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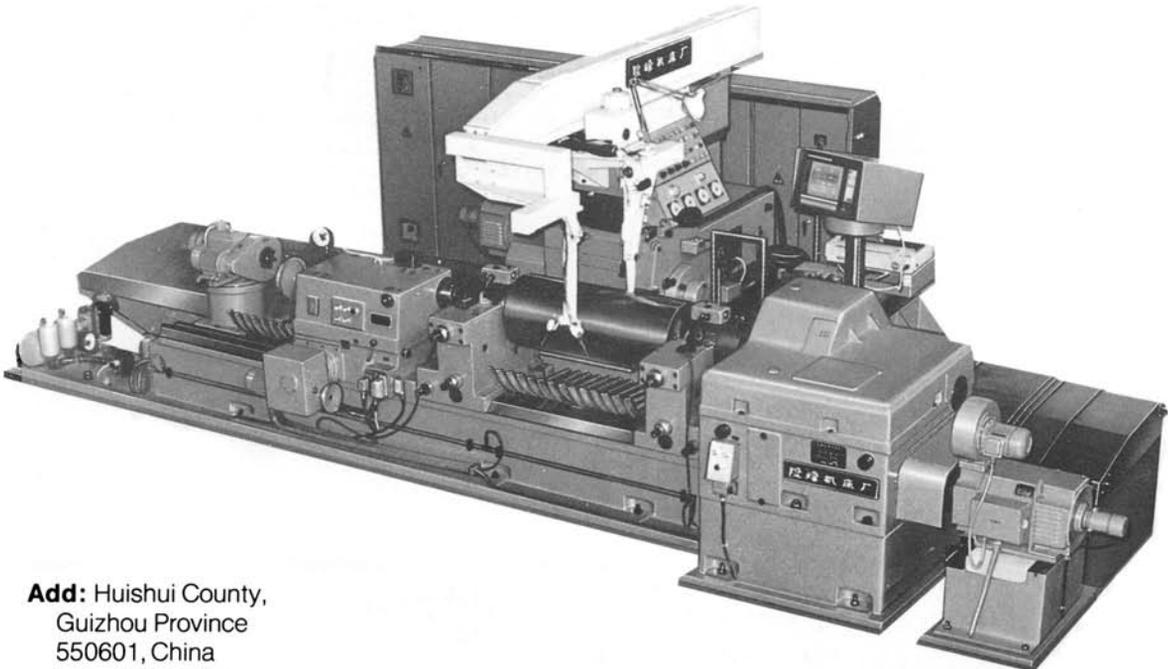
Patriotic Education

ADVANCING TOWARD 21ST CENTURY



Guizhou Xianfeng Machine-Tools Factory

The 30-odd-year-old Guizhou Xianfeng Machine-Tools Factory is China's only large-scale professional maker of roll grinding machines. The factory's products enjoy a high reputation with clients. The series, including the MK84- and MQK84- numerical roll grinders, are precision machine tools developed and manufactured by the factory drawing on advanced foreign technology. Their accuracy and performance reach global advanced level. Domestic and foreign clients are welcome to make inquiries and order goods.



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Morning at Tiananmen Square.

Photo by Li Shigong

Education in Patriotism

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China recently issued its program for Implementation of Education in Patriotism calling on localities to strengthen education in patriotism. The content of patriotic education is wide-ranging and includes the long history of China, the development course of the Chinese nation which has pursued greater strength and indomitability, and the country's outstanding contributions to the civilization of humanity.

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China voices Support for UN Role

Chinese President Jiang Zemin recently told visiting UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali in Beijing that China advocates a peaceful, stable and reasonable world economic order on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Jiang also said that it is a common wish of the world to allow the United Nations to play an increasingly active role to promote peace and common prosperity. No international organizations or groups can take the place of the United Nations.

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Heading for the 21st Century

Before the 20th century fades, the tallest buildings in the world will loom over the skylines of China. By then, the world will witness a stronger, more integrated, prosperous and promising Oriental nation standing at the threshold of a new year, a new century and a new millennium, during which this awakened giant is expected to make major contributions to the advancement of mankind.

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Economic Rehabilitation in Czech

The Czech economy has made some major changes for the better as a result of the Czech government implementing practical policies best suited to its unique conditions. However, there are some major problems plaguing the Czech economy, with fragile market mechanism being one of the most serious. Hereafter, as long as Czech maintains political stability and carries out cautious and reliable economic policies, the economy will continue to improve, but still at a slow rate of development.

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Hainan Develops Tourism Resources

Hainan Province, China's largest special economic zone, enjoys exceptional advantages in terms of tourism resources. At present, Nantian, located 30 km northeast of Sanya, is allocating massive investments to build a tourism city featuring the island's tropical scenery.

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Education in Patriotism

by Ge Wu

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China recently issued its Program for Implementation of Education in Patriotism calling on localities to strengthen education in patriotism.

Patriotism has long been the banner for mobilizing and inspiring the Chinese people to unite in struggle, and represents a dynamic force which has propelled the history of Chinese society forward. Patriotism constitutes the spiritual pillar of the Chinese people. At present, guided by the theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, the Chinese people are vigorously developing a socialist market economy and working diligently to build a powerful, democratic, civilized and modern socialist country. Under new historical conditions, inheriting and advancing the patriotic tradition is highly significant for inspiring the national spirit, concentrating the strength of the nation and uniting people of all Chinese nationalities to fight for the rejuvenation of China.

The content of patriotic education is wide-ranging and includes the long history of China, the development course of the Chinese nation which has pursued greater strength and indomitability, and the country's outstanding contributions to the civilization of humanity; China's broad and profound traditional culture; basic national conditions; the political line of the Communist Party of China and construction achievements; democracy and legality; national defense and security; national unity; and the principles of "peaceful reunification, and one country, two systems."

Patriotism holds a unique category in terms of history, with different stages and periods featuring differing specific connotations and characteristics. Patriotism and socialism in modern China are essentially consistent, and building socialism with Chinese characteristics remains the basic theme of patriotism in the new period. Deng Xiaoping has said that the Chinese people have their own national self-respect and sense of pride. According to Deng, they regard love of the motherland and dedication of their total energy to building a socialist motherland as the greatest honor, while regarding harm to the interests, dignity and honor of the socialist motherland as the greatest disgrace. This view is the most brilliant summary of the characteristics of patriotism in contemporary China.

Patriotic education currently under way in China has nothing in common with narrow nationalism. As it continued to carry out patriotic educa-

tion, China also adheres to the principle of opening to the outside world. China needs to inherit and carry forward the outstanding achievements of the Chinese nation, while at the same time learning and absorbing all of the beneficial aspects of civilization created by various countries around the world, including developed capitalist countries. Only in this way can the Chinese people join people in other countries in making contributions to promoting world peace and human progress.

All Chinese people will receive patriotic education, especially young people. Education serves to cultivate patriotic sentiment, enhance political consciousness, and guide the Chinese people to establish correct ideals, convictions and a proper perspective of life and values. Patriotic education should include the overall process of teaching and educating the younger generation from kindergartens to universities. It is particularly important to give due play to the role of classroom teaching as the main channel, while at the same time analyzing the content of patriotic education and including it in the teaching of related subjects. Grass-roots units, including organizations, enterprises, institutions, neighborhoods and villages will strengthen the patriotic education of young cadres, workers and staff and farmers, and will consider the pursuit as a major activity enhancing the creation of civilized units, villages and towns.

Various types of museums, memorial halls, memorial halls for martyrs, and other memorial facilities related to major campaigns and battles during the revolutionary struggle, as well as units charged with protecting cultural relics, historical sites, scenic spots, and major construction projects which display achievements gained in the country's material advancement and cultural and ethical progress, and urban and rural advanced units are important venues for patriotic education. We should use such sites positive in order to properly carry out patriotic education.

Newspapers, journals, radio and television stations, and theaters will regard the dissemination of patriotic ideas as a major goal. We will undertake a concerted effort in various quarters to create a strong atmosphere in which the entire Chinese people will be influenced by the patriotic ideas and spirit. ■

China Voices Support For UN Role

China advocates a peaceful, stable and reasonable world economic order on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, President Jiang Zemin recently told visiting UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali in Beijing.

"Considerable efforts should continue to be made to maintain world peace and promote economic development since new regional unrest and conflicts keep emerging," Jiang said.

Therefore, Jiang added, it is a common wish of the world to allow the United Nations to play an increasingly active role to promote peace and common prosperity. No international organizations or groups can take the place of the United Nations, which has a unique influence on international affairs, he said.

China is only one stop on Boutros-Ghali's around-the-world tour to UN member states before the opening of the 49th General Assembly later this month. He arrived in Beijing on September 14 for a four-day visit.

During their meeting the next day, Boutros-Ghali told Jiang that the United Nations will stage many ceremonies to mark its 50th anniversary next year, including the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing.

He said that he is happy to find that the preparations for the conference are going well in Beijing.

During his one-and-a-half-day stay in Beijing, Boutros-Ghali also met with Chinese Premier Li Peng, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and State Councillor Peng Peiyun, who is in charge of the Chinese Organizing Committee for the

conference on women.

Touching on the Taiwan issue, Boutros-Ghali said that the UN position on the issue is based on General Assembly Resolution 2758, and the United Nations recognizes only one China.

"The so-called question of Taiwan's return to the United Nations is fiction," he added.

At a brief press conference, Boutros-Ghali said, "Our message to the world next year is that while peace is our priority, development is the infrastructure of peace."

On the reorganization of the Security Council, the secretary-general said there is already a consensus that more permanent seats must be added. However, he noted, the specific number is yet to be decided.

He stressed that the enlarged Security Council will play exactly the same role. ■

Three-Gorges Economic Zone to Be Set Up

The central government has recently approved the establishment of the Three-Gorges Open Economic Zone in the middle reaches of the Yangtze River.

The zone will implement the policies and priorities stipulated by the central government for the special economic zones.

The cities of Yichang, Wanxian and Fuling in the zone have been listed as open cities.

At present, the construction is well under way to build the country's largest water conservancy project in this area.

Construction of over 60 projects has started in the dam area, with an investment of three billion yuan. Two-thirds of them are key construction projects mandated by the state government.

Since April 1992 when the National People's Congress (NPC)

approved the construction of the project, the dam area has attracted large numbers of Chinese and overseas investors.

As 1.13 million people, seven county seats and 140 towns are to be displaced in the two provinces, 54 of China's central government departments and 20 provinces and municipalities have started 377 aid projects involving a total investment of 3.6 million yuan for the dam area. Already, 100 of them have been completed.

Now the dam area is humming with the construction of infrastructure facilities. The building of four major bridges across the Yangtze River has already started. A number of water transportation hubs, an airport in Wanxian City and a hydropower station in Fuling City as well as telecommunication projects are being built.

At a tourism trade fair in Wanxian City, Sichuan Province, investment contracts worth 800 million yuan have been signed with Chinese and overseas investors, pushing the total amount of overseas investment to US\$500 million.

So far, Sichuan has poured a total of 260 million yuan into emigrants, resettlement, which has helped improve orchards and added arable land for the use of the displaced population. A number of township enterprises which focus on the processing of farm products are also flourishing in the dam area in Sichuan. ■

China, Hungary Seek Stronger Ties

China and Hungary hope to explore new means of cooperation and better trade and political ties. The aspiration was voiced by the top leaders of the two countries dur-

ing Hungarian President Góncz Árpád's visit to China on September 14-18.

At a meeting with Árpád on September 14, Chinese President Jiang Zemin told his Hungarian counterpart that China wishes to see political stability, economic development and harmonious international relations along with cooperation in Eastern Europe which has undergone great changes. "But we seek no special influence in the region," he added.

Jiang told Árpád that China hopes East Europe will play a vigorous role in maintaining world peace and developing the global economy.

Jiang said that Árpád's tour, which he called "the most important event in bilateral ties," will push the cooperation between the two countries to a new height.

Árpád considered the visit essential to setting up contacts between the top leadership of both countries.

In addition to the political note, Árpád said his visit also focuses on learning from China's successful economic advancement and improving trade ties between the two countries.

According to diplomatic sources, the bilateral trade volume last year jumped three times over the previous year.

China is an important partner of Hungary, said Árpád, adding that cooperations between the two countries will be carried "enduringly and steadily" into the next century.

Jiang said since the economic structures of the two nations have experienced great alteration, China and Hungary should work together to explore new methods and channels of cooperation.

Árpád brought with him more than 40 entrepreneurs who were interested in developing trade ties with their Chinese counter-

parts.

While briefing the press after the summit, Árpád said that Hungarian business people would not be satisfied with the low-level trade volume. "We hope to have more access to China's major projects," he added. ■

Kids Toughen Up In Summer Camps

With her deeply tanned face, Chen Jingxue, a nine-year-old urban girl, has become fascinated with country life after a week of living among rural children on the Yimeng Mountains, in east China's Shandong Province.

Chen is one of the 80 children from major cities attending the Yimeng summer camp, sponsored by the Young Pioneers' Organization of Shandong.

"I made a lot of new friends in the village there," said the girl, "and I have learned how to work in the fields."

"I have visited a cemetery of martyrs and an old battle-field," she said excitedly, thinking little of the hardships she had to endure for the first time in her life.

Like Chen, many other urban children from Beijing, Hebei, Guangdong, Shanxi and Xinjiang have also attended camps during their summer holidays in rural and remote areas. The camps were designed to give the indulged urban children a taste of the life that the majority of the people are leading today.

These urban children usually come from single-child families, and are often called "little emperors and empresses," as they are often pampered by their parents and grandparents. Unlike rural children who grow up in the fields, urban children tend to be dependent on others for everything.

For the sake of their children, urban residents have shown great enthusiasm for the summer camps.

"I sent my son to a summer camp organized by the school, hoping that he will learn how to endure hardships by himself," said a native woman of Beijing.

This summer, some 100 camps have been opened for boys and girls from the capital city. They

Children try their boldness on the summer camp in Beijing.

ZENG HUANG





The Memorial Meeting for American Economist Sol Adler.

LOU LINWEI

Adler's Memory to Live in China

Sol Adler, an American economist and an old friend of the Chinese people, passed away on August 4 in Beijing at the age of 85.

Adler, born in England in 1909, came to China in the 1940s as the US Treasury representative in Chongqing. He settled down in Beijing in 1962 when China was in an economically difficult period.

In the 1960s and 70s, Adler helped finalize the English edition of the works of the late Chair-

man Mao Zedong and many important documents of the Chinese Communist Party and the government.

In the 1980s, when he served as a special adviser of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation, he offered many valuable proposals for China's economic development.

At the memorial meeting held on September 2, Wu Xueqian, vice-chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, gave a speech, saying Adler made positive contributions to the cause of China's socialist construction. ■

are organized to visit military academies, go across deserts on camels, travel on grassland in Inner Mongolia or explore at the Uz-Bel pass on the Pamirs Plateau in Xinjiang.

Some of them were sent to visit state farms in northeast China's Heilongjiang Province, where their parents worked reclaiming wasteland two decades ago.

To the joy of the parents and teachers, the "little emperors and empresses" seem to have learned to take better care of themselves and show more concern for others.

"I am now able to manage without my mother by my side," said a little girl from Urumuqi, the capital city of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. "And I have learned how

to cook and pitch tents," she added proudly.

A professor of Shandong University, who has devoted himself to moral education of children for years, has a good word to say about the summer camps. "They serve to show that all of society is attaching importance to the healthy growth of children, our pillars of the next century," he said. ■

Heading for the 21st Century

by Our Staff Reporter Li Haibo

The People's Republic of China is now celebrating her 45th birthday. On October 1 comes an occasion for grand ceremonies as well as for retrospect and a view to the future. In five years China will solemnize an even greater occasion—her 50th anniversary. On that historic day, the whole world will witness a stronger, more integrated, prosperous and promising Oriental nation standing at the threshold of a new year, a new century and a new millennium, during which this awakened giant is expected to make major contributions to the advancement of mankind.

Booming construction industry: High buildings are mushrooming in major Chinese cities.

YE YONGCAI



It sounds like a mandate from heaven: from now to 1999, skyscrapers will mushroom all over East Asia, especially in major Chinese cities. Before the 20th century fades, the tallest buildings in the world will loom over the skylines of China.

In 1997, a pagoda-like tower—the Jing Mao Building—will pierce the blue sky of Shanghai, the most energetic and ambitious city in the East. The 421-meter tower will be one of the tallest buildings in the world, only 12 meters shorter than the famous Sears Tower in Chicago, the United States.

The Sears Tower's supremacy is being challenged in the East, first by Malaysia, then China. By 1997, together with Shanghai's Jing Mao Building in the eastern Yangtze River Delta, the Chongqing Tower will rise over the upper reaches of the western Yangtze River. Ground is being broken this year in Chongqing, the biggest inland city of the country, for the 457-meter skyscraper that will be the tallest edifice on earth.

But the Chongqing Tower will not hold the crown for long. The cash-rich Chinachem Group has declared that it will build the world's highest building in Hong

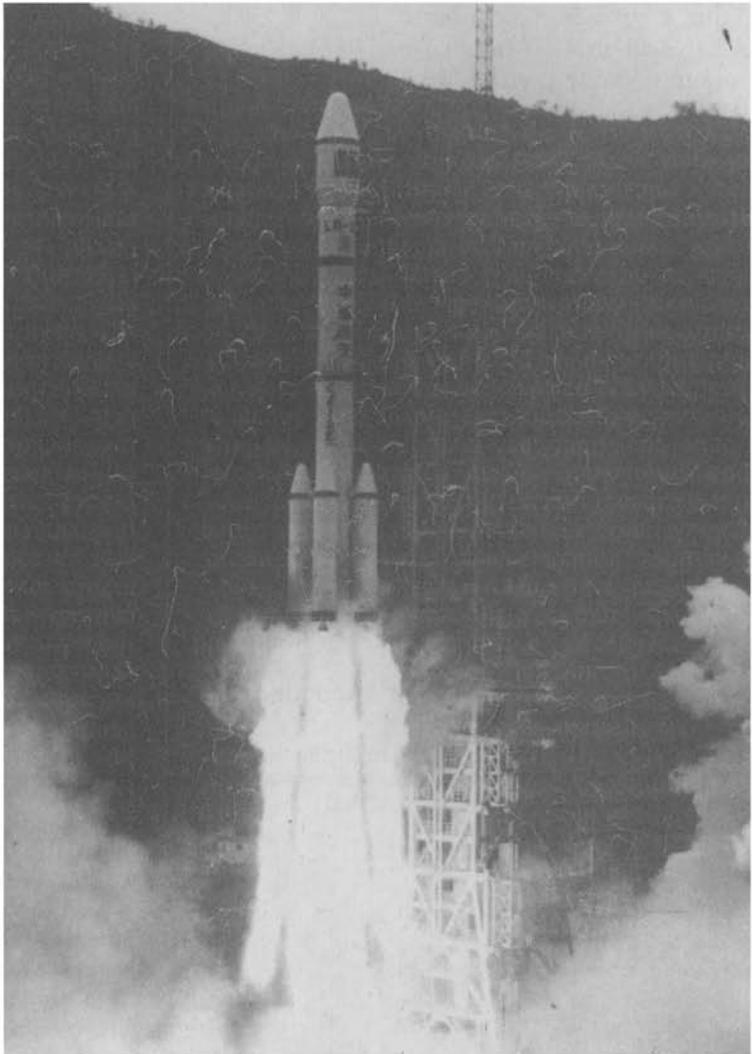
Kong. The 468-meter office building will eclipse all its neighboring new-born architectural giants to become the tallest when completed in 1998, the second year after Hong Kong returns to China.

It is true that in most Chinese cities land is at a premium under the pressure of population growth and construction, so rivalry for vertical ascendancy makes sense. But the significant

The 1990s will probably be the most glorious decade for China since the 1840s, the beginning of her modern history. So far so good—the country boasts one of the fastest growing economies in the world, with annual GNP (gross national product) growth rate reaching a double-digit high in the past two years.

ance of the boom is not only functional. Anywhere here in the Orient, tall modern buildings symbolize to some extent, as they do in the West, wealth, power and prestige.

This has been a universally accepted phenomenon: the greater the dreams of economic glory, the higher the skyscrapers reach toward heaven. Since the early 20th century, the United States has been the home to the world's tallest buildings, boasting world's architectural Everts—first the 381-meter Empire State Building (built in 1931) in New York City, then the Sears Tower (1974). As the 20th century fades, the United



The Long-March Rocket—a symbol of China's muscle and ascent.

ZOU YI

States seems to be ceding skyscraper supremacy to the East. Does this imply that the coming century, and the coming millennium, will belong to the Orient?

The Glorious 1990s

Whatever the next century will bring, China will certainly undergo more profound changes and have a stronger voice in the new era. This is a logical conclusion if one assesses the country's economic performance in this decade.

The 1990s will probably the

most glorious decade for China since the 1840s, the beginning of her modern history. So far so good—the country boasts one of the fastest growing economies in the world, with annual GNP (gross national product) growth rate reaching a double-digit high in the past two years. The total volume of foreign trade reached US\$195.8 billion in 1993, compared with US\$20.6 billion in 1978. Last year witnessed a record high of 456.4 million tons in grain production, which often serves as the barometer of the national economy.

China's present economic boom started in 1978 when reform and opening policies were initiated by the supreme leadership headed by Deng Xiaoping. This brought about one of the greatest and most rapid improvements in national strength and welfare in world history. Real GNP has grown by an average of 9.3 percent each year for the past 16 years. If China maintains this growth momentum and hits its targets, which are reasonable, by 1999 the economy will be six times bigger than it was in 1978. At that point, China will have matched the performance of Japan and the Republic of Korea during their fastest 25 years of economic growth.



ZHANG LUCHENG

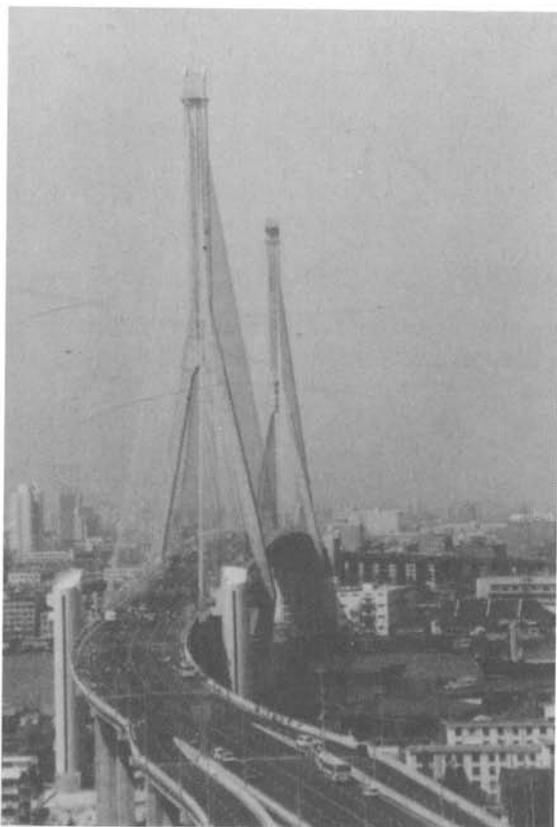
In the near future, China will have enough grain to feed her large population, but there won't be a surplus.

By 1999, when the People's

Shanghai, the most energetic and ambitious city in the East, is likely to join the club of the world's first-rate modern metropolises.

ZHOU GONG

Republic celebrates her 50th anniversary, the country's economic and social development will have entered a new stage. Although the per capita GNP will still be comparatively low, the Chinese as a whole will be able to lead a relatively comfortable life. Now in big cities and coastal areas people already enjoy a standard of living that the Chinese call *xiao kang*, a well-to-do level, referring to the medium-level financial situation of a family that can live comfortably with no monetary worries.



In 1978, about 250 million Chinese were reported to have been living in "absolute poverty." Now, the number is 8 million, and they are expected to be lifted out of

poverty by 1999. At that time, China will be able to declare that by and large the country has no people living in "absolute poverty." A population as large as that of the United States, or

By 1999, when the People's Republic celebrates her 50th anniversary, the country's economic and social development will have entered a new stage.

two Japans, or even three Germanies, will no longer be poor and will grow prosperous.

Does China have enough food to feed her people in the future? Yes, enough, but not a surplus. According to some experts, the grain production target for 1999 is about 500 million tons. With an exploding population growth — 1.6 million yearly, per capita consumption of grain won't im-

prove much. By the end of this century, China will still be a developing country with 70-80 percent of her population living in rural areas. China's ambitious blueprint so far is to realize modernization by 2049 (the centenary of the People's Republic), and join the club of medium-level developed countries.

However the trend of industrialization and urbanization is clear everywhere in China. Cranes and dull-dozers are changing cities' facades and expanding their limits, and the whole land looks like a huge construction site. At the same time, the number of cities had increased to 517 in 1992 from 193 in 1978. Beijing is building satellite towns around its periphery, so are Shanghai, Guangzhou, Chongqing and other metropolises. According to experts from the Construction Ministry, China's present urbanization level is 26 percent, and is expected to be 30 percent by 1999. In the early part of the next century, Hong Kong will be a first-rate modern international metropolis. Shanghai is widely regarded as the most promising candidate to follow Hong Kong's suit. Beijing, Guangzhou and Chongqing are expected to join them in 30-40 years.

Industrialization is synchronizing with the boom of steel industry and transportation. In 1993 China's steel output was 88.68 million tons. According to the current growth rate, the figure will be likely to reach 100 million tons before 1999, and the country will be one of the world's largest steel producers. Just as the construction industry in the West is switching its focus to the East, the world's major automobile markets are moving from North America and West Europe to Asia, and China will be the biggest market and man-



SONG LIANFENG

In a few years, this Oriental nation will become one of the world's largest steel producers.

ufacturer with enormous potential. In the early 1980s, few individuals had their own cars. Now there are five private cars for every 10,000 people—indicating a big step forward and hinting at a huge market potential. In 10 years, "a considerable number of Chinese families will own cars," predict experts from the China Automobile Industry Corporation.

It is worth noting that China is also a big developing country with considerable strength and great potential in the science

and hi-tech fields. The engine of industrial revolution is stoked by the nation's current scientific progress, which is of significance for future development. The recent achievements by Chinese scientists, at home and abroad, have convinced many people that the Chinese will enter the leading group of the world's scientists in the next century, and that China will become a major scientific power.

China proclaimed in 1992 that the object of the country's economic reform would be to esta-

blish a socialist market economy. Last year the authorities stated that such a market economy would be set in place by the end of this century. Then, in terms of global trade, market size and sheer economic bulk, China will be an independent and indispensable force in the international economic system. Meanwhile, in global political arena, China, then a more integrated nation, will speak with a louder voice that will command even more attention in the international community.

A More Unitary Nation Without Colonial Humiliation

For Chinese people, in the mainland and overseas as well, the most exciting event of the 1990s, or even in this century, is the return of Hong Kong and Macao to the embrace of the motherland. Chinese government is to resume the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong on July 1, 1997, and, over Macao

with effect from December 20, 1999. Thus, the questions of Hong Kong and Macao, both colonial leftovers from the past, will be solved thoroughly. The unfortunate history of

For Chinese people, in the mainland and overseas as well, the most exciting event of the 1990s, or even in this century, is the return of Hong Kong and Macao to the embrace of the motherland.

Hong Kong and Macao under the rule of foreign countries will be put to an end forever.

The humiliation suffered in the past by the Chinese people will be wiped out.

At the dawn of a new century and a new millennium, the whole world will see a re-born and reunified nation emerging from the East. For the first time since the mid-16th century, all the Chinese territories will be

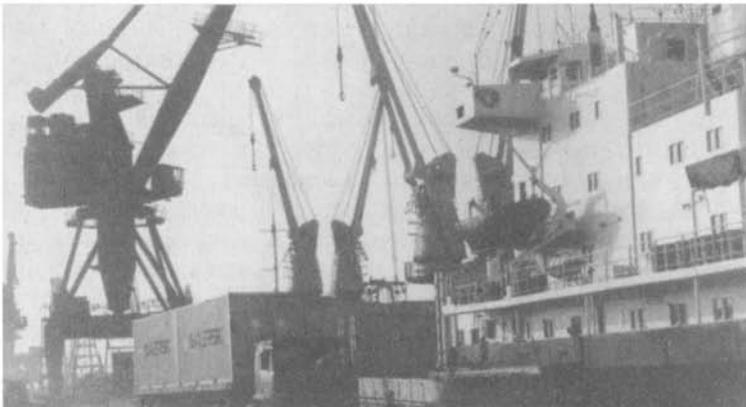


YANG LEI

With considerable strength and great potential in the science and hi-tech fields, China is expected to become a major scientific power in the next century.

Seeing the nation's foreign trade volume increasing yearly, the Chinese are confident that China will soon grow into an indispensable force in the international economic system.

XU PENG



governed by the Chinese themselves. After that, the remaining question of overall reunification of China's territories will be an internal matter. Finally, people believe, the Chinese living on the both sides of the Taiwan Straits will find a satisfactory way to fulfill the great cause of reunifying their motherland.

The fact that China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong and Macao will contribute a lot to the regional and global stability and prosperity. Since the early 1990s, the world was shocked and disturbed by dismemberment of nations and regional armed border conflicts. In contrast to that, Hong Kong and Macao will peacefully return to the embrace of the motherland, which

is widely regarded as a great contribution to world peace. Perhaps the Chinese leadership should receive the Nobel Peace Prize for this.

Hong Kong has been part of the territory of China since ancient times; it was occupied by Britain after the Opium War under three unequal treaties. The Chinese people have never acknowledged the validity of these treaties, and all the Chinese governments since the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911) was overthrown in the Revolution of 1911 have refused to recognize them. In the early 1980s, Deng proposed to solve



DING BUTIAN

Hong Kong is to return to the embrace of the motherland in 1997, which is widely regarded as one of the greatest events of this century.

the Hong Kong and Taiwan problems by allowing the two systems to coexist in one country, meaning the mainland maintains a socialist system while Hong Kong and Taiwan

continue under the capitalist system, latter known as the principle of "one country, two systems." The principle was successfully applied to the resolution of the Hong Kong and Macao issues.

On December 19, 1984, the Chinese and British governments signed the Joint Declaration on the Question of Hong Kong, affirming that the Chinese government will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong. There are now less than three years remaining before the transition period is over. Beijing has time and again made it clear that British colonial rule in Hong Kong is coming to an

end and no force can stop that. No matter what happens, the Chinese government and people are determined and able to resume the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong as scheduled and to ensure long-term stability and prosperity there.

Macao has been also part of the Chinese territory since ancient times, but was occupied by Portugal after the mid-16th century. On April 13, 1987, the Chinese and Portuguese governments signed a joint declaration, affirming that the Chinese government will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macao. Since then both sides have been cooperating closely in this regard.

The policy of "one country, two systems" is a brave idea, a political invention. The next century will see how a central government deals with two local Special Administrative Regions which pursue different political systems than the main part of the nation. It is the first time in the history—a new political test, a new administrative challenge, for China and for the whole world as well.

The Gloomy 1890s

The issue of Hong Kong re-

A flower market in Macao. In 1999, Chinese people will welcome with flowers the return of Macao to the motherland, and celebrate the fact that China will from then on be a nation without colonial humiliation.

DAI JIMING





LI PING

In 1984, Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping and visiting British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher toasting the signing of the Sino-British Joint Declaration on the Question of Hong Kong. Deng's proposal of "one country, two systems" promoted the solution of the Hong Kong issue.

minds people of the last century, especially the last decade during which China suffered a great deal of defeats, disasters and humiliation.

Exactly 100 years ago, in 1894, which the Chinese call *Jia Wu*, according to traditional Chinese calendar of the Heavenly Stems and Earthly Branches, the Sino-Japanese War broke out. The war was launched by Japan's invasion of Korea and its deliberate provocation to the Chinese army and navy. Many Chinese soldiers and some patriotic generals put up a heroic fight. But China suffered defeat because of the corruption of the Qing Court and its failure to prepare resistance. As a result, the Treaty of Shimonoseki, based solely on the Japanese draft, was signed by the Qing and Japanese governments the next year.

According to the treaty, China would cede to Japan the Liaodong Peninsula, Taiwan, and its adjacent islands; China

would also pay an indemnity of 200 million taels of silver and open Chongqing and three other cities for Japanese trade.

The high official who represented the Qing Court to sign

During the period from 1840-1949, China had been time and again humiliated and bullied by the imperialist powers. In 1937 thousands upon thousands of Chinese people were slain by the Japanese troops in the appalling Nanjing (Nanking) Massacre. XINHUA



the treaty was Li Hongzhang (1823-1901), an important minister of the late Qing Dynasty in charge of military, political and foreign affairs. Li was famous for his compromise-orientation in dealing with imperialist powers and for his major role in the so-called Westernization movement from the 1860s-1890s. This movement included all matters related to foreigners and foreign countries, such as introducing Western technology and science, operating mines and factories, as well as purchasing Western weaponry and military equipment.

The "Westernization" movement to some extent reflected some feudal rulers' desire to make China strong and prosperous, and to develop industry in the country. However, the Western powers did not allow China to become strong, did not want China to develop industry and pursue capitalism, nor did the feudal system, which "Westernization" officials intended

to maintain.

So, the "Westernization" campaign finally failed. It had proved that it was impossible to develop a modern industry based upon the use of machinery while trying to maintain the orthodox feudalism of traditional China. The very fact that the well-equipped Qing army and navy under the command of the "Westernization" bureaucrats were tragically defeated in the 1894-95 Sino-Japanese War also proved that up-to-date weaponry alone could not guarantee the feudal dynasty victory in war. It was the attitude of defeatism and capitulation of the Qing government that led to Chi-

na's defeat in one war after another with the foreign invaders, resulting in the ceding of territory and the payment of indemnity to the foreign powers.

People living on the both sides of the Taiwan Straits are of one family. Today, the actresses from the mainland and Taiwan are swapping their professional experiences on the performance of Sichuan Opera; tomorrow, the political leaders from both sides are expected to discuss the overall reunification of the country.

WU ZUZHENG



XINHUA
A truly independent and sovereign state is born. On October 1, 1949 Mao proclaimed the establishment of the People's Republic of China on the rostrum of Tiananmen.

Britain, taking advantage of China's weakness after the Sino-Japanese War, forced the Qing government into signing the Convention for the Extension of Hong Kong in 1898.

A large part of northern Kowloon and more than 200 islands nearby (which are now referred to as the New Territories) were leased to Britain for 99 years, expiring on June 30, 1997. Before that, the British had already forced the Qing government to sign two unequal treaties in 1842 and 1860, which ceded Hong Kong Island and the southern part of the Kowloon Pen-

insula.

The 1890s also witnessed an abortive reform movement by the Chinese bourgeoisie. In 1898, Emperor Guangxu (reigned 1875-1908) backed some intellectuals who represented the liberal bourgeoisie and the enlightened landlords. He appointed them to key posts in the government in an attempt to pursue reforms and introduce some capitalist systems. This was known as the Hundred Days Reform. The reform was later suppressed by Empress Dowager Cixi (1835-1908), the head of the diehards, after she regained power and launched a coup. The failure proved that bour-

geois reformism was nothing more than a dead end for China.

Two years later, in 1900, the joint forces of eight aggressive imperialist powers occupied Tianjin and Beijing, suppressing a revolutionary organization of Chinese peasants—the Yihetuan, known as the Boxers in the West.

In the 1890s, while China was defeated, invaded and divided up by the foreign powers, and the country's progressive forces were being strangled by reactionaries from the inside and out, Europe and North America were undergoing the second industrial revolution, called the Revolution of Steel and Electricity. The fastest industrial growth took place during 1872-1892, when the industrial output of the United States





LI SHENGNAN

The third generation of leadership headed by Jiang Zemin is determined to continue and develop the current policies and lead the country ahead to a more hopeful century.

quadrupled. By 1890, the United States had become the world's number one industrial nation.

It was under such internal and international circumstances that China was falling into decline and losing the race to industrialize with the rest of the world.

Climaxes Ahead

A clear knowledge of history is the key to open the door to China. To understand contemporary China, one should know something about her 5000-year-old civilization.

Since the First Opium War (1840-1842), many radical intellectuals and revolutionaries had sought ways to save China, but to little avail until 1949, when Mao Zedong (1893-1976) and his comrades-in-arms won what they called New-Democratic Revolution (a revolution of anti-imperialism, anti-feudalism and anti-bureaucrat capitalism) and established the People's Republic of China, also known as New China, a truly independent and

sovereign state. The establishment of New China provided a fundamental guarantee for the Chinese people to successfully build their country into a strong nation in the 45 years afterward. Mao's revolution, said Party leader Jiang Zemin in 1992, was "the greatest China had ever seen, it ushered in a new era in the history of our country."

The establishment of New China provided a fundamental guarantee for the Chinese people to successfully build their country into a strong nation in the 45 years afterward.

Now the country is carrying out what has been called the Second Revolution initiated by Deng in 1978. Its main goal is to further develop the economy, to turn this underdeveloped, socialist country into a prosper-

ous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced and modern socialist nation. The Chinese top policy-makers have stated on many occasions that China has no intention of gaining global or even regional hegemony. China won't seek hegemony even if she becomes stronger in the future.

This current revolution, or reform and opening up—as it is currently referred to in the Chinese press, has made indelible marks on the face of the nation and profound changes in her consciousness. The Chinese admit that they have fallen behind other countries in some fields, so they advocate "learning from foreign countries." It doesn't mean, they explain, that their country should copy indiscriminately the experiences of others. Instead, they should flexibly combine foreign theories, experiences and methods with China's concrete realities. This is why the Chinese always say that the modernization they are pursuing is one with Chinese characteristics.

Up to now China's reforms

have been successful, and this has led China to be the subject of headlines in the international press. In Western publications, China is described as "a stirring Titan," "the next superpower," or, "the coming power." Napoleon's famous remark about China which he made in the early 19th century—"There lies a sleeping giant. Let him sleep! For when he wakes he will move the world."—has been quoted again and again by those watching China. They say that China, the giant, has awoke.

For most of recorded history, China had the world's most advanced civilization. For centuries, Chinese science and technology, as well as her productivity and income, had been second to none in the world. It is only in the last 500 years that Europe managed to pull ahead, and dur-

Climaxes ahead: Chinese people as a whole will able to lead a relatively comfortable life by the end of this century. This is only a small climax in the improvement of people's living standards, the greater climaxes are yet to come.

WU ZENGXIANG



CHEN JIANHUA

Deng's "Second Revolution" has led China on the road to prosperity. Since Deng made his southern China tour in the early 1992, the country's economy has grown by leaps and bounds.

ing the period of 1840-1949 China became a declining giant, bullied and humiliated by the foreign powers. It is true that China is the awakened giant,

now on a road that could restore the country to her original greatness. It is also true that China wants to make more contributions to the advancement of mankind. She feels a responsibility to do so and, with one-fifth of the world's population and a landmass in size close to that of Europe, is firmly committed to doing so.

Forty-five years ago, before New China was born, Mao said that to win a nationwide victory is "only the first step in a long march of ten thousand *li*." He also pointed out that the victory of the revolution seemed like "only a brief prologue to a long drama." A prologue long precedes the climax. The climaxes are yet to come.

The year of 1999 will serve as a climax—not the first, nor the last. More crowning achievements are expected in the future. One hundred and five years later, in 2099, China will have more to be proud of and will have made greater contributions to share with the rest of the world. ■



Economic Rehabilitation in Czech

by Wan Shirong

The Czech economy has made some major changes for the better as a result of the Czech government implementing practical policies suited to its unique conditions.

However, there are some major problems plaguing the Czech economy, with fragile market mechanism being one of the most serious.

There are indications that the Czech economy is recovering after its long recession, drawing attention from businesses both at home and abroad. Some people view the Czech economy as outstanding among Eastern European countries. Some even predict that Czech will become "a little tiger of East Europe."

At the end of 1989, the opposition party in Czech came to power and began the process of transforming a planned economy into a market one. The collapse of the former Soviet Union, the dissolving of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) and the partitioning of the Czech and the Slovic Federal Republic on January 1, 1993, all had a profound effect on the Czech economy.

The depression in the economies of Western countries also had a negative impact on the economy. The government has taken advantage of its stable political situation, solid economic foundation and small external debt to overcome many disadvantages standing in the way of improving the economy.

Economic Changes

Production has gone up. During the transformation, the Czech economy went through a period of decline and stagnation. In 1993, it

began to rise again. In 1990, Czech's GNP dropped by 3.2 percent compared with that of the previous year, with a decrease of 16.5 percent in 1991 and 7.1 percent in 1992 respectively. By the second half of 1993, it stopped declining and began rising in the first quarter of 1994 with estimated growth rate of 2 percent and higher.

Small and medium-sized firms saw strong growth. Unemployment in Czech has been at a low level over the past few years. In 1993, the unemployment rate was 4 percent, making Czech one of the European countries with the lowest rate of unemployment. According to estimates by Czech economists, after the implementation of the bankruptcy law, there may be a rise in unemployment and it may come up to as high as 5 percent in 1994.

The financial and commercial conditions have progressively taken a turn for the better. Inflation is up to 52 percent in 1992 and it dropped to 17-18 percent in 1993. It is estimated that it will decrease to 10 percent in 1994. The national budget is nearly balanced and the deficit has been eliminated. Czech now has a surplus of US\$221 million. After the Koruna was devalued against the US dollar three times, it now remains stable. Foreign exchange reserves increase annually. Foreign reserves stood at US\$3.7 billion in 1993 and reached US\$6.2 billion this year, a record high. Residents' actual income increased with the minimum wage climbing by 28 percent, workers' take-home pay increased by 6 percent after allowing for price rises. According to a public opinion poll, 55 percent of residents think that they are enjoying a better life than before, 81

percent estimate that the future of Czech will be bright in five years.

The focus of foreign trade has been shifted to Western countries. As a member of CMEA, the proportion of Czech's foreign trade with Russia and Eastern Europe accounted for 70 percent before 1989. Since 1990, the situation has gone through a fundamental change. Czech has become a member of the International Monetary Fund. Trade with the former Soviet Union and Eastern European countries has declined sharply, while trade with the European Community (EC) and other Western countries increases rapidly.

In 1993, exports from Czech to EC countries amounted to 54.8 percent of its total, imports took up 50 percent, and Germany became its biggest trading partner, accounting for 25.5 percent of Czech's foreign trade. Czech's trade with Western countries is on a rise. Developed countries are exporting advanced technology, machinery and transport equipment to Czech, accounting for half of its imports. Thanks to the improvement of the investment environment in Czech, overseas capital has increased annually. Up to July 1993, Czech introduced US\$1.8 billion into its economy, with one-third coming from Germany.

Major Policies in Transition

The government is strengthening macro-controls and readjusting policies while pushing forward market mechanism. On July 7, 1993, when meeting with reporters, Klaus said that the sole mechanism to coordinate and promote Czech's economic activities is the market mechanism. He added

that in the initial period of restructuring that it is necessary "to carry out a full macro-economic retrenchment policy to promise open prices and foreign trade, otherwise, the economy is sure to fall into an abyss—vicious inflation, currency devaluation, increasing external debt and a budget deficit."

Czech's plan of economic reform also includes balancing the budget, curtailing the production of currency, stabilizing the currency and opening markets.

In the first two years, inflation in Czech was much lower than that of other Eastern countries, because the Czech government carried out a retrenchment policy, reduced budget expenditures, cut down on imports, and avoided a large deficit that can be brought on by declining production. With the deepening of reforms, the monetary policy adopted by the Czech government has shifted from being tight to being fairly loose, but proper macro-control with state's interference is still maintained. Czech implements an open policy on prices, but still maintains a certain amount of control, the prices in key sectors are still controlled by the state. The Czech government poses restrictions on rapidly rising wages. In 1993, wage increases in Czech enterprises climbed rapidly, reaching 27.8-80 percent, but the production returns decreased. The Czech government stressed that wage increases in enterprises should depend on their profits.

In April 1993, the bankruptcy law came into effect, resulting in the closing down of enterprises which had been making low profits for long periods or ran at a loss. It is estimated that 20 percent of the enterprises in Czech may go bankrupt. The government revised the law in order to prevent the emergence of wide-spread bankruptcy and the grave economic and social effects that would result, providing a three-month protection period for enterprises

facing bankruptcy and enabling the enterprises in debt to reach agreements with their collectors on debt problems, so as to avoid going to court. Meanwhile, the government has appropriated 10 billion Kcs to rescue a number of key enterprises. In fact, enterprise bankruptcy has not been implemented thoroughly as the Czech government holds a very cautious attitude toward the problem.

In order to allow its taxation system adapt to the market economy, since January 1, 1993, the government has restructured taxation thoroughly, eliminating turnover tax. This kind of tax is very complicated and irrational with hundreds of tax rates. For example, the rate of profit tax is as high as 75 percent. There are now only 8 kinds of taxes carried out in Czech.

In order to strengthen small and medium-sized firms' role in the market economy, the government has taken measures to help them. In 1992, the Assembly passed acts on rendering financial aid to small and medium-sized enterprises and on the setting up of special banks to fund them. In 1993, the government further readjusted its policy, expanding its support to these enterprises, deciding to appropriate special funds to render low interest loans to the firms that were just starting, issuing capital to establish consultative institutions, funding the setting up of scientific and technological stations concerned, and giving preferential guarantees for the small and medium-sized enterprises borrowing money from banks.

Since 1989, Czech has consistently readjusted its policy related to agriculture, striving to resolve its agricultural crisis. In 1993, the principles of rendering subsidies and free interest loans to the agricultural sector were established. The government attaches great importance to legislative work on agriculture in a bid to enable agri-

culture develop under the protection of the law.

Special attention has also been given to the government's welfare policy. The government focuses on formulating and implementing policies concerning social well-being. Since April 4, 1993, retirement pensions have been raised by 30 to 290 Kcs monthly with an average increase of 8 percent. The government believes that the social subsidy act, social security act and social relief act are the three mainstays of Czech's social policy.

Problems to be Settled

There have been tremendous changes and a number of remarkable achievements in Czech's economy over the past three years of transition. However, problems still remain. First, the market mechanism is fragile and a complete transition has not yet been accomplished. Some deeply rooted problems need to be exposed and settled.

Second, there are many problems in industrial production. Currently, the shortage of capital is an outstanding problem made worse by inefficient management and low profits.

Third, an agricultural crisis exists. People in Czech generally believe that not only primary agricultural products, but also the processing industries of agricultural products have fallen into crises. Measures have been taken to deal with these problems in order to promote the development of the national economy as a whole.

Hereafter, so long as Czech remains politically stable, adopts cautious and reliable policies and conflicts in Europe do not become aggravated, the Czech economy will continue to see positive development. However, restricted by some uncontrollable factors, the development will continue to be slow. ■

The News Briefing by Chinese Foreign Ministry

Spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry Shen Guofang announced several news items and answered questions from correspondents at a news briefing held on September 15.

He said that at the invitation of Warren Christopher, secretary of state of the United States, Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen will pay an official visit to the United States from October 3 to 4, 1994. During the visit, he will meet with US President Bill Clinton and hold talks with Secretary of State Christopher, on Sino-US relations and international issues of common interests.

In preparation for Qian's visit to the United States, Vice Foreign Minister Liu Huaqiu will hold consultations at the vice-ministerial level with the US side in Washington from September 29 to 30 on the questions of lifting the sanctions against China and non-proliferation.

Qian will lead a delegation on a trip to New York to attend the 49th Session of the United Nations General Assembly on September 23.

At the invitation of Premier Li Peng, Prime Minister Honorable Major General Sitiveni Ligamamada Rabuka of the Republic of Fiji will pay an official visit to China from September 19 to 24.

QUESTION: How do you evaluate the International Conference on Population and Development?

ANSWER: The International Conference on Population and Development held in Cairo, capital of Egypt, from September 5 to 13 is an event of major significance which will go beyond this century. The Program of Action adopted at the conference reaffirms that every country has the right to formulate and implement its population policy in light of its domestic conditions. It has laid down the objectives of action, stressing the importance of comprehensive measures, such as stabilizing the growth of population and raising the status of women to resolve the issue of population. The conference will exert a far-reaching influence on the international cooperation in the fields of population and development in the next 20 years to come. The Chinese government had sent a delegation, led by Peng Peiyun, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Family Planning Commission, to attend the conference.

They took an active part in all its activities with a responsible attitude and made contributions to the positive achievements of the conference. In the future, while continuing our efforts to address our own problems concerning population and development, we in China will be ready to work with other nations in implementing in earnest the Program of Action so as to contribute to the stabilization of the global population and the promotion of world peace and development.

Q: Japan is attempting to become a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council. What's China attitude toward it?

A: China understands Japan's desire to play a greater role in the United Nations. The reform of the United Nations is complicated and there is a need to exchange views between the broad masses of the UN member states.

Q: Will Vice Foreign Minister Liu discuss the issue of human rights with his US counterpart?

A: Major topics between Liu and US officials will include urging the United States to lift sanctions against China. The channel for discussion on human rights between China and the US continues to remain open.

The US government has recently admitted that the United States itself has many problems concerning human rights. It is indeed necessary to conduct dialogues on human rights, but such talks should not interfere in each other's internal affairs.



XUE CHAO

Spokesman Shen Guofang is answering questions from correspondents at the news briefing on September 15.

Q: What's purpose of the visit by the foreign minister of Honduras?

A: Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Qian met with him and exchanged views on strengthening the relations between China and Honduras and regional issues. We also know that Honduras is striving to win a seat as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council and is willing to develop relations with China. The United Nations has recognized the People's Republic of China as the only legitimate government. We hope that Honduras will adopt the same position as the United Nations. ■

Ban on Travel at Public Expense

In 1983, the mainland reinstated a policy of allowing its citizens to travel overseas. Overseas travel by Chinese citizens passed through the initial stages in the mid-1980s, grew rapidly in the early 1990s, and has since continued to develop. In 1992, over 2.93 million Chinese citizens travelled abroad, up 37.3 per cent over the previous year. In the first six months of 1993, over 200,000 Chinese citizens visited Thailand, while Hong Kong hosted 892,600 mainland Chinese, a rise of 68 percent over the 1992 figure.

However, the number of Chinese citizens travelling overseas fell to a new low in the latter part of 1993. According to a recent analysis, a contributing factor to the fall was a reduction in the level of border trade, while the main cause centered on the fact that in March, and again in October 1993, the State Council promulgated public notices prohibiting overseas tours at public expense. The two factors thus combined to exert great influence on the level of overseas travel. In 1993, the mainland approved applications allowing 700,000 residents to travel abroad on private matters. At the same time, according to statistics released by 21 ministries and commissions, including the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Labor and Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation, 164-odd publicly financed overseas tours for delegations and groups were cancelled. In addition, 11 provinces, municipalities directly under the central authorities and autonomous regions, including Guangdong Province, cancelled 551 scheduled overseas tours involving 4,405 people. According to a recent report, some 60 percent of people in delegations travelling overseas continue to travel at public expense by simply submitting travel expense accounts to either their corporations or units.

The China Travel Service (CTS) is currently the largest tour agency arranging overseas travel for Chinese citizens. In the opinion of a responsible member of the CTS overseas travel department, travel at public expense is quite simply a matter of corruption which adversely affects the lawful operation and competitive nature of tourism, and thus does great harm to the proper development of the tourism sector. He pointed out that China's on-going opening effort not only requires the understanding of the world, but also requires Chinese citizens to gain a greater knowledge of the world in which they live. Equating overseas study and research, as well as

overseas business, with the travel at public expense will cause great harm to the country's overall development.

According to competent observers, China's tourism sector is currently beset with a lack of order and management. Numerous tours financed by the public are illegally organized by units, individuals and underground travel services. Such tours compete by reducing prices and speculating, thereby creating disorder in the tourism market. The previously mentioned prohibitions have had a profound impact on travel services which are mainstays of the state tourism sector and which make every effort to obey the state regulations.

According to information released during the 1993 work report meeting of the State Administration of Tourism, overseas travel should center on Chinese citizens who can afford the cost of travel. Overseas travel can in fact create a new image for China's reform and opening effort, while at the same time being a competitive factor helping to expand the overseas market. However, when considering the demand for foreign exchange and the capacity of Chinese citizens to personally finance overseas travel, the scale of such travel will remain low for the foreseeable future. Overseas travel must be carried out in a coordinated manner and must be tightly controlled. A system of forced management which conforms to state regulations should be implemented. In addition, management rights should focus on strong enterprises with impeccable credibility and strict financial management. Various forms of travel should be banned, including illegally crossing borders, obtaining passports in another country, travelling at public expense, conducting border trade during travel, and over-staying time periods stipulated in travel documents. ■

Gansu Offers New Tourist Items

Among the '94 China Heritage Tours that go through Gansu are those covering a Tang monk's pilgrimage to India to fetch Buddhist scriptures, the route taken by Princess Wencheng to Tibet to wed a Tibetan king and Genghis Khan's military line.

The province also offers the Maijishan-Bingling Temple-Mogao Grottoes Tour, the Fuxi Temple-King's Mother Palace-Kongdong Mt. Visits to Ancestors and Pilgrimage Tour, Maijishan-Kongdong Mt.-North Grotto Temple-Xumi Mt., and One Grotto Tour, Xian's Famen Temple-Xiahe River Labuleng Lamasery

Ming Imperial Waxworks Palace Opens

The Beijing Imperial Ming Tombs Waxworks Palace, situated west of the Xiguan Roundabout in Changping County, Beijing, was opened to Chinese and foreign tourists on August 28.

Integrating modern artistic and classic style, the palace, instead of having a Chinese traditional glazed tile roof, has a square roof with its exterior border patterned on the Great Wall. The merging of Chinese and Western architecture adds brilliance to the Ming Tombs tourist resort. The architect Xu Yongji, who also designed the Shaanxi Museum and the National Library of China, is now vice-chairman of the China Architecture Society.

Historic remains in the Beijing area stem mainly from the Ming (1368-1644) and Qing (1644-1911) dynasties, with Ming Tombs in Changping being the site where the former are concentrated. The Waxworks Palace mirrors the history and lifestyles of the 276 years of the Ming Dynasty. The complex is composed of five parts: the Ming Imperial Waxworks Palace, the Imitation



The Tumu Revolt in the autumn of 1449 marked the decline of the Ming Dynasty.

LIU JING

Ming Music and Dance Hall, the Ming Dining Hall, the Ming Palace Shopping Center and the Multi-Functional Hall. It covers an area of 190,000 square meters and a floor space of 30,000 square meters with a total investment of 150 million yuan.

The palace, features 26 separate life-like tableaus and 374 lively wax figures. They recreate important historic events of the 16 Ming monarchs from Ming founder Emperor Zhu Yuanzhang (1368-99) to the last Ming Empe-

ror Chongzhen (1628-44). This splendid unrolling panorama shows political, military, cultural, economic and customs changes during the Ming Dynasty.

The Song and Dance Hall not only offers Ming court cuisine, but also court music and dances of those days. Lu Dahai, manager of the Beijing Shisanling Waxworks Palace of Ming Dynasty Co. Ltd., said that the company has invested 100,000 yuan to compose CDs of Ming music to conjure up the court art and culture of that age. ■

Buddhist Customs and Lifestyle Tour and other itineraries. These fully display the former allure of the Great Wall beacon fires, tablet inscriptions, halls, grotto art, colored pottery, Han bamboo slips and other cultural sights of bygone ages on the golden section of the ancient Silk Road.

Up to now, Gansu has offered access all year round to 60 tourist spots for international tourists, established 34 hotels, 36 shops and 14 restaurants for foreign tourists, opened Lanzhou-

Hong Kong tourist charter flights and 24 other airlines, transformed the Lanzhou-Dunhuang No. 312 National Highway and increased the numbers of comfortable sleeper and soft seat tourist express trains. The Lanzhou-Zhongchuan Airport Expressway is under construction. Gansu is home to 20 travel agencies for foreign tourists which can receive 400,000 guests annually. ■

Marine Oil Industry Grows Fast in China

After 15 years of opening up and economic reform, China's marine oil industry has made remarkable progress. Proven oil deposits and annual crude oil production capacity have increased about 40 and 60 times respectively, with an average annual growth of above 35 percent, the quickest in the world.

To date, China's marine oil industry has signed 99 contracts and agreements with 55 firms in 15 countries, with foreign capital utilization adding up to US\$4.2 billion, putting it in the forefront in foreign fund injection among national industries. There are over 360 marine oil wells and 540,000 km of seismic survey lines. A total of 80 oil- and gas-bearing structures, 1.2 billion tons of oil reserves and 200 billion cubic meters of natural gas reserves have been identified. Thirteen modern offshore oil and gas fields have been built, and another seven are under construction. The nation's annual production capacity for crude oil has topped 6 million tons and that for natural gas has reached 500 million cubic meters.

Along China's over 4 million square km of sea, a batch of oil and gas fields have emerged. The Bohai Suizhong 36-1 Oilfield has above 250 million tons in deposits. Its trial zone has gone into operation, with annual output of more than 1 million tons of crude oil. On the east South China Sea, the Lihua N-1 Oilfield with deposits of 250 million tons is being exploited and will begin production in 1996. Natural gas reserves of Ta 13-1, China's biggest natural gas field on the west South China Sea have exceeded 100 billion cubic meters. It has been listed as a key state project. To be finished at the end of 1995, it is anticipated to provide gas to Hong Kong and Hainan in January, 1996. By 1997, China's annual crude oil

output will reach 12 million tons and natural gas output will amount to 4 billion cubic meters. ■

Achievements From Foreign Loans

Recently, business officials of Beijing embassies of 14 countries, including those of Japan, Italy, Germany, Sweden, Canada and Spain, attended the Beijing Exhibition of Foreign Loans Deployment for Project Support. Since 1979, Beijing has injected foreign loans and donations totalling US\$820 million from the above-mentioned countries into 85 construction schemes. Among them, 54 finished projects have utilized government loans of US\$137.5 million, while 19 under way have drawn on US\$611.4 million and six pledged undertakings have been promised US\$28.72 million. In terms of money granted, there have been four completed projects valued at US\$11.75 million and two guaranteed projects have used up US\$29.53 million. The major ones include the second phase of the No. 9 Factory of Water Resources, the subway between Fuxingmen and Bawangfen, the water pumping and electricity generating station in the Ming Tombs, the Gaobeidian sewage treatment plant, the program-controlled telephone network, a model communication control system, a coal gas refining system, long-distance pipeline for natural gas, technical equipment for production of meridian tyres and the money recirculating program between China and Japan.

In addition, Beijing has made 33 applications for multilateral schemes to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), for US\$29.9 million; and also sought loans of US\$86.63 million for 15 bilateral exercises from Japan, Australia, Germany and Canada. The major projects cover equipment support for Beijing TV Station amounting to 3 billion

yen, fire control and disaster relief command centers at 2.45 billion yen, plus centers for vegetable research, laser parameter, special air research and development and chemical reagent development.

According to the Beijing Planning Committee and Economic and Trade Committee, 1993-1996 is the peak time for Beijing to pay back bridging finance, and 21 items due at the end of last year were accounted for on time.

Over the coming five years, the Beijing municipal government will continue to make use of US\$3 billion of foreign loans. Of them, 50 percent will be used in infrastructure municipal engineering; and the rest will go to technological transformation of industrial enterprises. Beijing welcomes more foreign business people and international financial organizations to cooperate with the city in various forms of loans, joint ventures and cooperative enterprises.

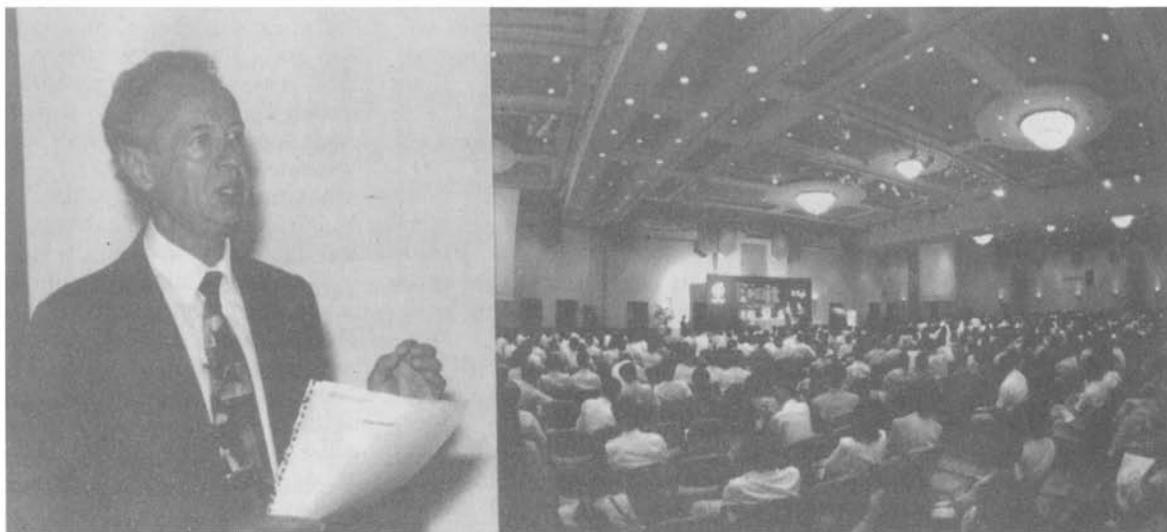
by Li Ning

EDI System Proves Operational

China's first electronic data interchange (EDI) system has undergone successful trials by the customs officer of Beijing Airport. It was set down as one of the key state scientific and technological projects for the Eighth Five-Year Plan. The success has filled a gap in China and moved the nation's foreign trade closer to international practices.

The system makes movement of goods through customs more efficient. If goods listed tally with requirements for non-declaration, they can proceed through the non-duty payable green channel. Others go on to customs examination at the red channel and must be formally declared.

Since the system went into operation on April 1, it has yielded noticeable economic and social results. ■



Intel President Dr Andrew Grove addresses Beijing audience.

XU XIANGJUN

Intel Explores Computer Market

Intel, the computer inside" is a popular advertisement heard everyday by more than 100 million Chinese people listening to CCTV advertisements for Intel's processors. Intel, the world's largest manufacturer of semiconductors, is currently engaged in in-depth studies of the computer market in China.

Intel management long ago recognized the vast potential of China's computer market, and in 1985 established the Intel Co. of China. In 1988, Intel established the Intel Computer Technology Co., its first joint venture in China. The Intel Architecture Development Co. Ltd. was established in 1994 to jointly promote the development of China's computer industry, and provide service and equipment to independent software and hardware suppliers, communications appliance and series software companies, and universities. In March of this year, Intel signed a technological cooperation agreement with the China Electronics Co. to supply its 386SX processor and packaging and testing technology for 8-digit chips.

Intel noticed that China's PC production volume reached 300,000 units in 1992, 450,000 units in 1993 and the volume is expected to surpass 1 million units annually in the near future. Intel fully expects China to become the world's largest market after the year 2,000, and with that in mind, is currently promoting its pentium processor on the Chinese market. Intel notes that some 85 percent of China's computers use Intel architectural systems.

During a visit to China in early September of this year, Intel President Dr Andrew S. Grove presented lectures in Beijing and Shanghai on the topic "The PC Is It." Grove said he hopes to learn more about China's computer market and exchange personal views with his Chinese counterparts.

by Li Ning

Urumqi Symposium Makes Notable Success

The recently completed '94 Urumqi Economic and Trade Symposium recorded a total transaction volume of over US\$1.5 billion. The symposium attracted well over 4,000 business-

men from 38 countries and regions, including the United States, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Pakistan, Russia and Hong Kong. All of those in attendance exhibited great interest in the commodities and cooperative projects on offer. A number of foreign businessmen expressed great interest in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, a mysterious region with bright prospects for development, with many actively conducting on-the-spot investigations and entering into investment agreements. The chief representative of the Beijing Office of the Hong Kong Trade Development Council said that Xinjiang is superior in terms of resources and prospects for expanded border trade, while Hong Kong is blessed with advanced technology and a broad market. He noted that the symposium provided a great opportunity to explore ways to tap the mutually beneficial superiorities and promote the common progress of the two regions.

Representatives of domestic enterprises regarded the symposium as a window for the development of foreign trade activities. The symposium attracted a large number of enterprises from 30 provinces, municipalities under the

central authorities and autonomous regions. For example, the Xinjiang Karamay Oil Administration, the largest enterprise in northwest China, negotiated contracts valued at over 6 million yuan, a figure representing the total volume of contracts of the previous symposium. The region's unique treasures such as carpets, silk and jade carvings attracted great attention from foreign businessmen, with the total trade volume for the items surpassing 200 million yuan.

by Li Rongxia

Hainan Develops Tourism Resources

Hainan Province, China's largest special economic zone, enjoys exceptional advantages in terms of tourism resources. Sanya City, located at the southern end of Hainan Island, is regarded as the "Bright Pearl of South China" which will shine in China's tourism industry during the 21st century. At present, Nantian, located 30 km northeast of Sanya, is allocating massive investments to build a tourism city featuring the island's tropical scenery. As a prelude to a recent bid offering, resident officers of the Russian, German, Swiss and the League of Arab States embassies were invited to conduct on-the-spot investigations in the area.

Tourism Director Peng Longrong said that development in Nantian is based on the city's natural hot springs. He noted that the city's three wells have a daily output of 10,000 tons of spring water with a temperature of 59 degrees C and that natural pressure causes the water spray as much as 7.8 meters in the air. According to estimates by various experts, the vast water resources around the city will feed the wells for at least another 50 years. The natural spring water contains various minerals and trace elements which are good for the health of the people. The Ministry of Public Health announced its intention to

invest in a recovery system in the area.

Plans call for the large-scale development and construction of a 10-square-km area which will include luxury villas, holiday restaurants, a physiotherapy recovery center, a hot spring swimming pool and a spring garden, all of which will take full advantage of the resources provided by the hot springs. Preliminary plans also call for agricultural sightseeing routes featuring the beautiful tropical scenery, including slopes covered with mango and coconut groves, and various gardens with litchi, flowers, plants and other botanical species. Tours are also planned to exhibit the local conditions and customs of ethnic groups, as well as the construction of the international conference, recreational and sports, religious and cultural and ethnic education centers.

Nantian, which is clearly superior in terms of geography, natural environment, cultural remains and landscapes, is located at the center of Hainan Island's 21st Century Science and Technology City. Nantian is conveniently lo-

cated some 30 km from the Fenghuang International Airport and 25 km from the deepwater wharf in Sanya, and is bisected by the Haikou-Sanya Expressway. The city's population of 30,000 includes members of the Li, Miao, Hui and Han nationalities. The city also features equatorial rain forests and rubber plantations, tropical fruit orchards and botanical gardens, as well as mountains, hills and lakes, and other fascinating natural scenery.

The city has signed agreements for 41 cooperative and development projects, including 13 projects involving foreign investment. Total investments in the city are expected to reach several billion yuan, with a substantial portion of the funds being allocated for the construction of infrastructure facilities, including roads, land development, and water and power facilities. Construction of a luxury hotel near the hot springs is currently underway and progressing smoothly. The constantly improving investment environment is expected to attract an ever greater number of foreign investors.

by Han Baocheng

Peng Longrong (middle) introduces the hot spring to American guests. WEN QUAN



Top Wushu Masters Selected in China

One hundred outstanding Chinese practitioners of *wushu* were recently named as the country's 100 Chinese Wushu Masters, including Top 10 Wushu Masters and Top 10 Wushu Stars. The selections were made following recommendation and deliberations carried out over the past year. The grand activities, the first of their kind in the history of *wushu*, were sponsored by the Chinese Wushu Association and Chinese Wushu Research Institute, two of the most authoritative *wushu* organizations in China.

The recipients, who are representative figures in *wushu* circles in contemporary China, include elderly *wushu* masters, as well as outstanding *wushu* coaches, teachers, athletes, researchers and folk boxers. Various other individuals who have made outstanding contributions to the development of *wushu* were given the Wushu Honor Award.

Wushu, or traditional Chinese martial arts, is a popular sport in China, with tens of millions of people regularly participating in *wushu* exercises. Over the millennia, *wushu* has evolved from pure combating techniques to sports and cultural events for common people. Throughout history, numerous outstanding figures have devoted themselves to developing and enriching *wushu*.

In recent years, *wushu* has been well received by people in countries throughout the world due to its noted health-promoting benefits and cultural aspects. Numerous international *wushu* federations have been established and championships are held at regular intervals. As *wushu* is rapidly becoming a globally accepted sports activity, the election of the prestigious



Audience watches *wushu* performance at Beijing's Wuyi Diyuan Theatre. ZHONG CHAO

group of masters is especially constructive for the popularity of Chinese *wushu*.

More activities are scheduled for the near future, including the production of films featuring the newly elected masters and famous *wushu* resorts in China.

by Zou Sicheng

Beijing Hosts Wushu Extravaganza

In late August of this year, the Chinese Wushu Association began to host a nightly *wushu* extravaganza at Beijing's Wuyi Diyuan Theatre.

In recent years, *wushu*, or traditional Chinese martial arts, has gained worldwide acceptance as a major sporting event, with its artistry and cultural value attracting ever more attention.

The venue, decorated in the luxurious ancient style, is located in the China National Olympic Sports Center in Beijing. The 500-seat theatre covers over 1,000 square meters. The backdrop of the stage is formed by a group of relief screens, flanked by racks of ancient weapons. The core of the stage features a splendid throne and a traditional

screen similar to those found in the Imperial Palace in Beijing, with ancient-style chambers and seats on both sides.

Audiences can appreciate excellent *wushu* performances, including boxing and the skills of ancient weaponry, acrobatics and Beijing Opera, and gain an initial understanding of traditional Chinese culture.

by Zou Sicheng

New Theory on Meteorology

The method of determining long-term weather forecasts by surveying the temperature of the earth, first initiated by Chinese scientists some 20 years ago, has proven effective.

Geocentric theory on climatic change is predicted to bring about a revolution in meteorology in years to come. The concept was first put forward in the early 1990s by Tang Maocang, a research fellow with the Lanzhou Institute of Plateau Atmospheric Physics under the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Climatic change is normally believed to be caused by periodic

fluctuations of the atmosphere. But the new argument holds that variations are the outcome of the interaction of various spheres and layers within the global system, including the earth's layers, hydrosphere, atmosphere and biosphere. Within this web, the atmosphere accounts for no more than 1 percent, while rapid internal shifts within the crust, such as volcanic eruptions and earthquakes, all can cause climatic changes within our sphere. Meteorologists commonly acknowledge that the impact of the atmosphere itself can only last 14 days. Anything stretching beyond that time limit is normally determined by other factors. Therefore, the internal fluctuations of the earth are regarded as the fundamental cause for waves of weather.

As a result, when setting long-term forecasts, scientists have started to focus more on alterations within the earth itself so as to predict natural disasters and carry out more effective prevention and control measures. Practice in past years has proved that geo-thermometry is more accurate than other methods. ■

One-Man Catwalk Show Held in Beijing

A recent one-man catwalk show held at Poly Plaza in Beijing once again demonstrated the outstanding talents of Fang Jinghui, a young stylist. His finely made and unique apparel attracted much attention in the news media.

Fashions with rich oriental appeal embody a strong but reserved trend toward a return to nature, with completely novel approach and technique. Fang's natural white string-woven garments look simple as well as unsophisticated. He uses antique disks and straw sheaves as decorations. Experts hold that Fang is

among the few designers to have absorbed the best of Western clothing concepts after extensively studying them.

Shortly after he graduated from the Design Department of the Beijing Institute of Clothing Technology in 1992, Fang staged his first show, which stirred the clothing world.

Fang buries himself in his office, working hard. He is striving to establish his own designer label in the future. His dream is to pioneer the creation of a world-level famous brand in China.

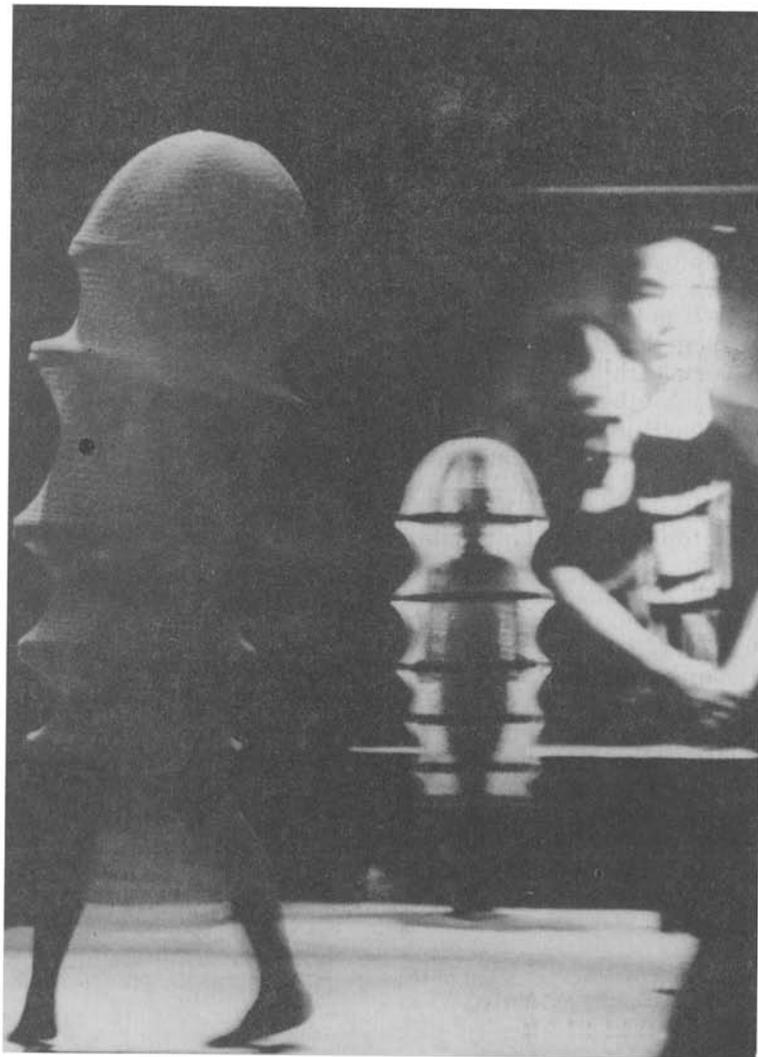
by Lou Linwei

Fashions that resemble silkworms.

LOU LINWEI

University Consortium Forms in Beijing

The Beijing Oriental University City will soon be established. This novel integrated institution of higher learning comprises the University of International Business and Economics, Beijing University of Chemical Engineering, Beijing University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Beijing Institute of Clothing Technology and the China Institute of Banking. A managerial committee has already been formed.



Once formalities are finalized, the five universities and institutes will start up their cooperation in teaching activities, scientific research, industrial business, logistics service and student management. They will jointly invite lecturers and share their libraries, laboratories and software resources. Students will be allowed to choose courses in any of the five universities and institutes, and their credits will be recognized by all. The five will apply together for major national scientific research projects and collaborate in accomplishing tasks. They will also jointly open second bachelor's courses in various majors.

The University of International Business and Economics will make use of its foreign trade channels to help the products of other universities and colleges enter the international market. Professionals of the Beijing University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, who have rich clinical experience, will offer year-round medical and health services to teachers and administrative staff of the five.

This is not the first venture of its kind in the country, since similar complexes have already appeared in other provinces and autonomous regions. The joint running of schools has become a new trend in higher education in recent years. Experts hold that such efforts can help universities complement their strengths. The common sharing of financial, material and manpower resources has helped promote educational progress and scientific research endeavors in institutions of higher learning. It has broadened the studies as well as the vision of students. Moreover, it can be regarded as a trial practice to deal with the financial shortages that have widely plagued the country's tertiary institutions. ■

CORRECTION: The eighth line of the first paragraph, first column on page 20 in issue No.38 should read: "298 gold, 238 silver and 148 bronze medals."



Salem Open-Beijing '94

Following the successful '93 Salem Open, Beijing is preparing to host its second Salem Open in October of this year. The premier tennis tournament is considered as one of the most prestigious sports events in China. The event will feature Michael Chang of the United States, the world's No. 1 Chinese-American tennis player, as well as several dozen other internationally recognized sports stars. The event is being organized by China Tennis Association (CTA), with financial support being provided by RJR Nabisco China Limited. The picture shows the media center for the '94 Salem Open-Beijing.

Photo by XUE CHAO

Brisk Non-Governmental Foreign Exchange

Established in 1982, the Guizhou People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries (GPAFFC) is a provincial non-governmental social body that aims to strengthen understanding between the people of Guizhou and those across the globe, promote exchange and cooperation in economic, social, cultural, scientific, technological and educational fields, and safeguard world peace. As China deepens its reform and opening up, non-governmental foreign exchanges in Guizhou are becoming increasingly brisk. In recent years, GPAFFC has played the major role in this area, and its efforts to hold extensive international interchange have gained results.

Activities highlight Guizhou's scenic landscapes, fine products, distinctive folk customs and booming economy to the world while introducing attainments in cultural progress and social prosperity of other countries to Guizhou Province.

GPAFFC has held various activities to help people from all over the world learn about China and Guizhou. In recent years it has successfully hosted several hundred foreign friendship delegations.

The association has organized visits by scores of economic, scientific, technological, educational and cultural delegations to Japan, Singapore, France, the United States, Austria, Germany, New Zealand and Botswana to participate in exchange activities and attend multilateral art festivals.

The wooden drum dance of the Miao Nationality has become known abroad as oriental disco, while the elegant and rhythmic songs of the Dong Nationality have been awarded the best art prize at the French Art Festival. Guizhou acrobatics that combine traditional Chinese and Guizhou ethnic characteristics stirred a China craze in Japan. The Guizhou Batik Exhibition, showing the folk customs and the rice growing culture of the Miao, and the Miao Farmers' Painting Show both aroused the interest of Japanese folklore researchers who have subsequently made consecutive on-the-spot surveys in Guizhou. On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the normalization of Sino-Japanese relationships, GPAFFC worked in cooperation with Japanese friendship organizations and local authorities to shoot a documentary that reflects Sino-Japanese friendship, bringing Guizhou closer to the world.

It has also sent professional delegations on study and investigation tours in industrialized and agriculturally advanced countries, broadening their vision and upgrading their knowledge and creating opportunities for economic and technological cooperation. To boost the Guizhou economy, the association has dispatched graduate students majoring in industry and agriculture to Japan to acquire practical techniques. These students have actively participated in Sino-Japanese friendship activities and functioned as a bridge for economic cooperation between the two sides.

To meet the needs of special personnel by increasing foreign exchanges, GPAFFC has engaged in short-term student exchanges with other countries.

GPAFFC's ceaseless efforts help the people-to-people foreign exchange in Guizhou to take on a new aspect. To date, the association has established working links with 100 or so friendship organizations and local authorities in over 20 countries and regions. The province has set up sister city ties with counterparts in Austria, the former Yugoslavia and New Zealand.

GPAFFC will continue to play its role as a showcase in the future and expand exchanges in various spheres. It will establish friendship ties with more non-governmental organizations and local authorities, in particular with Japan, under the principle of equality, mutual benefit and common progress. The association sincerely hopes to make more friends and devote itself to human progress and prosperity in Guizhou.

GPAFFC Add: Bajiaoyan, Guiyang City, Guizhou Province 550001, China

Tel: 625132 Fax: 625107

Guizhou Xianfeng Industrial Corp.

Located in Guiyang, China's second spring city, the Guizhou Xianfeng Industrial Corp. is composed of the Xianfeng Machine Tools Plant, Qianguang Aluminum Products Plant, Xianfeng Die-Casting Plant, Guizhou Tongfeng Food Industrial Co. and Huaxi Branch. It covers a total area of 780,000 square meters and has 3,400 employees. The corporation has set up Sino-foreign joint ventures such as the Sekou Taihe Electronics Co. Ltd., Xiamen Xianfeng Machine Tools Co. Ltd. and the Guizhou Co. of Sichuan Southwest Commercial Machine Manufacturing Co. Ltd. in Shenzhen, Xiamen and Guiyang. It has also erected more than a dozen sales centers in major coastal border and inland large cities, including Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou.

Main products and business scope of the corporation include: Large numerically controlled roll and slideway grinders, numerically controlled centerless grinders, roll forging machines, clipping presses and numerically controlled stretchers in seven series. These involve over 70 products which are sold on domestic and overseas markets. The daily-use aluminum goods turned out by the Qianguang Aluminum Products Plant and the die-casting pieces from the Xianfeng Die-Casting Plant are well received by clients. Jerky and dried meat floss from Tongfeng Food Industrial Co. are traditional products that have won national gold medals and enjoyed a high reputation both at home and abroad. The Huaxi branch factory is heading toward diversified lines of business, including the production of leather shoes, garments and iron nails. The MK84 numerically controlled roll grinders and MK52 numerically controlled slideway grinders designed and developed by the Xianfeng Machine Tools Plant have been highly acclaimed in China and abroad and rated as world number two by German counterparts. The factory's DS52-1800 numerically displayed ring rolling machines of the factory well served China's space industry.

The corporation has set up forging, heavy grinder and technological research institutes. The Xianfeng Machine Tools Plant has established an enterprise technological center recognized by the state and an import and export company which enjoys independent import and export power granted by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation. The plant has also been designated a rejuvenation enterprise by the Ministry of Machine-

Building Industry. The factory boasts more than 700 technical personnel, including over 100 senior engineers, as well as advanced production equipment and reliable testing means. It has comparatively top advantages for developing high, large, precision and sophisticated products. In close cooperation with famous domestic universities and colleges, and scientific research institutes, it has formed an integrated system for design, development and mass production.

In recent years, Xianfeng has seen fruitful results in scientific and technological development. Its more than 20 scientific achievements have won ministerial, provincial and municipal prizes for their fine quality and technological progress. Among them, the grinding and cutting devices of slideway grinders took a first-grade prize awarded by the Guizhou provincial authorities for technological progress during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period; the manufacturing technology for precision machine tool bearing systems and the technology for wave reduction scooped the state excellent achievement prize for tackling difficult scientific and technological problems during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period from the Ministry of Machine Building and Electronics Industry; the roll-grinding machine adaptive system won an award for technological progress in Guizhou in 1992; the MK84 numerically controlled rolling grinders and rolling grinder testing system took the top laurels for technical progress in Guiyang in 1993.

Since September 1989, under the leadership of General Manager Chen Panshui, a senior engineer and electronics expert, the Guizhou Xianfeng Industrial Corp. has seen several fold increase in its main economic targets such as total industrial output value, sales income and profit and tax payments. The corporation has earned a succession of titles, including civilized unit, a top 10 enterprise and unit that strictly abides by contracts at provincial and municipal levels. Chen Panshui is adroit at handling technology and management and has made contributions to the development of heavy grinders. In 1991, he was cited as an expert with outstanding contributions by the Ministry of Machine Building and Electronics Industry, and was awarded a special monthly allowance by the government.

Xianfeng, with a strong technical force, offers fine-quality products and first-rate pre- and post-sale services strictly according to contracts.

Add: 173 North Huaxi Road, Guiyang, Guizhou Province 550003, China

Legal Person: Chen Panshui, general manager and chief engineer

Tel: 0851-551456, 551406, 525978 **Fax:** 0851-551406, (08648) 221662 **Cable:** 4941 Guiyang



Guizhou Overseas Travel Corp.

The Guizhou Overseas Travel Corporation (GOTC), directly under the Guizhou Tourism Administration, is the largest travel service in Guizhou Province. Employing many qualified guides fluent in English, French, German, Japanese, Thai and Korean, the corporation is strong in organization and reception. It has established business relations with travel agencies in over 30 countries and regions.

In order to provide favorable services for tourists, the GOTC has also set up long-term collaboration with CAAC, domestic railways and hotels.

Moreover, GOTC has placed offices in the United States, Japan and Hong Kong to solicit business. Drawing on Guizhou's tourist resources, the corporation has successfully developed special programs featuring landscapes, ethnic folklore, hiking, local liquor tasting, and cross-country and motorcycle excursions. It also organizes visits by overseas Chinese and compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao to their relatives and friends on the mainland, in addition to tours of mainland citizens to Southeast Asia, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan.

As an authorized agent of tickets for CAAC and domestic railways, GOTC can make reservations on domestic and international flights for clients.

Our prime principle is: Clients are paramount and reputation comes first.



Add: 21, 11 Central Yanan Road,
Guiyang,
Guizhou Province 550001,
China

Tel: (0851) 525468, 524693

Fax: (0851) 523095

24 Hour Tel: (0851) 523433

General Manager Tang Yuxiang.



Huangguoshu Waterfall.



Miao maidens.

Guizhou China International Travel Service



Peng Xu, manager of the Japanese Department.

The Guizhou China International Travel Service (GCITS), the first backbone enterprise directly under the Guizhou Tourism Administration, has under it Europe-America, Japan-ROK, Asia-Pacific, individual traveler, dispatch, over-

seas business, domestic travel, commercial and trade departments.

Main lines of business:

—Organizing and hosting international travel groups and individual tourists;

—Arranging tours focused on folklores of ethnic minorities and conducting cultural and sports exchanges;

—Sponsoring trade talks, technological exchange and business inspection, and booking hotel rooms and train and plane tickets for visitors;

—Organizing overseas and domestic tours for Chinese residents;

—Providing travel services on behalf of travel agencies across China's mainland and in Taiwan, Hong Kong and other parts of the world; and

—Attracting investment for developing projects.

Ever since its establishment in 1984, the Japanese Department under GCITS, with the support and help from all walks of life in Japan, has constantly expanded its business. We sincerely thank them for their great support.

Popular itineraries:

1. Six-day visit to Miao and Dong traditional stockaded villages;

2. Seven-day inspection tour of silver decorations of the Miao and Buyi ethnic groups;

3. Five-day tour to Huangguoshu Waterfall, Dragon Palace and a Miao village;

4. Seven-day inspection tour of ethnic batik and embroidery;

5. Five-day tour focused on Miao folklore;

6. Five-day tour to the Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau;

7. Four-day landscape-painting sightseeing in Guizhou and Guilin;

8. Four-day gourmet's route to taste famous delicacies of Guizhou and Guangzhou;

9. Seven-day tour to sample famous Chinese liquor at Maotai, Huangjiu and Xijiu distilleries;

Manager of the Japanese Department: Peng Xu

Guizhou China International Travel Service

Add: 3B, 20, Central Yanan Road, Guiyang City, Guizhou Province, China

Tel: 0851-561910, 525292, 514829 Fax: 0851-524222

Guizhou International Travel Air Service Co.

The Guizhou International Travel Air Service Co. which is under the jurisdiction of the Guizhou Tourism Administration, was registered with the Guizhou Administration of Industry and Commerce and set up in February 1993. As the sole domestic and global flight agency in Guizhou authorized by CAAC and provincial authorities, the company, in cooperation with its Hong Kong shareholders, has opened direct flights to Hong Kong on Mondays and Fridays. It is preparing to add another flight on Wednesdays, in addition to making preparations to commence routes from Guiyang to Southeast Asia.

Possessing qualified and well-trained managerial and aviation personnel and advanced facilities, the company is on the networks of dozens of domestic and international aviation and travel companies.

Business Scope: Providing international and domestic chartered flights from Guiyang to Hong Kong; ordering one-way, through and return tickets from China's mainland and Hong Kong to all around the world, plus direct one-way and return tickets from Guiyang to Hong Kong and return tickets from Guiyang to all mainland cities; and confirming global flight seats from Hong Kong.

Guiyang-Hong Kong Air Schedule

Monday: Guiyang-Hong Kong SZ4013 15:35 - 17:15
 Hong Kong-Guiyang SZ4014 18:40 - 20:20
 Friday: Guiyang-Hong Kong SZ4013 15:35 - 17:15
 Hong Kong-Guiyang SZ4014 18:40 - 20:20

General Manager: Zhang Chengbao

Add: 15th Floor, Guiyang Plaza Hotel, 2 East Yanan Road, Guiyang, Guizhou Province, China

Tel (0851) 621267, 625888-1500, 1507, 1510 and 1511
Fax: (0851) 626886

Guiyang Ticket Office

Add: Guiyang Plaza Hotel, 2 East Yanan Road, Guiyang, Guizhou Province, China
Tel: (0851) 621267, 625888-1507 and 1511
Fax: (0851) 626886

Hong Kong Ticket Offices

Add: Rm 1308, 14th Floor, Wayson Commercial Building, 28 Connaught Road West, Hong Kong
Tel: 5461613, 5461846
Fax: 5590648

Add: Office D, 22nd Floor, Unionway Commercial Center, 283 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong
Tel: 5418989, 5420108
Fax: (852) 5420868

Add: Rm 802-803, Canton House, 54-56 Queen's



General Manager Zhang Chengbao.



Leizhuang Airport.

Road Central, Hong Kong

Tel: 8683160
Fax: 5258446

Taiwan Ticket Agencies

Add: 10F, No. 96, Sec. 2, Nan-King E. Road Taipei, Taiwan
Tel: 00886-2-5612899
Fax: 00886-2-5112635

Add: 4F, No. 156 Han Chung St. Taipei, Taiwan
Tel: 00886-2-3817892
Fax: 00886-2-3110301

Add: 8F, No. 48 Ching Chou St. Taipei, Taiwan
Tel: 00886-2-5602296
Fax: 00886-2-5602210



CHINA XIANYANG HEALTH PRODUCTS FACTORY

The 505 series of health care products, which are sold in more than 100 countries and regions, have cured or relieved the suffering of tens of millions of patients. The achievement in using external health aids to treat internal illnesses represents a new contribution made by Prof. Lai Huiwu to several millenia-old traditional Chinese medicine (TCM).

505 Vital Herb Belt for Adults

The 505 Vital Herb Belt, invented by Lai Huiwu, an honorary professor of the Beijing College of TCM and honorary president of the First Hospital attached to the Xian Medical University, forms the culmination of his studies of famous cases, medical literature, proven remedies and court prescriptions of many dynasties.

The belt can modulate bodily functions through the navel acu-point to cure illness and protect health. It can be used by men and women of all ages, and has no side or toxic effects.

The Expert Appraisal Committee formed by both domestic famous and foreign medical specialists confirmed the belt has raised the research on the external use of herbal products to a new scientific level. Its successes in comprehensive research have topped others in similar studies elsewhere in the world.

The 505 vital herb belt has been honored as a magic herb belt and a crystallization of TCM by millions of patients and personalities both at home and abroad. It has been highly praised by news agencies, TV and radio stations, magazines and newspapers in China, the United States, France, Japan, Thailand, Hong Kong and other countries and regions.

The herb belt so far has won 65 awards at home and abroad, including the gold medal at the 41st Eureka in Brussels and the State-Level Spark Award, the highest honor in Chinese scientific circles.

Main Functions: Nourishing life essence and vital energy, balancing *yin* and *yang*, supporting healthy energy and eliminating malevolent factors, enhancing the kidneys and immune function, nourishing *yin* and promoting the production of body fluids, invigorating blood circulation, dispersing depressed liver-energy and regulating vital energy, improving the spleen and stomach, reducing phlegm and soothing asthma, eliminating excess body dampness, preventing colds and fatal epidemics, taking good care of the complexion, maintaining slimness and warding off senility.

Health Care: Deficiency of vital energy and

blood, general fatigue, stomach chills and abdominal distention, abdominal pain, gastritis, diarrhea, constipation, nephritis, dropsy, sexual frigidity, frequent micturition, prostatitis, obesity, asthma, neurasthenia, dysmenorrhea, excessive vaginal discharge, irregular menstruation, sterility, adnexitis, back pain, coronary heart disease, infant bed-wetting and post-surgical syndrome.

● Ma Liangjun from Dali City, Yunnan Province: I suffered from prostatitis and poor functioning of my stomach and intestines. When I frequently caught cold, my flesh burned with fever and ached all over. As a result, my arms and legs lacked strength, and I endured insomnia and countless nightmares. Since I put on the 505 vital herb belt in 1992, my above-mentioned complaints have ameliorated and I have begun eating and sleeping well.

● Chen Naiwen from Yunnan Province: I was afflicted with gallstones and felt uncomfortable fullness following meals. After I had used the 505 vital herb belt for some days, I found my digestive system was working better and the sensation of overeating also disappeared gradually. I became hungry again and increased the size of my portions. To my surprise, a decade of lumbago caused by a swelling of my bone Lumbar vertebrae has also been lightened since I have been using the belt.

● Tong from Yunnan Province: My 6-year-old son was prone to bed-wetting, both day and night and while asleep, from early on. After he wore the 505 vital herb belt for the initial two weeks, the incidence of this problem grew less and less. After two months, it had virtually disappeared. In addition, his habit of grinding his teeth while slumbering has also vanished miraculously.

The 505 Vital Herb Belt for Adults is produced by the China Xianyang Health Products Factory.

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

China Xianyang Health Products Factory

Add: N0.19 Leyu Road North, Xianyang, Shaanxi Province 712000, China

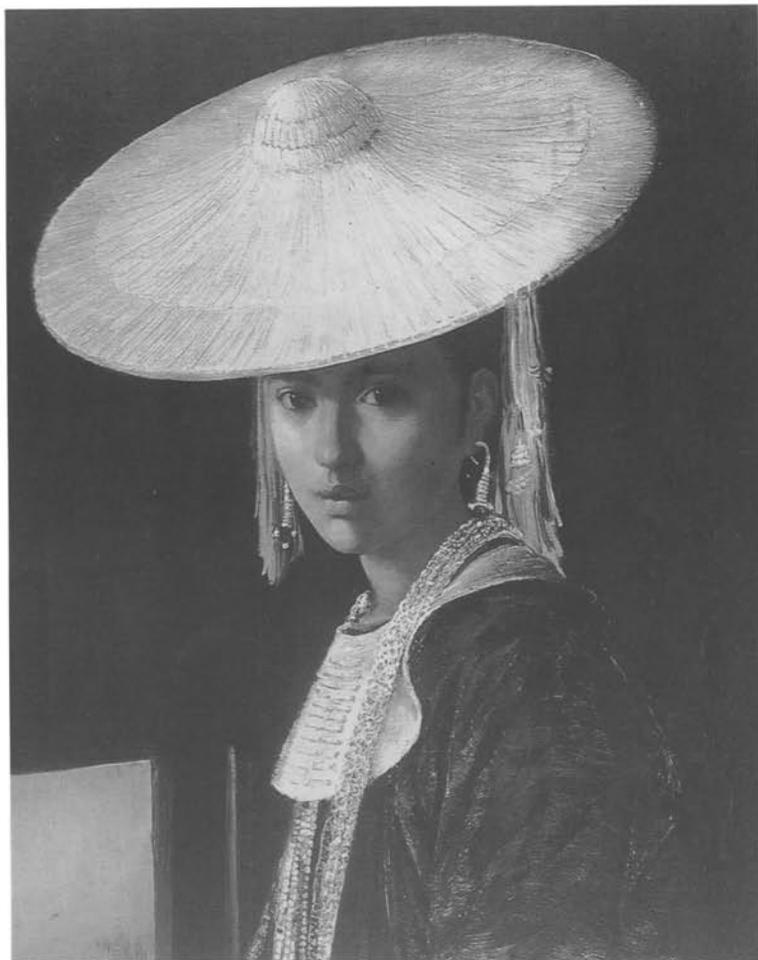
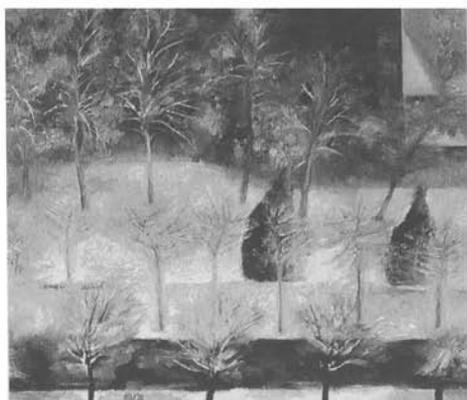
Tel: (0086-0910) 236791, 213392-318 Fax: (0086-0910) 236791

Contact Persons: Miss Wu and Miss Dong

Oil Paintings By Zhong Shuheng

Zhong Shuheng, born in Santai County, Sichuan Province in 1946, is an associate professor with the Central Institute of Arts and Crafts. A specialist in oil painting, she has been greatly influenced by the school of Wu Guanzhong, which stresses combining Asian art with Western style. Her work features quiet and simple oriental sentiment.

Snow Scene.



Maiden.



Sunflower.

ART PAGE



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Developer: Beijing Fufeng Hi-Tech Development Corp.

Property management company: The Housing Management Co. of the Beijing Fengtai Scientific Zone

Sales agent: D&S Associates Co.

Sales office: Room 3050, Beijing Hotel (Central Building)

Fax: (01) 5137766-3050

Sample center: Gymnasium, Beijing Fengtai Sports Center

