliminary plan is made and then opinions are solicited from both the Chinese and Japanese. Once a decision is made, it is strictly carried out. For example, one design index in the production process failed to reach Chinese standards. The Japanese adopted an amended

plan offered by the Chinese, and the problem was settled satisfactorily.

There were many other technical problems as well. To deal with them, a special institute was set up by the Japanese to bring in advanced technology. Japanese engineers came to China to pass on their professional skills and Chinese techni-

cians and workers were sent to study in Japan.

According to the contract, the Japanese are responsible for technological affairs. The Japanese deputy general manager is the one responsible. He has the final say on the production line, including new products to be developed, standardizing spare parts and who is to be trained in Japan.

Working together with the special help of the Japanese technicians, the company is now using machinery which is up to 1984 levels. With this equipment three new products are being manufactured. With the spare parts and fittings to go with them, Fujian Hitachi has recouped 150 percent of its investment in the new machines.

High Management Efficiency

Fujian Hitachi's management is based on the Japanese model.

The board of directors is the highest decision-making body in the company. The general manager and deputy general managers

Workers assembling TV sets in the Fujian Hitachi Television Co.



'Co-operation Is Part of My Job'

Yoshihisa Nomoto, 41, is the deputy general manager in charge of technical affairs at Fujian Hitachi. He was in high spirits and full of confidence during this interview.

Question: How do you get along with the Chinese workers and staff members?

Answer: I have a good relationship with the Chinese general manager. We co-operate very well — just like two people with three legs, keeping in step. Production goes ahead. The output of the company has doubled every year. I believe the quality of our TV sets is first class.

By now, I'm used to life in China. At break time, I often joke with the Chinese workers and staff members, so that we can understand each other better. One thing is very interesting: When a friend of mine met me in Japan he said, "You look like a Chinese now."

Q: Do any conflicts arise in the course of co-operation?

A: Major issues are settled quite well by the board of directors, so we can easily deal with concrete things. Of course, we

have conflicts in our work, especially when we misunderstand each other. But as long as we speak truthfully, conflicts can be solved. Speaking truthfully helps dispel the misunderstandings between us. To me, making both sides understand each other and co-operate well is part of my job. Although our co-operative agreement is for 15 years, we are willing to extend it to 30 years, 50 years, or even longer. The co-operation ought to be extended if both parties want to.

China has been advancing quickly in the two years since I came. Wherever you go in Fuzhou you can see clean streets, and nobody rambles idly about. Many people from around China have visited our company. They often praise our employees for their conscientiousness. Not long ago, when a deputy director of the Hitachi Manufacturing Centre, who is in charge of overseas enterprises, inspected the company, he said workers here work harder than those in other Hitachi branches.

Q: What about your co-ordination with other Chinese factories?

A: It's quite good. It is easy for us to have good relations with factories in the same province. But sometimes, we have problems in dealing with factories in other provinces. They provide us with products that fail to meet our standards. To produce our high quality TV sets, we must have a supply of good parts and raw materials. Usually the factories improve the quality of their products when we complain.

Q: What is the most difficult problem for you?

A: The most difficult problem is that of foreign currency. I still don't have any good ideas about how to solve it. For now, we have to import some spare parts from abroad using much of the foreign currency we have earned ourselves. This is called a self-balance in foreign exchange.

Q: What are your plans for the near future?

A: We plan to produce more necessary spare parts and fittings. Production of different electrical appliances is also under consideration. But we must make our goal a reality slowly, because our technology and equipment is limited.

are obliged to carry out the decisions of the board. The lifelong cadre system has been abolished, and the general manager has the right to appoint or dismiss middle-level leaders.

Heads of administrative or technical offices have the power to

handle all affairs, including employment or dismissal of their staff members. They take the responsibility for their work. If achievements are made in an office, the head of the office will be rewarded more than the other members. If the work requires only one person, it will never be done by

two. As a result, the number of administrative and managerial personnel was cut by almost 33 percent when the Fujian factory teamed up with Hitachi.

The company also stipulates that leaders, workers and staff members may be employed, promoted or re-



Yoshihisa Nomoto, the Japanese deputy general manager of the Fujian Hitachi Television Co. (second from right) discussing with Chinese technicians ways of improving the quality of TV sets.

warded only if they pass company examinations. The company has contracts with 413 workers. When a contract expires it may not be renewed unless the worker has done well.

In addition, the company has worked out rules and regulations concerning production, techniques, quality, personnel management, discipline, wages and welfare. For example, every morning workers must report to a deputy at the time-keeping office before they begin work. Workers are not allowed to leave their posts except at break time. Those who violate the rules will be punished, and those who are conscientious will be rewarded. The best workers are able to get higher bonuses. Additional rewards are given to workers whose suggestions help raise productivity.

All workers and staff members get their lunch in the factory, with part of the charges defrayed by the management. Their children in the company kindergarten are not charged for food, clothes or daily necessities. When a worker retires he or she can receive an old-age pension. The company deposits 10 yuan each month in a bank for

each worker. Four yuan are deducted from his monthly wages, and 6 yuan from the company's welfare funds. When someone retires or leaves the company he can get this money, plus the interest.

The welfare funds for workers and staff members have doubled since the company started. Labour productivity has increased by six times.

The facts show that Fujian Hitachi's management methods could also benefit other factories. The Fuzhou Plastic Engineering Factory, which was formerly run by the state, produces plastic TV cases for Fujian Hitachi. Although the factory imported equipment from Japan, it was still operating at a loss because of poor management. But in September 1983 the provincial government placed it under Fujian Hitachi's leadership. After only three months of reorganization, the plastics factory turned in a profit of 440,000 yuan.

'My Life Is Intense'

Chen Zeming, 31, works in the publicity department of Fujian

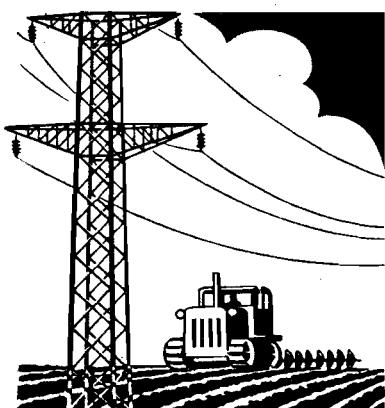
Hitachi's trade union. Earlier he was in charge of moving semi-finished products for the next procedure in a workshop. Every day he had to move 500 items, and was tired when the day's work came to an end. But since joining the Fujian Hitachi Company, he has even less time to chat with others.

After work he always practises the piano at home, the fulfilment of a childhood wish. "My life is intense, but rich," Chen said. One song he composed was made the factory song.

In his spare time Chen studies history, philosophy and Japanese. (The company runs many classes for its employees.) In the morning on his days off he goes to the home of his music teacher, who works at the Fujian Teachers' University. In the afternoons, he goes to the movies, visits friends or relatives, or composes songs.

Although Chen is so busy, his family supports his work and outside interests. He and his wife, who looks after the household chores, live with his parents and a younger sister.

They are glad Chen is working at Fujian Hitachi, first of all because his income has doubled. But their pride goes deeper. The company produces a first-class product. It is the first electronics joint venture in China, and Chen is part of its pioneering role in China's open policy. □



Humanism Has a Place in China

from "RENMIN RIBAO"
(People's Daily)

THE humanism we are talking about is socialist humanism," said Deng Pufang, deputy director of the Chinese Welfare Fund for the Handicapped. He went on to explain the difference:

"Humanism has evolved since ancient times. The evolution from primitive society, when captured warriors were always put to death, to the slave society, during which captives were used as draft animals rather than being killed; and then to the feudalist society, when human beings were seen as subservient labourers, showed progress. And greater progress was made when the bourgeoisie put forward the slogan 'freedom, equality, fraternity' to free the people from the yokes of feudalism.

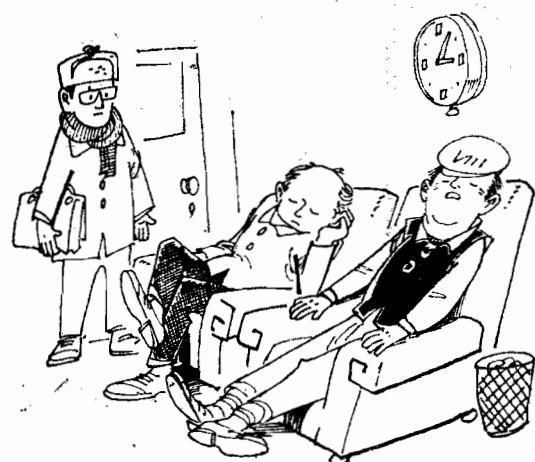
"In later stages of feudal society, with the birth and development of capitalism, the bourgeoisie developed humanism into a complete ideological system. Because it played a positive and revolutionary role in destroying the power of god, religion and feudalism, it represents a great contribution to human society.

"But, with the further development of capitalism, the function of humanism changed. On the one hand, it became a tool for the bourgeoisie to blunt the fighting will of the working people; on the other hand, quite a few sincere humanists appeared and worked to benefit their fellow human beings. For hundreds of years, the bourgeoisie has propagated the doctrine, encouraging children to love cute animals and all humanity. Although love for one's fellow

man was advocated when Confucius was alive, it was the Western bourgeoisie that made humanism into a theoretical system. Therefore, humanism is rooted deeply in the world view and ethics of the capitalist world.

"In China, as capitalism never fully developed, the spiritual wealth of the West was also never systematically introduced. Despite that fact, the influence of bourgeois ideology does exist in the country. However, the influence of feudalism is more deeply rooted. Compared to bourgeois ideology, feudalism is more brutal and inhumane. As a result, China's views on the handicapped are comparatively primitive. For example, some children cruelly laugh at the handicapped in street. And even some leaders look down upon them. This phenomenon indicates that China's education on socialist humanism has not been widely accepted. It also demonstrates that remnants of feudalism still linger in the minds of the people. They have not been totally replaced with socialist conscientiousness.

"We have to acknowledge that there have been groundless criticisms of humanism in China since 1949. Such criticism poses a peculiar situation — on the one hand, our Chinese Communist Party has done many good things for the people; on the other, it says things critical of humanism. For instance, by waging the fight for workers and peasants our Party freed them from oppression and gave them a better life. More specifically, the land reform and the agricultural co-operative movement guaranteed the peasants the right to till their own land and en-



Lunch break for Chinese office workers has been shortened to one hour (noon-1 pm) since New Year's Day, but it takes some getting used to.

— Cartoon by Wang Aiyang, reprinted from "Beijing Daily"

sured them sufficient food and clothing. Were those actions not humanistic? The absurd criticism of humanism has created a bad image for us at home and abroad.

"Of course, socialist humanism differs from bourgeois humanism. The difference might even be essential. However, they are related. In fact, many early revolutionaries were humanists first and later became communists. So we should not hesitate to praise and inherit the rational parts of humanism. Still, a few comrades criticize humanism from a feudal point of view rather than from that of Marxism-Leninism. They are, in fact affected by feudal ideas. The 'cultural revolution,' for example, was tinted with feudalism under the so-called 'great democracy.' It prompted tons of inhumane and cruel activities. Innocent people thought it was a revolutionary movement beneficial to the socialist cause. But actually, it was nothing but feudalism, and it ran counter to the revolution and socialism.

"The profound lesson we have learnt from the 'cultural revolu-

tion' makes it clear that the humanist cause we are advocating is aimed at improving people's lives so that their initiative and creativity can be brought into full play. This will especially help those handicapped people who are in the most difficult position."

Media Speaks In Many Tongues

from "RENMIN RIBAO"
(People's Daily)

IN addition to the predominant Han nationality, there are 55 other minority nationalities in China. Prior to 1949, only 21 of the minority nationalities had written characters, and other three ethnic groups used the Han language. Since liberation in 1949, research institutes have been set up to study the minority languages. In addition, the state has helped nine minority groups develop written characters and five other minority nationalities reform their written characters.

At present, some 40 different newspapers publish in 12 languages — Mongolian, Tibetan, Uygur, Kazakh, Korean, Dai, Yi, Jingpo, Lisu, Khalkhas, Xibe and Naxi. The largest circulation totals tens of thousands and the lowest only several hundred copies, but most of them are under 10,000.

According to 1983 statistics, minority language newspapers distributed 103.71 million copies, 47 times the number of 1949.

In the national autonomous regions, 39 broadcasting stations and 2,209 relay stations broadcast programmes in ethnic languages. The Central Broadcasting Station broadcasts in Mongolian, Tibetan, Uygur, Kazakh and Korean.

Young Tibetans Have Broad Interests

from "WEN HUI BAO"
(Wen Hui Daily)

CEDAN Zhoima, a noted singer and director of the Tibet Autonomous Region Cultural Bureau, talked recently about the six activities favoured by Tibetan youths:

1. They are fond of reading. Many young people now attend evening and spare-time schools, and the self-taught Tibetan is common. In addition to history, geography, and the Han and Tibetan languages, many learn mathematics, physics and chemistry. On the streets of Lhasa, one can often see many people returning home from evening school.

2. Young Tibetans like to sing and dance. In fact, they are well known for their singing and dancing talents. Apart from the traditional national dance, they also enjoy the group dances favoured by inland city young people. They also incorporate the steps and music of traditional dances into group dances, making the music more pleasant and the dancing more enticing.

3. They like to learn skills. At present, young Tibetans favour trades such as electrical appliance repair, carpentry and barbering. Some are adept at repairing clocks and watches, upholstery and auto mechanics.

4. Tibetan youths, like young people elsewhere, enjoy dressing up. Traditional costumes are no longer the favourite. The youths now like to dress up in the latest fashion. In fact, their fashions outshine many young people in the big inland cities. They especially love Shanghai-style clothes. In the streets of Lhasa and Changdu, it is not uncommon to see young people wearing dawn jackets, car coats, high-heeled shoes and sneak-

ers. Today traditional Tibetan costumes are only seen during festivals.

5. They like to "gather at the park." This activity is somewhat similar to summer camp. During festivals, the young people go in crowds to parks, light a bonfire and roast beef and mutton. They dance trippingly to the music played by a stereo tape-recorder.

6. Young Tibetan people also like to gather and exchange views. After work, many get together and talk about a variety of subjects while drinking buttered tea and highland barley wine. They build friendship and exchange information through such contacts. As Tibetan youths earn an average income of nearly 100 yuan a month, more than in most cities around China, they are generous with their food and drink when they get together.

The Cleanest City

from "JIAN KANG BAO"
(Health)

AFTER a series of scientific observations on the Tibet-Qinghai Plateau, scientists found that Lhasa is the cleanest city in China.

The large-scale, comprehensive observations were made by an expedition of the Meteoro-Physics Research Institute. Using advanced equipment, they found that Lhasa's air is far clearer than the international standard, making it one of the cleanest cities in the world.

According to the international standard, if the index of turbidity in the air is less than 0.1, the air is clean. If it is more than 0.2, the air is dirty. The figure for Lhasa was 0.04-0.06 in June 1982.

Sichuan to Import Technology

At the Sichuan international economic and technical co-operation and trade talks scheduled for early April, the government of Sichuan Province will use US\$200 million to import technology and equipment from other countries and from Hongkong and Macao.

Sichuan, known as the Land of Plenty, has rich natural resources. With a complete array of products, its farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishing are thriving. The province also has a wide assortment of mineral deposits.

Sichuan is the most populous province in China. Its vast market presents great potentials. The provincial authorities have drawn up proposals for 223 co-operative projects, to be presented at the trade talks. Most of these projects will involve importing advanced technology and equipment, mainly for the machinery, electronic, textile and other light industries, and processing industry for farm and sideline products and instant foodstuffs.

Guo Xinrong, deputy director of the Economic and Trade Department of Sichuan, said that in order to accelerate the process of using foreign capital and importing advanced technology, the provincial government has already mapped out joint venture and co-operative regulations. Those projects which can supply energy, raw and semi-finished materials, transportation and communications equipment as well as domestic loans and construction projects will all be included in the provincial economic development plan.

Guo said that products turned out by joint ventures or co-operative enterprises will mainly be sold on the international market. But some products may be sold totally or partly within China, if both parties agree. For instance, according to the contract of the Cogeca and China Chuandong Co. Ltd., a joint Sino-Italian venture which produces 1 million pairs of leather shoes and sports shoes annually, 70 percent of its products will be sold abroad and the rest will be sold in China.

Although Sichuan started using foreign capital to import advanced equipment only recently, it has

already achieved much. Between 1980 and 1983 US\$70 million in foreign capital was utilized and the same amount of foreign currency was spent to import technology. But by 1984, US\$50 million in foreign capital was used, and another US\$20 million was spent on imported technology. There will be an even bigger increase this year.

At the coming trade talks the provincial authorities hope to fix plans for an international economic centre in the United States and will send permanent representatives to Japan and some East European countries.

Cameroon-China Co-operation Praised



Mday Jeanmarc, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Cameroon Embassy in China, said in an interview that "co-operation between Cameroon and China is successful."

Jeanmarc said that since the establishment of diplomatic relations between Cameroon and

China in 1973 the Cameroon government has signed three economic and technological agreements with China. So far China has granted long-term, low-interest loans worth 210 million yuan to Cameroon and built a number of projects, including those in the Tripartite Draft Agreement signed by Cameroon, Chad and China in Beijing in 1976.

In accordance with the agreement, the Chinese built the Chari highway bridge on the border of Cameroon and Chad, linking up the main traffic lines of the two countries. The Chinese-built Yaounde conference hall opened in 1982, and last July the Lagdo hydroelectric power station was completed.

Under a trade agreement signed in 1972, Jeanmarc said, China exported spare machine parts, weapons fittings, bicycles, thermos bottles, sewing machines and other

light industrial products to Cameroon. In 1974 Cameroon suffered severe droughts, and China quickly sent large quantities of rice to Cameroon.

Jeanmarc also pointed out that economic co-operation between Cameroon and China is now entering a new stage. Some joint ventures have been set up by Chinese state enterprises and private companies in Cameroon. This has been encouraged by the governments of both countries. The prospects for further economic co-operation between the two countries are promising, Jeanmarc noted.

Cameroon has rich forests with valuable timber such as mahogany. The Cameroon Government has proposed a co-operative timber project with China. Jeanmarc stressed that timber exported by Cameroon is not restricted by the African Timber Organization. (Our correspondent has learnt that the Chinese officials are discussing the timber proposal with their Cameroon counterparts.)

Jeanmarc concluded that Cameroon is a small country with high hopes for South-South co-operation.

* * *

New Round of Offshore Oil Bidding. On January 30 the China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC) gave notification of an invitation to bid for co-operative exploitation of offshore oil in the second group of drilling sites.

The first notification covers the bidding procedures for the eastern part of the Yinggehai Basin (see *Beijing Review*, No. 49, 1984, p.11), while the second covers the bidding procedures for the two offshore areas of the Pearl River Mouth Basin of the South China Sea and the South Yellow Sea Basin.

The area for bidding in the

Pearl River Mouth Basin covers 50,000 square kilometres divided into 12 blocks, and the area for bidding in the South Yellow Sea Basin covers 43,000 square kilometres divided into six blocks. All the blocks are in water 200 metres deep or less.

More flexible policies will be adopted in the second round of bidding. Less contributions will be required from foreign partners, with a more favourable profit split.

Any oil exploration company may participate in the bidding. CNOOC will make geophysical data and information concerning 14 wells in the designated offshore areas available for sale. Companies interested in the bidding blocks may apply to acquire seven bidding documents by telexing CNOOC before 4 pm (Beijing time) on February 15, 1985. The deadline to purchase data is March 15, 1985. Foreign companies may make their bids and present their proposals before July 1, 1985.

In order to enable those who did not participate in the geophysical survey to obtain the bidding documents and related data as soon as possible, these companies may send their authorized representatives to CNOOC any time after January 31, 1985 to complete relevant formalities and to obtain the information needed.

* * *

Three Agencies Taking Patent Applications. The Patent Agency of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade has opened its foreign trust business and has already accepted patent applications from about a dozen countries, including the United States, Japan and several West and East European nations.

The council was designated by the State Council as one of three patent agencies to handle foreign patents in China. The two others

are the Shanghai Patent Office and the China Patent Agency (Hongkong) Co. Ltd.

The Shanghai Patent Office started its business last November. To date, the China Patent Agency (Hongkong) Co. Ltd. has handled 200 trademark registrations and 60 patent applications for foreign businesses. In addition, it has handled about a dozen licence trade cases and lawsuits.

The China Council for the Promotion of International Trade has some 200 patent agents and lawyers. It has set up five sections in charge of machinery, electric equipment, the chemical industry, laws and comprehensive management. The agency is now expanding its organization to further develop its business scope.

* * *

Joint Venture to Handle Nonferrous Metals Leasing. The China International Nonferrous Metals Industry Corp., the Trust and Consultancy Company of the Bank of China, the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China, the First Interstate Bank of California and the Banque Nationale de Paris, France, was recently founded in Beijing.

Total investment in the company is US\$3 million. Chinese investors own 60 percent of the shares in the company and both the US and French partners each own 20 percent of the shares.

The newly established company will specialize in extending financial leases to nonferrous metal enterprises and institutions in China. It will gradually develop operating leases so as to promote the development of China's nonferrous metal industry and further expand China's economic and trade relations and technological co-operation with the United States, France and other countries.

Rare David's Deer Back Home

A group of 25 David's deer (*Elaphurus davidianus*), a rare animal which had vanished in China for more than half a century, will settle in their ancestral home—the former imperial hunting ground on the southern outskirts of Beijing.

China is the original habitat of David's deer. About 1,500 years ago wild David's deer disappeared, but special herds raised for hunting remained until the turn of the century.

These deer have an unusual appearance. Their tails are bushy at the ends, like a donkey; their hooves are broad, like a cow; and their necks are long, like a camel. They also have very curious antlers, with irregularly branching front prongs and straight rear prongs. The antlers of David's deer are highly valued as tonic.

The David's deer has very interesting habits. It likes to stand in water and eat water plants. The male David's deer can weigh 250 kg and the female, 140 kg.

The animals mate during June

and July. The gestation period is nine and a half months. One deer only, weighing about 12 kg, is born at each birth. The female usually hides her baby in the grass and feeds it a few times during the day.

The ancestors of David's deer lived in low marshlands in northern and central China. By 1865 there were only about 120 in the Qing imperial hunting ground in Nanhaizi near Beijing. A flood in 1894 and the invasion of the Eight-Power Allied Forces destroyed the hunting ground. Since then there had been no David's deer in China.

At that time some of the animals were shipped to Europe. But they were not accustomed to the climate or surroundings, and soon died. Only a few survived on the estate of the 11th Duke of Bedford in England. Their numbers multiplied thanks to the favourable conditions.

After the founding of the People's Republic the London Zoological Society twice sent China a few David's deer. As the relationship between China and

Britain becomes closer, Britain has once again decided to send 25 of the animals back home.

China has decided to build a home for them on the former imperial hunting ground.

In addition, some experts and scholars have suggested using the homecoming of the David's deer as a starting point to build the area around Nanhaizi into Beijing's first wild animal park.

Tibet's Crops Catalogued

A four-year comprehensive survey has catalogued almost all the cultivated and potential food crops in Tibet.

Over the four years a prospecting team composed of scientists from the Institute of Crop Germplasm Resources under the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences and the Tibet Academy of Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Sciences travelled more than 248,300 kilometres and collected 11,900 samples. During their survey the team found cultivated highland barley, spring wheat, buckwheat, rape and apples over 4,000 metres above sea level. They also discovered wild chives and a rare kind of strawberry at places more than 5,000 metres above sea level.

The prospecting team discovered more than 10 wheat mutations which had not been reported in China and collected some samples of *Triticum aestivum* subsp. *tibeticum* Shao and *Hordeum vulgare* L. var. *Nudum*, both of which are rare worldwide.

David's deer in the Beijing Zoo.



Ancient Crossbow Finds New Life



A Chinese archer tries the new crossbow.

Chinese archers will soon take a different kind of bow into international archery competitions, but the bow is no stranger to China.

Akin to the traditional bow and arrow, the arbalest — also known as the crossbow — has its bow mounted crosswise near the end of a wooden stock and its string is drawn back and fixed and released by a mechanical aid. It fires a quarrel, a square-headed arrow.

In ancient China the crossbow and quarrel was a common archery weapon, and crossbow shooting is one of the nation's traditional sporting events. Both crossbows and regular bows were used widely prior to the advent of gunpowder. And the crossbow is still quite popular among minority ethnic groups in southwest China. The Dais, Lisus, Nus and Dulongs in Yunnan, Guizhou and Sichuan provinces often have crossbow competitions and exhibitions during their festivals.

Some historians believe the crossbow originated in China and

later made its way to Europe via land and sea routes. A century ago, Swiss archers combined the crossbow and rifle to make the modern crossbow of today.

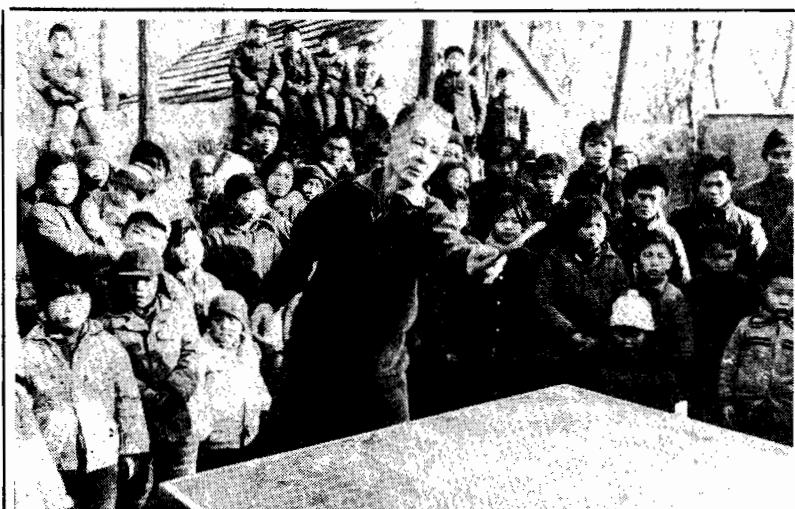
The modern weapon bears little

resemblance to its Chinese ancestor. It could be mistaken for a rifle but for its short bow made of steel. The quarrel consists of a wooden shaft and a metal head.

Crossbow competitions are similar to air rifle contests. The competition includes 10-metre and 30-metre distances for men, women and juniors, in teams only. Twelve gold medals are at stake: six for the standing position and six for the kneeling position.

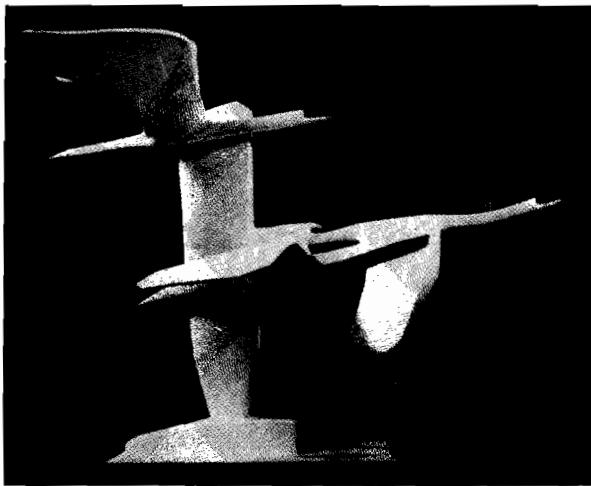
The International Crossbow Federation was established in 1956 and 11 European crossbow championships were held between 1958 and 1977. In 1979 the federation sponsored the first world crossbow championship, an event which is now scheduled every two years.

The International Olympic Committee has slated the crossbow competition as an exhibition event for the 1988 games and a medal event for the 1992 games.



Farmer Sponsors Ping-Pong Tournament

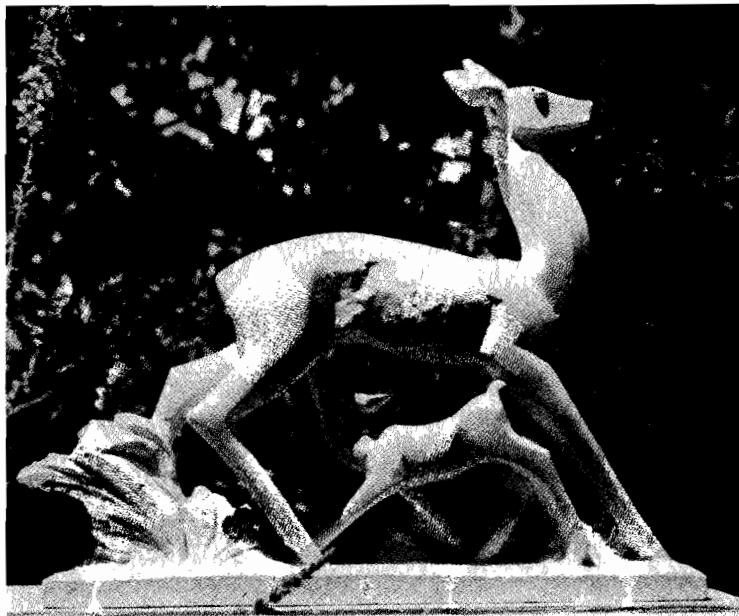
Hu Guangrong, a farmer in Anhui Province, decided on his own to host a table tennis tournament last month. He bankrolled the match between model sports families chosen from Hubei, Shandong, Jiangsu and Anhui. Here, Hu displays his own form.



Cranes.



A Battling Ram.

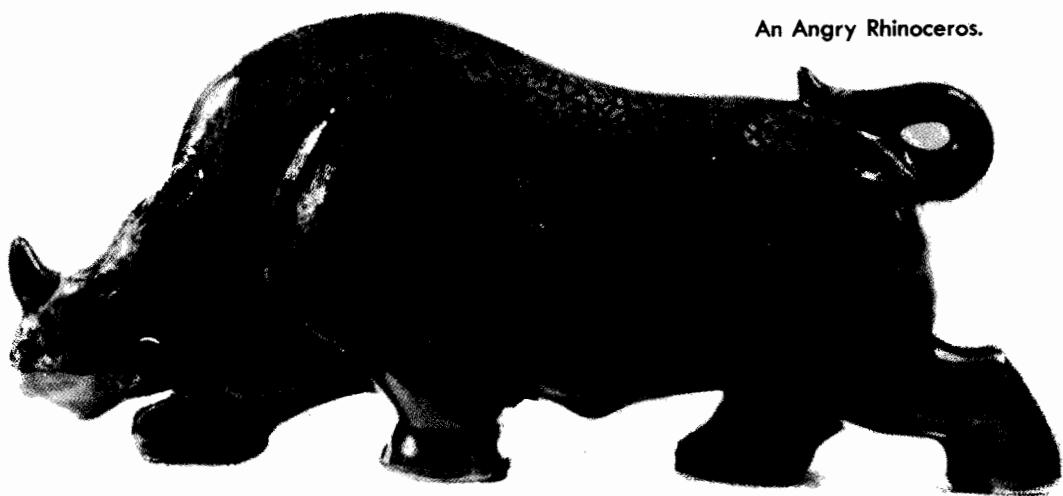


A Doe and Her Fawn.

ART PAGE

Sculpture by Feng He

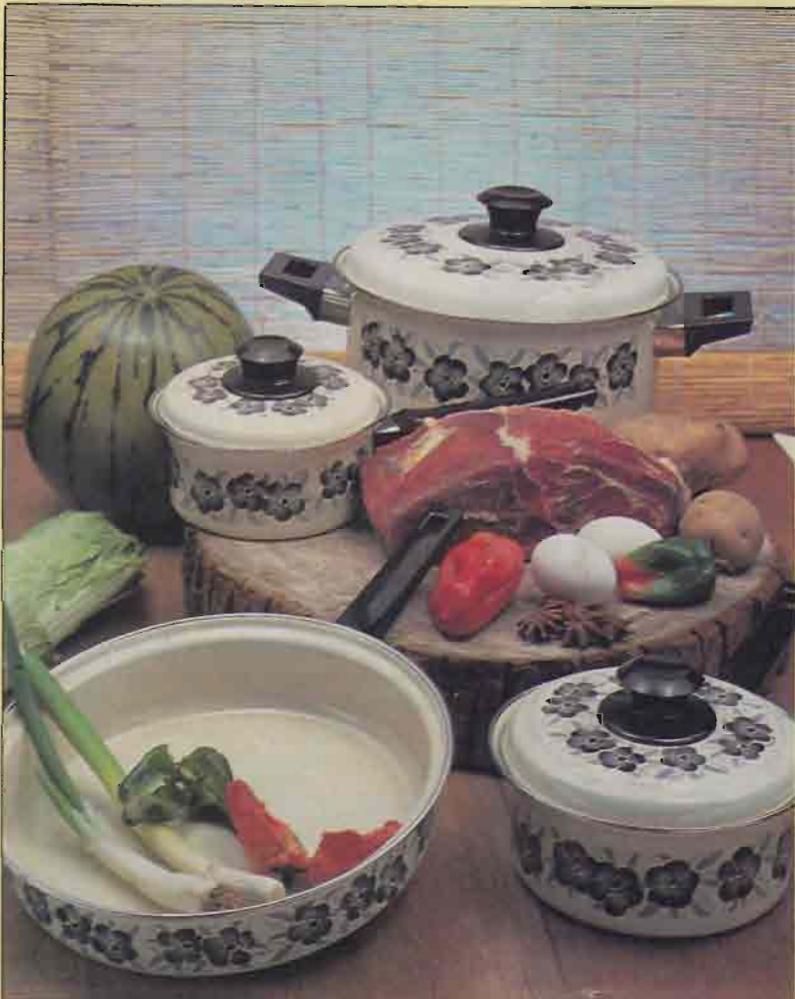
Born in 1931 in Peixian County, Jiangsu Province, Feng He now works at the Central Academy of Fine Arts in Beijing. His specialty is sculpturing animals. To express his feelings, his figures are both powerful and graceful



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