

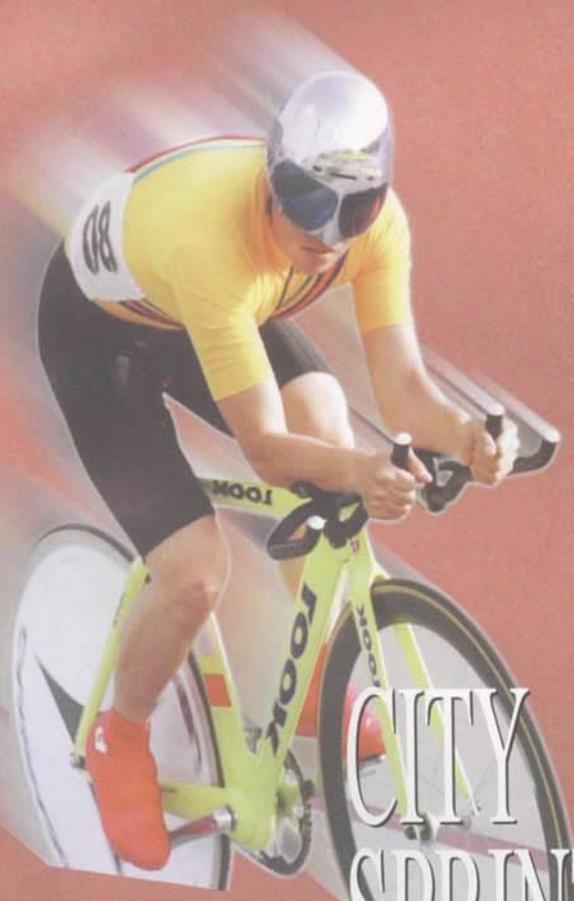
HIGH SALARY VS. HONEST AND CLEAN GOVERNMENT

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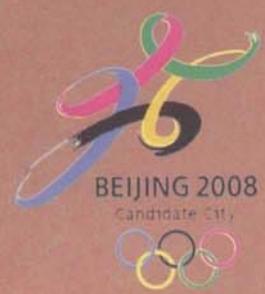
BEIJING REVIEW

北京周报
NO.21 MAY 24, 2001
NO.20 (N. AMER. ED.)

Promising a green, scientific and humanistic Olympics



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Chief Executive Tung Chee-hwa (center), together with Chief Secretary Donald Tsang (left) and Financial Secretary Antony Leung, raise their glasses to celebrate the successful Fortune Global Forum 2001 on May 10.



Vice-Premier Li Lanqing addresses the opening ceremony of the China Beijing International High-Tech Industries Week.

HK to become 'world city.'

At the closing ceremony of the Fortune Global Forum 2001 on May 10, Hong Kong Chief Executive Tung Chee-hwa highlighted a plan to turn the special administrative region (SAR) into "Asia's world city."

"Our vision is to have Hong Kong play the same role London plays for Europe and New York plays for North and South America," Tung said.

Hong Kong's position will be greatly enhanced by China's entry into the World Trade Organization, he said.

New auto mall. The construction of a large new outdoor auto mall began inside the bonded area of Tianjin Port on May 10.

The new mall will cover an area of 42,225 square meters and will be able to help meet the increasing demand for automobiles in the Chinese market, a port official said.

The bonded area of the Tianjin Port is now the largest distribution center for imported automobiles in China.

High-tech week.

The Chinese Government welcomes multinational companies to set up research and development centers in Beijing. Vice-Premier Li Lanqing said at the opening ceremony of the China Beijing International High-Tech Industries Week that started on May 10.

China will further strengthen its cooperation with foreign countries in high-tech fields. The Central Government will formulate and implement a series of policies to achieve the goal, Li said.

The policies involve deepening reform of the science and technology sector in line with the market-oriented economy, optimizing China's investment and fund-raising mechanisms and improving related laws.

Disinfectant production base. A disinfectant production base, believed to be the largest of its kind in Asia, is now under construction in Hengshui City, Hebei Province.

The first phase of the project is expected to be

completed by the end of September, when it will be able to produce 30,000 tons of disinfectants a year.

Its products will include major disinfectants and blanching products that are widely used in swimming pools, hospitals, hotels, as well as in textile and paper-making enterprises.

Airline alliance. Six local Chinese airlines recently formed an alliance in order to compete better in an increasingly fierce market.

Members of the new China Sky Aviation Enterprises Group include the airlines of Shandong, Shanghai, Shenzhen, Sichuan and Wuhan, as well as China Post Airlines.

Member airlines will seek to expand cooperation but will remain independent corporate bodies. They want to operate joint air routes, link their routes to facilitate transfers, jointly develop an E-commerce platform, cross-bookings and cooperation in ground services, and share airplanes and other resources.

Zhu's five-nation tour. The Chinese Premier Zhu Rongji's trip to five

South Asian countries will help bolster bilateral collaboration and exchanges between China and these countries, diplomats said.

Zhu started his official visits to Pakistan, Nepal, the Maldives, Sri Lanka and Thailand on May 11. All these nations are close and friendly neighbors of China, according to sources from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Association of liver patients. An association of liver transplant patients was set up on May 10 in Tianjin.

The association, which facilitates the treatment and recuperation of liver patients, is believed to be the first of its kind in China, which has a high incidence of liver diseases, especially hepatitis and liver cancer.

Red Cross donation. The Chinese Red Cross Society (CRCS) delivered a disaster-relief donation totaling 200,000 yuan to a visiting delegation from the Cambodian Red Cross Society to aid flood victims in Cambodia.

The Cambodian Red Cross Society delegation,



Pakistan President Mohammad Rafiq Tarar meets with visiting Chinese Premier Zhu Rongji in Islamabad.

headed by President Bun Rany Hun Sen, visited China from May 9-12 at the invitation of the CRCS.

Rare tree grows well.

China has succeeded in growing the Taiwan flou-siana, a rare tree whose origins date back 110 million years, in Yunnan Province.

A forest of more than 10,000 fully grown trees has been created in the Weibaoshan National Forest Zone in Weishan County. According to local horticulturists, the trees are growing well, with an average height of seven meters.

The county, which is suitable for the flousiana, began to plant the tree in 1987. The survival rate of the 12,000 saplings planted is 85 percent.

Nation to issue T-bonds. China will issue treasury bonds worth 50 billion yuan between May 15 and July 14.

The Ministry of Finance said 35 billion yuan worth of the T-bonds will be three-year bonds, with an annual interest rate of 2.89 percent. The remaining 15 billion yuan will be five-year bonds, with an annual rate of 3.14

percent. It will be the second batch of treasury bonds that China has issued to individual investors this year.

Market order. The Government has recently issued a document intended to streamline the domestic market.

The "Decision of the State Council on Rectifying and Standardizing Market Economic Order" is meant to be a guide for the Chinese Government as it reforms its market system.

According to the document, China will take a tough stance in the coming five years to crack down on the sale of counterfeit goods, smuggling, and other illegal activities; rectify the real estate, financial and tourism markets; and standardize the operation of intermediaries.

Returned students.

Beijing is helping entrepreneurial-minded students who have returned from overseas to start their own business ventures by establishing a special incubator in the Beijing Economic and Technology Development Zone.

The ventures incubator covers 3.33 hectares and has

a floor space of 43,000 square meters, which is able to house hundreds of small high-tech companies.

In addition to favorable policies on setting up businesses and taxation, the incubator has been equipped with an advanced central air-conditioning system, information platforms and broadband networks, according to local officials.

Smoke-quitting website. Pharmacia Co., a drug firm, launched a website on May 8 to help people who have decided to give up smoking overcome nicotine cravings and withdrawal symptoms by using nicotine products.

Research shows that using Nicorette doubles the chances of quitting smoking. For more than 20 years, nicotine replacement therapy has been used by smokers who want to kick the habit.

New broadcast. On May 8, Radio Beijing started broadcasting a new English magazine program called Touch Beijing, which offers listeners the latest local news from the capital, cultural shows with Beijing characteristics and entertainment programs.

The 50-minute program is broadcast at 7:10 p.m. on Radio Beijing's news channel and repeated on its music channel and traffic channel at 11 p.m.

Against drugs. The Ministry of Public Security announced on May 9 that the theme of this year's International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, which falls on June 26, is "Against Drugs in Sports."

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the United Nations International Drug Control Program is scheduled to organize several events on this theme, including a bicycle procession through Thailand, Myanmar, Laos and Cambodia, and stage performances in cooperation with the private sector in Thailand, according to the Ministry.

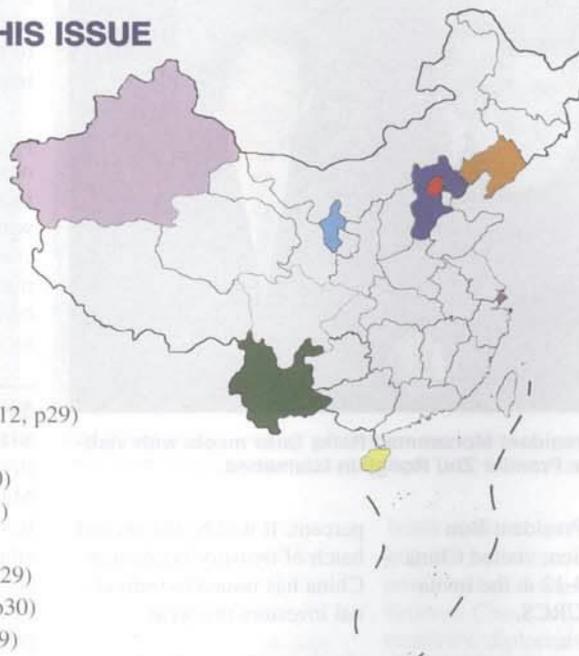
Race for the bid. More than 80 teachers and students from the Beijing University of Physical Education and the U.S.-based Indiana University started a heel-and-toe walking race of about 80 km along the Great Wall May 9 to express their support for Beijing's bid for the 2008 Olympic Games.

The race started from Juyongguan Pass and ended at Mutianyu, lasting five days.

APEC meeting on building human capacity. The APEC High-Level Meeting on Building Human Capacity, held in Beijing on May 15-16, discussed measures to promote the development of human resources.

The meeting analyzed the opportunities and challenges facing the building of human capacity in the Asia-Pacific region in the new

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- Hainan (p18)
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century, according to Zhang Xuezhong, China's Minister of Personnel.

It also discussed the strategy, policies and measures of APEC's building of human capacity, with special emphasis on pooling the efforts of the government, enterprises and education and academic sectors.

Big water source found. A new underground water source which can provide 50,000 cubic meters of water daily has been discov-

ered in suburban Yinchuan, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region.

Local authorities said that the water produced meets State drinking water standards. The water source can be used for 20 years.

A total of six underground water sources have been exploited around Yinchuan in recent years. They produce 25,000 to 150,000 cubic meters of water a day.

A water shortage is one of the major problems in the development of the western regions. These discoveries will ease the problem.

Relic protection. Beijing will continue its three-year program to protect local cultural relics this year by investing 110 million yuan.

The program, launched in 2000, involves 330 million yuan of investment. This year, the money will be used to protect around 100 relic sites in the city.

A number of institutions will be removed from the protection list, including the Summer Palace, which was built by the Empress Dowager Cixi of the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911) in the late 1800s.

Many old sites will be opened to tourists after repairs or rebuilding.

Broadband cable network. A solely U.S.-funded firm will build a broadband cable network in Yantai City, Shandong Province.

Customers will need to pay only 10-12 yuan a month to enjoy quality Internet services around the clock when the system goes into operation, according to sources from the AMK (China) Satellite Cable Networks Enterprises Co.

The company will mainly be engaged in investment in information technology, system integration, production of broadband network hardware, software development and E-commerce. ■

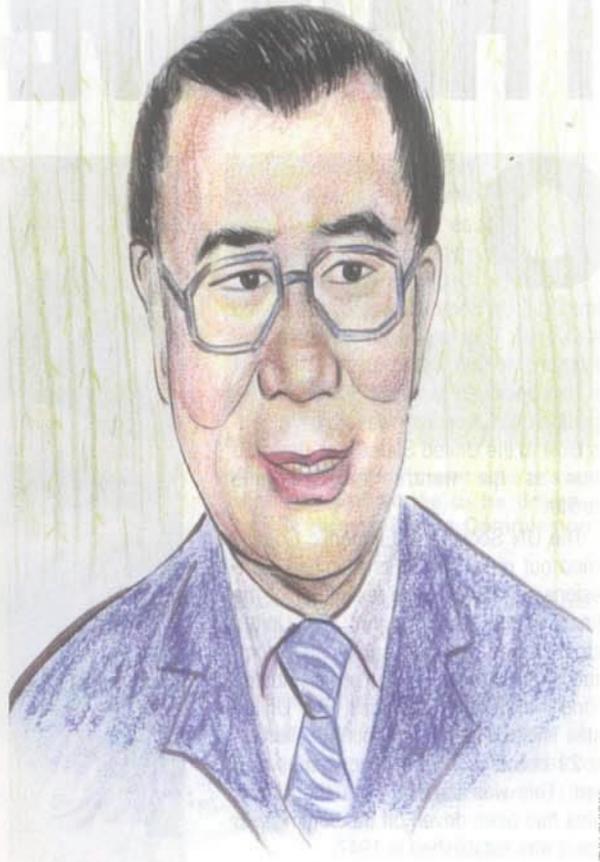


Siew Advocates Cross-Straits Common Market

Vincent Siew Wan-chang, Executive Vice-Chairman of the Kuomintang (KMT) in Taiwan, was in Beijing recently to promote his idea of forming a cross-straits common market. He led a business delegation from Taiwan attending the Fourth Beijing-Taiwan Sci-Tech Forum.

Siew appealed to both sides of the Straits to establish extensive economic cooperation. He hopes he can promote talks as soon as possible between Koo Chen-fu, head of Taiwan's Straits Exchange Foundation, and Wang Daohan, head of the mainland's Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Straits.

Vice-Premier Qian Qichen extended a warm welcome to Siew on May 11. The discussion between Qian and Siew marked one of the highest-level meetings between the Communist Party of China and the KMT in decades, although Siew came to the mainland in his capacity as head of a private foundation dedicated to forming a European-style cross-straits common market.



ZHU SHICHUN

“China’s development will present huge business opportunities to business communities in other countries. We welcome more overseas investment, new investment projects in China and long-term stable cooperation with business communities around the world.”

JIANG ZEMIN

Chinese President

“China is the world’s most populous nation and its work with children has a global dimension, contributing very much to global advances to help children.”

CAROL BELLAMY

Executive Director of the United Nations International Children’s Fund

“China stands ready to continue to expand its friendly interflow with South Asian countries, step up its exchanges in the areas of the economy, trade and technology, and cooperation in international and regional affairs and make unremitting efforts towards progress and prosperity in Asia and, indeed, across the world.”

ZHU RONGJI

Chinese Premier

“If I do business with you and you owe me money, it doesn’t make any sense to kill you. It doesn’t make sense to go to war with one another; it makes sense to do business.”

GUY F. TOZZOLI

President of the World Trade Centers Association

THE FATE OF 'HUMAN

On May 3, the United States, which has always posed as a "guardian of human rights," was driven off the UN Human Rights Commission, a body initiated by the United States itself. This happened during routine reelections to the commission. The seat that had belonged to the United States for more than half a century was lost in a serious blow to the United States' self-declared status as the world's "human rights guardian."

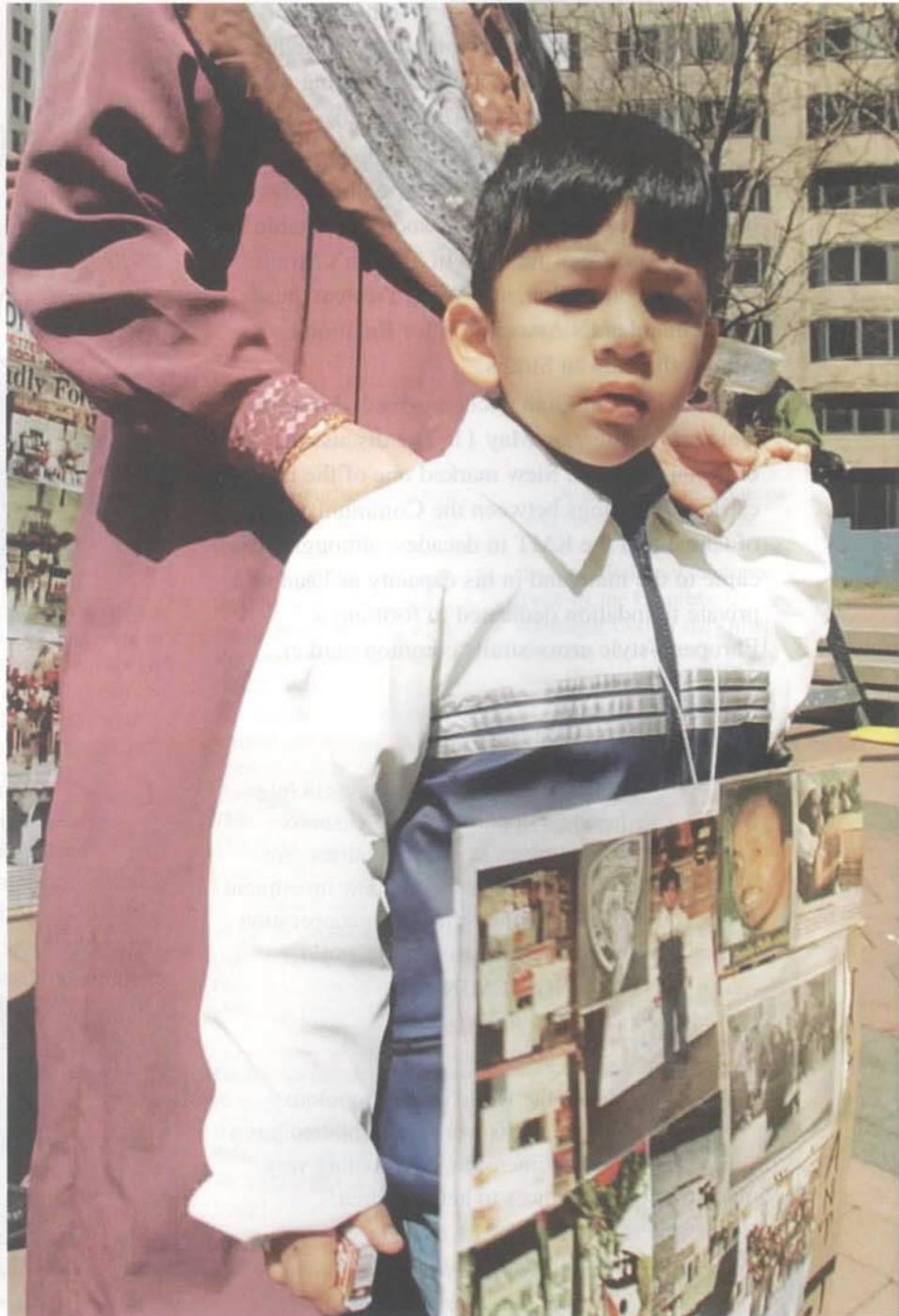
The UN Social and Economic Council carried out reelection in its attached commissions on May 3. In the reelection for the Human Rights Commission, the United States, France, Sweden and Austria competed for the three seats that are distributed among the Western countries. The United States finished last in the voting, collecting just 29 ballots from the 53 countries that voted. This was the first time the United States had been driven off the commission since it was established in 1947.

From the voting, it can be seen that not only countries opposed to hegemonic U.S. behavior on the issue of human rights, but also U.S. friends, including its European allies, voted against Washington. This proves that hegemonic U.S. behavior in the realm of human rights has disgusted most countries in the world.

During the Human Rights Conference, the Pakistani delegate's humorous speech conveyed the impression of the United States in most developing countries. When discussing the anti-China motion proposed by the United States, the delegate said, "The United States is Pakistan's friend, and the two countries have close political and economic and trade relations. Pakistan doesn't want to offend the United States; but on the principle position, Pakistan can't support the United States, and it has to say "very sorry" to the United States. Of course, this is different from the "very sorry" the United States said to China over the plane collision incident, because my apology is very sincere," the Pakistani delegate added.

His speech caused a burst of laughter in the hall. Then the delegate continued with

ZHANG FENGLIU



A serious human rights problem—frequent killing by guns is far from being resolved in the United States.

RIGHTS GUARDIAN'

a Pakistani legend about a nine-headed snake. Even with one or more of its heads cut off, the poisonous snake is still lethal. However, if all nine heads are cut off, it can do nothing. It is obvious that the "nine-headed snake" is referring to the United States. This year, after nine earlier failures, the United States again proposed an anti-China motion, and just as the nine-headed snake cannot avoid death after losing all nine heads, the U.S. effort ended in failure. When the result was announced, the isolated Americans left the hall disappointed, saying there was a plot against the United States. Some U.S. politicians claimed the U.S. failure was due to "collusion and deals" among the "undemocratic countries" that occupy the majority of the seats. The White House spokesman criticized the composition of the new Human Rights Commission, saying it was surprising that "terrorist countries" like Sudan and Libya were on the list.

Some U.S. congressmen also claimed the UN Human Rights Commission would

deviate more and more from its original purpose. However, up to now, no country, including U.S. allies, has come out in support of the United States. On this issue, the Western media also displayed rare justice, saying the U.S. failure was the inevitable result of its overbearing arrogance. A Western diplomat commented that the United States is stubborn on some issues, leading to a non-constructive atmosphere of confrontation in the UN Human Rights Commission that aroused the dissatisfaction of more and more countries, including its allies.

It affords food for thought that France, which promotes dialogue and opposes confrontation in the realm of human rights, acquired 52 ballots from the 53 countries that voted. This displays that in the realm of human rights, dialogue is the right way to resolve problems. Some commentary in the U.S. media regarded the vote as a victory for anti-human rights countries, and others even shouted abuse. This just indicates that



XINHUA

What a disappointment and a shame of the United States to be driven off the UN Human Rights Commission, a body initiated by itself!

certain extreme forces in the United States still cling to narrow prejudice.

The UN Human Rights Commission was established at the suggestion and with assistance of former U.S. first lady Elinor Roosevelt. Now the United States has been driven out. This is a tragedy for the United States.



ZHANG FENGQUO

Ten thousand Americans march in the street to protest against police officers' violence toward blacks.

Crazy for the Hegemony

According to a May 7 report in the *Washington Post*, the Bush Administration will turn U.S. strategic focus from Europe to East Asia. As East Asia is far away from the United States and encompasses many island countries, the region will become an arena for the U.S. navy and air force. On the same day, U.S. Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld indicated that the Defense Department plans to put military activity in space under the jurisdiction of the U.S. air force's space command and that this would be an important step to ensure U.S. superiority in space. These two developments are in line with the adages now circulating in U.S. political and military circles: Those who control space control the fate of the earth and those who rule East Asia rule the whole world.

Rule East Asia

At a White House conference on May 9, Rumsfeld elaborated on the plan to turn toward Asia and away from preparations for dealing with large-scale war in Europe. It means that the U.S. will possibly transfer its strategic focus. Although the plan has not been passed by the government, but the idea is prevailing in the U.S. political and military circles.

At present, the U.S. navy has reached agreement with some Asia-Pacific countries, including Malaysia, the Philippines, Brunei, Indonesia, Thailand and Australia, on allowing U.S. ships to enter their bases and ports for maintenance and supplies. Thus its military base system has been gradually completed in the Asia-Pacific region.

Prior to this, the U.S. air force had already deployed 62 air-launch cruise missiles in Guam. This will greatly enhance the response capability for deploying the U.S. air force in Asia. B-52 bombers stationed in the United States can reach Guam in 12 to 14 hours and then load the missiles there. The U.S. navy's plan to move nuclear-powered attack submarines that are usually deployed in rear bases to

Guam is also out of the same consideration. The submarines do not only protect the U.S. seventh fleet's aircraft carrier formation, but also are capable of carrying out wide-ranging and accurate attacks against an enemy. In addition, it takes

three and a half days for U.S. nuclear-powered attack submarines to sail from San Diego to Hawaii and another five days from Hawaii to Guam. But if they start off from Guam, it takes only two days for them to get to the seas near the Philippines or around Taiwan. The strategic intention of the United States is obvious.

Control Space

On May 8, Rumsfeld submitted a letter to Congress, proposing a scheme to adjust and strengthen the U.S. military power in space in order to protect space-based U.S. military and communications systems. In the letter, Rumsfeld said he would enlarge the scope of responsibility of the U.S. air force's space command to coordinate and control reconnaissance, communications and military actions in space. Rumsfeld also clearly indicated this was an important Defense Department initiative to put the protection of U.S. superiority in space on top of the defense policy, as well as a major adjustment in the management and organizational structure that aims to achieve U.S. leadership in the realm of space defense and intelligence.

According to a speech delivered by President George W. Bush on May 1, the United States will deploy a multi-level satellite and radar system. This reconnaissance and early-warning system is the center of the missile defense system. With this system in place, the United States would have an invulnerable resource providing intelligence gathering, surveillance, early-warning, target positioning, deployment of precision-guided weapons, communications and even the computer defense and computer attack. In order to control space, which the United States considers vital to maintaining its hegemony in the 21st century, the Bush Administration also has made some institutional arrangements, of which one notable action was the establishment of the Space Committee.

If the establishment of the Space Committee was only a small step, it's no small matter for Rumsfeld's announcement to put military action in space under the command of the U.S. air force's space headquarters. According to Rumsfeld's plan, the U.S. space command will take charge of space strategy and assume more duties, including research and development of space plans and some purchasing. The U.S. air force had, in fact, already assumed responsibility for most space defense.

The U.S. space command pointed out in its long-term program that gross investment by U.S. enterprises in space will reach US\$500 billion by 2010. Just as the navy was established in the 18th century to protect maritime trade, now the space forces are being called upon to protect U.S. interests in space to insure U.S. freedom of action in space.

Those who control space control the earth and those who rule East Asia rule the whole world. These adages date from the last century or the century before last. They were produced in war-torn years. However, no country has ever achieved the goal, and some that attempted it ended in disastrous failure and deep shame. The resurgence of these sayings today conceals an ill omen: the U.S. tragedy begins ...

The tendencies reflect that some political forces in the U.S. still cling to the Cold War mentality. If the U.S. side insists on pursuing power politics and attempts to acquire the world hegemony, it will not only bring instability to the world, but also cost the U.S. a heavy price.



A group of U.S. scientists urge their government to give up the National Missile Defense system.

Foreign Ministry News Briefings

**SPOKESMAN SUN YUXI,
MAY 5, 8 AND 11**

REPORTER: It is reported that U.S. Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld has expressed the hope that the U.S. EP-3 plane could fly back to the United States from Hainan Island. Will the Chinese side agree to return the American plane in such a way?

SUN: The Chinese side has repeatedly and clearly stated during Sino-U.S. negotiations that it is impossible for the U.S. EP-3 plane to fly back to the United States from Hainan Island. The American side should adopt a pragmatic and constructive attitude so that the issue concerning the U.S. plane can be settled properly.

It is reported that the U.S. has resumed sending military reconnaissance planes to conduct spy flights off the Chinese coast. What's your comment on this?

China opposes the United States sending its aircraft to conduct reconnaissance flights off the Chinese coast, and this position is consistent and clear. The American side must draw a lesson and correct its erroneous acts. The Chinese side will continue to lodge solemn representations on the issue with the American side.

With the conflict between Israel and Palestine continuing, Egypt and Jordan have put forward a peace proposal on ending the violence and resuming peace talks. What is China's view of the proposal?

We are deeply concerned about the recent escalation in the violent conflicts between Israel and Palestine and condemn the entrance of

Israeli troops once again into the Palestinian-ruled areas, causing heavy casualties by means of force. China calls on Israel to put an immediate end to all military actions so as to avoid further deterioration in the situation. Meanwhile, China also hopes that the parties concerned will exercise restraint and take effective measures to resume talks as soon as possible.

As a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council, China consistently supports the efforts made by the international community and the relevant sides to relax the present tension in the Middle East. We have noted that Egypt and Jordan recently put forward a new proposal that is positive and constructive. The Chinese side appreciates and welcomes this proposal and will continue to make its contributions to the cessation of violence and the resumption of peace talks between Israel and Palestine.

It was reported on May 8 that the Government of the Republic of Korea demanded the Japanese Government revise the facts-distorting history textbook, and handed the Japanese side a detailed proposal for revisions. What is China's comment on this?

The basic tone of the textbook concocted by rightist Japanese scholars is to deny and whitewash Japan's history of aggression. In spite of major revisions, the textbook still contains numerous distortions of history. The Chinese side has, through diplomatic channels, pointed out in explicit terms the serious fallacies in the textbook and demanded the Japanese side correct the mistakes and erase the nega-

tive impact caused by the textbook issue. We have noted that the Japanese Government has said that the historic viewpoint of this textbook does not represent the stand of the Japanese Government. China hopes that the Japanese side will take seriously the solemn stand and legitimate demand of China and other Asian countries and honor with concrete deeds the statements and commitments it has made on the issue of history.

What's your comment on U.S. President George W. Bush's plan to develop America's national missile defense system with its European allies?

The Chinese side noticed U.S. President George W. Bush's speech to develop its missile defense system together with its European allies. Last week, my colleague expressed our opinion. We think that the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty is the basis to protect global strategic balance and stability. If the treaty is damaged, the strategic balance and stability will also be broken. International disarmament and anti-proliferation will be hindered and a new arms race will speed up. It's not beneficial to world peace, development and stability. We hope the United States acts sincerely and stays with the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty and other treaties about disarmament and arms control.

The Japanese Prime Minister claimed during debates in the Diet that he would pay homage at the Yasukuni Shrine in his own name on August 15. What is China's comment on this?

It is well-known that the Yasukuni Shrine is, in Japan's modern history, a symbol of expansion and aggression and still holds the memorial tablets of top war criminals. The crux of the matter is how the Japanese Government and Japanese leaders see and approach Japan's history of aggression. We hope that the Japanese side earnestly stands by its solemn statements made so far on the issue of history and acts prudently. ■



Sun Yuxi

PI/DW/EI

BEIJING'S OLYMPIC BID:

by Tang Yuankai

Beijing's bid for the 2008 Olympic Games has always centered around three themes: "Green Olympics, High-Tech Olympics, and People's Olympics." This is a commitment and is being acted upon.

Green Commitment

The Olympic Green, now in the planning and construction stage, will be the centerpiece of the 2008 Olympics if Beijing wins the bid. Green land will account for 62.55 percent of the total planned area.

Specifically, of the park's total 1,215 hectares in area, 760 hectares will be woods and green land. In particular, the Olympiad Athletes' Village, designed to accommodate 16,000 athletes and coaches, will be surrounded with green.

The Olympic Green will also include 44 percent of the Olympic stadiums, as well as the majority of facilities such as the reporters' village, news center, and international radio and TV center. In addition to the vegetation, the most advanced technology in environmental protection will be introduced. The Olympic Green will basically give up conventional fuel sources for heating, and instead, use clean energy such as geothermal energy. Solar energy will be used on a large scale for the lighting systems. Garbage will be transformed into organic fertilizer or undergo hazard-free treatment. Domestic sewage will be recycled to irrigate the green land in the park.

In Beijing, more and more people have recognized the importance of environmental protection and the ecological balance. They have started to lead a "green life" and adopted a series

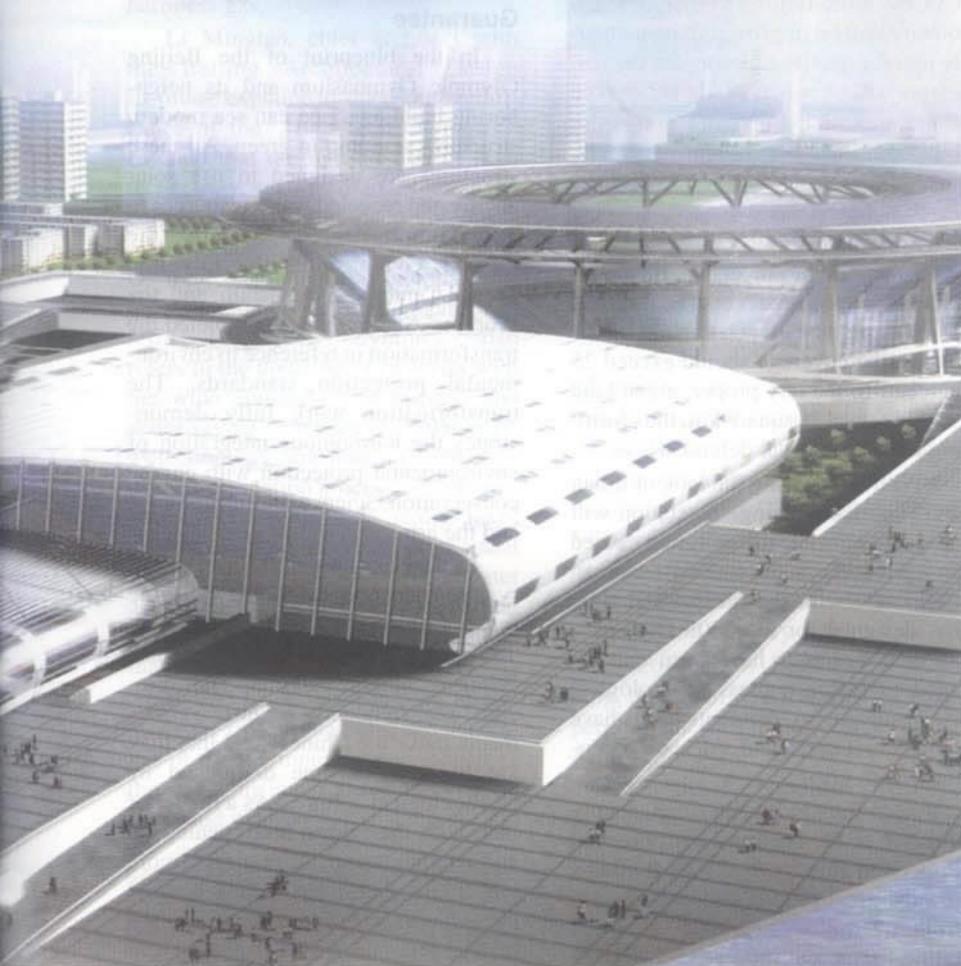
of practical measures to protect the future. According to a survey on social problems of most concern to Beijing residents, environmental protection ranked above such hot topics as the price of goods and employment. A total of 76.4 percent of residents put the "issue of environmental protection" in first place.

Sydney, Australia, presented the theme "green Olympics" for the first time at the 2000 Olympics. Since then, the Olympiad has carried on the global mission of "environmental protection," characteristic of the times.

"Green Olympics" has thus become a new idea pursued by the International Olympic Committee, and all cities bidding for the Olympics are playing the "green" card. The Beijing 2008 Olympic Games Bid Committee (BOBICO) has set up the Environment and Ecology Department, which is comprised of environmental and ecological experts from the State General Administration of Environmental Protection and the Ministry of Water Resources. The department is primarily responsible for environmental planning and environmental protection



THEMES AND ACTIONS



WU RENZHAO

Model of the State Gymnasium.

activities in relation to the Olympic Games.

As a matter of fact, before Beijing's official application for hosting the 2008 Olympics, the Beijing municipal government had worked out an environmental protection plan for the 1998-2002 period. The Olympic bid has undoubtedly accelerated the implementation of the plan.

The Beijing municipal government has combined the development and utilization of environmental resources with the layout and construction of urban public utilities. Meanwhile, the

city's Olympic bid has enhanced the awareness of environmental protection among Beijing residents, whose active participation has become a crucial part of the green Olympics.

Currently, 830,000 children at 1,150 elementary schools in Beijing's 18 districts and counties consider it fashionable to replace wood pulp paper with recycled paper. In residential quarters, more and more people conscientiously divide the garbage into different categories, and energy-saving lamps, water-saving faucets and Freon-free household appliances

are becoming favorites for tens of thousands of families. The proposal to build green communities, green campuses, green enterprises, green tourism and green households is receiving an enthusiastic response from people in all walks of life.

From 1998 to 2007, Beijing plans to allocate 100 billion yuan of budgetary funds for various environmental protection projects. This amount of money makes up 3.8 percent of Beijing's GDP during the same period. The huge financial input provides a solid material guarantee to the city's environmental protection endeavor.

Currently, Beijing is continuing with its efforts in treating polluted rivers and protecting underground water sources. It is trying to replace highly polluting energy with clean energy. While encouraging the development of solar energy and geothermal energy, it is expanding its natural gas pipeline networks. It is trying every possible means to close and cover coal, ash and earth piles, and orders big polluters such as cement and steel plants to suspend or reduce production. It will continue to remove enterprises from the city proper and accelerate the treatment of pollution in key industries such as metallurgy, power generation, building materials and the chemical industry. While keeping industrial polluting sources within certain standards, it will try to reduce the aggregate discharge of major pollutants by at least 30 percent. In addition, Beijing is actively upgrading the sewage discharge system in the city proper as a means to deal with the increasing industrial and domestic sewage in the city. A measure aimed at reducing castoffs, encouraging the utilization of recycled wastes and turning garbage into an innocuous substance is being implemented. By the end of 2005, urban Beijing's household



SONG LIANFENG

Lights powered by solar energy at the Beijing Workers' Stadium.

refuse will be rendered completely harmless, while the integrated utilization of industrial solid waste will reach 90 percent.

According to Beijing Mayor Liu Qi, who is also the president of BOBICO, by 2005, Beijing's environmental quality will be improved fundamentally and the quality of living for the residents will be substantially better. The framework of an international metropolis featuring a beautiful environment, fresh air and sound ecology will have taken initial shape.

Beijing will also strengthen its protection of bio-diversity. In mountainous areas, tree coverage should reach more than 70 percent and on the plains, the coverage should exceed 25 percent. In the city proper, green land should total 125 square km, thus forming three ecological defenses.

While improving the look of urban and suburban Beijing, vegetation will also help alleviate the pollution caused by springtime sand and dust storms. Consistent with the blueprint Beijing has designed for the 2008 Olympics, all new buildings have been encouraged to create a pleasant ecological environment so residents will have more street parks and sidewalks decorated with green.

According to Yu Xiaoxuan, deputy director of the Beijing Environmental Protection Bureau, by 2008, Beijing's sewage treatment capacity will rise from 1.2 million tons in 2000 to 2.8 million tons, with the rate of sewage treatment increasing from the current 42 percent to 90 percent. The volume of natural gas being used will increase from the current 1.1 billion cubic meters to 5 billion cubic meters. The treatment to render garbage harmless will increase from 80 percent to 100 percent. About 90 percent of buses and 70 percent of taxis will use clean energy, while the emission of motor vehicles will be up to the European Standard III. A green belt equal to 10 Summer Palaces will go around the capital and green coverage in the city proper will reach 40 percent. In short, by 2008, Beijing will become a garden city up to international standards with blue sky and clean water.

The BOBICO solemnly pledged in Lausanne, Switzerland early this year, that by 2008, Beijing's environmental quality would fully meet the requirements for hosting the Olympic Games.

Science and Technology Guarantee

In the blueprint of the Beijing Olympic Gymnasium and its neighboring buildings, one can see modern structures standing in green. All these structures are designed to use solar energy and recycled water resources to a maximum degree. Recently, the Capital Gymnasium, the Olympic Sports Center's Gymnasium and the Workers' Stadium have completed the transformation in reference to environmental protection standards. The transformation work fully demonstrates the harmonious integration of environmental protection with energy conservation, science and technology, and the arts.

At the beginning of the new century, "science and technology" is the most fashionable term in China. Technical terms such as "nanometer," "clone," "human genome" and "bio-chip" that frequently occur in various media make the Chinese feel that they are living in a time dominated by "technological culture." As a matter of fact, with the reform and opening up and continuous social progress, more and more scientific and technical terms have entered into the daily lives of the common Chinese people. On the one hand, the Olympics is sports' grandest gathering, and on the other, a stage for the performance of new and high technology. Scientific achievements like nanometer technology born in the 1990s have come out of labs to join in the bid for the Olympic Games.

The Capital Gymnasium, as a demonstration project related to environmental protection in the construction of gymnasiums and stadiums in Beijing, has been renovated with materials using nanometer technology. After the use of such materials, water and oil will not stay on the surface of acoustic boards and the boards will not go out of shape, plus there is a resistance to germs and other pollutants.

Doors and windows and sewage pipes are now more durable and erosion-resistant after the introduction of nanometer plastics. In smoking rooms, the nanometer air purifiers can absorb cigarette smoke and dissolve it into a harmless gas.

Li Mingtao, chief architect with the Beijing Architectural Design Institute, expounded upon the significance of the "High-Tech Olympics." He said that the introduction of high technology, such as digital broadband communications and electronic information technology, to the design of the Olympic stadiums and gymnasiums gives a modern sense to them. The term "High-Tech Olympics" also refers to the updating of facilities with the wide application of energy- and water-saving technologies, solar energy technology, new materials and electronic information processing systems. If the 2008 Olympiad really takes place in Beijing, every reporter's seat will be equipped with a computer accessible to the Internet for sending news stories and searching for information.

Li and his colleagues have undertaken the overall planning and designing of the Olympic Green, as well as the designing and transformation of 32 large and medium-sized stadiums and



Environment-friendly facilities, like ecological toilets shown here, have been introduced at Beijing's Olympic gymnasiums.

gymnasiums up to standards for hosting the Olympic Games and 58 training fields and gymnasiums. They have also undertaken the planning and designing of the Olympiad Athletes' Village. Li said that to give the gymnasiums a unique appearance with complete functions and safe facilities is the pursuit of every architect.

According to BOBICO'S planning, there will be 37 venues for competition and 58 training stadiums and gymnasiums for the 28 Olympiad events. All the stadiums will be planned and designed in line with the

requirements of the respective sports federations. Among the 37 competition venues, 32 will be in Beijing and five in other Chinese cities. The power of high technology will permeate all of them.

By the roadside of the Beijing Workers' Stadium stands a small but beautifully designed ecological public convenience using solar energy. It is said that the structure not only saves water and energy, but also is hygienic and comfortable. The solar battery plate on the ceiling of the structure can provide 1,000 watts of power, which will supply sufficient power for lighting and outdoor advertising billboards. The core part inside the structure is a toilet that does not need to be flushed. A layer of film on the toilet can transform waste into a compound organic fertilizer through the effects of microorganisms.

Other environmental protection items using solar energy include lamps that take in sunlight for one day but work for three days running, telephone booths powered by solar energy, and a pumping system that draws underground water to irrigate green land.

The BOBICO will also consider geothermal heating and wind power generation in the construction of stadiums and gymnasiums. The content of environmental protection backed by science and technology will be enriched.

In addition, the sewage treatment



Categorized garbage cans are available in green communities.



SONG LIANFENG

plant in Gaobeidian in east Beijing, the garbage power plant to be constructed soon at Gaoantun in the Chaoyang District, and the wide use of clean fuel vehicles will add to the idea of a "High-Tech Olympics."

Digital information transmission is an important means of guaranteeing the communication of information and real-time transmission at the Olympic Games. It is also one of the important indicators in the evaluation for the Olympic bid. Data shows that during the past 10 years, China's telecom sector has been growing at an annual rate of 43 percent. Currently, there are 162 million special telephone lines and 129 million telephone subscribers in China. The optical fiber cables have a total length of 1 million km. The rapid development of the telecom sector has resulted in an influx of the latest telecom equipment.

In Beijing, telecom undertakings have developed rapidly. With Beijing's satellite system covering the globe, it is capable of simultaneously sending and receiving 30 channels of the satellite TV broadcast and relay signals. Clearly, Beijing possesses the capability of global TV transmission.

Now China ranks second in the world regarding the number of subscribers to telephone networks, mobile communications networks and the Internet. As the core node point of China's communications network, Beijing's telecom networks fully adopt the program-controlled switching system, while the transmission system has been completely digitalized. Through ground and submarine cables and international communications satellites, Beijing Telecom has realized connections with the rest of the world, together with voice, data and video transmissions as well as the high-definition and high-quality transmission of TV signals.

In such activities as the World Conference on Women in 1995, Hong Kong's return to the motherland in 1997, Macao's return to the motherland in 1999 and the grand celebration of the 50th anniversary of the People's Republic of China, Beijing Telecom accomplished all its tasks with great

success. At the 2000 Sydney Olympics, Beijing Telecom for the first time joined hands with its international counterparts in undertaking the global TV transmission for the grand event, fully displaying its world-class technology and facilities in satellite TV transmission.

After an inspection in Beijing, a senior official of the International Modern Pentathlon and Biathlon Federation said that in view of the development of Beijing Telecom, it could completely meet the needs of the 2008 Olympics. With regard to telecom, China is by no means backward and ranks among the world's developed countries.

Officials from the international sports federations were informed during their inspection tour in China that by 2008, it will be possible to broadcast live via cellular phones in Beijing.

New technology has also been used in transportation. The increasing use of advanced satellite positioning devices has enabled local police to arrive at a traffic accident or traffic jam in the shortest possible time.

According to Ma Zhenchuan, director of the Beijing Municipal Traffic Management Bureau, Beijing is gradually putting new and high technology into various fields of traffic management.

The BOBICO has also widely adopted the opinions of scientific research institutions and technical experts. If Beijing succeeds in its bid to host the 2008 Olympics, the organizers will invite experts in every field to ensure that China presents its achievements in modernization to the world through the Olympic Games.

Humanistic Platform

The design of gymnasiums and stadiums in Beijing adheres to the principle of "people come first." Every possible means is employed to ensure the gymnasiums and stadiums have a rational layout, complete functions and convenient transportation so that larger audiences will have the opportunity to directly participate in sports contests or other activities. This is what "People's Olympics" implies.

A telephone booth powered by solar energy.

Speech at the Banquet for the Opening of the *Fortune* Global Forum 2001 in Hong Kong

在香港“2001《财富》全球论坛” 开幕晚宴上的讲话

President of the People's Republic of China Jiang Zemin
中华人民共和国主席 江泽民

May 8, 2001
2001年5月8日

Mr. Gerald M. Levin,
Mr. Tung Chee-hwa,
Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am delighted to be with you here in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China on this beautiful evening. I wish to express, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, warm welcome to all of you who have come here for the *Fortune* Global Forum 2001 sponsored by AOL Time Warner.

The theme of this Forum, “Next Generation Asia”, is of great significance, as the development of Asia bears on the development and prosperity of all countries and regions not only in this continent but also worldwide.

In the course of the 20th century, we Asian people waged an unyielding struggle to win national independence and liberation, get rid of poverty and backwardness, and bring about development and prosperity, and scored remarkable achievements. All this has contributed significantly to peace and development in Asia and the world at large. The tremendous change and rise of Asia are a great miracle that the Asian people have created and an important landmark in the world development and progress of the 20th century.

Currently, the world is moving deeper into multipolarity, economic globalization is developing further and science and technology are advancing rapidly. This has presented both new opportunities and challenges to the development of Asia.

There are 49 countries and regions in Asia, and

李文先生，
董建华先生，
各位嘉宾，
女士们，先生们：

在这个美好的夜晚，与各位在中国的香港特别行政区欢聚一堂，感到十分高兴。我代表中国政府和人民，向前来参加美国在线时代华纳集团举办的“2001《财富》全球论坛”活动的朋友们，表示热烈的欢迎！

这次论坛的主题“亚洲新一代”，是很有意义的。亚洲的发展，不仅关系亚洲各国各地区的发展和繁荣，也关系世界的发展和繁荣。

在二十世纪的百年历程中，亚洲人民为争取国家独立和民族解放，为摆脱贫穷落后，实现发展繁荣，进行了不屈不挠的斗争，取得了举世瞩目的成就，为亚洲和世界的和平与发展作出了重大贡献。亚洲的巨变和兴起，是亚洲人民创造的伟大奇迹，也是二十世纪世界发展和进步的一个重要标志。

当前，世界多极化和经济全球化深入发展，科学技术突飞猛进，给亚洲的发展带来新的机遇，也带来新的挑战。

亚洲有49个国家和地区，大部分是发展中

most of them are developing economies. Economic globalization will benefit them in the following manner: It will facilitate their access to more capital, especially direct investment from multinationals, which will enable them to speed up their economic development and restructuring. It will encourage them to acquire and exploit new markets and develop foreign trade and economic cooperation with other countries by giving full play to their advantages. Furthermore, it will enable them to acquire advanced technologies and management expertise more quickly so that they will be able to make better use of their advantages as late starters and attain technological progress by leaps and bounds.

At the same time, it must be noted that economic globalization is a double-edge sword. As the unfair and unreasonable international political and economic order has not yet been fundamentally changed, economic globalization has exacerbated the uneven development among countries and regions and widened, in particular, the gap between the North and the South and between the rich and the poor. It has also made developing countries more vulnerable to the impact of external economic turmoil and financial crises, as evidenced by the grave impact of the Asian financial crisis of the late 1990s on some Asian countries and regions.

It is true that there exist in Asia's economic development some problems that merit our attention. They include irrationality in the economic structure of some countries and regions, their low level in science and technology, inadequacy in the financial system to ward off risks, and heavy dependence on external economies. The outbreak of the Asian financial crisis has made Asian countries, particularly those hard-hit countries and regions, more keenly aware of the urgency to address those problems. They are now working hard to promote economic growth.

Asia is the largest continent on earth, with nearly 30 percent of the world land area and about 60 percent of the world population. It boasts a huge potential in market demand and a sound foundation for development. It is also rich in both natural and human resources. It has a time-honored history and culture. The valleys of the Yellow River, the Indus River, the Euphrates and the Tigris are known as cradles of human civilization. This diversified culture in Asia has invigorated and stimulated its development.

More importantly, the Asian peoples have a strong sense of self-esteem, self-confidence, self-reliance and self-improvement. This is an important driving force for transformation and innovation.

The Asian peoples know full well the importance



经济体。经济全球化，有利于它们更多地获得资金尤其是跨国公司的直接投资，加快经济发展和结构调整；有利于它们更好地利用自身优势，开拓国际市场，发展对外经济贸易；有利于它们更快地得到先进技术、管理经验，发挥后发优势，实现技术跨越。

同时也必须看到，经济全球化是一把“双刃剑”。由于不合理、不公正的国际政治经济秩序没有得到根本改变，经济全球化加剧了各国各地区发展的不平衡性，尤其是使南北的发展差距、贫富差距进一步扩大。经济全球化也

for all countries to treat each other as equals, conduct mutually beneficial cooperation and live with each other in peace and harmony. They strongly believe that peaceful co-existence among countries with different traditions, cultures and social systems is an important political condition for closer friendly relations and cooperation.

At present, Asian countries and regions are vigorously restructuring their economies, enhancing their respective development capacities, improving their environment for investment and trade, and preparing themselves against possible financial risks. Meanwhile, they are deepening regional economic and technical cooperation, with emphasis on scientific and technological exchanges, human resources development and infrastructure construction. They are working for a sound development of a multilateral trade regime so that they may complement one another.

Economically, Asia is still the most dynamic region in the world. Asia will surely make a greater contribution to world peace and development in the new century as long as it gives full play to its advantages.

Opening-up to the outside world is a major decision China has made to advance its modernization drive and also its long-term basic State policy.

Over the past 20 years and more, a multi-directional opening-up pattern has, by and large, taken shape in China and its open economy has grown rapidly. China is now the seventh largest trading nation in the world. For eight years in a row, it has attracted more foreign capital than any other developing country. It has engaged in extensive economic and technological exchanges and cooperation with other countries and regions. This has not only given a strong boost to China's economic and social development, but also created favorable conditions for businesses of other countries and regions to seek business opportunities and conduct cooperation in China.

In today's world, a country can hardly develop in isolation. The Chinese Government will unswervingly implement the opening-up policy. It will more vigorously promote all-directional, multi-tiered and wide-ranging opening-up and take part in international economic cooperation and competition at a greater width and depth.

China will continue to develop its foreign trade vigorously. It will more effectively implement the strategy of diversifying markets and expanding trade on the strength of quality and through science and technology, so as to increase import and export of both goods and services. It will stick to the policy of mak-

使发展中国家更容易受到外部经济波动和金融危机的影响。上个世纪九十年代末发生的亚洲金融危机, 就使亚洲一些国家和地区受到猛烈冲击。

毋庸讳言, 亚洲的经济发展存在一些突出问题, 主要是一些国家和地区的经济结构不合理, 科技水平不高, 金融体系抗风险能力不强, 对外部经济的依赖性比较大。亚洲金融危机爆发后, 亚洲国家特别是遭受冲击比较严重的国家和地区, 更加深切地感到解决这些问题的紧迫性, 正在积极采取措施, 推动经济增长。

亚洲是地球上最大的洲, 面积占世界陆地近百分之三十, 人口约占世界总人口的百分之六十, 市场需求潜力巨大, 发展基础良好。亚洲有着丰富的自然资源和人力资源。亚洲有着悠久的历史文化, 黄河流域、印度河流域、幼发拉底河和底格里斯河流域是著名的人类文明发源地。这种多样性的文化为其发展带来了旺盛的活力。

更重要的是, 亚洲各国人民有着强烈的自尊自信、自立自强精神, 这是激励变革创新的重要动力。

亚洲各国人民深知各国之间平等相待、互利合作、和睦相处之珍贵, 深知不同历史文化、社会制度的国家和平共处, 是发展友好合作的重要政治条件。

目前, 亚洲国家和地区正在积极调整经济结构, 努力提高自身的发展能力, 改善投资和贸易环境, 加强对金融风险的防范。同时, 亚洲国家和地区也正在积极深化区域经济技术合作, 注重加强在科技交流、人力资源开发、基础设施建设等方面的合作, 促进多边贸易体制的健康发展, 实现优势互补。

亚洲依然是世界上最具经济活力的地区。在新世纪里, 只要充分发挥自己的优势, 亚洲一定能够为促进世界的和平与发展作出更大的贡献。

实行对外开放, 是中国推进现代化建设的一项重大决策, 也是中国一项长期的基本国

ing active, rational and effective use of foreign capital. It will continue to improve its investment climate and attract more foreign capital. It will explore various ways to put foreign capital to better use, such as acquisition, merging, investment fund and equity investment. It will open wider to the outside world, both sectorwise and geographically. It will phase-in the liberalization of such service sectors as banking, insurance, telecom and trade and promote the opening-up of its central and western regions. It will work hard on e-business, accelerate the process of informationization, and support enterprises in applying modern information network technology to international cooperation and exchanges. It will take an active part in the multilateral trading system as well as regional and international economic cooperation. It will develop its bilateral and multilateral trading ties in an all-round manner.

The next five to 10 years will be a crucial period for China's economic and social development. China will maintain sustained, rapid and sound economic growth. The blueprint has already been drawn up for development in the next five years. According to the program, continued efforts will be made to promote economic growth and social progress, with development as the main theme, restructuring the key link, reform, opening-up and technological advancement the driving force, and higher living standards the ultimate goal. At present, China is making strategic readjustment to its economic structure and speeding up the readjustment of its industrial setup, regional structure, urban and rural structure and ownership composition. China has given prominence to the development of science, technology and education, accelerated the informationization of national economic and social progress, strengthened environmental protection, expedited township development and improved public service system. It is expected that China's GDP will have reached 12.5 trillion yuan by 2005. China's development will present huge business opportunities to business communities of other countries. According to a preliminary estimate, from 2001 to 2005, China will import US\$1.4 trillion worth of equipment, technologies and products. We welcome more overseas investment, new investment projects in China and long-term stable cooperation with us by business communities around the world.

Negotiations on China's accession to the WTO have been going on for 15 years. China's stance remains the same. Following its entry into the organization, China will steadily expand its opening-up program in terms of commodity and services trade, create a level playing field for a fair and transparent competi-

策。

20多年来,中国全方位对外开放的格局已基本形成,开放型经济迅速发展。目前,中国对外贸易排名世界第七,吸收外资连续八年居发展中国家之首,中国同世界各国各地区的经济技术交流与合作广泛开展。这不仅对中国的经济社会发展发挥了有力的推动作用,也为各国各地区企业到中国寻找商机、进行合作创造了有利条件。

当今世界,任何国家都难以在封闭的状态下得到发展。中国政府将坚定不移地实行对外开放政策,以更加积极地推进全方位、多层次、宽领域的对外开放,在更大范围和更深程度上参与国际经济合作与竞争。

中国将继续大力发展对外贸易,更好地实施以质取胜、市场多元化和科技兴贸战略,扩大货物和服务贸易进出口。中国将坚持积极合理有效地利用外资的政策,继续改善投资环境,扩大利用外资,积极探索采用收购、兼并、投资基金和证券投资等多种方式利用外资,提高利用外资的质量。中国将进一步扩大对外开放的领域和地域,有步骤地开放银行、保险、电信、贸易等服务领域,推动中西部地区的对外开放。中国将大力发展电子商务,加快信息化进程,支持企业运用现代信息网络技术开展国际合作和交流。中国将积极参加多边贸易体系和国际区域经济合作,全面发展多边和双边经贸关系。

今后5到10年,是中国经济和社会发展的重要时期,中国经济将保持持续快速健康发展。中国已经确定了今后5年的发展蓝图,提出要坚持把发展作为主题。把结构调整作为主线,把改革开放和科技进步作为动力,把提高人民生活水平作为根本出发点,继续推进经济增长和社会进步。中国正在进行经济结构的战略性调整,加快产业结构、地区结构、城乡结构和所有制结构的调整,把发展科技教育放在突出位置,加快国民经济和社会信息化,进一步加强环境保护,加快城镇建设,完善公共服务体

tion between Chinese and overseas enterprises, establish and improve a foreign trade regime that is consistent with international practice and that suits China's own national conditions, and provide the overseas enterprises with more and stable access to the Chinese market so as to facilitate economic cooperation and trade between China and other countries. China's entry into the WTO will instill new vitality into the economic growth of China as well as other countries and regions in Asia and beyond. The Chinese people will benefit from it, and so will the people of other countries in Asia and the world.

“One country, two systems”, “Hong Kong people administering Hong Kong”, a high degree of autonomy and maintenance of the long-term prosperity and stability of Hong Kong are the established principles and policies of the Chinese Government.

This *Fortune* Global Forum 2001 in Hong Kong will give you an opportunity to see for yourselves the new look of Hong Kong under the principle of “one country, two systems”, a new Hong Kong that is dynamic and thriving.

Since its return, Hong Kong has been comprehensively implementing the principles of “one country, two systems”, “Hong Kong people administering Hong Kong”, and a high degree of autonomy, and its Basic Law. The Central Government has faithfully observed the Basic Law, firmly supported its Chief Executive and the government of the SAR in their work, and has never intervened in the affairs that are under the autonomy of the HKSAR. Facts have proved that the HKSAR government with Mr. Tung Chee-hwa as its Chief Executive has the wisdom and capabilities to cope with complicated situations and that Hong Kong people can manage Hong Kong well.

Since Hong Kong's return to China, its previous capitalist system and way of life have remained unchanged. Hong Kong residents have enjoyed full freedom and more democratic rights than ever before. Much to our joy, people from all walks of life in Hong Kong have more and more identified themselves with the State and the nation. They have assumed the role of master of Hong Kong and are taking an active part in all social undertakings.

Since its return, Hong Kong has successfully overcome the impact of the Asian financial crisis and has not taken long to regain growth, though of a recovery nature. This shows that it has a fairly good economic foundation and a relatively sound banking regime, market mechanism and legal system. The mainland has been and will always be the strong backing behind a stable and prosperous Hong Kong. I believe that the

系。到2005年，预计中国国内生产总值将达到十二万五千亿人民币。中国的发展将为世界各国工商界提供巨大的商机。初步估计，从2001年至2005年，中国将进口约1.4万亿美元的设备、技术和产品。欢迎各国工商界进一步扩大对华投资，来华兴办新的投资项目，建立长期稳定的合作关系。

中国加入世界贸易组织的谈判已经进行了15年。中国的立场始终如一。加入世界贸易组织后，中国将有步骤地扩大商品和服务贸易领域的对外开放，为国内外企业创造公开、统一、平等竞争的条件，建立和健全符合国际经济通行规则、符合中国国情的对外经济贸易体制，为国外企业来华进行经贸合作提供更多、更稳定的市场准入机会。中国加入世界贸易组织，将为中国和亚洲以及世界各国各地区经济的发展注入新的活力，中国人民将从中受益，亚洲和世界各国人民也将从中受益。

坚持“一国两制”、“港人治港”、高度自治的方针，保持香港长期繁荣稳定，是中国政府的既定方针和政策。

这次《财富》全球论坛在香港举行，使各位有机会领略“一国两制”下的香港充满活力、多姿多彩的新风貌。

香港回归祖国以来，“一国两制”、“港人治港”、高度自治的方针和基本法正在全面贯彻落实。中央政府严格按照基本法办事，坚定地支持行政长官和特别行政区政府的工作，不干预特区政府自治范围内的事务。实践证明，以董建华先生为行政长官的特别行政区政府是有智慧、有能力驾驭复杂局势的，香港人是能够管理好香港的。

香港回归祖国以来，原有的资本主义制度和生活方式继续保持不变。香港居民享有充分的自由和前所未有的民主权利。我们高兴地看到，香港各界人士的国家民族观念不断增强，正在以主人翁的姿态，积极参与香港的各项社会事务。

香港回归以来，尤其是香港成功应对亚洲

mainland will continue to enjoy sustained, rapid and sound economic development, and that Hong Kong will continue to improve its economic system, and maintain and strengthen its important role as a bridge between the mainland and the world market. The Hong Kong economy is bound to have an even broader prospect for development.

I would like to take this opportunity to reiterate that it is the long-term basic State policy of the Chinese Government to implement the principles of "one country, two systems", "Hong Kong people administering Hong Kong", and a high degree of autonomy. The Chinese Government will never waver in or change this policy come what may.

Peace and development are the themes of the times. People across the world should join hands in advancing the lofty cause of peace and development of mankind.

A peaceful environment is indispensable for national, regional and even global development. Without peace or political stability, there would be no economic progress to speak of. This has been fully proved by both the past and the present.

In today's world, the international situation is, on the whole, moving towards relaxation. However, conflicts and even local wars triggered by various factors have kept cropping up, and tension still remains in some areas. All this has impeded the economic development of the countries and regions concerned, and has also adversely affected the world economy. All responsible statesmen and governments must abide by the purposes of the UN Charter and the universally acknowledged norms governing international relations, and work for a universal, lasting and comprehensive peace. Nobody should be allowed to cause tension or armed conflicts against the interests of the people.

There are still in this world a few interest groups which always want to seek gains by creating tension here and there. This is against the will of the majority of the people and against the trend of the times. An enormous market demand can be created and economic prosperity promoted only when continued efforts are made to advance the cause of peace and development to ensure that people around the world live and work in peace and contentment and focus on economic development and on scientific and technological innovation.

I hope that all of us here today will join hands with all other peace-loving people and work for lasting world peace and the common development and prosperity of all nations and regions.

Thank you.

金融危机的冲击、并较快地实现经济恢复性增长的实践表明，香港自身经济基础比较稳固，金融体系、市场机制和法律制度较为完善。伟大的祖国始终是香港保持繁荣稳定的坚强后盾。我相信，中国内地经济持续快速健康发展，香港经济体系不断自我完善，继续保持和加强香港作为中国内地与国际市场连接的重要桥梁作用，香港经济就一定会有更加广阔的发展前景。

我愿借此机会重申，实行“一国两制”、“港人治港”、高度自治的方针，是中国政府的长期基本国策，不管出现什么情况，都不会动摇和改变。

和平与发展是时代的主题。世界各国人民应携手合作，继续推进人类和平与发展的崇高事业。

和平的环境，是一个国家、一个地区以至全球发展的重要前提。没有和平，没有稳定的政治局面，就谈不上经济发展。历史和现实都充分说明了这一点。

当今世界，国际局势总体上趋向缓和，但各种因素引发的冲突甚至局部战争此起彼伏，一些地区的紧张态势依然存在，妨碍了有关国家和地区的经济的发展，也对世界经济产生了不利影响。一切负责任的政治家和政府，都应该遵守《联合国宪章》的宗旨和公认的国际关系基本准则，为实现普遍、持久、全面的和平而努力，而不能违背各国人民的利益去人为地挑起紧张态势，甚至制造武力冲突。

在这个世界上仍然有少数利益集团，总想通过在这样那样的地方制造紧张态势来谋利，这是违背大多数人民的意志和时代潮流的。只有不断推进和平与发展的事业，各国人民安居乐业，集中精力发展经济，创新科技，才能创造巨大的市场需求和促进经济繁荣。

我希望，在座各位，以及一切爱好和平的人们携起手来，为共同促进世界的持久和平和各国各地区的普遍发展与繁荣而努力！

谢谢各位。

Lighting the Way

The first lightbulb ended eons of firelight. Get ready for the next leap in how we illuminate our world

Thomas Alva Edison would instantly recognize the 2.9 billion electric lightbulbs glowing in American homes and offices today. Their filaments are made of tungsten rather than the carbonized cotton the inventor used 122 years ago, and their globes contain noncorrosive gases rather than a vacuum, but the principle and basic appearance are fundamentally unchanged. Even today, when cartoonists show the birth of a new idea, they draw an Edison-style bulb switching on in the inventor's mind.

But the cartoonists may soon need to modernize their cliché? Engineers, physicists, interior designers, and energy experts are actively seeking new ways to beat back the darkness. The hunt is on for better bulbs, and better lamps to put them in, and already an avalanche of innovation is moving from industrial laboratories to the marketplace.

Futurists have long fantasized about revolutionary forms of illumination, and some of those ideas—walls and curtains that glow softly without glare—may actually be on the horizon. We'll have lights that operate with efficiencies 10 or more times that of Edison's bulb, and cool lights that are not hollow bulbs at all but bits or even vast sheets of plastic and crystal semiconductor. Lamps will change color from the yellowish-white of sunshine to a rainbow of hues on command. Even clothes may light up. Rather than being illuminated by streetlights, some sidewalks and perhaps even the streets themselves may be

照亮前程

(参考译文)

[原文提要]第一个灯泡的诞生结束了以火为光的漫长历史。现在，照明技术准备再次飞跃。

托马斯·阿尔瓦·爱迪生会立刻认出照亮当今美国家庭和办公室的29亿个电灯。电灯灯丝是用钨制成的，而不是122年前爱迪生用的碳化棉；灯泡中装着非腐蚀性气体，而不是真空。但是，其原理和基本外形没有根本改变。即使到今天，漫画家在表示新方法诞生时，还在发明者的头顶画上一个爱迪生式灯泡。

但是，漫画家可能很快就需要改变这些惯用手法。工程师、物理学家、内部装修师和能源专家正积极地寻找驱逐黑暗的新办法。他们在寻找更好的光源以及用来配套的更好的灯具。许多新技术正在从实验室进入市场。

长期以来，未来学家一直对新的照明方式抱有极大兴趣。一些新方法——由墙或幕发出柔和而不闪烁的光——已经成功在望。我们将拥有能效超过爱迪生式电灯10倍或者更多的光源，甚或是利用或大或小的塑料板及半导体而非空心灯泡制成的冷光源。光源的颜色可以依照人类的指令从乳白变为日光色或是如七彩霓虹般的绚烂。甚至连衣服也能发光。一些人行道乃至



embedded with lighting.

And if a utility company finds itself in a power pinch, it may simply send a signal to computer chips built into lights throughout its service area. The lights will dim just a bit to ease the grid's load while keeping vital motors like those of elevators fully juiced.

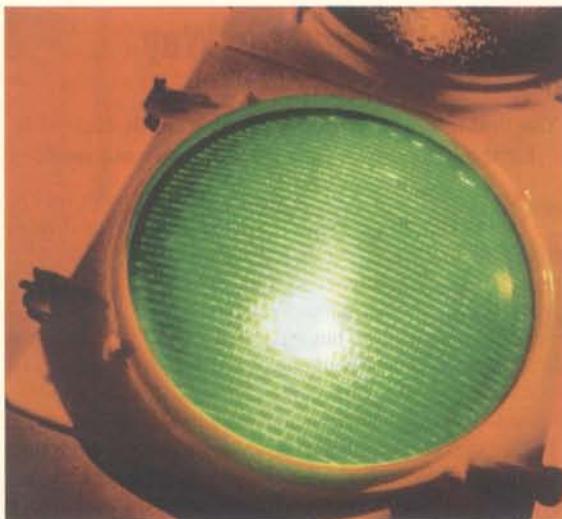
Certainly the pace of invention has picked up since around 1.5 million years ago, when a band of hominids kindled a fire on the African savanna and realized it was a good night light as well as a heater. But that's about where things stayed—augmented only by candles and oil lamps—until the mid-19th century. Even the gas street-lamps that gave a nighttime glow to big industrial cities of the early 1800s were basically just tiny fires.

So Edison had a very good idea in 1879. Various inventors before him had managed to make electric arc lights and other devices, but none was suited to mass use. When Edison invented the first widely successful light-bulb, he was barely in front. Englishman Joseph Swan, among others, was on the same track. The new electric lights were a sensation at the 1881 International Electrical Exhibition in Paris. Just 10 years later, 1,300 lighting companies in America alone were providing electrical power for home lighting.

But for all its simple elegance, Edison's bulb is an inefficient use of energy. Like a fire, it glows because it is hot; indeed, at least 90 percent of the electric energy it consumes goes into heat. Succeeding generations of lights will manipulate the electronic behavior of atoms and molecules to release light, not just heat them to a fierce, white glow.

It won't happen overnight. Consider the compact fluorescent lamp, or CFL. First introduced by Netherlands-based Philips in 1981, CFLs screw into ordinary light sockets. They use about a quarter as much electricity as incandescents. Commercial, industrial, and government agencies are snapping them up, but American homeowners, who now spend about \$800 million annually on light-bulbs, have largely ignored them. (To Be Continued)

U.S. News & World Report



街道本身也可以发光，不再需要路灯的照明。

如果公共设施公司发现电力紧张，它可以向公司管辖范围内的电灯中的计算机芯片发出信号。这些电灯会稍稍变暗以减轻输电网的载荷，而使电梯的电机等关键部分保持足够电力。

事实上，发明的步伐早在150万年前就开始了。某天，一群原始人在非洲大草原上点燃了一堆火，他们发现它不仅能取暖，而且在晚上可以起到很好的照明作用。虽然后来又有了蜡烛和油灯，但是一直到19世纪中叶照明还停留在原始的阶段。即使到19世纪初，大型工业城市晚上点燃的汽灯也只不过是微弱的火苗而已。

爱迪生在1879年想出了一个好办法。在他之前，有许多发明家尝试制造电弧灯以及其它装置，但无一适合广泛使用。当爱迪生发明第一个可以广泛使用的电灯时，他也只是稍稍领先了一步。英国人约瑟夫·斯旺和另一些人其时也正朝着同一方向在努力。这种新型电灯在1881年巴黎国际电力展览会上引起了轰动。仅仅10年后，美国就出现了1300家照明公司。

尽管爱迪生式灯泡简单美观，但是它对能源的利用率低。它像火一样，因为热而发光。实际上，至少有90%的电能被转化成热能。将来的几代电灯将利用电子活动发光，而不是靠加热发出强烈的白光。

但这种改变不会在一夜之间发生。比方说，1981年荷兰飞利浦公司发明的紧凑型荧光灯不仅可以在普通的电源插座上使用，而且其用电量只有白炽灯的1/4。虽然商业机构、工厂和政府部门争相采用，但是每年照明费用高达8亿美元的美国家庭基本上对其置之不理。(待续)

《美国新闻与世界报道》

Beijing gives top priority to the convenience of the athletes, umpires, officials, reporters, sponsors, tourists and local residents when it locates its gymnasiums and stadiums, the Olympiad Athletes' Village and the news center. It applies the same principle when constructing infrastructure such as transportation, communications and lodging, scheduling sports events and planning the use of the gymnasiums and stadiums after the Olympics.

It is making a pledge with actual action: It will create an ideal environment for athletes' living, training and competition, so that they can happily achieve the best results. It will provide reporters with the best working conditions and the most advanced means of communication, so that they can spread the news about the Olympics quickly and accurately. Beijing will also cooperate closely with all cooperative partners and sponsors, in order to satisfy the hundreds of thousands of tourists. And all facilities for holding the Olympics will help improve Beijing's environment and benefit the broad masses of people with regard to environmental protection.

The strong wish to host the Olympics far exceeds commercial considerations. People have become increasingly aware that hosting the

Olympics is actually a promotion of peace, civilization and modern humanism.

The Chinese nation, as an important component of Oriental civilization, has a long and rich history. With respect to its material culture, China's "four inventions," namely, gunpowder, printing, the compass and papermaking, have influenced the process of world history. With respect to ethical culture, the ideas of "people come first" and "harmony prevails over all" have made great contributions to the world's culture in relation to the fundamental relationships between individuals and society, man and nature, and morality and life. Chinese scholars have reached a consensus that today against the backdrop of globalization, cultural exchanges are playing a bigger and bigger role in international contacts. China should display to the world its strongly cohesive culture. Meanwhile, it should absorb the essence of other cultures by taking advantage of the opportunity of hosting the Olympics.

Beijing, with more than 3,000 years of history as a city, is a model of traditional Chinese culture. If the Olympiad is held here, the Eastern and Western cultures will have a chance to integrate. Beijing, with its new prosperous look as a result of the country's



LIU HAIFENG

Beijing residents learn English for the Olympics.

reform and opening-up drive, will present the world with a unique Olympiad so that the event can truly become a global culture transcending national characteristics.

Prof. Shen Jiaqi at Shandong University said that every Olympiad is accompanied with exciting cultural exchanges. The cultural competition of the Olympics is displayed not only in the opening ceremony, but also in the host city's cultural standards and international influence.

Education is the starting point as well as the end result of the Olympic spirit. As an educator, Pierre Coubertin resumed the Olympic Games for the purpose of educating youth through sports. Based on this purpose, a 2008 Olympics in Beijing will take various measures to combine sports with education. Through school education and media publicity, Beijing will disseminate the purpose and spirit of the Olympics throughout the country and all over the world.

In addition, during the bid for the Olympics, Beijing has launched activities among residents to learn English, from children to the elderly, from volunteers to taxi drivers, and from government officials to common workers. The process of bidding for the Olympics is also a process of learning, which is also an embodiment of the Olympic spirit.

Beijing's slogan for the bid for the Olympics is "New Beijing, Great Olympics." The primary implication is that Beijing, with more than 3,000 years of history, enters the new century with a brand-new colorful look after the baptism of reform and opening up. With this new look, it will welcome with great enthusiasm athletes as well as friends from all corners of the world for the grand Olympics. ■



LIU YU

Members of the IOC Evaluation Commission inspecting the Gaobeidian Sewage Treatment Plant in east Beijing last February.

Progress in Ruling by Law

by Wang Lijie

In China, the people's awareness of democracy and the law has increasingly improved, and rule by law is making headway. This is an evident conclusion on the basis of the following stories.

Exercising Legal Rights

Shenyang is the capital city of northeast China's Liaoning Province. This past February, the city's 12th people's congress held its fourth annual session.

On February 14, the session was scheduled to take a vote on the work report of the Shenyang Municipal Intermediate People's Court. Out of a total of 508 deputies to the people's congress, 474 were present at that day's meeting. In the end, the report was vetoed, with only 218 votes, or 42.9 percent of the total, in favor.

This was unprecedented in the history of people's congresses at all levels in China.

According to a deputy who attended the meeting, some deputies lauded the result after it was announced.

Unready to face such a situation,

Chairman Zhang Rongmao of the Standing Committee of the Shenyang Municipal People's Congress, who presided over that day's meeting, had to ask the deputies to take a break, saying he had something to report to the presidium of the session.

In a meeting held immediately, the presidium reached a decision through a vote by a show of hands, which was announced by Chairman Zhang after the full session resumed. According to him, the Standing Committee of the Municipal People's Congress would continue to examine the intermediate court's work report and submit its conclusion to the people's congress plenary session next year for approval.

Following that, the work report of the Shenyang Municipal Intermediate People's Procuratorate was ratified with 270 votes in favor, a slender majority only.

Behind the negative ballots, "is the people's long-accumulated dissatisfaction with the work of the court," said Professor Feng Youwei, a deputy to the Liaoning Provincial People's Congress who serves the Metal Institute under the Chinese Academy of Sciences. "I know clearly the leadership's hope to

maintain stability. But, I also feel dissatisfied with the work of the court myself. More importantly, I don't believe there will be fundamental changes, unless the court has been given quite a shake-up." Even so, Feng recognized that he had been very reluctant the day before he voted against the court's work report.

"What happened in Shenyang proves the people's deputies' improved awareness to fully exercise their rights in participating in government and political affairs," said Jin Xisheng, a member of the Civil and Legal Affairs Committee of the Liaoning Provincial People's Congress and Director of Shenyang Tongfang Law Firm. Declaring it a milestone in the development of China's democratic politics, Jin emphasized the people's deputies' choice was an inevitable trend.

Both Jin and Feng also pointed out that the first introduction of a voting apparatus had objectively encouraged the people's deputies to express themselves more boldly.

On February 26, at the annual session of the Hainan Provincial People's Congress, a group of deputies once again made a proposal calling for the investigation of Zhu Shixian, a township head of Shanzhou City who had attempted to evade legal punishment through transfer. The proposal provoked a strong response.

Early in 1999, Pang Yagui and 10 other deputies submitted a proposal to the annual session of the Hainan Provincial People's Congress, which revealed that while serving as the head of Dongcheng Township of Shanzhou City, Zhu had twice ordered the illegal detention of farmers. The deputies asked the procuratorial organ to investigate the case and ascertain Zhu's criminal responsibility according to law. Although follow-up investigations acknowledged the accuracy of the proposal, the procuratorial organ denied the deputies' request to institute prosecution against Zhu, saying the man had felt repentant and was disciplined for



Shenzhen judges discuss judicial work.



A farmer in Anhui Province shows his bill of complaint against the illegal acts of the leadership of his village.

his errors. The fact was: Zhu was removed from the post of township head and transferred to another township to serve as the deputy secretary of the Party committee.

But, the dissatisfied deputies insisted the so-called disciplinary measure against Zhu was a typical practice to substitute punishment with transfer or take advantage of transfer to evade punishment. They said it was because of such improper punishment that the foolish and rude conduct of many grassroots cadres always failed to be completely reversed.

Fu Aimei, a deputy with the Hainan Provincial People's Congress, said that "to substitute punishment with transfer" not only ran counter to the request of the people's deputies, but also hindered Hainan Province in attaining its objective to "rule by law."

Debating on an Equal Footing

For many years, China's railway sector has enjoyed a passenger transport peak period around the Spring Festival. This year, the peak period

began on January 9.

Qiao Zhanxiang is a lawyer living in Shijiazhuang, capital city of Hebei Province. On January 9, he happened to make a business trip by train. It snowed and the train was packed with people. Worse still, many people repeatedly complained about the hike in train fares over the holiday period. The perplexed Qiao also raised his own questions from the angle of the law: "What is the price hike based on? Is the price hike proper?"

After making up his mind to sue the Ministry of Railways, which had approved the price hike, for possible malpractice, Qiao began to study related laws looking for a legal basis, in particular the Price Law of the People's Republic of China. According to articles 18, 20 and 23 of the law, Qiao found two terminal faults with this year's increase in train fares, namely, the policy that allows the Ministry of Railways to implement directive prices on some passenger trains had only been approved by the State Development Planning Commission instead of the

State Council, and the Ministry of Railways had not held hearings according to the law before it decided to raise the train fares. On this basis, Qiao deemed the increase in train fares lacked a legal basis.

On January 18, Qiao posted an application for an administrative review to the Ministry of Railways, asking the latter to revoke its decree on price hikes during the Spring Festival period.

On February 1, the Ministry of Railways faxed a notice to Qiao, formally informing the man they had accepted his application.

Six days later, Qiao called the Ministry of Railways and was assured that he would be given a written reply in the legally allotted time.

Finally, the reply from the Ministry of Railways, which came in time, insisted the price hike was reasonable.

Dissatisfied with the result, Qiao declared he would continue to seek a settlement through legal procedures.

Through the entire process, both Qiao and the Ministry of Railways



ZHANG ZENGCHENG

"148" Legal Service Consultancy plays an increasingly important role in legal construction in Weihai City, Shandong Province.

dealt with the issue in light of the Administrative Review Law of the People's Republic of China that took effect in October 1999.

Early in March this year, Qiu Jiandong, a legal worker from Longyan City, Fujian Province, submitted applications for administrative review of some common situations to five ministries and State commissions respectively. Qiu's requests included revoking some stipulations that do not conform to State laws, and the government departments concerned to fulfill their obligatory duties.

In China, all passengers who travel by air must, without exception, pay a 50-yuan airport construction fee before going on board. On March 5, Qiu applied to the Ministry of Finance, the State Development Planning Commission and the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China for an administrative review of this issue, asking to revoke a related document that was jointly formulated by the three departments.

Qiu said the collection of an airport construction fee was based on the Proposal of the Ministry of Finance, the State Planning Commission (now State Development Planning Commission) and the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China on Rectifying the Commissioned Collection of Various Airport Construction Funds by Civil Airports that was issued by the General

Office of the State Council in 1995. A kind of administrative charge, it must have a legal basis. However, only three government departments were involved with the policy document, which had neither been examined by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress nor been given approval from the State Council. Such an act, which features mixed government functions and enterprise management, had wantonly subjected all citizens to taxation and, thus, violated relevant principles in the Constitution, explained Qiu.

Also on March 5, Qiu handed another application for administrative review to the State Bureau of Quality and Technical Supervision, calling for fulfillment of the department's obligatory duty. For years, on cases of cigarettes sold in the Chinese market there appeared only a printed note on their tar content but no more information about corresponding standards, such as the standard number, code and name. In light of the Standardization Law of the People's Republic of China, Qiu requested that a clear-cut explanation of related standards be printed on cigarette cases, in order to guarantee the citizens' right to know and right to health.

Experts on law have spoken highly of Qiu's actions.

Prof. Yuan Shuhong at the Law Department of the State Administration Institute pointed out that the realization of rights is more significant than stipu-

lation. However, to turn what's legally right on paper into substantial rights in practice depends on the joint efforts of all citizens. Qiu's challenge to the legality of abstract administrative measures that boast of widespread binding force, is not only in his personal interest but also in the public interest. This, Yuan said, reflects a leap forward in the public's awareness of the law and their improved self-defense capacity.

Liu Shen is a professor at the China University of Politics and Law. He said the objectives of legal construction should focus on using varieties of statutes to protect society and the public in an all-round way. There must be other methods to deal with problems that cannot be settled through administrative review. Qiu's actions cater to the demands of the public, who hope the government organs and administrative departments at all levels will work well and correct their malpractice and illegal acts in a timely fashion, Liu said.

When commenting on Qiao and Qiu's raising of applications for administrative review and the response of the government departments concerned, experts have particularly emphasized the remarkable progress of both government departments and the public in clearly acknowledging that they are equal before the law.

People Suing the Government

An old Chinese saying goes: "He who fears not being cut to pieces dares to unhorse the emperor." Surely, it required extraordinary courage in the past for an ordinary citizen to sue a government department in China. However, such a problem is fading in some localities.

Statistics show that Beijing's courts at all levels accepted and heard a total of 1,615 lawsuits related to administrative affairs in 2000, up 40 percent over 1999 and representing the biggest margin of increase in recent years. Of them, government departments lost about one-quarter, and another one-third were quashed by the plaintiffs. These lawsuits involved disputes in almost all administrative fields and related to almost all government departments. Most of the defendant government departments were able to respond to charges calmly and seriously implement judgments even after suffering a

defeat.

In fact, the Administrative Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China contains complete stipulations on the procedures for dealing with people's complaints against government departments, including government departments' responsibilities in various circumstances.

Since the Administrative Procedure Law took effect on October 1, 1990, lawsuits related to administrative affairs that have been heard by courts at all levels in Guangdong Province have numbered 15,000, of which 95.5 percent have been concluded. More than 30 categories of disputes have touched upon almost all administrative fields.

Deng Yuelong is a farmer living in Yangshan County, Guangdong Province. On April 27, 1997, police officers from Jiupi Police Substation under the Lianzhou Municipal Public Security Bureau forcibly confiscated two sacks of rice stored in the rice shop run by Deng's son, saying it was suspected stolen goods. However, throughout the incident, the police officers on duty did not show their identity docu-

ments or go through the necessary procedures. When attempting to prevent these unidentified people from confiscating his family's property, Deng was pushed over by the police officers and, thus, suffered an injury to the soft tissue in his stomach. After the incident, Deng sued the Lianzhou Municipal Public Security Bureau. Last year, the Guangdong Provincial Higher People's Court concluded the case, ruling the police officers' confiscation and attack on Deng was illegal and ordered the Lianzhou Municipal Public Security Bureau to compensate Deng for his medical expenses of 9,800 yuan.

According to experts on law, the acceptance and hearing of people's complaints against government departments will not only guarantee citizens' rights to be free from illegal infringements by administrative departments, but, more importantly, promote the latter to administer according to the law.

In 1998, subordinate departments of the government of Longgang District, Shengzhen City, lost 92 percent of the lawsuits that were initiated by ordinary people against them.

Greatly shocked, the district's government departments immediately took a series of measures to regulate and improve their respective law enforcement work. As a result, their ratio of defeat in lawsuits of the same kind has dropped by 70 percent from 2000 up to now.

Li Guoguang, Vice-President of the Supreme People's Court, revealed that over the past 10 years since the Administrative Procedure Law took effect, plaintiffs have won more than 40 percent of the concluded lawsuits related to administrative affairs.

He said that in the past 10 years, courts at all levels throughout the country accepted and heard a total of 586,000 lawsuits related to administrative affairs, and had concluded 573,000 of them. On an annual basis, the number of such lawsuits has kept increasing. For example, the amount of the lawsuits concluded in 1998 was eight times as big as that of 1990. As for the disputes involved, they have expanded from public security, land and forestry administration originally to almost all administrative fields. ■

Five-Year Scientific Development Program

by Wang Lijie

The State Five-Year Scientific Development Program (SDP) was ratified by the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress in 1982. The first program of its kind for boosting national economic development, it focuses on mastering key and commonly used technologies that are badly needed in industrial upgrading and sustainable social development. The program mainly comprises the high-tech research-based 863 Program and the basic frontier-science research plan.

At a recent press conference, Minister of Science and Technology Xu Guanhua gave a briefing on the SDP's performance during the Ninth Five-Year Plan period (1996-2000). Under the program, 251 construction projects and 5,100 research and development

(R&D) initiatives were launched, covering agriculture, information technology, transportation, new materials, resource prospecting, environmental protection, medical and health work and natural disaster prevention and relief. The program costs a total of 22.9 billion yuan, with 5.3 million yuan from the government and the remaining 17.6 billion yuan from the localities and enterprises concerned. It also included the efforts of some 70,000 scientists from about 1,000 scientific research institutions, 700 or so colleges and universities and more than 5,400 enterprises. Achievements were made on more than 20,000 items. Of these, more than 150 won State prizes and 1,300 received patents at home or abroad. In the meantime, more than 4,500 pilot bases, demonstration centers and production lines were established or installed. In addition, approximately

20,000 people received training, including 5,000 young people. The program generated 430 billion yuan in total economic returns, of which direct economic returns exceeded 95 billion yuan plus US\$2.35 billion of foreign exchange earnings.

The SDP has placed agriculture in a prominent position. To guarantee an efficient supply of grain and other farm produce, increase farmers' incomes, improve the agricultural ecological environment and accelerate agricultural industrialization, some 22 agricultural projects and 800 R&D initiatives were launched. As a result, a total of 664 new strains of crops were bred, 988 new products were developed and 1,995 pilot bases and 4,807 demonstration centers were built. The implementing of the program has greatly raised the scientific and technological level of agriculture and played a huge role in



LI YONG

Professor Lin Shanyang (center), an academican with the Chinese Academy of Engineering, works with his colleagues on a research project.

the historical transformation from the long years of farm produce shortages to basic balance between demand and supply, and even surpluses in good years.

Technological application has guaranteed the country's grain security. The newly added grain totaled 150 billion kg. The variety of seeds of crops preserved in the State granary totaled 333,000, and that preserved in seed gardens totaled 38,000, ranking second in the world.

In the high-tech sector, 182 projects and 2,300 R&D initiatives were launched in three aspects. First, efforts were made to master some key technologies and develop equipment that is badly needed in the construction of key State projects, such as the Three Gorges Power Station, key technology in high-speed railway construction and diecomposition technology in ethylene production. Second, in light of the requirements of technological upgrading, efforts were made in the research, development and spreading of key and commonly used technologies, such as the Panda 2000 CAD system—a new generation of integrated circuit capable of operating telephone exchanges—and the technology used in high functional computers and key digital-TV technology. The development and application of technology over the past five years has enhanced enterprises' technological

innovation capability and market competitiveness, raised the overall technological level of major businesses, promoted the readjustment of the industrial structure and pushed the industrial sector to a new level in production technology and construction capability.

The SDP has launched 47 projects and 2,000 R&D themes in the social development field with the following three main targets:

—First, with a view to raising people's living standards in the forefront, the program has stressed the development and application of technology used in medicine, environmental protection and housing construction.

—Second, it has provided technological support to the State's economic security and social stability. The development and comprehensive utilization of resource-prospecting technology has guaranteed the strategic exploitation and utilization of natural resources, thus enhancing the State's ability to guarantee its economic security. Success in the development of container-examination technology used by Customs agents has played a deterrent role in stopping smuggling. X-ray bomb-detection equipment has been used at Shanghai Pudong Airport and Beijing Capital Airport. In the meantime, China's DNA analysis technology and system have reached the advanced international level.

—Third, the program has promoted the overall development of social undertakings. Based on a study of global climatic change, China has put forth its program, policy and principles on participating in international actions in this field. During this process, the research results have provided scientific data to safeguard the State's interests. The climatic forecasting technology developed by the SDP has played a big role in preventing and relieving natural disasters, especially in flood seasons. Medium and short-term earthquake-prediction technology has successfully forecast 18 earthquakes. Study of the Xia, Shang and Zhou dynasties (17th century-256 BC) has filled in the blanks in the historical record by mapping out the timetable of this period on a scientific basis. This has pushed Chinese history back 1,200 years and laid a foundation for the continuous study of the origins of Chinese civilization.

Over the past five years, the SDP has attached importance to financing the western region. The Central Government has put more than 500 million yuan into the development of 30 projects, including a survey of water resources, regional comprehensive development of agriculture, the construction of the ecological environment, the prospecting for and exploitation of oil resources and the comprehensive



WANG CHENGQUAN

High-tech products developed by Tsinghua University are attracting people's attention.

utilization of mineral resources. Outstanding achievements have been made in these fields. For instance, the combined survey on exploiting and utilizing water resources in the western region and on social economic development and ecological conservation has determined the distribution and utilization of water resources. These have provided a scientific basis for the formation of an overall program of water utilization based on ecological conservation, production and living needs. A survey of the Tarim, Qaidam and Junger basins has provided data for the construction of a huge west-to-east gas transfer project. Since the Central Government proposed the western development strategy, the Ministry of Science and Technology has earmarked a special fund for western development, giving priority to the scientific and technological development of the western region. In this process, the focus has been placed on scientific research and technological development, the enhancement of the scientific and technological capability of the western region, the development of businesses with their own characteristics, exchanges in technology, talented personnel and information between the eastern and western regions, and the training of scientific and technological workers in the western region.

In implementing the program, some worthwhile experience has been gained. First, science and technology are combined more closely with the economy, resulting in the choice of difficult, critical and key projects in national economic construction and social development. Second, the introduction of a system featuring the combination of users, producers and researchers in efforts to overcome technological difficulties has led the enterprises involved to practice technological innovation. More than 90 percent of the program's projects combined with the efforts of enterprises. Third, the combination of domestic and foreign technology got the program off to a quick point. Fourth, the enthusiasm of all quarters has been brought into play, creating a situation in which the entire society has pooled its efforts to overcome technical difficulties. Fifth, the program has nurtured a high-level team of scientists and technicians. ■

Falun Gong Ruins People's Lives (7)

Yuan Runtian, a young girl from Dasheng Village, Lanhe Town of Panyu City, Guangdong Province, started to practice Falun Gong when she was in the Guangzhou Light Industry School in 1996. Since then, the once kind and hard-working girl has become more and more introspective and unsociable. She landed a job after graduation in April 1999, but soon quit and returned to her home village. At home, she neither helped out on the farm nor talked with her parents. All day long she just locked herself up in her room practicing Falun Gong.

She started experiencing delusions in November 1999. She felt she was being insulted and threatened by the "master" Li Hongzhi and a few other men. One of the men appearing in her daydream was Huang Daisheng, a villager who had never spoken a word to her. Believing that Huang had hurt her in another dimension of time and space, Yuan broke into Huang's house on the night of February 6 last year, and with a knife hacked Huang twice on the face.

In tears, Yuan's broken-hearted parents said, "We worked hard in order to put aside 10,000 yuan each year for her schooling in the provincial capital. She was the one who stayed in school the longest of our family. But who knew she would read such things. It is Falun Gong that has ruined our daughter."

Du Chuanli, a villager from Jianai Village, Huangling Township of Tuncang County, Hainan Province, had been nice-mannered carpenter. Du started practicing Falun Gong on November 19, 1998. He collected a whole box of Falun Gong books and studied them every day. After one month, he started to act in an eccentric manner, reading aloud the Falun Gong texts incessantly, giving out cries and hitting people for no reason. On January 29, 1999, Du took a hook-shaped sword and hacked at the head of Xiao Guiying, a female villager from Liangshi Village of Tunjiao Township, seriously injuring the woman.

Xu Mou was a student at Linjiang Middle School, Jilin Province. One afternoon on June 5, 1999, Xu told her classmates, "Human beings will perish soon, and the Earth is about to explode. Come on, let's experience how the world will end." Soon after, she bought a bottle of sleeping pills. She and the other students swallowed two to three pills. One of the girls, out of curiosity, asked for 25 pills and swallowed all of them. When the teacher came to class, he noticed that some of his students kept asking for water, some were sleeping on their desks and some were vomiting. After the teacher reported what he had seen to the school administration, emergency measures were taken. The girl who swallowed 25 pills was saved after emergency treatment.

An investigation revealed that Xu had been practicing Falun Gong with her parents since June 1998. When she entered the middle school in September the same year, she became more infatuated with Falun Gong and uninterested in her studies. As her grades plummeted, her teachers and relatives tried to talk her out of practicing Falun Gong. However, Xu still was not interested in studying. Furthermore, she frequently advocated Falun Gong in class, exerting a certain negative influence on some of her classmates.

Yuan Yuge was from Renqiu City, Hebei Province. On June 25, 1998, Yuan, who was in a trance, claimed that he would become immortal and a Buddha. After that, he took his son with him to the city moat and jumped in. Both of them drowned. ■



A corner tower of the Forbidden City.



Science Education Week

"Science, Civilization and the Olympic Bid" was the main theme of Beijing's seventh science education week held between May 16 and 22.

Aimed at constantly improving people's ideological, scientific and cultural quality, the week-long education program focused on the three themes of Beijing's Olympic bid—green, humanity and science—to popularize scientific and technological knowledge, spread scientific thought and advocate the scientific spirit. This was in a bid to help the public grasp

the elementary knowledge of science, foster the materialistic conception of history and a scientific outlook of value, topple ignorance and old idols, and fight against cults.

Various activities were held in more than 100 grassroots science education bases throughout Beijing's 18 districts and counties. They included a keynote exhibition on science and the Olympics and a forum on high-tech development in the modern era, which had well-known Chinese and overseas scientists participating. ■

“奥林匹克走遍中国”

主办单位: 北京 2008 年奥运会申办委员会
中国奥林匹克委员会



EXHIBITION SHOWS OLYMPIC MOVEMENT

“Meet Olympics Everywhere in China,” a large mobile photo exhibition on the Olympic movement, was inaugurated in Beijing on April 12. The exhibition was jointly sponsored by the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games Bid Committee, China National Olympic Committee and China National Petrol Corp.

The exhibition consists of seven parts devoted to the Olympic Movement and Culture, Arts and Education, Olympic Thinking, the International Olympic Committee, Olympic Games, the Olympic Movement and Society and Economy, the Olympic Movement in China and Beijing's Bid.

As well as Beijing, the exhibition will be shown in Shanghai, Tianjin, Shenyang, Qingdao and Qinhuangdao. The sponsors hope the exhibition will help Chinese citizens, youths and teenagers in particular, become familiar with the Olympic movement, in a bid to inspire them to understand the Olympic movement.

HONG KONG COMPANY SPONSORS BID

Hong Kong First Telecom became the latest sponsor of the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games Bid Committee (BOBICO) on April 18. The company was granted the honor of becoming a

working partner of BOBICO and a member of the “2008 Sponsors,” a group of noted enterprises that support the city's bid.

This past February, the company had already given technical support to BOBICO when the IOC Evaluation Commission inspected Beijing.

The most recent donation from the company is its new software “Beijing Review,” which introduces ancient Chinese history and Beijing's development.

Liu Jingmin, Managing Vice-President of BOBICO, announced at the donation ceremony that BOBICO would authorize 50 world famous websites to introduce the software in order to make it available to Internet surfers around the world.

SINGING FOR BEIJING

Nearly 20 singers from China's mainland, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan took part in a large concert focusing on the theme of “New Beijing, Great Olympics” in Beijing on the evening of May 1.

In an enthusiastic display of the Olympic spirit, the spectators handed around an Olympic flag during the concert. ■

Paying for Honesty?

Civil servants in China are so poorly paid that many believe it has become a major root of corruption. As the Chinese Government intensifies its anti-corruption efforts, it has started to consider a pay raise for all civil servants.

At the end of last year, Justice Minister Zhang Fusen revealed that the Ministry of Justice was considering paying judicial officials more money than ordinary civil servants. He said the pay should be high enough to prevent corruption and ensure the constant honesty of judicial officials. This past March, Chinese Premier Zhu Rongji announced a plan to raise the pay of civil servants this year. The pay raise scheme has already been implemented, though the raise is not as steep as people had expected.

After a dramatic institutional reform that slashed the number of government workers in half, China still has more than 5 million civil servants.

While the pay raise is welcomed by civil servants, the general public is asking: How big a role can high pay play in maintaining a clean government? Can high pay make a clean government? Is the high pay policy consistent with the Party's principle of serving selflessly for the people?

Kong Qingyuan (member of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference): Civil servants are also ordinary people who need to raise families. Therefore their salaries should not only be raised, but also should be raised

by a larger margin.

The salaries of civil servants should be raised by 500 to 1,000 yuan to reach society's medium income level. The pay raise has become an issue as China's institutional reform deepens. If one person is doing work that used to be done by three, he or she should get the salary for three. The pay raise is a good starting point in furthering institutional reform. If well done, it may have significant impact on China's long-term stability.

Wu Jie (deputy to the National People's Congress): Increasing pay is not a simple issue. It should be linked with other issues such as separation of government functions from business management, institutional reform, supervision over government officials, reform of the personnel system, the establishment of a hiring and firing mechanism and anti-corruption endeavor. A pay raise should be implemented along with intensified anti-corruption efforts and an escalated reform process. Only in this way can the overall quality of civil servants be improved.

Zhao Xiang (Deputy Director of the Politics and Law Department of the *Legal Daily*): To some extent, high pay can help maintain a clean government. However, I don't think our country is ready for this because the State doesn't have adequate financial strength to give high pay to an increasingly inflated contingent of civil servants. Statistics show that China's spending on administrative management was 440



ZHU SHIQIN

million yuan in 1980, or 30 percent of total financial spending. By 1991, the figure rose to 140.9 billion yuan, 37 percent of the total. By 1996, the figure reached 300 billion yuan. This is really a huge expense. If the funding problem remains unresolved, it will be impossible to implement a high pay policy.

In addition, the State should slim down government agencies and improve the quality of civil servants. Government workers should pass qualification examinations and an efficient mechanism should be put in place to retain the qualified and eliminate the unqualified.

Zhang Shuyi (professor from China University of Politics and Law): "High pay for incorruptibility" is a straightforward and realistic proposal, but it is also a very dangerous idea.

Without high pay the government won't be clean, but the government won't necessarily be clean even with high pay. Why are the civil servants in Western countries paid so much? One of the reasons is that most of the people serving in public positions are social elite. The judges in Britain and the United States normally have obtained their current positions after practicing law for decades. This determines the huge preliminary input for civil servants.

The judges are accorded the responsibility of determining right from wrong. If there is no order in the court, there will be no order in society. If law is not observed in the court, it won't be observed anywhere else. Given this, it is necessary to give civil servants high pay.

However, "high pay for incorruptibility" is also a very dangerous idea because it oversimplifies the problem. Corruption is not rooted in money. It is associated with personal morals and problems with the system. To eliminate corruption simply with higher pay will just push up the price of a bribe—for instance, from the original 5,000 yuan to 10,000. Given this, I don't think high pay can make an incorruptible government.

Dong Aiping (Deputy Party secretary in Beijing Municipal People's Procuratorate): The notion of "high pay for incorruptibility" can be misleading. Currently, judicial officers and other civil servants are generally poorly paid. Improving their remuneration will be of great significance to building a clean government and promoting economic development.

In accordance with the distribution principle of a socialist country, the income level of civil servants should be neither the same nor much higher than that of ordinary people.

It is very hard to figure out an exact salary level for civil servants. But I think it should be at least enough to prevent civil servants from being bought off by a few cartons of cigarettes, several bottles of liquor or a free meal.

Why is there so much embezzlement and bribery in China? The reason is that an official can be bought off with just a few thousand yuan. If civil servants' salaries increase, the cost of bribery will increase several times. For instance, a public prosecutor who is paid 100,000 yuan a year won't be bought off with 500,000 yuan, or even 1 million yuan. The reason is: he can make that amount of money in just a

few years. Therefore, it is not worth it for him to take the risk of imprisonment to illegally get that money. How many people are able to afford 500,000 to 1 million yuan in bribes? As the cost of bribes rises, the number of incidents of bribery decreases. This in turn cuts the cost for enterprises and increases State revenues.

What amount of salary is considered high? There is no exact figure available. It is reported that the salaries of CIA agents are not high by U.S. standards. With their salaries, they definitely cannot afford sporty cars and luxurious villas.

There is no limit to human desire. Although remuneration in developed countries and regions is much higher than in China, corruption still exists. Given this, I really doubt that high pay alone will eliminate corruption.

For the convenience of supervision and management, I think we should translate subsidies and privileges of senior civil servants—such as housing and chauffeured cars—into salary. In addition, we can also borrow from the Western practice of establishing an "incorruptibility fund", an insurance type fund founded by both government and individual civil servants. When a civil servant retires with no record of corrupt activities, he is repaid the money he put into the fund.

When it comes to maintaining a clean government, I think there are still lots of things to do and lots of problems to consider.

Wu Xiaofang (judge of the No.1 Civil Court of the Supreme People's Court): This is an era of market economy. Since we don't live in a vacuum, we need to raise our children and support our aging parents. This makes income a practical issue that we cannot avoid.

Currently, most countries give their civil servants or judicial workers very good remuneration. In Singapore, civil servants generally hold this attitude toward corruption: they have no need, no desire and no guts to do it. First, they don't need bribes because they are paid very well and have everything they want—houses, cars, and so on. Second, they don't want to take bribes because they are afraid of losing their current positions, which have been obtained through hard effort. Third, they dare not get involved in corruption because of the harsh punishment.

In some of our poor areas, some courts have hardly enough money to pay their staff. Sometimes the judges themselves have to pay in advance for their business trips. I have read some really sad cases. In one backward area, a judge forged a legal document for just 10,000 yuan. In recent years, many of the bribery cases involving judicial officials were worth a mere 10,000 yuan.

For the same case, a judge earns a fixed monthly salary of more than 1,000 yuan while a lawyer may get 1 million yuan. Such a contrast naturally upsets us since we are as well educated and capable as the lawyers.

We understand that the State is financially strapped. But if it has the financial capacity to give civil servants higher pay, we will be very pleased to see that happen.

On the other hand, however, I don't think higher pay will necessarily help build a clean and honest government.



The proposed pay raise is widely welcomed by the civil servants.

Although the civil servants and presidents in some countries are given very good remuneration, they still take bribes because human greed for money is endless.

Though living in a market economy era, we still need a lofty vision and faith. For example, judges may simply resign to become lawyers, who are paid much higher. But most of them have chosen to stay because they are proud of their profession.

For me, I really feel a sense of achievement when I sit on the bench to deliver a fair judgment on a case. This can never be measured by money.

Lei Shijun (deputy to the National People's Congress): I used to be a professional in the technology field. After I became a civil servant, my income decreased by half. Such a difference in income definitely has negative effects on retaining and absorbing high-quality personnel to serve the Government.

Given this, I think it is necessary to raise the pay for civil servants. However, I disagree with the view of "high pay for incorruptibility." How high should a salary be to maintain a clean government? There is an old Chinese saying: "Nothing can be done without money, but money cannot do everything." Higher pay doesn't necessarily bring more honesty.

Li Changdao (member of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference): Civil servants definitely need to get a pay raise. But it is impossible to realize "high pay for incorruptibility" even if their salary is increased 10 times. I think it is more appropriate to say "good pay for incorruptibility." High pay may encourage honesty to some extent, but only the law can root out corruption.

Zhang Tongmeng (member of the Chinese People's

Political Consultative Conference): China is still a developing country, therefore it is impossible to realize "high pay for incorruptibility." Instead, we should advocate "adequate pay for incorruptibility." There are some regular patterns in the occurrence of corruption, for instance, the "26 phenomenon" (a high incidence rate of corruption among people who are 26 years old), the "39 phenomenon", the "59 phenomenon", etc. We should draw lessons from such phenomena in order to prevent corruption. Currently, we are focusing more on strengthening the external supervision mechanism. But I think the internal mechanism should also be improved. For instance, we may promote the education of professional ethics and raise the remuneration of retired civil servants. If there are still people committing corrupt activities, we should introduce more severe penalties.

Cheng Duanhong (associate professor in the Law School of Peking University): The notion of "high pay for incorruptibility" may mislead people into thinking that government workers will be honest with high pay and will become dishonest without high pay. If we have to pay lots of money for the honesty of civil servants, people might compete more fiercely to be government officials, whose positions already give them perks.

When people advocate "high pay for incorruptibility", are they really concerned about corruption or the low income of civil servants? Are they merely trying to raise the salary of civil servants under the name of fighting corruption?

We should face this reality: How big a proportion does the high-income class make up in Chinese society? If the majority still lives at a level much lower than that of civil servants, the latter should not cry for high pay if they don't want to upset the general public. ■



New Way to View Stone Forest

For three months this year, the Stone Forest Aviation Company will for the first time allow tourists to view Yunnan Province's wonderful Stone Forest from the sky.

The only aviation company to offer this type of aviation tourism, the company owns two small 17-seat planes. The planes can fly at a speed of 240 km/h at a height of just 300 meters, so tourists will be able to enjoy unrestricted views of the Stone Forest.

The Stone Forest lies in Shilin

Autonomous County, 80 kilometers southeast of the city of Kunming, capital of Yunnan Province. Its unique karst landscape came into being 270 million years ago. In an area of more than 350 square kilometers, there is the Stone Forest, karst caves, underground rivers, lakes, waterfalls and other natural views. The Stone Forest is composed of stone hills, stone pillars, stone flowers, and stone bamboo shoots, forming a splendid and outstanding landscape. Visitors who have walked in the Stone Forest feel like they have wandered on the bottom of the ocean. Now they will be able to get a fresh look with a bird's eye view of the Stone Forest. ■

Beijing to Build Ming Dynasty City Wall Park

Beijing plans to build a Ming Dynasty City Wall Park based on the last remaining part of the ancient city wall, from Dongbianmen to Chongwenmen.

Completed during the reign of the Emperor Jiajing (1531-1548) of the Ming Dynasty, this city wall offers witness to the development of Beijing's political and military facilities. The city wall between Chongwenmen and its southeast watchtower is 200 meters long, 2.7 meters wide and six meters high. It has been proven that it was the southeast part of Beijing's inner city wall during the Ming and Qing dynasties and is also the only remaining part of the city wall in the Ming Dynasty.

Plans for the park include a southern part covering 9.31 hectares and a northern part covering three hectares. ■

2001



Health & Fitness-China

Turpan to Develop Tourism

The Turpan City Government in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region recently declared that beginning this year, Turpan will intensify the development of its service industry, especially the tourism industry.

As an ancient city on the Silk Road, Turpan has many tourism resources to explore. In the suburbs of the city, the ruins of the ancient cities of Jiaohe and Gaochang have been discovered, creating huge tourism potential.

Turpan City has three aims in



building its name: to become an excellent tourism city in China, to rank among State-level cities of historical and cultural interests, and to list the ruins of ancient Jiaohe City a world cultural heritage site. In order to realize these aims, Turpan will develop an interactive plan, rebuild scenic sites and launch tourism products. By expanding the number of visitors, accelerating the consumption of tourist goods and upgrading services to international levels, the local government will set up a considerable tourism industry.

In recent years, the tourism industry has rapidly expanded in all aspects. Since last October, 250 million yuan has been spent on tourism projects. Xingang Road, where visitors can shop and enjoy leisure and entertainment activities, also has upgraded tourism facilities in Turpan. ■

Shanghai and Hong Kong: Win-Win Cooperation

As the powerhouses in the economic development of the Asia-Pacific Region, and the mainstays in Chinese economic development, Hong Kong and Shanghai see cooperation outweigh their competition, says Liang Haiguo, Chief Financial Officer of the Hong Kong Trade Development Council.

The council's report "Shanghai-Hong Kong: The Advantages of Both Cities," points out that, despite the competition between them, Hong Kong remains the leading investor and the fourth largest trade partner of Shanghai.

"Hong Kong's investors not only brought funds to Shanghai, but also brought their management and business experience," Liang said. "On the other hand, new business opportunities flourished in Shanghai, and Hong Kong businessmen made Shanghai their base to advance into the Yangtze River Delta market. In future, Hong Kong will remain as a source of investment for Shanghai and promote Shanghai's development."

Shanghai is devoting itself to becoming an international economic center, he said. Hong Kong, meanwhile, having been the world's entrepot, is advancing to become the world's leading city.

The "Shanghai-Hong Kong" report compares the cities' mutual competition and mutual cooperation in several economic areas. The following are its key points:

—The Knowledge Economy: The two cities can help each other in developing new science and learning from new knowledge. With its huge industrial base, Shanghai is capable of supporting research and development. Hong Kong has the advantage in new high-technology products.

—Trade Center: Both cities have the same interest in trade. Located where the Yangtze River enters the Pacific, Shanghai is the gate leading to central and northern China. Hong Kong is the economic powerhouse in the Pearl River Delta. In the future, Shanghai will remain the trade center serving the provinces of northern and central China. Hong Kong's service area will comprise the whole Asia-Pacific Region.

—Ocean Transportation: There is not much competition between the cities. Hong Kong's main competitor is Shenzhen. Shanghai faces the challenge of Ningbo and other nearby ports. At present, Shanghai needs to promote the efficiency of its port.

—Air Transportation: Shanghai is the air centre for eastern China and Hong Kong is the center for southern China. They face different problems in improving their status as air centres. Shanghai needs to expand its international aviation service. Hong Kong needs to enforce its relations with southern China to retain its position as the region's air hub. At present, Shanghai's airports are Hong Kong's largest inland partner.

—Financial Center: As Asia's "Wall Street," Hong Kong plays a big role in attracting foreign capital to the Chinese mainland. Shanghai makes great efforts to use domestic capital to promote China's economic reform. ■



Foreign Brokerages To Exchange B Shares Directly

After China enters the WTO, China will fulfil an agreement beneficial to the foreign securities brokerages, Tu Guangshao, secretary of the China Securities Regulatory Commission (CSRC), said recently at the China Financial Forum sponsored by the Swiss Credit No. 1 Boston Company.

Tu said China will enlarge the scope of opening up and, after successfully entering the WTO, foreign securities companies will be able to exchange B-shares directly instead of through Chinese brokerages. Foreign securities companies will be able to set up branches in China and become special members of the Chinese stock exchange. They also will be able to hold a minority interest in Chinese securities companies. Sino-foreign fund management joint ventures also will be permitted.

The B-share market has developed slowly in recent years, he admitted. Its issuing system, exchange and accounting rules lag far behind the A-share market. It is necessary to complete drafting the rules, improve service and operate formally in accordance with international practises.

Tu also noted that since February citizens have been able to trade in B-shares, and that the number of new investors totals more than 500,000. The supply of B shares cannot meet market demand, so the CSRC is considering permitting B-share companies to issue more shares. Quality companies that need foreign currency will be eligible to list on the B-share market, he said. ■

Ningxia Presents New Policies to Attract Foreign Investment

The Government of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region has issued new regulations to encourage foreign investment in the region. It expects to carry out a western development strategy, enlarge the field for attracting foreign investment, and develop its economy in a stable, rapid and healthy way.

The regulations encourage companies, enterprises, economic entities and individuals from Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao and other regions to invest through various ways, in high-tech industries and any business beneficial to the public.

The regulations provide preferential income tax rates and lower land rental fees for industries in which the local government is encouraging investment: agriculture, forestry, stock-raising, fishery, the related processing industries, and such infrastructures as transportation, power, environmental protection and resource development. For a joint venture operating for over more than 10 years, it need not pay income tax for seven years after it begins to make profits. And for several years after that, it may only pay 90 percent of the income tax. At the same time, when enterprises export their products, transportation costs will be subsidized by the Government.

While encouraging foreign investment in high-tech industries, Ningxia also paid attention to opening its service industries. In accordance with the regulations, the government will not collect income tax from joint ventures that have invested in telecommunications, insurance, tourism, law firms, project design and public facilities. ■

Agilent Forum 2001

Agilent Technologies Wireless Manufacturers Executive Forum 2001 was held recently in Beijing. The attendants include major Chinese and overseas wireless communication equipment manufacturers, such as Qualcomm and Flextronics, both U.S.-based leading companies in this field. In the forum, Chinese officials from the Ministry of Information Industry introduced relevant regulations, industrial policies and development trends of China's wireless communication sector.

Agilent occupies a leading position in the world in the wireless communication test field. Since entering China's market in the 1980s, it has always maintained close cooperation with both Chinese Government and its Chinese counterparts. Now in China, almost all mobile phones in use are tested by Agilent-made appliance. ■

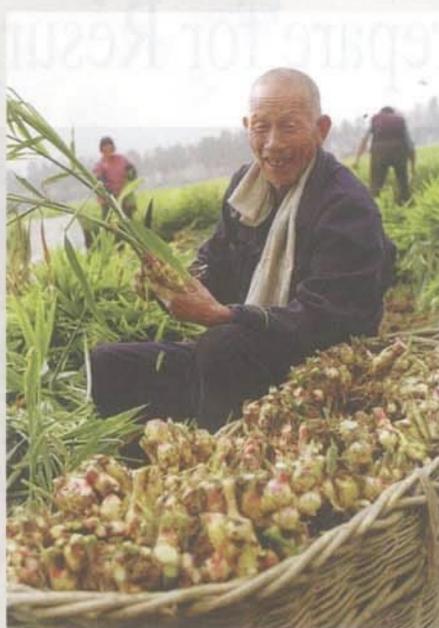
Temperature-Controlled Chambers Benefit Farmers

There are many temperature-controlled chambers in the three townships of Laiwu City, Shandong Province. It's reported that another 50 are being built and are expected to be completed this summer. Then the total number of temperature-controlled chambers will reach 104 and be capable of containing 145,000 tons of produce.

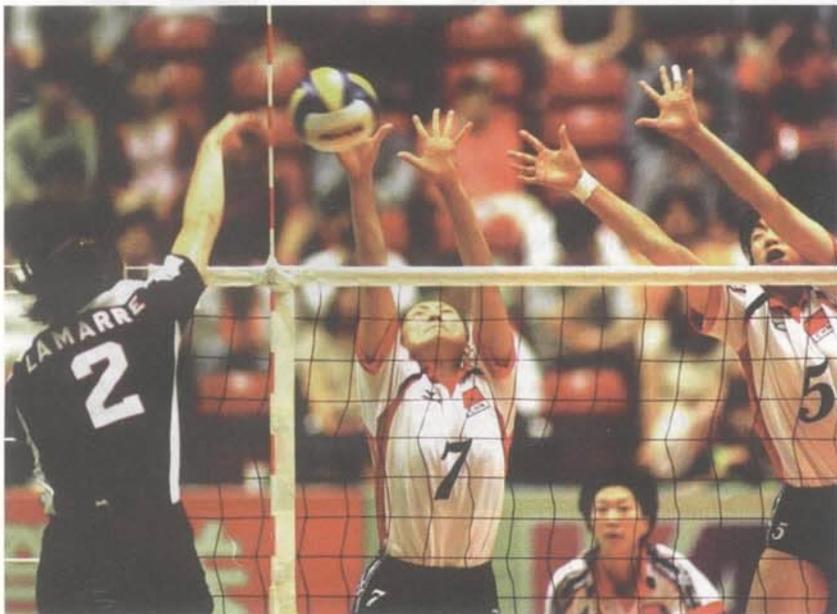
The home of Chinese ginger, Laiwu City is also the production base for garlic and scallions. With an increase in market size, farmers enlarged the planting area. By the end of last year, the planting area of these economic crops occupied 62 percent of all cultivated land, or 37,200 hectares. Of this, the planting area of the three spices was 20,000 hectares.

In order to sell their products at a good price, the farmers created a marketing organization. They sold their products across the country and at present 2,250 local brokers have set up branches across China and in Japan, the Republic of Korea and other countries. Their total sales volume reached 1.3 billion yuan and export volume reached US\$7.8 million. Meanwhile, they have been actively building temperature-controlled chambers to preserve, store and process their products in preparation for sales and changes in the market. Wang Tonghai, a farmer in Yangli Township, invested more than 700,000 yuan to build the first temperature-controlled chamber in Laiwu City in 1995. His chambers have expanded to contain 2,500 tons of produce and still can't meet market demand.

The temperature-controlled, or thermostatic chambers have benefited the local farmers greatly. In 2000, 70,000 tons of branched garlic leaves were stored in the chambers. The average buying price was 0.6-1.0 yuan per kg and the sales price reached 3.0 yuan per kg. Each kilogram of the stored 30,000-ton garlic heads can earn up to 2.4 yuan, so storage in the chambers added 100 million yuan in income for the farmers. Last year during the Sino-ROK trade war, the thermostatic chambers helped to maintain the price of local garlic heads 0.1-0.2 yuan higher than the average in the rest of Shandong Province. This added up to 3 million yuan of extra income. ■



Chinese Volleyball Teams Prepare for Resurgence



The Volleyball Management Center under the State General Administration of Sport recently confirmed the development plan for Chinese national men's and women's volleyball teams from 2001 to 2008. The plan clearly points out that the aim of the women's volleyball team is to win the gold medal at next year's Asian Games, enter the semi-finals and try to get a medal in the 2004 Olympics, and win the gold medal at the 2008 Olympics. The men's team is expected to participate in the 2004 Olympic Games and enter the quarter-finals in 2008. The women's beach volleyball team aims to win a medal in the 2008 Olympics, while the men's team aims to enter the quarter-finals.

The Chinese national women's volleyball team had won consecutively five world champions in the early 1980s, including the Olympic Games, World Cup Games and World Championships. Fighting dauntlessly for national honor, their spirit has been honored by the Chinese people as "the spirit of women's volleyball team."

They also have become role models for the people to follow. But due to problems with the management system, the training environment and some other factors, this team lost its glory in recent years. The fans aren't happy because "all the heroines have gone," and Chinese people want to see a splendid comeback. Everyone knows it will not be easy, but the newly confirmed revival plan has lit the lamp of hope.

Many have noticed that the volleyball revival plan has shifted the focus of development to the volleyball team's performance at the Olympic Games from that at the National Games.

Zhang Rongfang, Deputy Director of the Volleyball Management Center, revealed that the plan covers 52 detailed measures focusing on nine aspects. The key point is to foster reserves and limit the age of players who participate in the National Games. At the 10th National Games in 2005, the age of male players will be under 23 and female players under 22. Each team will be allowed to have three

average players.

Zhang said that too many senior players had attended the latest National Games, which was not good for younger players.

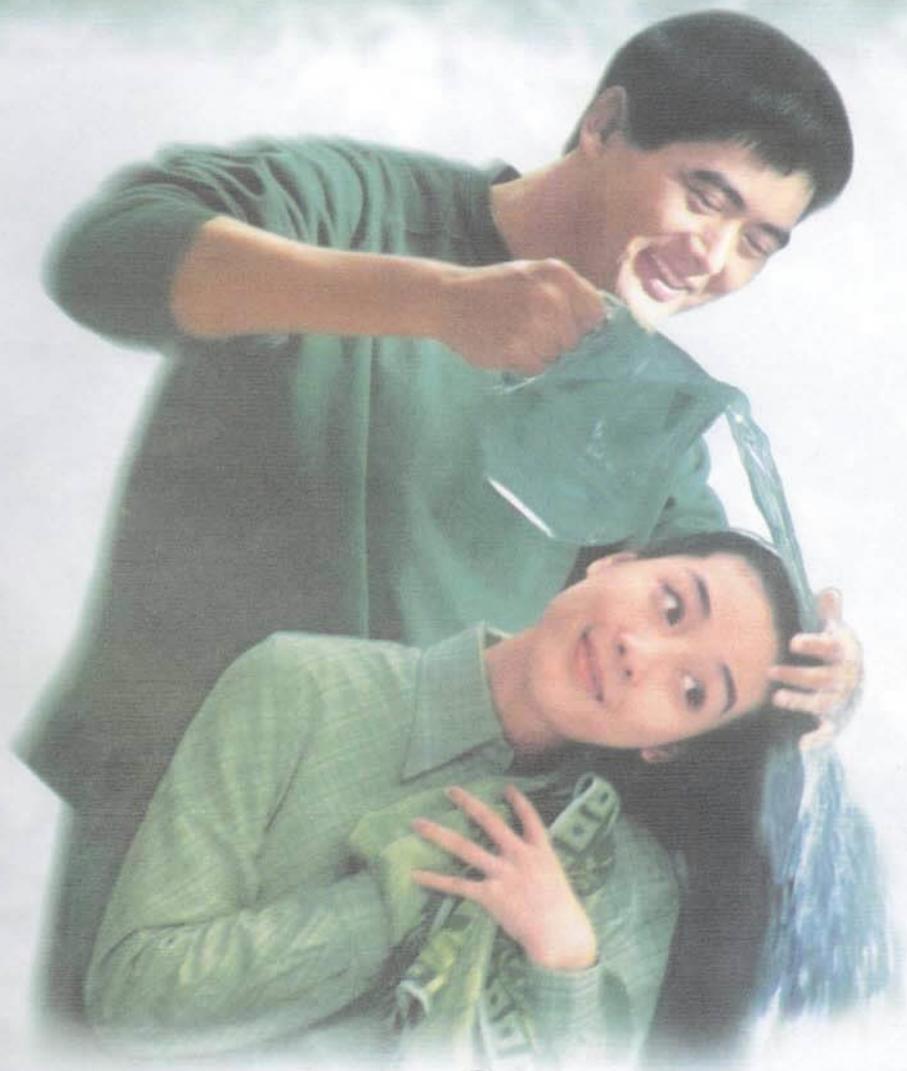
Despite long-term policies to encourage players to transfer to other clubs, freedom in this regard is too limited in China's Volleyball League. Only a few players have succeeded to do so. It's also extra difficult for excellent players to play for their favorite clubs. The reason is every club is worried about its chances at the National Games and forbids its players to leave. So players often have been deprived of the opportunity of making full use of their talent, reducing their value and depressing the whole volleyball players market.

While mentioning the current situation of the national women's volleyball team and the training of reserves, Zhang is worried. She pointed out that the Chinese National Women's Volleyball Team is currently in the front rank of the world second-rate powers, lagging behind the top flight in ability, age and skill. The men's team is in the rear rank of the world second-rate powers, so it won't be easy for them even to become the Asian champion. If China hopes to change this situation, all systems must be reformed, she said.

Some analysts think the age limit for players to participate in National Games will activate the players market. It will accelerate the training of reserves and tear down barriers to the transference of outstanding players among different clubs.

Observers do not see any obvious superiority in today's younger players over those in the most splendid era of China's volleyball sport, but their youth and physical condition have given the Chinese people the confidence that their teams will probably realize the dream of a world championship.

Experts point out that if the training of reserves is taken seriously, with skills and interactive consciousness improved, then Chinese National Women's Volleyball Team will be hopeful to win the gold medal in the 2008 Olympic Games. ■



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