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OA/ID Number: 13658
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Folder Title:
Welcoming Banquet Toast--Beijing, China 2/25/89 [OA 6343] [1]

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Klugman

Toast by President Bush at Welcoming Banquet

Beijing

February 25, 1989

President Yang, distinguished guests,

Barbara and I are delighted to be returning once again to China. It's been fourteen years since we made our home here and during that time, we've paid your fascinating country several visits. And, each time we come, I say to Barbara: "Just look at that skyline! Just look how the neighborhood has changed!"

But the changes in China have gone far beyond new buildings of steel and stone. The daily life of the Chinese people has been transformed as well. Thanks to your reforms -- courageous reforms, and I don't minimize the difficulties -- the Chinese people now have more opportunities to express themselves and to make important decisions in their personal and professional lives.

We have a saying in the West that "Rome was not built in a day." Clearly, accomplishing any major task worthy of a great nation takes time, perseverance, and hard work. Our two governments have much work to do.

But I would say this: we can rely on the solid relationship we have established with each other and that must continue to develop -- a relationship that must be strong enough to tackle areas of disagreement as well as those of common interest, a relationship that must be based on respect for the individual as well as the integrity of states.

You know, experience is a great teacher. My experience of China since the mid-seventies gives me confidence that we will succeed in building a better future for our children and grandchildren -- a safer, freer, ever more prosperous future. Let me talk a moment more about that experience. In 1975, when Barbara and I first arrived in Beijing, our two countries were in the early phases of reestablishing contact after almost a quarter of a century of estrangement and hostility. The going was tough. But we found a common basis for overcoming our differences. You can find it in the principles of the historic Shanghai Communique, signed seventeen years ago this coming Tuesday. Those principles remain valid today and by following them, our relationship can weather the test of time in the future, just as it has in the past.

Look at our economic progress together. Our economic relationship has grown from near zero to a two way trade of 14 billion dollars. And it's true in education as well. Tens of thousands of Chinese students are now studying in U.S. institutions of higher learning, just as thousands of U.S. scholars have studied and taught in the farthest corners of China.

Our program of scientific and technological exchanges now is intense and broad-ranging. We have an active program of military cooperation that is forging ties of friendship between our defense establishments.

We have found ways to address without rancor the particularly sensitive issue of Taiwan. In the three joint communiques that form the basis of U.S. relations with the People's Republic of China, the United States has consistently affirmed that our policy is based on the bedrock principle that there is but one China. This not only accords with our historic respect for China's territorial integrity. Equally important, it also reflects our conviction that the deeply rooted differences that remain between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait can best be resolved peacefully within a one China framework.

There has been some encouraging progress achieved over the last few years. The expanded family contacts, easier travel, indirect trade, and other forms of peaceful interchange -- all this has helped create a new environment. And why has it happened? The answer is simple: not because of outside pressure, but for the best possible reason -- because it reflects the interests of those directly involved, the Chinese people themselves, who are emphasizing anew their common roots and traditions.

This trend is consistent with America's longstanding interest in a peaceful resolution of the Taiwan question by the Chinese themselves. Our policies will continue to foster a climate conducive to progress in this direction.

Let me sum it all up. We have the foundation and the desire to build our bilateral relationship between the United States and the People's Republic of China still further. The house of peace we are building together is both solid enough and flexible enough to meet the challenges and the opportunities of a changing world.

I want to say a few words now about one of those areas of the wider world on which we found much to agree -- our respective relations with the Soviet Union. We are pleased that improved relations between China and the Soviet Union can contribute to the search for peace in Cambodia and stability in Korea. I hope this is part of a larger pattern of reduced global tensions. That would be in the interest of China, of the Soviet Union, of the United States, of East Asia, and of the world.

But let's be clear about the origin of some of these hopeful signs of change.

The process of improving Sino-American relations begun in the 1970s helped to launch the world toward a better way of doing things -- of using negotiations rather than force to resolve serious international differences.

Together, and individually, the United States and China have helped to set the pace for peaceful and productive change around the world. In country after country, we see nations decentralizing their economies, opening up to international commerce and increasing the role of market forces. The reforms in China embarked upon ten years ago under Deng Xiaoping's farsighted leadership have fostered a decade of impressive domestic growth and a remarkable expansion of U.S.-China trade.

Together, and individually, China and the United States have opposed policies of intimidation and domination by others. Let us expand our cooperation in this area.

The INF Treaty, with its provision for elimination of intermediate range missiles from Asia, exemplifies American determination to do so. For our part, as we press forward in the arms reduction process with the Soviet Union, the United States will not lose sight of the dangers posed to other countries by the proliferation of deadly technologies, particularly those in regions of the world marked by conflict and tension.

I have in mind nuclear weapons, chemical weapons, and the means for their delivery. I don't want to see ever again the sight of a mother trying desperately to shield her child, helpless to ward off the winds of death from chemical warfare. America's goal is not to deny countries the means to insure their own security. Our goal is a safer world.

As nuclear powers and permanent members of the UN Security Council with a special responsibility for preserving world peace, China and the United States owe it to mankind to work together. Let us free the world from the specter of conflicts fought with such weapons -- wars which could cause destruction on an unimaginable scale, especially among civilian populations.

It's a big job and a tough job. But experience should give us both strength and wisdom. Just as we were able to transform relations between China and the United States, so the two of us, working separately and together, can help transform the world. We have the vision of nations living as peaceful neighbors, where right, not might, will rule international relations. I look forward to a flourishing Sino-American relationship in the years to come, to the benefit of both our countries, of the region, and of the world.

Over the years, the expansion of U.S.-China relations has been a source of deep personal satisfaction to Barbara and myself.

We spent some of the happiest moments of our lives here. And I believe we did our little bit to confirm the clarity and coherence of the strategic vision which drew us together in the first place.

Now that vision is in our hands, yours and mine. Let us all be worthy of it.

And so, let me ask you all to join me and Barbara in a toast:

--to the health of President Yang;

--to the health of Chairman Deng, general Secretary Zhao,
and Premier Li;

--to Barbara's and my dear close friends here tonight;

--and to Sino-American friendship.

Ganbei!

**REMARKS: WELCOMING BANQUET TOAST
GREAT HALL OF THE PEOPLE
BEIJING, CHINA
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1989**

**PRESIDENT YANG, PREMIER LI, DISTINGUISHED GUESTS:
BARBARA AND I ARE DELIGHTED TO BE RETURNING ONCE
AGAIN TO CHINA. I FIRST CAME HERE IN 1974 AND DEPARTED AT
THE END OF 1975. SINCE THEN, INCLUDING THIS VISIT, I HAVE
BEEN BACK 5 TIMES; BARBARA 6 TIMES.**

2

**AND, EACH TIME WE COME, WE ARE FASCINATED BY THE DYNAMIC
CHANGE AND GROWTH, ALL OF WHICH TAKES PLACE AGAINST AN
EXTRAORDINARY, UNCHANGING BACKDROP OF A GREAT CULTURE
SEVERAL THOUSAND YEARS OLD.**

**THERE IS A CHINESE PROVERB THAT SAYS "ONE GENERATION
PLANTS A TREE, THE NEXT SITS IN ITS SHADE." AND THERE IS
A TIMELESS WISDOM IN THAT. BUT THANKS TO YOUR REFORMS --
COURAGEOUS REFORMS, AND I DON'T MINIMIZE THE DIFFICULTIES
-- THE CHINESE PEOPLE ARE PLANTING GREAT AND STURDY TREES
SOME OF WHICH ARE BEARING FRUIT RIGHT NOW, FOR THIS
GENERATION.**

TODAY, THE PEOPLE OF CHINA HAVE MORE OPPORTUNITIES TO EXPRESS THEMSELVES AND TO MAKE IMPORTANT DECISIONS IN THEIR PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL LIVES. YOUR NEW AND FARSIGHTED ECONOMIC PROGRAM IS ALREADY IMPROVING THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE, AS IT WILL FOR GENERATIONS TO COME. THE EXPANSION OF YOUR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONSHIPS IS ALSO CREATING NEW POSSIBILITIES FOR PEACE, PROSPERITY, AND WORLD LEADERSHIP, AND THE UNITED STATES WELCOMES THE ENLARGED ROLE THAT CHINA HAS TAKEN IN THE WORLD.



WHEN I FIRST ARRIVED IN BEIJING IN 1974, IT WAS A PERIOD WHEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES WERE JUST BEGINNING TO RENEW CONTACT AFTER ALMOST A QUARTER CENTURY OF ESTRANGEMENT. IT WAS NOT EASY; THERE WERE GREAT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN US. BUT IN THE PRINCIPLES OF THE HISTORIC SHANGHAI COMMUNIQUE, SIGNED 17 YEARS AGO THIS COMING MONDAY, WE FOUND A COMMON BASIS FOR MOVING BEYOND THOSE DIFFERENCES TO FIND OUR SHARED INTERESTS. SO, TOGETHER, WE HELPED TO PLANT A TREE. AND WE SHOULD KEEP PLANTING TREES.

WE VALUE THE NEW RELATIONSHIP OUR TWO COUNTRIES HAVE ESTABLISHED WITH EACH OTHER. OUR FRIENDSHIP IS CONTINUING TO DEVELOP, AND THAT IS GOOD. FOR A RELATIONSHIP MUST BE STRONG ENOUGH TO TACKLE AREAS OF DISAGREEMENT AS WELL AS THOSE OF COMMON INTEREST, AND IT MUST BE BASED ON RESPECT FOR THE INDIVIDUAL AS WELL AS THE INTEGRITY OF STATES.

WE REMAIN FIRMLY COMMITTED TO THE PRINCIPLES SET FORTH IN THE THREE JOINT COMMUNIQUEES THAT FORM THE BASIS OF OUR RELATIONS.



AND BASED ON THE BEDROCK PRINCIPLE THAT THERE IS BUT ONE CHINA, WE HAVE FOUND WAYS TO ADDRESS TAIWAN CONSTRUCTIVELY AND WITHOUT RANCOR. WE AMERICANS HAVE A LONG HISTORICAL FRIENDSHIP WITH CHINESE PEOPLE EVERYWHERE, WHETHER THEY ARE IN TAIWAN, HONG KONG, OR IN OUR OWN COUNTRY, JUST AS WE HAVE A NEW AND IMPORTANT RELATIONSHIP WITH THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

AND IN THE LAST FEW YEARS WE HAVE SEEN AN ENCOURAGING EXPANSION OF FAMILY CONTACTS, TRAVEL, INDIRECT TRADE, AND OTHER FORMS OF PEACEFUL INTERCHANGE ACROSS THE TAIWAN STRAIT, WHICH HAS COME NOT FROM OUTSIDE PRESSURE, BUT FROM THE INTERESTS OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE THEMSELVES. THIS TREND -- THIS NEW ENVIRONMENT -- IS CONSISTENT WITH AMERICA'S PRESENT AND LONG-STANDING INTEREST IN A PEACEFUL RESOLUTION OF THEIR DIFFERENCES BY THE CHINESE THEMSELVES.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA HAVE ALSO FOUND COMMON INTEREST IN A GROWING ECONOMIC RELATIONSHIP. WHEN I CAME HERE IN 1974, OUR TWO-WAY TRADE TOTALED ABOUT \$900 MILLION; NOW IT IS SOME \$14 BILLION. FOR THIS WE MUST CREDIT THE REFORMS CHINA EMBARKED UPON TEN YEARS AGO UNDER CHAIRMAN DENG XIAOPING'S FARSIGHTED LEADERSHIP.

AND WE HAVE SEEN GREATER EXCHANGES IN EDUCATION AS WELL, WITH TENS OF THOUSANDS OF CHINESE STUDENTS NOW STUDYING IN THE UNITED STATES, JUST AS THOUSANDS OF U.S. SCHOLARS HAVE STUDIED AND TAUGHT IN THE FARTHEST CORNERS OF CHINA.

AND WE HAVE DEVELOPED AN ACTIVE PROGRAM OF MILITARY COOPERATION THAT IS FORGING TIES OF FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN OUR DEFENSE ESTABLISHMENTS, EVEN AS WE HAVE FOUND A DIPLOMATIC UNITY IN OUR SHARED OPPOSITION TO POLICIES OF INTERNATIONAL AGGRESSION AND DOMINATION.



OUR TWO COUNTRIES, AS NUCLEAR POWERS AND AS PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL, HAVE A SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR PRESERVING WORLD PEACE. WE OWE IT TO MANKIND TO WORK TOGETHER FOR PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL STABILITY.

THE UNITED STATES HAS PRESSED FORWARD WITH THE SOVIET UNION IN THE ARMS REDUCTION PROCESS, ACHIEVING UNDER THE I.N.F. TREATY AN AGREEMENT TO ELIMINATE U.S. AND SOVIET INTERMEDIATE-RANGE NUCLEAR MISSILES, ON OUR INSISTENCE, FROM ASIA AS WELL AS EUROPE.

WE ARE MINDFUL OF THE DANGER POSED TO OTHER COUNTRIES BY THE PROLIFERATION OF DEADLY WEAPON TECHNOLOGIES, INCLUDING CHEMICAL WEAPONS, PARTICULARLY IN REGIONS OF THE WORLD MARKED BY CONFLICT.

THE PROSPECT OF IMPROVED RELATIONS BETWEEN CHINA AND THE SOVIET UNION INSPIRES HOPE FOR NEW PROGRESS IN THE SEARCH FOR SELF-DETERMINATION AND PEACE FOR THE CAMBODIAN PEOPLE AND STABILITY FOR KOREA.

THERE CAN BE LITTLE DOUBT THAT EVEN AS THE PEOPLE OF OUR TWO COUNTRIES ARE WATCHING THIS MEETING, THE WORLD AS A WHOLE IS WATCHING THE LARGER MOVEMENT OF OUR TWO GREAT NATIONS AS WE BUILD EVER FIRMER BONDS ACROSS THE VAST OCEAN THAT JOINS US.

BARBARA AND I HAVE HAD THE GREAT GOOD FORTUNE TO TRAVEL ACROSS YOUR VAST AND BEAUTIFUL LAND AS GUESTS OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE.

WE WENT FROM THE HIGH PLATEAU OF TIBET TO THE GREAT CITY OF CHENGDU [CHUHNG-DOO], WHERE WE VISITED THE HOME OF YOUR TANG [TAHNG] POET DUFU [DOO-FOO], AND WHERE WE LATER PERSONALLY OPENED THE FIRST AMERICAN CONSULATE IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE P.R.C. WE THEN HAD THE UNFORGETTABLE EXPERIENCE OF TRAVELING BY BOAT THROUGH THE HAUNTINGLY BEAUTIFUL AND HISTORIC YANGTZE [YAHNG-ZEH] GORGES WHERE WE RELISHED THE HISTORY OF THE THREE KINGDOMS AND COULD ALMOST HEAR THE POET LI BO'S [LEE-BWAH'S] DESCRIPTION OF "MONKEYS WHO SCREAMED FROM THE TWO SIDES WITHOUT STOPPING."

THEN ON TO WUHAN AND THE FIRST BRIDGE TO SPAN THE YANGTZE, AND FINALLY GUEILIN [GWAY-LIN] AND THE LI RIVER WHERE WE SAW THE MOUNTAINS AND WATERS OF YOUR PAINTINGS AND POETRY.

BARBARA AND I ARE GRATEFUL FOR THE FRIENDSHIP AND KINDNESS THAT WE HAVE BEEN SHOWN OVER THE YEARS BY THE CHINESE PEOPLE. AND THE EXPANDING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN YOUR COUNTRY AND OURS HAS BEEN A SOURCE OF SATISFACTION TO US, AS WELL. LET US CONTINUE, THEN, TO WORK TOGETHER, TO PLANT TREES TOGETHER, SO THAT THE NEXT GENERATION, OURS AND YOURS, CAN SIT TOGETHER IN THE SHADE.

SO PLEASE LET ME ASK YOU ALL TO JOIN ME, AND BARBARA, IN A TOAST: TO THE HEALTH OF PRESIDENT YANG; TO THE HEALTH OF PREMIER LI; TO THE HEALTH OF CHAIRMAN DENG AND GENERAL SECRETARY ZHAO; TO BARBARA'S AND MY DEAR CLOSE FRIENDS HERE TONIGHT; AND TO SINO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP. GANBEI!

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(Klugmann)
February 21, 1989
2:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: WELCOMING BANQUET TOAST
GREAT HALL OF THE PEOPLE
BEIJING, CHINA
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1989

President Yang, Premier Li, distinguished guests:

Barbara and I are delighted to be returning once again to China. I first came here in 1974 and departed at the end of 1975. Since then, I have been back four times; Barbara five times. And, each time we come, we are fascinated by the dynamic change and growth, all of which takes place against an extraordinary, unchanging backdrop of a great culture several thousand years old.

There is a Chinese proverb that says "one generation plants a tree, the next sits in its shade." And there is a timeless wisdom in that. But thanks to your reforms -- courageous reforms, and I don't minimize the difficulties -- the Chinese people are planting great and sturdy trees some of which are bearing fruit right now, for this generation.

Today, the people of China have more opportunities to express themselves and to make important decisions in their personal and professional lives. Your new and farsighted economic program is already improving the lives of the people, as it will for generations to come. The expansion of your international relationships is also creating new possibilities for peace, prosperity, and world leadership, and the United States welcomes the enlarged role that China has taken in the world.

When I first arrived in Beijing in 1974, it was a period when our two countries were just beginning to renew contact after almost a quarter century of estrangement. It was not easy; there were great differences between us. But in the principles of the historic Shanghai Communique, signed 17 years ago this coming Monday, we found a common basis for moving beyond those differences to find our shared interests. So, together, we helped to plant a tree. And we should keep planting trees.

We value the new relationship our two countries have established with each other. Our friendship is continuing to develop, and that is good. For a relationship must be strong enough to tackle areas of disagreement as well as those of common interest, and it must be based on respect for the individual as well as the integrity of states.

We remain firmly committed to the principles set forth in the three joint communiques that form the basis of our relations. And based on the bedrock principle that there is but one China, we have found ways to address Taiwan constructively and without rancor. We Americans have a long historical friendship with Chinese people everywhere, whether they are in Taiwan, Hong Kong, or in our own country, just as we have a new and important relationship with the People's Republic of China. And in the last few years we have seen an encouraging expansion of family contacts, travel, indirect trade, and other forms of peaceful interchange across the Taiwan Strait, which has come not from outside pressure, but from the interests of the Chinese people themselves. This trend -- this new environment -- is consistent

with America's present and long-standing interest in a peaceful resolution of their differences by the Chinese themselves.

The United States and the People's Republic of China have also found common interest in a growing economic relationship. When I came here in 1974, our two-way trade totaled about \$900 million; now it is some \$14 billion. For this we must credit the reforms China embarked upon ten years ago under Chairman Deng Xiaoping's farsighted leadership.

And we have seen greater exchanges in education as well, with tens of thousands of Chinese students now studying in the United States, just as thousands of U.S. scholars have studied and taught in the farthest corners of China.

And we have developed an active program of military cooperation that is forging ties of friendship between our defense establishments, even as we have found a diplomatic unity in our shared opposition to policies of international aggression and domination.

Our two countries, as nuclear powers and as permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, have a special responsibility for preserving world peace. We owe it to mankind to work together for peace and international stability.

The United States has pressed forward with the Soviet Union in the arms reduction process, achieving under the I.N.F. Treaty an agreement to eliminate U.S. and Soviet intermediate-range nuclear missiles, on our insistence, from Asia as well as Europe. We are mindful of the danger posed to other countries by the proliferation of deadly weapon technologies, including chemical weapons, particularly in regions of the world marked by conflict.

The prospect of improved relations between China and the Soviet Union inspires hope for new progress in the search for self-determination and peace for the Cambodian people and stability for Korea.

There can be little doubt that even as the people of our two countries are watching this meeting, the world as a whole is watching the larger movement of our two great Nations as we build ever firmer bonds across the vast ocean that joins us.

Barbara and I have had the great good fortune to travel across your vast and beautiful land as guests of the Chinese people. We went from the high plateau of Tibet to the great city of Chengdu, where we visited the home of your Tang [TONG] poet Dufu [DOO-FOO], and where we later personally opened the first American consulate in western China. We then had the unforgettable experience of traveling by boat through the hauntingly beautiful and historic Yangtze Gorges where we relished the history of the three kingdoms and could almost hear the poet Li Bo's description of "monkeys who screamed from the two sides without stopping." Then on to Wu-Han and the first bridge to span the Yangtze, and finally Gueilin [GWAY-LIN] and the Li River where we saw the mountains and waters of your paintings and poetry.

Barbara and I are grateful for the friendship and kindness that we have been shown over the years by the Chinese people. And the expanding relationship between your country and ours has been a source of satisfaction to us, as well. Let us continue, then, to work together, to plant trees together, so that the next generation, ours and yours, can sit together in the shade.

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Dick
Williams

in RR

Doug
Doug

So please let me ask you all to join me, and Barbara, in a toast: To the health of President Yang; to the health of Premier Li; to the health of Chairman Deng and General Secretary Zhao; to Barbara's and my dear close friends here tonight; and to Sino-American friendship. Ganbei!

Chad

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS / REMARKS

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1.

INFORMATION ADDRESS/LOCATION/TIME OF RECEIPT

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721:21828468

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1. Stephanie Blessy

TO/LOCATION/TIME OF RECEIPT

1. Jeffrey Lee

FROM/LOCATION

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ADMIN FAX # 286

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PAGES

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CLASSIFICATION

Chad

2/18/25 46



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
International Trade Administration
Washington, D.C. 20230

Date: 2/21

Time: 12:30 PM

FAX NO. TO USE

OPB NO. 377-4453

OJ NO.: 377-0469

IEP NO.: 377-5444

FROM

NAME: JEFFREY LEE

TEL. NO.: 377-3583

OFFICE SYMBOL/NUMBER:

FAX NO.: 337-4453

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION:

PAGES TO FOLLOW: 1

TO

NAME: Stephanie Blosser

TEL. NO. : _____

OFFICE SYMBOL/NUMBER:

FAX NO.: 395-5221

[illegible]

MESSAGE

To: Stephanie Blessey
Speech Writing Research
White House



MEMORANDUM FOR STEPHANIE BLESSEY
Speech Writing, Research
The White House

FROM: Jeffrey L. Lee
Office of the PRC and Hong Kong
US Department of Commerce
377-3583

SUBJECT: US-China Trade

Per Joe Kasper's request to my office, we report the following:

US-PRC bilateral trade in 1974 totalled US \$922.1 million
(US \$807.4 in US exports; US \$114.7 in US imports). Source is US
Bureau of the Census. Exports are reported FAS, and import are
customs value.

3/17/75

(Klugmann)

February 15, 1989

9:30 p.m.

Don Gross Pres. Bush has been to China 4 times.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: WELCOMING BANQUET TOAST
BEIJING, CHINA
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1989

NSC in staffing

Premier Li

Mrs Bush has been to China — times.

President Yang, distinguished guests:

Barbara and I are delighted to be returning once again to

China. ~~It's been 14 years since we made our home here, and over these years, we've paid your remarkable country several visits.~~

And, each time we come, Barbara and I are fascinated by the dynamic change and growth, all of which takes place against an extraordinary, unchanging backdrop of a great culture several thousand years old.

There is a Chinese proverb that says "one generation plants a tree, the next sits in its shade." And there is a timeless wisdom in that. But thanks to your reforms -- courageous reforms, and I don't minimize the difficulties -- the Chinese people are planting great and sturdy trees some of which are bearing fruit right now, for this generation.

Today, the people of China have more opportunities to express themselves and to make important decisions in their personal and professional lives. And your new and farsighted economic program is already improving the lives of the people, as it will for generations to come. And the expansion of your international relationships is also creating new possibilities for peace, prosperity, and world leadership, and the United States welcomes the enlarged role that China has taken in the world.

Jeffery Bates
State

VSC draft

looking forward
P. 129 & 156
255

looking forward
P. 129

him. Proverbs w/
Bill. Text translated
by T. A. - y. h. k. e.
Chor P. 8

VSC draft

Don Paul
Barbara 12/13/88
China Muds
Other Fences

draft

Looking Forward
7.12.90

When Barbara and I first arrived in Beijing in 1975, it was a period when our two countries were just beginning to renew contact after almost a quarter century of estrangement and hostility. It was not easy; there were great differences between us. But in the principles of the historic Shanghai Communiqué, signed 17 years ago this coming Tuesday, we found a common basis for moving beyond those differences to find our shared interests. So, together, we helped to plant a tree. And we should keep planting trees.

NSC draft
2/27/72
as Doc. P. 379
basis Annual Expts
P. 52

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Communique signed 17th

NSC draft or coll

We value the new relationship our two countries have established with each other. Our friendship is continuing to develop, and that is good. For a relationship must be strong enough to tackle areas of disagreement as well as those of common interest, and it must be based on respect for the individual as well as the integrity of states.

NSC draft

Taiwan

We remain firmly committed to the principles set forth in the three joint communiques that form the basis of our relations. And based on the principle that there is but one China, we have found ways to address without rancor the sensitive issue of Taiwan. As my predecessor said when he came to China, we have a long historical friendship with the Chinese people on Taiwan, even as we have a new and important relationship with the People's Republic of China. We believe that the deeply-rooted differences that remain between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait should be left to the Chinese people themselves to peacefully resolve.

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PP. 1964
P. 588
Interview
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NSC draft

The United States and the People's Republic of China have found common interest in a growing economic relationship in which

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NSC draft

NSC draft p.5

NSC draft

our two-way trade has increased from near zero to some \$14 billion, and for this we must credit the reforms China embarked upon ten years ago under Deng Xiaoping's farsighted leadership.

And we have seen greater exchanges in education as well, with tens of thousands of Chinese students now studying in the United States, just as thousands of U.S. scholars have studied and taught in the farthest corners of China.

NSC draft

And we have developed an active program of military cooperation that is forging ties of friendship between our defense establishments, even as we have found a diplomatic unity in our shared opposition to policies of international aggression and domination.

NSC draft p.6
HSGT
p.293

Our two countries, as nuclear powers and as permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, have a special responsibility for preserving world peace. We owe it to mankind to work together for peace and international stability.

NSC
draft
call

NSC draft p.5

The United States has pressed forward with the Soviet Union in the arms reduction process, achieving under the I.N.F. Treaty the elimination of intermediate-range nuclear missiles from Asia as well as Europe. We are mindful of the danger posed to other countries by the proliferation of deadly weapon technologies, including chemical weapons, particularly in regions of the world marked by conflict.

NSC draft p.4

And we are pleased that improved relations between China and the Soviet Union can contribute to the search for peace in Cambodia and stability in Korea. I hope this is part of a larger pattern of reduced global tensions. That would be in the

interest of China, of the Soviet Union, of the United States, of East Asia, and of the world.

There can be little doubt that even as the people of our two countries are watching this meeting, the world as a whole is watching the larger movement of our two great Nations as we build ever firmer bonds across the vast ocean that joins us.

Two centuries ago, just a few years after the United States was established, the first American merchant ship sailed across the Pacific to then distant China. Those early Americans found an ancient culture, one which inspires and fascinates my countrymen to this day. But today, in a world that has grown smaller and at a time in which history progresses ever faster, America also sees a China that is boldly moving toward the future, releasing the enterprise and imagination of her citizens, so that they can lead their Nation toward the great world role that she is destined to play on the world stage.

Barbara and I are personally grateful for the friendship and kindness that we have been shown over the years by the Chinese people. And the expanding relationship between your country and ours has been a source of satisfaction to us, as well. Let us continue, then, to work together, to plant trees together, so that the next generation, ours and yours, can sit together in the shade.

So please let me ask you all to join me, and Barbara, in a toast: To the health of President Yang; to the health of Chairman Deng, General Secretary Zhao, and Premier Li; to Barbara's and my dear close friends here tonight; and to Sino-American friendship. Ganbei!

Reagan Pres. Papers
1982-9, 578

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Pres. doc.

WSC
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PAGES 4

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RELEASER

FROM/LOCATION

1. Gail Yu

TO/LOCATION/TIME OF RECEIPT

1. Stephanie Blessey

2.

3.

TON 202133Z FEB 89

4.

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7.

INFORMATION ADDRESSEES/LOCATION/TIME OF RECEIPT

1.

2.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS/REMARKS

UNCLASSIFIED

Teletype (FAX) Transmittal Sheet

Date:

2/20/89

To:

Ms Stephanie Blessey
The White House

FAX No.: 202-595-5221

No. of Pages (excluding transmittal sheet): 3

From:

Chai Yu

212 854-1915

CLEEC (Committee on Legal

Education Exchange with China)

Office of Prof Edwards (R Randall)
Columbia Law School

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3422

Tang [TANG]

汉 英 词 典

A

CHINESE-ENGLISH
DICTIONARY

北京外国语学院英语系
《汉英词典》编写组编

商 务 印 书 馆

1979年·北京

- 【喷叶】 pēnshè spray; spurt; jet: ~火焰 spurt flames
 【喷水池】 pēnshuǐchí fountain
 【喷头】 pēnsītóu <纺> spinning jet; spinning nozzle ◇ ~
 架 spinneret draft/ ~组件 spinneret assembly
 【喷嚏】 pēntǐ sneeze: 打~ sneeze
 【喷头】 pēntóu ① shower nozzle ② sprinkler head
 【喷雾】 pēnwú spraying ◇ ~器 sprayer; atomiser
 【喷子】 pēnzǐ sprayer; spraying apparatus
 【喷嘴】 pēnzǐ spray nozzle; spray head

pén

- 盆 pén basin; tub; pot: 脸~ washbasin/ 澡~ bathtub/
 花~ flowerpot
 【盆地】 pēndì <地> basin: 柴达木~ the Qaidam Basin
 【盆花】 pánhuā potted flower
 【盆景】 pánjǐng <工美> potted landscape; miniature trees
 and rockery
 【盆腔】 pánqiāng <生理> pelvic cavity ◇ ~炎 pelvic infection
 【盆浴】 pántāng bathtub cubicle

pèn

- 喷 pèn ① in season: 西瓜正在~儿上。Watermelons are
 in season now. ② <量> crop: 头~儿棉花 the first crop of
 cotton
 另见 pēn
 【喷香】 pēnxiāng fragrant; delicious: 饭菜~。The dishes
 smell delicious.

pēng

- 怦 pēng <象> [形容心跳]: 他的心~~地跳。His heart
 thumped (或 went pit-a-pat).
 抨 pēng
 【抨击】 pēngjī attack (in speech or writing); assail; lash
 out at
 砰 pēng <象> [形容撞击或重物落地的声音]: 的一声,门
 关上了。The door banged shut./ ~的一声,木板倒下来了。
 The plank fell on the ground with a thump.

- 烹 pēng ① boil; cook: ~茶 brew tea; make tea ② fry
 quickly in hot oil and stir in sauce: ~虾 quick-fried
 prawns in brown sauce
 【烹任】 pēngrèn cooking; culinary art: 擅长~ be good at
 cooking; be a good cook ◇ ~法 cookery; cuisine; recipe
 【烹制】 pēngzhì cook (dishes): 中国式~ Chinese cooking;
 Chinese cuisine

- 澎 pēng splash; spatter
 另见 pēng

- 【澎湃】 pēngpài surge: 大海中澎湃~。Waves surge in the
 ~的~的革命浪潮 the surging waves of revolution/
 心潮~ feel an upsurge of emotion

péng

- 朋 péng friend: 良~ good friend/ 宾~满座。There was
 a hostful of guests. 或 Visitors filled all the seats.

- 【朋比为奸】 péngbǐ wéi jiān act in collusion with; conspire;
 collude; gang up

- 【朋党】 péngdǎng clique; cabal
 【朋友】 péngyǒu ① friend ② boy friend or girl friend

- 棚 péng ① canopy or awning of reed mats, etc.: 凉~
 awning ② shed; shack: 牲口~ livestock shed/ 自行车~
 bicycle shed

- 【棚车】 péngchē ① <铁道> box wagon; boxcar ② covered
 truck

- 【棚户】 pénghù <方> slum-dwellers; shack-dwellers

- 【棚子】 péngzi ① shed; shack: 草~ straw mat shed

- 彭 Péng a surname

- 蓬 péng ① <植> bitter fleabane (*Erigeron acer*) ②
 fluffy; dishevelled: ~发 with dishevelled hair
 [用于枝叶茂盛的花草等]: ~竹 a clump of bamboo
 【蓬勃】 péngbó vigorous; flourishing; full of vitality: ~发展
 的社会主义建设事业 flourishing socialist construction/ 新生
 事物~兴起。Newborn things are springing up vigorously.
 【蓬莱】 pénglái a fabled abode of immortals
 【蓬松】 péngsōng fluffy; puffy: ~的头发 fluffy hair
 【蓬头垢面】 péngtóu-gǒumiàn with dishevelled hair and a
 dirty face; unkempt

- 硼 péng <化> boron (B)

- 【硼砂】 péngshā borax; sodium borate ◇ ~玻璃 borax glass

- 【硼酸】 péngsuān boric acid ◇ ~盐 borate

- 鹏 péng roc

- 【鹏程万里】 péngchéng wànlǐ (muke) a roc's flight of 10,000
 li — have a bright future

- 澎 péng

- 另见 pēng

- 【澎湖列岛】 Pénghú Liǎndǎo the Penghu Islands; the Peng-
 hus

- 篷 péng ① covering or awning on a car, boat, etc. ②
 sail (of a boat): 扯起~来 hoist the sails

- 【篷布】 péngbù tarpaulin: 用~把货物盖住 cover the goods
 with a tarpaulin

- 【篷车】 péngchē 见“棚车” péngchē

- 膨 péng

- 【膨大】 péngdà expand; inflate

- 【膨大海】 péngdàhǎi 见“胖大海” pàngdàhǎi

- 【膨胀】 pénghōng ① <书> potbellied ② <方> bulky; unwieldy

- 【膨体纱】 péngtǐshā <纺> bulk yarn

- 【膨胀】 péngzhàng expand; swell; dilate; inflate: 金属受了
 热就会~。Metals expand when they are heated./ 通货膨胀
 inflation

- ◇ ~计 <物> dilatometer/ ~系数 <物> coefficient of expansion
 (或 dilatation)/ ~性 expansibility

- 蟥 péng

- 【蟥蜥】 péngqí amphibious crab; brackish-water crab

pěng

- 捧 pěng ① hold or carry in both hands: ~着一个西瓜
 hold a watermelon in both hands/ 她双手~着孩子的脸,
 She cupped the child's face in her hands./ 他~起水来喝了

汉 英 词 典

北京外国语学院英语系
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(Klugmann)
February 20, 1989
6:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: WELCOMING BANQUET TOAST
GREAT HALL OF THE PEOPLE
BEIJING, CHINA
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1989

President Yang, Premier Li, distinguished guests:

Barbara and I are delighted to be returning once again to China. I first came here in 1974 and departed at the end of 1975. Since then, I have been back four times; Barbara five times. And, each time we come, we are fascinated by the dynamic change and growth, all of which takes place against an extraordinary, unchanging backdrop of a great culture several thousand years old.

There is a Chinese proverb that says "one generation plants a tree, the next sits in its shade." And there is a timeless wisdom in that. But thanks to your reforms -- courageous reforms, and I don't minimize the difficulties -- the Chinese people are planting great and sturdy trees some of which are bearing fruit right now, for this generation.

Today, the people of China have more opportunities to express themselves and to make important decisions in their personal and professional lives. Your new and farsighted economic program is already improving the lives of the people, as it will for generations to come. The expansion of your international relationships is also creating new possibilities for peace, prosperity, and world leadership, and the United States welcomes the enlarged role that China has taken in the world.

When I first arrived in Beijing in 1974, it was a period when our two countries were just beginning to renew contact after almost a quarter century of estrangement. It was not easy; there were great differences between us. But in the principles of the historic Shanghai Communique, signed 17 years ago this coming Monday, we found a common basis for moving beyond those differences to find our shared interests. So, together, we helped to plant a tree. And we should keep planting trees.

We value the new relationship our two countries have established with each other. Our friendship is continuing to develop, and that is good. For a relationship must be strong enough to tackle areas of disagreement as well as those of common interest, and it must be based on respect for the individual as well as the integrity of states.

We remain firmly committed to the principles set forth in the three joint communiques that form the basis of our relations. And based on the bedrock principle that there is but one China, we have found ways to address without rancor the sensitive issue of Taiwan. As my predecessor said when he came to China, we have a long historical friendship with the Chinese people on Taiwan, even as we have a new and important relationship with the People's Republic of China. And in the last few years we have seen an encouraging expansion of family contacts, travel, indirect trade, and other forms of peaceful interchange across the Strait, which has come not from outside pressure, but from the interests of the Chinese people themselves. This trend -- this new environment -- is consistent with America's present and

long-standing interest in a peaceful resolution of the Taiwan question by the Chinese themselves.

The United States and the People's Republic of China have also found common interest in a growing economic relationship. When I came here in 1974, our two-way trade totaled [FIND] \$____; now it is some \$14 billion. For this we must credit the reforms China embarked upon ten years ago under Chairman Deng Xiaoping's farsighted leadership.

And we have seen greater exchanges in education as well, with tens of thousands of Chinese students now studying in the United States, just as thousands of U.S. scholars have studied and taught in the farthest corners of China.

And we have developed an active program of military cooperation that is forging ties of friendship between our defense establishments, even as we have found a diplomatic unity in our shared opposition to policies of international aggression and domination.

Our two countries, as nuclear powers and as permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, have a special responsibility for preserving world peace. We owe it to mankind to work together for peace and international stability.

The United States has pressed forward with the Soviet Union in the arms reduction process, achieving under the I.N.F. Treaty an agreement to eliminate U.S. and Soviet intermediate-range nuclear missiles from Asia as well as Europe. We are mindful of the danger posed to other countries by the proliferation of deadly weapon technologies, including chemical weapons, particularly in regions of the world marked by conflict.

The prospect of improved relations between China and the Soviet Union inspires hope for new progress in the search for self-determination and peace for the Cambodian people and stability for Korea.

There can be little doubt that even as the people of our two countries are watching this meeting, the world as a whole is watching the larger movement of our two great Nations as we build ever firmer bonds across the vast ocean that joins us. In an age in which the world has grown smaller and in which history progresses ever faster, I believe that America and China have a bright and special destiny which we shall realize together.

Barbara and I are grateful for the friendship and kindness that we have been shown over the years by the Chinese people. And the expanding relationship between your country and ours has been a source of satisfaction to us, as well. Let us continue, then, to work together, to plant trees together, so that the next generation, ours and yours, can sit together in the shade.

So please let me ask you all to join me, and Barbara, in a toast: To the health of President Yang; to the health of Premier Li; to the health of Chairman Deng and General Secretary Zhao; to Barbara's and my dear close friends here tonight; and to Sino-American friendship. Ganbei!

MEMORANDUM
OF CALL

Previous editions usable

TO:

Stephane

☐ YOU WERE CALLED BY- ☐ YOU WERE VISITED BY-

Rosemarie Galant

OF (Organization)

Commerce

☐ PLEASE PHONE ☐ FTS ☐ AUTOVON

377-3583

☐ WILL CALL AGAIN ☐ IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

☐ RETURNED YOUR CALL ☐ WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

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FEBRUARY 3, 1979, SATURDAY

LENGTH: 320 words

HEADLINE: vice-premier deng xiaoping entertained at houston rodeo show, barbecue party

DATELINE: houston, texas, february 2; Item No: 0204

BODY:

after talks, speeches and signing of agreements in the past four days, china's vice-premier deng xiaoping and his party were entertained at a rodeo show in houston, texas, this evening.

comprising competitions in such cowboy skills as bronco riding, wild bull riding, calf roping and cowgirl riding, rodeo is a unique and most american sports event. it is one of the three american contributions to world sports, the other being baseball and basketball.

the chinese visitors had a pleasant experience of southern hospitality for which texas is famous. arriving in the arena amid loud applause, vice-premier deng shook the outstretched hands of spectators and waved to the other spectators who give him a standing ovation.

members of the chinese visiting party were each given a stetson cowboy hat. the 74-year-old chinese vice-premier was in high spirits. he accepted an invitation to take a ride in an 19th century stage coach round the arena, and was presented a cowboy medal and a prize calf, a 14-month-old brahman.

the rodeo show as preceded by a barbecue party. the chinese visitors were accompanied by secretary of energy james schlesinger, president's special representative for trade negotiations robert strauss, chief of u.s. liaison office in china leonard woodcock, governor of texas william clements jr., and mayor of houston jim mcconn.

the rodeo show gave some indications of the rugged life and courage of the cowboys who made their share of contributions to the development of america's once wild and desolate west, instead of the gambling, drinking and trigger-happy cowboys one sees in the western movies.

one of the cowgirls had a bad spill and the horse fell upon her. she was rushed to the arena clinic on a stretcher for first aid but returned for her race after treatment, and clocked one of the fastest times and drew wild applause for her courage and perseverance.

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We the peoples of the United Nations determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and

To reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and

To establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and

To promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, and for these ends

To practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors, and

To unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and

To insure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and

To employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples, have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims.

Accordingly, our respective Governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.

Secretariat

This is the directorate on U.N. operations, apart from political decisions. All members contribute to its upkeep. Its staff of over 6,000 specialists is recruited from member nations on the basis of as wide a geographical distribution as possible. The staff works under the Secretary-General, whom it assists and advises.

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, Peru, Jan. 1, 1982.
Kurt Waldheim, Austria, Jan. 1, 1972, to Dec. 31, 1981.

U Thant, Burma, Nov. 3, 1961, to Dec. 31, 1971.
 Dag Hammarskjöld, Sweden, April 11, 1953, to
 Sept. 17, 1961:

Tryve Lie, Norway, Feb. 1, 1946, to April 10, 1951.

The General Assembly is the world's forum for discussing matters affecting world peace and security, and for making recommendations concerning them. It has no power of its own to enforce decisions.

The Assembly is composed of the 51 original member nations and those admitted since, a total of 120. Each nation has one vote. On important questions including international peace and security, a two-thirds majority of those present and voting is required. Decisions on other questions are made by a simple majority.

The Assembly's agenda can be as broad as the Charter. It can make recommendations to member States, the Security Council, or both. Emphasis is on questions relating to international peace and security brought before it by any member, the Security Council, or nonmembers.

The Assembly also maintains a broad program of international cooperation in economic, social, cultural, educational, and health fields, and for assistance in human rights and freedoms.

Among other duties, the Assembly has functions relating to the trusteeship system, and considers and approves the U.N. Budget. Every member contributes to operating expenses according to its

The Security Council is the primary instrument for establishing and maintaining international peace. Its main purpose is to prevent war by settling disputes between nations.

Under the Charter, the Council is permitted to dispatch a U.N. force to stop aggression. All member nations undertake to make available armed forces, assistance, and facilities to maintain international peace and security.

Any member may bring a dispute before the Security Council or the General Assembly. Any non-member may do so if it accepts the charter obligations of pacific settlement.

The Security Council has 15 members. There are five permanent members: the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France, and China; and 10 temporary members elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms, from five different regions of the world.

Voting on procedural matters requires a nine-vote majority to carry. However, on questions of substance, the vote of each of the five permanent members is required.

Current temporary members are (term expires Dec. 31, 1988): Argentina, Germany, West, Italy, Japan, and Zambia; (term expires Dec. 31, 1989): Algeria, Brazil, Nepal, Senegal, and Yugoslavia.

This council is composed of 54 members elected by the General Assembly to 3-year terms. It works closely with the General Assembly as a link with groups formed within the U.N. to help peoples in such fields as education, health, and human rights. It insures that there is no overlapping and sets up commissions to deal with economic conditions and collect facts and figures on conditions over the world. It issues studies and reports and may make recommendations to the Assembly and specialized agencies.

Statistical Commission; Population Commission; Commission for Social Development; Commission on Human Rights; Commission on the Status of Women; Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

Info Almonac

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December 13, 1988, Tuesday, BC cycle

LENGTH: 843 words

HEADLINE: CHINA MENDS OTHER FENCES, 10 YEARS AFTER FORGING U.S. LINK

BYLINE: By William Kazer

DATELINE: PEKING

KEYWORD: CHINA-LINKS

BODY:

Ten years after forging links with the United States, once denounced by Mao Tsetung as a "paper tiger," China is cementing those ties and even mending fences with the Soviet Union, another former foe.

And an improvement in relations with Moscow is unlikely to be at Washington's expense.

Foreign Minister Qian Qichen this month wound up an historic visit to Moscow, with both sides pledging to work toward a Sino-Soviet summit next year to formally end a split that dates to the early 1960s.

The main hurdle is the occupation of Cambodia by Vietnam, a Soviet ally, but even that does not appear to be halting the rapprochement between the two Communist giants.

"There is no reason why China and the Soviet Union should not improve their relations," Deng Xiaoping, China's senior leader, was quoted by the official media as saying.

"But it will not affect the continued development of China's friendly relations with other countries."

Western diplomats said that China's rapprochement with the West -- once a counter balance to the Soviet Union -- has helped reassure Peking it could mend fences with other adversaries.

It has signed a border treaty with Mongolia, where the Soviet Union has an estimated 50,000 troops. This month it will host Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi despite a lingering border dispute.

China also plans to exchange unofficial trade offices with South Korea, although the two have no diplomatic ties because of Peking's recognition of North Korea.

Just 10 years ago, on December 15, 1978, President Jimmy Carter announced that the United States would switch recognition from Taipei, its long-time ally, to Peking.

Since then China has been opening its doors to the outside, mainly to the West, bringing an upsurge in trade, an influx of technology and a widening of

(c) 1988 Reuters, December 13, 1988

cultural contacts.

And as China furthers its modernization drive the need for Western goods and know-how is likely to deepen, Western diplomats and Chinese academics say.

"The door is open and we can't close it," said Zi Zhongyun, director of the Institute of American Studies, which analyzes U.S. policy.

"China is now in reform. It is willing to accept foreign ideas and the United States is willing to spread them," she said. "This is fertile ground."

Trade between the United States and China ballooned to nearly \$8 billion last year, more than eight times the level of 1979, according to Chinese figures. It is also more than three times the trade with the Soviet Union, which, although growing, is unlikely to catch up.

"The Soviet Union doesn't have the technology that China wants or the market that it needs," said a Western diplomat.

The United States has become the second biggest foreign investor in China -- behind Hong Kong -- with more than \$3 billion of committed funds. American firms have formed more than 400 joint ventures in China, becoming a key link in the transfer of technology, vital to modernization.

The official New China News Agency said that more than 300,000 Americans toured China's famed sites like the Great Wall and Peking's Forbidden City last year, pouring in badly needed foreign currency.

More than 32,000 Chinese are studying in the United States.

China has experimented with private enterprise, allowed Socialist millionaires, created stock and bond exchanges and even passed a bankruptcy law.

Though the pace of its reforms has been slowed because of an overheated economy, diplomats say improving ties with the West, particularly the United States, are helping promote reform.

"The impact will depend on China's own efforts and policies," said Winston Lord, U.S. ambassador in Peking, in a recent interview.

"But we do help, in our own self-interest, in trade in goods they need as well as the transfer of technology and providing investment capital and management training."

At least some Chinese agree.

"Recognition has helped expand economic ties," said Rong Yiren, chief of China International Trust and Investment Corp., the nation's most Westernized firm.

Rong adds that the United States must still help keep things that way by deflecting protectionist pressure, which could hurt China's exports.

But other problems, including Tibet and Taiwan, could flare up and hurt Sino-U.S. ties.

(c) 1988 Reuters, December 13, 1988

Congressional accusations about human rights violations in Tibet, where pro-independence riots have erupted sporadically, have annoyed China's leaders.

China's ambassador in Washington, Han Xu, recently described legislation protecting unofficial ties with Taiwan as a "dark cloud" over relations.

Chinese arms sales to the Middle East have also damaged ties in the past. The United States briefly halted a liberalization of curbs on high technology sales to China last year, accusing Peking of selling Silkworm missiles to Iran.

Chinese academics and Western diplomats said these issues could create friction but they did not expect them to seriously harm close ties with Washington.

"We are Friends, not allies," said Lord. "We must make sure that problems do not affect our overall relations."

Trade by Areas and Selected Countries

(\$ millions)

1985

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Balance</i>
Total (all countries)	70,804.1	31,324.6	39,479.5	-8,154.9
Noncommunist countries	65,936.3	29,150.6	36,785.7	-7,635.1
<i>Developed countries</i>	38,203.3	13,549.4	24,653.9	-11,104.5
East Asia and Pacific	20,153.6	6,563.1	13,590.5	-7,027.5
Australia	1,157.0	295.9	929.4	-633.5
Japan	18,812.4	6,222.4	12,590.0	-6,367.6
North America	8,921.2	4,136.1	4,785.1	-649.0
US	7,695.9	3,840.2	3,855.7	-15.5
Canada	1,225.3	295.9	929.4	-633.5
Western Europe	7,128.5	2,850.2	6,278.3	-3,428.1
France	1,215.0	433.8	781.2	-347.4
FRG	2,988.1	757.7	2,230.4	-1,472.7
Italy	1,312.9	516.0	796.9	-280.9
UK	859.4	344.3	515.1	-170.8
<i>Less developed countries</i>	27,733.1	15,601.3	12,131.8	3,469.5
Southeast Asia	20,449.5	11,349.6	9,099.9	2,249.7
Philippines	357.5	276.7	80.8	195.8
Singapore	2,493.3	2,160.2	333.1	1,327.1
Thailand	482.9	212.0	270.9	-58.9
Hong Kong	15,425.6	7,568.0	7,857.6	-289.6
South Asia	889.1	439.1	450.0	-10.9
Sri Lanka	84.4	67.4	17.0	50.3
Pakistan	195.2	137.6	57.6	80.0
Middle East	2,429.8	1,956.8	473.0	1,483.8
Kuwait	441.9	161.4	280.5	-119.1
Saudi Arabia	211.5	211.5	0.0	211.5
Syria	7.6	7.6	0.0	7.6
North Africa	442.9	340.0	82.9	257.1
Egypt	113.8	55.8	58.0	-2.2
Tunisia	46.5	33.0	13.5	19.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,297.8	838.2	459.6	378.6
Nigeria	364.8	354.7	10.1	344.6
Sudan	162.0	39.6	122.4	-82.8
Latin America	2,243.9	677.5	1,566.4	-889.0
Brazil	1,252.6	434.3	818.3	-3,284.0
Chile	151.5	28.5	123.0	-94.5
Mexico	151.4	74.3	77.1	-2.8
Communist countries	4,867.8	2,174.0	2,693.8	-519.8
USSR	1,931.4	994.2	937.2	57.0
Eastern Europe	2,213.9	804.0	1,409.9	-605.9
Czechoslovakia	404.5	161.9	242.6	-80.7
GDR	251.9	65.4	186.5	-121.1
Poland	197.6	120.3	177.3	-57.0
Romania	851.9	336.7	515.2	-178.5
Other	722.5	375.8	346.7	29.1

Source: CIA estimates.

Country listings for any given area are not exhaustive; only major trade partners are presented.

declined dramatically because Beijing now emphasizes mutually beneficial commercial ventures with other countries.

U.S.-China Economic and Commercial Relations

The most rapid expansion in U.S.-Chinese relations during the post-normalization period has been in commerce. A broad series of economic

agreements—trade, maritime, civil aviation, textiles, grain, Export-Import Bank, a tax treaty, and OPIC (Overseas Private Investment Corporation) investment insurance—have facilitated trade and established a strong framework for economic interchange. A bilateral trade agreement is the keystone to normal commercial relations and provides for reciprocal, nondiscriminatory treatment

of each country's products, including most-favored-nation treatment.

Two-way trade with China, which had stood at \$2.4 billion in 1979, has exceeded \$8 billion. China is the United States' 16th largest trade partner, while the United States is China's 3d largest market, after Hong Kong and Japan. Until 1983, the United States had enjoyed a favorable balance of trade

with the P.R.C. Since then, however, the situation has reversed and, in 1986, the United States ran a deficit of \$2 billion. The pattern of trade also has changed considerably over the years. Most of China's imports from the United States before 1983 were agricultural products; with bumper crops and surpluses, China's grain imports declined dramatically after 1983 (to only 2% of U.S. sales). Imports from the United States are now comprised mainly of machinery and transport equipment, aircraft, logs and lumber, fertilizer, and instruments. Major Chinese exports to the United States include textiles, apparel, oil and petroleum products, toys, and games.

China's Top Ten Trading Partners

(total trade in US\$ millions)

1983	
Japan	9,764
Hong Kong	8,312
US	4,650
Canada	3,640
West Germany	1,743
Singapore	1,001
France	827
Brazil	814
USSR	648
Italy	625
1984	
Japan	12,859
Hong Kong	12,162
US	6,885
Canada	4,298
Singapore	1,526
West Germany	1,778
USSR	1,200
Australia	1,049
Brazil	878
Italy	769
1985	
Japan	18,812
Hong Kong	15,405
US	8,080
West Germany	2,988
Singapore	2,493
USSR	1,931
Italy	1,313
Brazil	1,253
Canada	1,225
France	1,215

Source: Central Intelligence Agency. Adjustment has been made for reexport of Chinese goods from Hong Kong to the US so that US-China trade figures reflect Department of Commerce statistics.

U.S. controls on technology and equipment exports to China have been gradually liberalized over the past several years. U.S. policy is designed to allow U.S. companies to participate fully in China's modernization program while retaining controls on sensitive equipment and technology, reflecting U.S. awareness that China has strategic capabilities unlike those of other friendly countries. In 1983, recognizing China's status as a "friendly, non-allied country," the United States liberalized export control policy toward China. In 1985, the United States and its allies agreed on further measures to streamline review of exports to China. Export control policy changes have facilitated an expanding volume and higher level of U.S. exports to China. By one estimate, the value of U.S. "high-tech" exports to China increased from \$144 million in 1982 to some \$1 billion in 1986. U.S. export control policy for China will continue to evolve, consistent with the development of relations.

The development of U.S.-China commercial relations is facilitated by three joint commissions that provide for high-level discussions and review on economic and scientific issues of importance to both sides. The Joint Economic Committee (participants are the U.S. Treasury Department and the Chinese Ministry of Finance) has met annually since the fall of 1980 to review the overall economic relationship. The Joint Commission in Commerce and Trade (participants are the U.S. Department of Commerce and the Ministry of Foreign External Relations and Trade in China) has met annually since 1983 to discuss trade policy, cooperation in industrial fields, and trade-related legal and regulatory matters. A Science and Technology Commission (overseen on the U.S. side by the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy and on the Chinese side by the Chinese State Scientific and Technological Commission) also meets annually to oversee the 29 scientific and technical exchange programs being conducted under an umbrella agreement between the United States and China.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Since early 1982, China has placed increasing importance on building closer ties with the Third World and has continued to emphasize the need to oppose "hegemonism" and safeguard world peace. These goals are designed to create a secure international strategic environment for China and to foster good relations with countries that can aid its economic development. To this

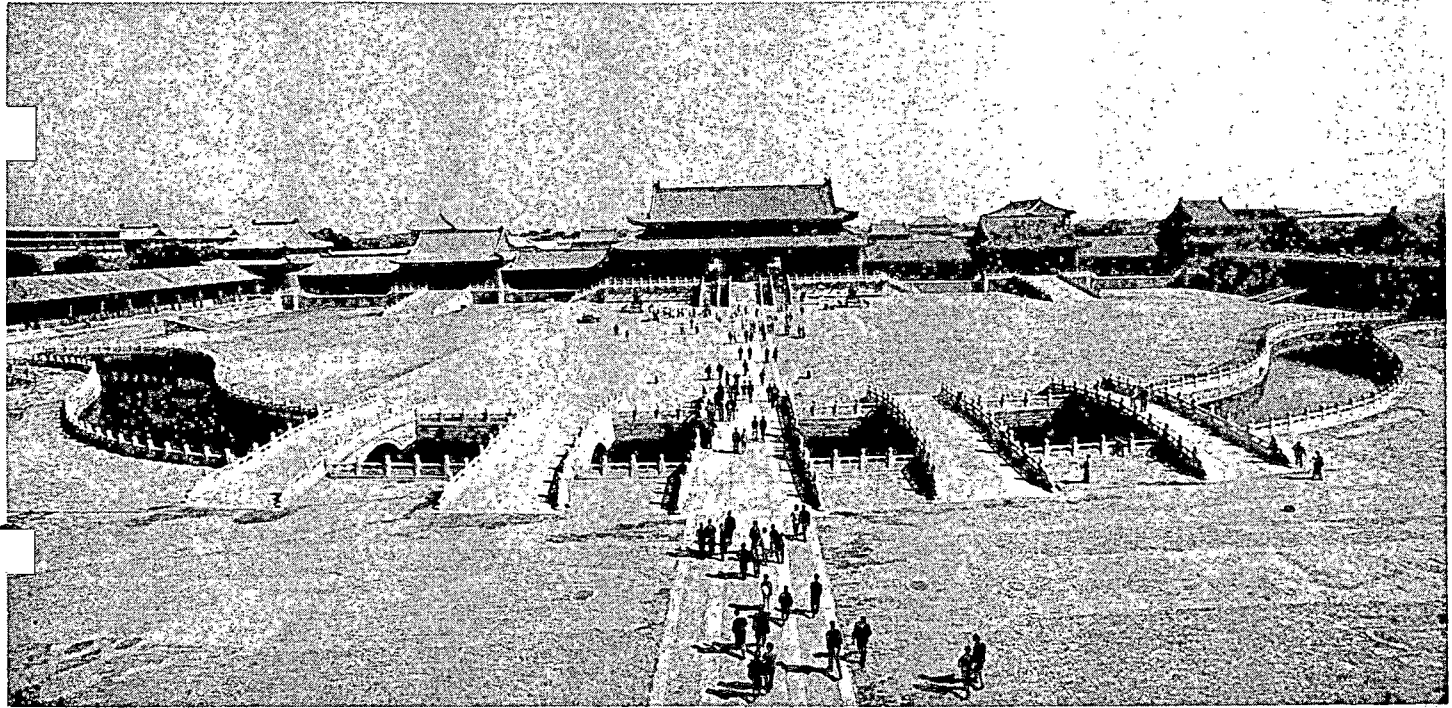
end, China looks to the West for assistance with its modernization drive and for help in countering Soviet expansionism—which China continues to regard as the greatest threat to its national security and to world peace.

These efforts flow from China's roles as a great power in East Asia and as the world's largest developing country. China maintains its consistent opposition to "superpower hegemonism," focusing on the expansionist actions of the Soviet Union and Soviet proxies such as Vietnam and Cuba, but it also places growing emphasis on a foreign policy independent of both superpowers. In keeping with its moderate repositioning toward the Third World, China often aligns its formal economic and political positions with the Third World "Group of 77" and Nonaligned Movement, although China is not a formal member of either.

Since its establishment, the People's Republic has sought vigorously to gain international recognition as the sole legal Government of China, including Taiwan. In the early 1970s, Beijing made major breakthroughs toward this goal with its diplomatic recognition by many world powers. Beijing assumed the China seat in the United Nations in 1971. The number of countries that have diplomatic relations with Beijing has risen to 133, leaving only 23 that still consider Taipei the seat of China's government.

In the 1960s, after China's falling out with the Soviet Union, the Chinese competed with the Russians for political influence among communist parties and in the developing world generally. Following the 1968 Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia and clashes in 1969 on the Sino-Soviet border, Chinese opposition to the Soviet Union increasingly reflected concern over China's own strategic position. In late 1978, the Chinese also became concerned over Vietnam's efforts to establish open control over Laos and Cambodia and to exert pressure on Thailand. In response to the Soviet-backed Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia, China fought a brief border war with Vietnam (February-March 1979) with the stated purpose of "teaching Vietnam a lesson." The Chinese were and are concerned about expanding Soviet access to Vietnamese and other military facilities in Indochina. Chinese anxiety about Soviet strategic advances was heightened following the Soviet Union's December 1979 invasion of Afghanistan.

Sharp differences between China and the Soviet Union persist over Soviet



(Dean Conger © National Geographic Society)

Beijing's Forbidden City, the emperor's palace.

support for Vietnam's continued occupation of Cambodia, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, and Soviet troops along the Sino-Soviet border and in Mongolia.

Sino-Soviet talks on these and other issues have taken place every 6 months since October 1982. Sino-Soviet border talks resumed in February 1987, after a hiatus of 9 years. These talks have produced no apparent breakthrough on the major differences, but bilateral trade and cultural exchanges have increased. China's relations with Eastern Europe improved markedly beginning in late 1986, when several East European leaders made visits to Beijing. In June 1987, Premier Zhao Ziyang reciprocated by visiting a number of East European countries.

In recent years, China has become a more visible actor internationally. Chinese leaders are regular travelers to all parts of the globe, and China has sought a higher profile in the United Nations and other multilateral organizations. Closer to home, China seeks to reduce tensions in Asia through its relations with North Korea and its broad range of ties with Japan. China also has cultivated a more cooperative relationship with members of the Association of South East Asian Nations (Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Brunei) and has increased nonpolitical exchanges with

U.S.-CHINA RELATIONS

1949-72

U.S. diplomats and consular officials remained in China after the proclamation of the People's Republic in October 1949. Efforts to keep communications between Washington and Beijing open, however, foundered over issues of Chinese national sovereignty and treatment of American diplomatic personnel. The official American presence was withdrawn in early 1950. Any remaining hope of normalizing relations ended when U.S. and Chinese communist forces fought on opposing sides in the Korean conflict.

Beginning in 1954 and continuing until 1970, the United States and China held 136 meetings at the ambassadorial level, first at Geneva and later at Warsaw. Though some progress was made in early years, by the 1960s the talks were stalemated. Finally, in the late 1960s, U.S. and Chinese political leaders decided that good bilateral relations were in their common interest. In 1969, the United States initiated measures to relax trade restrictions and other impediments to bilateral contact. On July 15, 1971, President Richard

Nixon announced that his Assistant for National Security Affairs, Dr. Henry Kissinger, had made a secret trip to Beijing to initiate direct contact with the Chinese leadership and that he, the President, had been invited to visit China. In February 1972, President Nixon traveled to Beijing, Hangzhou, and Shanghai. At the conclusion of his trip, the U.S. and Chinese Governments issued the "Shanghai Communiqué," a lengthy statement of the differences and similarities in the foreign policy views of the two governments.¹ In the communiqué, both nations pledged to work toward the full normalization of diplomatic relations. The United States acknowledged that all Chinese on either side of the Taiwan Strait maintain that there is only one China and that Taiwan is part of China, and agreed not to challenge this position. This statement enabled the two sides temporarily to set aside the "crucial question obstructing the normalization of relations"—Taiwan—and to open trade and other contacts.

The Liaison Office Era, 1973-78

In an effort to regularize bilateral contact and build substantive relationships toward the establishment of normal diplomatic relations, the United States

and China agreed in 1973 to open non-diplomatic Liaison Offices in both countries' capitals. The U.S. Liaison Office in Beijing and a counterpart Chinese office in Washington, D.C. were set up in May 1973.

President Gerald Ford visited China in 1975 and reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to the goal of normalized relations with Beijing. Shortly after taking office in 1977, President Jimmy Carter also endorsed this objective of the Shanghai Communique. Finally, the United States and China announced on December 15, 1978, that the two governments had agreed to establish diplomatic relations as of January 1, 1979.

The Normalization Understanding

In the Joint Communique on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations dated January 1, 1979, the United States transferred diplomatic recognition from Taipei to Beijing.² The U.S. reiteration of its Shanghai Communique acknowledgment of the Chinese position that there is only one China and that Taiwan is a part of China elicited agreement from Beijing that the American people would continue to carry on commercial, cultural, and other unofficial contacts with the people of Taiwan. The Taiwan Relations Act made the necessary changes in U.S. domestic law to permit such unofficial relations with Taiwan to flourish.

U.S.-China Relations Since Normalization

Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping's January 1979 visit to Washington initiated a series of important, high-level exchanges. Out of these exchanges came many agreements—especially in scientific, technological, and cultural interchange and in matters affecting trade relations. On March 1, 1979, the United States and China formally established embassies in Beijing and Washington. During 1979, outstanding private claims were resolved, and a bilateral trade agreement was concluded. Vice President Walter Mondale reciprocated Vice Premier Deng's visit with an August 1979 trip to China. This visit led to agreements on maritime affairs, civil aviation links, and textile matters, as well as a bilateral consular convention.

Useful Addresses

US Offices

Office of Chinese and Mongolian Affairs
US Department of State
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American Embassy at Beijing
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Beijing, People's Republic of China
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Ambassador: Winston Lord

American Consulate General at Guangzhou
Dongfang Hotel
Guangzhou, People's Republic of China
Tel. 668-800
Consul General: Mark S. Pratt

American Consulate General at Shanghai
1469 Huai Hai Middle Rd.
Shanghai, People's Republic of China
Tel. 379-880
Consul General: Charles Sylvester

American Consulate General at Shenyang
40 Lang 4, Section 5,
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Shenyang, People's Republic of China
Tel. 290038/34/54/68
Consul General: Gene Dorris

American Consulate General at Chengdu
Jinjiang Hotel
180 Renmin Rd.
Chengdu, Sichuan
People's Republic of China
Tel. 28-24481
Consul General: William W. Thomas, Jr.

Chinese Representatives

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Consulate General of the PRC at New York
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Consulate General of the PRC at San Francisco
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San Francisco, CA 94115
Tel. (415) 563-4885

Consulate General of the PRC at Houston
3417 Montrose Blvd.
Houston, TX 77006
Tel. (713) 524-0778

Consulate General of the PRC at Chicago
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Chicago, IL 60603
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US-China Trade Advice

US Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
Office of China and Hong Kong Affairs,
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1050 17th Street NW
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Tel. (202) 828-8300

Travel Contacts

China Travel Service (Luxingshe)
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5-259121

Cultural Exchange

National Association for Foreign Student
Affairs Special Projects
1860 19th Street NW
Washington, DC 20009
Tel. (202) 462-4811

Committee on Scholarly Communication with
the People's Republic of China
National Program of Scholarly Exchanges
with the PRC
National Academy of Sciences
2101 Constitution Ave. NW
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National Committee on US-China Relations
777 United Nations Plaza—Room 9B
New York, NY 10017
Tel. (212) 922-1385

As a consequence of high-level and working-level contacts initiated in 1980, the U.S.-Chinese diplomatic dialogue came to cover a wide range of issues, including global and regional strategic problems, politico-military questions, UN and other multilateral organization affairs, arms control, regional political and economic problems, and international narcotics matters.

In February 1981, the new Reagan administration reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to respect the principles of the 1979 communique, stating that continued efforts to normalize the U.S.-

P.R.C. relationship, while maintaining informal links with the people of Taiwan, are a strategic imperative to international stability and world peace.

The positive developments that followed normalization began to founder in 1981 on the issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, a problem that had been left unresolved at the time of normalization. Secretary of State Alexander Haig visited China in June 1981 in an effort to allay Chinese concerns about U.S. intentions toward Taiwan. Eight months of

negotiations—a period that included Vice President George Bush's visit to China in May—produced the U.S.-China Joint Communiqué of August 17, 1982.³ In the communiqué, the United States stated its intention to reduce gradually the level of arms sales to Taiwan; the Chinese described as a fundamental policy their effort to strive for a peaceful solution to the Taiwan question.

High-level exchanges continue to be a significant means for developing U.S.-China relations. President Reagan and Premier Zhao made reciprocal visits in 1984. In July 1985, President Li Xian-nian traveled to the United States, the first such visit by a Chinese head of state. Vice President Bush visited China in October 1985 and opened the U.S. consulate general in Chengdu, this country's fourth consular post in China. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's second trip to China in October 1986 was followed by the November 1986 U.S. Navy ship visit to Qingdao that added a new dimension to U.S. diplomacy. More recent examples of travel diplomacy include Secretary Shultz's March 1987 trip to China and the May 1987 visit to the United States of Military Affairs Commission Vice Chairman Yang Shangkun.

Beyond these high-level exchanges, a large and growing number of cultural exchange activities, undertaken at all levels, have given the American and Chinese peoples broad exposure to each other's cultural, artistic, and educational achievements. Numerous Chinese professional and official delegations visit the United States each month. Some 250,000 American tourists visit China each year. More than 19,000 Chinese scholars and students are currently enrolled in U.S. universities, and roughly 1,200 Americans are studying or teaching in China. Since early 1979, the United States and China have initiated hundreds of joint research projects and cooperative programs under the Agreement on Cooperation in Science and Technology, the largest bilateral program of its kind for each side. These programs cover diverse subjects, ranging from high-energy physics to earthquake studies.

Diplomatic, consular, and trade facilitation services have been upgraded since 1979. The United States has established consulates general at Guangzhou (Canton), Shanghai, Shenyang, and Chengdu. China maintains consulates general at Houston, San

China: Taiwan

History

Taiwan was attached administratively to Fujian Province in 1683; the Imperial Chinese Government made it a separate province in 1886. In 1895, as a result of the first Sino-Japanese War, China ceded the island to the Japanese Empire rather than give up Manchuria. Japanese rule continued on the island until 1945, when the Republic of China formally "repossessed" Taiwan and unilaterally proclaimed its retrocession to China under the Cairo and Potsdam agreements. Chiang Kai-shek's Chinese Government established effective control of the island, not without opposition from the Taiwanese inhabitants many of whom, by this time, considered themselves as separate people distinct from mainland Chinese. After the victory of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) in the 1949 civil war on the mainland, the Kuomintang (KMT) established a government-in-exile in Taipei. Its fall to the CCP was considered imminent in early 1950; the United States decided not to intervene to prevent this outcome.

U.S. Involvement

American disinterest ended with the June 1950 North Korean invasion of South Korea. The United States interposed the Seventh Fleet in the 160-kilometer-wide Taiwan Strait for two reasons:

- To prevent either party to the Chinese civil war from widening the Korean conflict into a general Asian war; and
- To prevent Taiwan from falling into hostile hands from which it might menace the security of American forces in Japan.

As the Korean conflict dragged on and the Chinese communists joined it, the United States gradually resumed and expanded its economic and military aid to the KMT authorities on Taiwan and extended a security commitment to them. This commitment was formalized in a 1954 Mutual Defense Treaty with the Republic of China.

San Francisco, New York, and Chicago. China plans to open a consulate in Los Angeles and the United States retains the right to open a consulate in Wuhan.

DEFENSE AND SINO-U.S. MILITARY COOPERATION

The People's Liberation Army (PLA), which includes strategic nuclear forces, the army, navy, and air force, now totals some 3 million men and women, with about 5 million reservists. China's army has been undergoing a 25% reduction in personnel and has already retired

Taiwan's Development

Beginning in the 1950s, Taiwan's economy developed rapidly along capitalist lines. The island gradually emerged as an economic and social entity in its own right, with strong economic ties with the United States, Japan, and the flourishing economies of noncommunist Asia and Europe. Taiwan blossomed into a model of successful developmental economics. The United States was able to end all economic assistance to Taiwan in 1965 and to phase out all military aid in the mid-1970s.

Derecognition of Taiwan

The United States recognized the Republic of China at Taipei as the legal government of China until January 1, 1979, when recognition and diplomatic relations were transferred to the People's Republic of China at Beijing. Notice of the termination of the Mutual Security Treaty with Taiwan was given on the same date; the treaty expired on December 31, 1979. Since then the United States has continued sales of carefully selected defensive weapons to the island on a restrained basis, despite Beijing's strong disagreement with this policy. The August 1982 US-PRC Communiqué established a framework for managing US-China differences over this issue.

Cultural, commercial, and other unofficial relations between the American people and the people of Taiwan are conducted by and through a nonprofit corporation, the American Institute on Taiwan (AIT), operating under the authority of the Taiwan Relations Act (PL-96-8). AIT maintains headquarters in Rosslyn, Virginia and offices at Taipei and Kaohsiung in Taiwan.

Note: Separate *Background Notes* describing Taiwan's distinctive political, economic, and social situation have been made available as a convenience to the public. They may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, US Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

thousands of officers. Even after reducing by 1 million soldiers, it will still be the world's largest army. Some organizational reforms also have been completed, most notably a reduction of 11 military regions to 7. Other reforms will affect the leadership, recruitment and manpower, military doctrine, and the education and training of the PLA. While military reform has been controversial for nearly a decade, significant results have been obtained during the past 2 years. The PLA of the 1990s will be leaner, better equipped, better trained, and better led than at any time since the mid-1950s.

Nonetheless the development of an effective conventional deterrent to Soviet aggression against China is still a long way off. The present intermediate development in strategic planning combines elements of the traditional approach of luring an enemy deep into China with an effective conventional response before key industrial and population centers could be reached. The PLA will continue to rely on militia and paramilitary border defense forces but in the future will make greater use of a ready reserve system, now being organized.

China's nuclear deterrent will continue to play a central role in defense policy as conventional forces continue to reform and modernize over the years. Beginning with China's first nuclear test on October 15, 1964, the P.R.C. has conducted more than two dozen atmospheric and underground nuclear tests. China has deployed a modest medium- and intermediate-range ballistic missile force and is developing limited-range intercontinental ballistic missiles, both land- and sea-based. At the time of its first nuclear detonation, China made a "no-first-use" pledge regarding nuclear weapons. It was the first state to make this commitment. It also pledged in 1986 to abstain from any further testing of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere.

China's political and military leaders are attempting to modernize the armed forces with new equipment and greater professionalism. The United States is involved in this process through the slow, steady growth in the U.S.-P.R.C. military relationship. Although neither



(Cary Wolinsky © National Geographic Society)

Preparing Sichuan-style fish sauce at the Wei Yuan Restaurant in Chongqing.

side seeks strategic alliance, China is interested in obtaining the technology and trade necessary for its national military development. U.S. willingness to develop military ties with the P.R.C. is founded on the assessment that both countries share important global and regional interests, including the threat posed by the Soviet Union. A more secure, modernizing, and friendly China—with an independent foreign policy and economic system more compatible with the West—can make a significant contribution to peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region and the world. ■

¹For the complete text of the Shanghai Communiqué, see the *Department of State Bulletin*, March 20, 1972.

²For the full texts of the Joint Communiqué and the U.S. and P.R.C. statements at the time of normalization, see the *Department of State Bulletin*, January 1979.

³For the complete text of the August 17 Joint communiqué, see *Department of State Bulletin*, October 1982.

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THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Note: The Pinyin system of transliteration has replaced the Wade-Giles system.

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The People's Republic of China covers a vast area of eastern Asia, with Mongolia to the north, the USSR to the north and west, Afghanistan and Pakistan to the west, and India, Nepal, Bhutan, Burma, Laos and Viet-Nam to the south. The country borders the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the north-east, and has a long coastline on the Pacific Ocean. The climate ranges from sub-tropical in the far south to an annual average temperature of below 10°C (50°F) in the north, and from the monsoon climate of eastern China to the aridity of the north-west. The principal language is Northern Chinese (Mandarin); in the south and south-east local dialects are spoken. The Xizangzu (Tibetans), Wei Wuer (Uighurs), Menggus (Mongols) and other groups have their own languages. The traditional religions and philosophies of life are Confucianism, Buddhism and Daoism. There are also small Muslim and Christian minorities. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is plain red, with one large five-pointed gold star and four similar but smaller stars, arranged in an arc, in the upper hoist. The capital is Beijing (Peking).

Recent History

The People's Republic of China was proclaimed on 1 October 1949, following the victory of Communist forces over the Kuomintang government, which fled to the island province of Taiwan. The new Communist regime received widespread international recognition, but it was not until 1971 that the People's Republic was admitted to the United Nations, in place of the Kuomintang regime, as the representative of China. Most other countries now recognize the People's Republic.

With the establishment of the People's Republic, the leading figure in China's political affairs was Mao Zedong, who was Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) from 1935 until his death in 1976. Chairman Mao, as he was known, also became Head of State in October 1949, but he relinquished this post in December 1958. His successor was Liu Shaoqi, First Vice-Chairman of the CCP, who was elected Head of State in April 1959. Liu was dismissed in October 1968, during the Cultural Revolution (see below), and died in prison in 1969. The post of Head of State was left vacant, and was formally abolished in January 1975, when a new constitution was adopted.

The first Premier (Head of Government) of the People's Republic was Zhou Enlai, who held this office from October 1949 until his death in 1976. Zhou was also Minister of Foreign Affairs from 1949 to 1958, and subsequently remained largely responsible for China's international relations.

In the early years of the People's Republic, China was dependent on the USSR for economic and military aid, and Chinese planning was based on the Soviet model, with highly centralized control. From 1955 onwards, however, Mao Zedong set out to develop a distinctively Chinese form of socialism. As a result of increasingly strained relations between Chinese and Soviet leaders, caused partly by ideological differences, the USSR withdrew all technical aid to China in August 1960. Chinese hostility to the USSR increased, and was aggravated by territorial disputes between the two countries.

Tibet (now Xizang), a semi-independent region of western China, was occupied in 1950 by Chinese Communist forces. In March 1959 there was an unsuccessful armed uprising by Tibetans opposed to Chinese rule. As a result, the Dalai Lama, the head of Tibet's Buddhist clergy and thus the region's spiritual leader, fled to India, and has since remained in exile. The Chinese ended the former dominance of the lamas (Buddhist monks) and destroyed many monasteries. Tibet became an 'Autonomous Region' of China in September 1965, but the majority of Tibetans have continued to regard the Dalai Lama as their 'god-king', and to resent the Chinese presence. In October 1987, shortly before the 37th anniversary of China's occupation of Tibet, violent clashes occurred in Lhasa (the

regional capital) between the Chinese authorities and Tibetans seeking independence.

Sino-Soviet friction was accompanied by an improvement in China's relations with Japan and the West during the 1970s. Almost all Western countries had recognized the Government of the People's Republic as the sole legitimate government of China, and had consequently withdrawn recognition from the 'Republic of China', which had been confined to Taiwan since 1949. The People's Republic claimed Taiwan as an integral part of its territory, although the island remained to be 'liberated'. For many years, however, the USA refused to recognize the People's Republic but, instead, regarded the Taiwan regime as the legitimate Chinese government. In February 1972 President Richard Nixon of the USA visited the People's Republic and acknowledged that 'Taiwan is a part of China'. In January 1979 the USA recognized the People's Republic and severed diplomatic relations with Taiwan.

The economic progress which was achieved during the early years of Communist rule enabled China to withstand the effects of the industrialization programmes of the late 1950s (called the 'Great Leap Forward'), the drought of 1960-62 and the withdrawal of Soviet aid in 1960. To prevent the establishment of a ruling class, Chairman Mao launched the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in 1966. The ensuing excesses of the Red Guards caused the army to intervene; Liu Shaoqi, Head of State, and Deng Xiaoping, General Secretary of the CCP, were disgraced. In 1971 an attempted coup by the Defence Minister, Marshal Lin Biao, was unsuccessful, and by 1973 it was apparent that Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou Enlai had retained power. In 1975 Deng Xiaoping re-emerged as first Vice-Premier and Chief of the General Staff. Zhou Enlai died in January 1976. Hua Guofeng, hitherto Minister of Public Security, was appointed Premier, and Deng was dismissed. Mao died in September 1976. His widow, Jiang Qing, tried unsuccessfully to seize power, with the help of three radical members of the CCP's Politburo. The 'gang of four' and six associates of Lin Biao were tried in November 1980. All were found guilty. The tenth anniversary of Mao's death was marked in September 1986 by an official reassessment of his life; while his accomplishments were praised, it was now acknowledged that he had made mistakes, although most of the criticism was directed at the 'gang of four'.

In October 1976 Hua Guofeng succeeded Mao as Chairman of the CCP and Commander-in-Chief of the People's Liberation Army. The 11th Congress of the CCP, held in August 1977, restored Deng Xiaoping to his former posts. In September 1980 Hua Guofeng resigned as Premier but retained his chairmanship of the CCP. The appointment of Zhao Ziyang, a Deputy Premier since April 1980, to succeed Hua as Premier, confirmed the dominance of the moderate faction of Deng Xiaoping. In June 1981 Hua Guofeng was replaced as Chairman of the CCP by Hu Yaobang, former Secretary-General of the Politburo, and as Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission by Deng Xiaoping. A sustained campaign by Deng to purge the Politburo of leftist elements led to Hua's demotion to a Vice-Chairman of the CCP and, in September 1982, to his exclusion from the Politburo.

In September 1982 the CCP was reorganized and the post of Party Chairman abolished. Hu Yaobang became, instead, General Secretary of the CCP. A year later a 'rectification' (purge) of the CCP was launched, aimed at expelling 'Maoists', who had risen to power during the Cultural Revolution, and those opposed to the pragmatic policies of Deng. China's new Constitution, adopted in December 1982, restored the office of Head of State, and in June 1983 Li Xiannian, a former Minister of Finance, became President of China.

In 1983-84 several moves were made to consolidate the authority of the Government: following the announcement of a major anti-crime drive in late 1983, thousands of people were reported to have been executed, while at the same time a

campaign was launched against 'spiritual pollution'; stricter censorship was introduced to limit the effects of Western cultural influences. The reorganization of the CCP continued, and several senior cadres were dismissed or discredited. During 1984-85 a programme of modernization for the armed forces was undertaken, during which several senior officers were replaced, in accordance with the policy of rejuvenation in all areas of China's leadership. In July and October 1984 five members of the State Council (Cabinet) were replaced by considerably younger politicians, and during 1985 several more ministers were replaced. In September 1985 a special CCP conference was held (for only the second time since 1949), to approve a major reshuffle of senior CCP leaders. In a move intended to give 'new vigour' to the leadership, 10 veteran Politburo members (including, most notably, Marshal Ye Jianying, one of China's most influential military leaders) resigned to make way for six new, younger members, while five new appointments were also made to the CCP secretariat. The rejuvenated Politburo was regarded as strongly pro-Deng, while the influence of the military was perceptibly reduced, and the changes were seen as an attempt to ensure the continuation of Deng's reforms until the end of the century. In September 1986 the sixth plenary session of the CCP Central Committee adopted a detailed resolution on the 'guiding principles for building a socialist society', which redefined the general ideology of the CCP, to provide a theoretical basis for the programme of modernization and the 'open door' policy.

In January 1986 a high-level 'anti-corruption' campaign was launched, to investigate reports that many officials had exploited the programme of economic reform for their own gain. In the field of culture and the arts, however, there was a significant liberalization in 1986, with a revival of the 'Hundred Flowers' movement of 1956-57, which had encouraged the development of intellectual debate. However, a wave of student demonstrations in major cities in late 1986 was regarded by China's leaders as an indication of excessive 'bourgeois liberalization', and in the ensuing government clamp-down, in January 1987, Hu Yaobang unexpectedly resigned as CCP General Secretary, being accused of 'mistakes on major issues of political principles'. Zhao Ziyang became acting General Secretary.

The campaign against 'bourgeois liberalization' was widely regarded as part of a broader, ideological struggle between those Chinese leaders who sought to extend Deng's reforms and those, generally elderly, 'conservative' leaders who opposed the reforms and the 'open door' policy. At the 13th National Congress of the CCP, which opened in October 1987, it became clear that the 'reformist' faction within the Chinese leadership had prevailed. The 'work report', delivered to the Congress by Zhao Ziyang, emphasized the need for further reform and the extension of the 'open door' policy. The composition of the new Central Committee of 285 members, appointed by the Congress, was also regarded as a victory for the 'reformist' faction, which had sought to rejuvenate the Chinese leadership. Of the 209 members of the outgoing Central Committee, only 90 were re-elected, and many of those who retired were elderly opponents of Deng's reforms. Deng Xiaoping himself retired from the Central Committee, but amendments to the Constitution of the CCP permitted him to retain the influential position of Chairman of the Central Military Commission. He was thus believed to have achieved his principal aim of resigning from some posts within the CCP, while retaining overall control of Chinese affairs.

The new Politburo, appointed by the Central Committee in November 1987, represented the fulfilment of another of Deng's goals: the promotion of his supporters within the CCP. The majority of its 18 members were relatively young officials, including the mayors, or party secretaries, of China's major industrial cities, which had been at the forefront of the urban reform programme. The membership of the new Politburo also indicated the further decline of military influence in Chinese politics. The newly-appointed Standing Committee of the Politburo consisted of Zhao Ziyang (who was also confirmed as General Secretary of the CCP and appointed Deputy Chairman of the Central Military Commission), Hu Qili, Qiao Shi, Yao Yilin and Li Peng. The new Standing Committee was regarded, on balance, as being 'pro-reform'. A further amendment to the Constitution of the CCP placed the Central Committee under the control of the Politburo, providing for its members to be nominated by the Standing Committee and responsible to it. In late November Li Peng was appointed Acting Premier of the State Council, in place of Zhao Ziyang.

China condemned Viet-Nam's invasion of Kampuchea in December 1978, and launched a punitive attack into northern Viet-Nam in February 1979. Armed clashes across the border have continued, and talks between the two countries have failed. Taiwan has repeatedly rejected China's proposals for reunification, under which Taiwan would become a 'special administrative region'. China has, however, confirmed its intention to re-establish sovereignty over Hong Kong when the existing lease on most of the territory expires in 1997; in September 1984, following protracted negotiations, China reached agreement with the British Government over the terms of Chinese administration of the territory after that date. In June 1986 China and Portugal opened formal negotiations for the return of the Portuguese overseas territory of Macau to full Chinese sovereignty. In January 1987 the Portuguese Council of State agreed that withdrawal from Macau should take place in 1999. The agreement is based upon the 'one country, two systems' principle, which formed the basis of China's negotiated settlement regarding the return of Hong Kong.

High-level talks with Soviet officials in 1982-85 marked a thaw in Sino-Soviet relations, and it was hoped that the signing of a five-year trade agreement between the two countries, in September 1985, would also benefit future political progress. Sino-Soviet relations improved further in 1986, after an offer by the Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, to withdraw some of the USSR's troops from Afghanistan and Mongolia, and to make some concessions over a disputed border with China at the Amur river—two issues which had long hindered any normalization of relations. Further discussions concerning the disputed border were held in Moscow in February 1987. In August it was announced that agreement in principle had been reached to redraw a disputed eastern section of the frontier along the Amur and Ussuri rivers. However, approximately two-thirds of the contested border area still remained at issue.

China's relations with the USA have also improved: Premier Zhao Ziyang visited Washington in January 1984, and President Ronald Reagan visited Beijing in April, when a bilateral agreement on industrial and technological co-operation was signed. The main obstacle to Sino-US relations remains the question of Taiwan, and, in particular, the continued sale of US armaments to Taiwan.

China's relations with Japan, its leading trading partner, began to deteriorate in 1982, after China complained that passages in Japanese school textbooks sought to justify the Japanese invasion of China in 1937. Since 1985 China has expressed dissatisfaction at the level of its trade deficit with Japan, and at the low inflow of Japanese investment into China. Chinese leaders have also criticized the rising level of Japan's defence spending and its close commercial relations with Taiwan.

Government

China is a unitary state. Directly under the Central Government there are 21 provinces, five autonomous regions, including Xizang (Tibet), and three municipalities (Beijing, Shanghai and Tianjin). The highest organ of state power is the National People's Congress (NPC). In March 1987 the NPC had 2,970 deputies (plus eight vacancies), indirectly elected for five years by the provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the Central Government, and the People's Liberation Army. The NPC elects a Standing Committee to be its permanent organ. The current Constitution, adopted by the NPC in December 1982, was China's fourth since 1949. It restored the office of Head of State (President of the Republic). Executive power is exercised by the State Council (Cabinet), comprising the Premier, Vice-Premiers and other Ministers heading ministries and commissions. The State Council is appointed by, and accountable to, the NPC.

Political power is held by the Chinese Communist Party (CCP). The CCP's highest authority is the Party Congress, convened every five years. In October 1987 the CCP's Thirteenth National Congress elected a Central Committee of 175 full members and 110 alternate members. To direct policy, the Central Committee elected an 18-member Politburo.

Local people's congresses are the local organs of state power. Local revolutionary committees, created during the Cultural Revolution, were abolished in January 1980 and replaced by local people's governments.

Defence

China is divided into seven major military units. All armed services are grouped in the People's Liberation Army (PLA).

In July 1987, according to Western estimates, the regular forces totalled 3,200,000: the army numbered 2,300,000, the navy 340,000 (including a naval infantry force of 56,500), the air force 470,000, and strategic rocket units 90,000. There is also a public security force and a civilian militia. Military service is by selective conscription, and lasts for three years in the army and naval infantry, four years in the air force and five years in the navy. Defence expenditure for 1987 was budgeted at 20,376m. yuan.

Economic Affairs

In 1985 the agricultural sector employed 62.5% of China's labour force and contributed 42% of net material product (NMP). China, with 21% of the world's population in 1985, accounted for 20% of the world's production of cereals and 39% of the world's pig numbers in 1984. China is the world's largest producer of rice, accounting for 38% of the world harvest in 1984. The gross value of China's farm output increased by about 50% in the decade up to 1978. In 1985 agricultural output grew by 13%, compared with an increase of 14.5% in 1984. The 1983 harvest of grain (cereals, pulses, soybeans and tubers in grain equivalent) exceeded all expectations, reaching 387.3m. metric tons, following the successful implementation of a system of 'rural responsibility' which provided more incentives for agricultural workers. In 1985 production of grain totalled 378.9m. tons, slightly lower than the 1984 harvest of 407.3m. tons. The grain harvest increased to 391.1m. tons in 1986, and the Chinese Government forecast a harvest of 395m.-400m. tons in 1987. The responsibility system was taken a step further in January 1985, with the abolition of the mandatory purchase of staple crops by the State, thus permitting private grain sales by producers for the first time.

China has large mineral deposits, such as coal and iron ore, which serve the iron and steel works at Anshan, Shanghai, Baotou, Wuhan and smaller plants elsewhere. In September 1985 the first stage of the Baoshan iron and steel complex began operations. Baoshan is China's largest steel plant, with an annual production capacity of 6.5m. tons. Total production of crude steel reached 52m. tons in 1986, and was forecast to reach 54m. tons in 1987. Other important minerals include tungsten, molybdenum, antimony, tin, lead, mercury, bauxite, phosphate rock and manganese. The gross value of China's industrial output doubled in the decade to 1978. In 1979 emphasis shifted from heavy to light industry, but in 1982 this policy was reversed, and measures were adopted to accelerate the growth of heavy industry. In 1986 heavy industry and light industry made approximately equal contributions to the value of total industrial output. In the first half of 1987 the value of China's total industrial output was 492,700m. yuan, an increase of 15% compared with the corresponding period of 1986. The development of China's chemical industry is being promoted, while the electronics sector is of growing importance and has moved into areas of high technology, such as microelectronics, satellite communications and computer technology. The energy sector is being given priority in development, and the petroleum industry is expanding steadily, although around 75% of the country's fuel and power needs are still met by coal. China's power generating capacity was forecast to reach more than 100m. kW by the end of 1987. Output of power reached 449,600m. kWh in 1986, and it was estimated that it would rise to 480,000m. kWh in 1987. Since 1973 China has been self-sufficient in petroleum and its derivatives, and in 1986 the country produced 131m. tons of crude petroleum. By the end of 1984, Chinese and foreign oil companies had spent US \$1,600m. on the exploration of China's offshore petroleum reserves, one of the principal areas for joint-venture contracts, and it was reported in 1985 that foreign oil companies would henceforth be permitted to explore for petroleum reserves in parts of mainland China as well. China is developing its own petrochemical industries, including fibres and plastics, and is a major producer and consumer of nitrogenous fertilizers. Petrochemical products accounted for 25% of China's total export volume in 1985.

The development of the economy since 1953 has been within the framework of five-year plans, but recessions occurred in the wake of the Great Leap Forward (1958-60) and during the Cultural Revolution (1966-76). In 1980 it was decided to replace the unrealistic 1976-85 Plan by a Ten-Year Plan (1981-90) and a Five-Year Plan (1981-85), and to slow down the 'four modernizations' (agriculture, industry, defence, and science and technology). During the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-85) gross

national product (GNP) increased at an average annual rate of 10%; industrial output increased by 12% and agricultural output by 8.1% per year. The Seventh Five-Year Plan (1986-90) aimed to continue the modernization of the economy, with priority given to reform and the expansion of the 'open door' policy. The state management of enterprises was to change gradually from direct control to indirect control, to establish 'a new socialist macroeconomic management system'. Major reforms were envisaged in the sectors of banking, pricing policy, labour law and agriculture. Target growth rates were lower than during the previous Plan: GNP was planned to increase by an annual average of 7.5%, while industrial and agricultural output was targeted to increase by 6.7%. It was acknowledged that the reforms of 1984 produced excessive growth in some areas: industrial output, for example, rose by 22.1% in the first half of 1985 (compared with the same period in 1984), well above the planned increase of 8% for the whole year, and requiring a series of measures to slow the growth rate. Since 1985 the Chinese economy has also experienced severe problems of economic control, especially control of investment. The balance of payments has become a serious problem. Foreign borrowing has accelerated and foreign investment has been much lower than desired. During 1986 the economy was the object of sustained efforts to bring investment under control and to balance external payments. Excluding rural industry, the value of industrial output rose by 9.2%, while the combined output of industry and agriculture increased by 9.3%, compared with 12.3% in 1985. This moderation of growth was regarded as a positive development, although it contributed to a budget deficit of 7,080m. yuan.

China's banking sector is being restructured to meet the needs of the country's rapid economic modernization, and in June 1985 the first foreign joint-venture bank was established. The services sector, in general, is of growing importance: in 1984 the output value of China's tertiary industry reached 150,200m. yuan, up 14.6% over 1983 and accounting for 22.1% of total output. In 1985 NMP reached 676,500m. yuan, an increase of 12.3% over the 1984 total. An ambitious development programme is under way, calling for output from agriculture and industry to quadruple between 1980 and 2000.

In 1984 the value of imports increased by 47.1% over the 1983 total, while exports grew by 32.5%, leaving a trade deficit of 4,000m. yuan. In 1985, however, China's exports rose by only 4.7%, while imports rose by 54.2%, resulting in a greatly increased deficit of more than 44,800m. yuan. In an attempt to restrict the deficit, strict controls were introduced on government purchases of foreign goods, and certain import duties were increased. During 1986 there was some improvement in China's trade and balance-of-payments position, reflecting the implementation of more stringent controls on imports. The value of exports, at US \$30,900m., increased by 13.1%, while that of imports rose by only 1.6%, to \$42,900m. This resulted in the reduction of the visible trade deficit to some \$12,000m. During the first nine months of 1987, the value of China's exports rose to US \$26,500m., an increase of 24% compared with the corresponding period of 1986. At the same time, the value of China's imports, at US \$29,200m., fell by 3.8% compared with the corresponding period of 1986. China's trade deficit for the first nine months of 1987 totalled US \$2,700m., compared with US \$8,191m. for the first eight months of 1986.

As part of the drive for modernization, China has pursued a much more liberal economic policy. Joint ventures and the acceptance of foreign loans are now permitted, and commercial links have been diversified. Measures to encourage the establishment of joint ventures include the adoption, in October 1986, of a new foreign investment code, which improved credit facilities for foreign investors, and the creation of four 'Special Economic Zones', with increased autonomy and flexibility; 14 coastal cities have also been opened for investment. In 1986 the number of joint ventures totalled 891, and during the first half of 1987 a further 725 were initiated. Around 80% of foreign investment allocated by 1986 was from Hong Kong, mainly in the fields of light industry, textiles and hotels. Outside the special zones, the commune system is being downgraded, and a degree of free enterprise is now encouraged as a means of raising living standards (the per caput annual income of peasants rose by 14.7% between 1982 and 1985). Further liberal reforms include measures to introduce capitalist-style market forces and to reduce central government control, with increased incentives for workers and a new system of taxes. China's first stock market opened in Shanghai in September 1986, and is

expected to play an increasingly important role in the country's financial system. It is hoped that the successes of the reforms in China's agriculture can thus be transferred to industry. The private sector of the economy has been allowed to develop, particularly in the fields of private transport and construction companies, and the sector's output increased by 88% in 1985. In 1983 official figures for China's foreign debt were published for the first time; total debts at the end of September stood at US \$3,000m., mainly to the IMF, the World Bank and Japan. In the year to June 1987 the World Bank provided China with loans totalling \$1,423.6m. The external debt was estimated by Western observers to have reached \$22,000m.-\$25,000m. by September 1987.

Social Welfare

Western and traditional Chinese medical attention is available in the cities and, to a lesser degree, in rural areas. A fee is charged. In 1984 there were 1.4m. doctors and 198,000 health establishments (including 67,000 hospitals). About 1.3m. 'bare-foot doctors', semi-professional peasant physicians, assist with simple cures, treatment and the distribution of contraceptives. There were 2,165,519 hospital beds in 1984. Large factories and other enterprises provide social services for their employees. Industrial wage-earners qualify for pensions. It was announced in 1986 that China was to introduce a social security system to meet the needs of retired people and unemployed contract workers, as part of the planned reform in the labour system.

Education

The education system expanded rapidly after 1949. Fees are charged at all levels. Much importance is attached to kindergartens. Primary education begins for most children at seven years of age and lasts for five years. Secondary education usually begins at 12 years of age and lasts for a further five years, comprising a first cycle of three years and a second cycle of two years. Free higher education was abolished in 1985; instead, college students have to compete for scholarships, which are awarded according to academic ability. Since 1979 education has been included as one of the main priorities for modernization. The whole educational system is to be reformed, with the aim of introducing nine-year compulsory education in 75% of the country by 1995. As a proportion of the total school-age population, enrolment at primary and secondary schools

declined from 95% in 1978 to 79% (boys 89%; girls 69%) in 1982. In 1983 China still had 235m. adult illiterates or semi-literates, representing just over 23% of the population. In 1986 there were about 131.8m. pupils enrolled at primary schools, while 53.7m. were at secondary schools and 1,880,000 received higher education.

Tourism

China has enormous potential for tourism, and the sector is developing rapidly. Attractions include dramatic scenery and places of historical interest such as the Great Wall, the Ming Tombs, the Temple of Heaven and the Forbidden City in Beijing, and the terracotta warriors at Xian. Xizang (Tibet), with its monasteries and temples, has also been opened to tourists. Tours of China are organized for groups of visitors, and Western-style hotels have been built in many areas: by the end of 1985 there were more than 700 tourist hotels, with 242,000 beds. In 1986 a total of 22.8m. foreigners and overseas Chinese tourists visited China, providing US \$1,530m. in foreign exchange (an increase of 22.4% over 1985). In the first half of 1987 earnings from tourism amounted to US \$790m., an increase of 17.9% compared with the corresponding period of 1986.

Public Holidays

1988: January/February* (Lunar New Year), 8 March (International Women's Day), 1 May (Labour Day), 1 August (Army Day), 1-2 October (National Days).

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Weights and Measures

The metric system is officially in force, but some traditional Chinese units are still used.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 fen = 10 jiao = 1 yuan.

Exchange rates (30 September 1987):

£1 sterling = 6.050 yuan;

US \$1 = 3.722 yuan.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): State Statistical Bureau, San Li He, Beijing; tel. 868521.

Note: Wherever possible, figures in this Survey exclude Taiwan province. In the case of unofficial estimates for China, it is not always clear if Taiwan is included or excluded. Where a Taiwan component is known, either it has been deducted from the all-China figure or its inclusion is noted.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km).	9,571,300*
Population (census results)	
1 July 1964	694,580,000
1 July 1982	
Males	519,421,198
Females	488,759,540
Total	1,008,180,738
Population (official estimates at 31 December)	
1984	1,034,750,000
1985	1,045,320,000
1986	1,060,080,000
Density (per sq km) at 31 December 1986	110.8

* 3,695,500 sq miles.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS (sample survey, 1986)

Birth rate 20.8 per 1,000; Death rate 6.7 per 1,000.

LIFE EXPECTANCY (years at birth)

Males 61.8 in 1970-75, 66.0 in 1975-80; Females 64.6 in 1970-75, 68.6 in 1975-80 (UN estimates, including Taiwan).

1981 (official estimates): 67.88 (Males 66.43; Females 69.35).

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1981 (official estimates): 67.88 (Males 66.43; Females 69.35).

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS (Previous spelling given in brackets)

	Area (⁰⁰⁰ sq km)	Population (official estimates at 31 Dec. 1985)*		Capital of province or region	Estimated population (⁰⁰⁰), at, 31 Dec. 1985†
		Total (⁰⁰⁰)	Density (per sq km)		
Provinces					
Sichuan (Szechwan)	567	101,880	180	Chengdu (Chengtu)	2,580
Shandong (Shantung)	153	76,950	503	Jinan (Tsinan)	1,430
Henan (Honan)	167	77,130	462	Zhengzhou (Chengchow)	1,590
Jiangsu (Kiangsu)	103	62,130	606	Nanjing (Nanking)	2,250
Hebei (Hopei)	188	55,480	296	Shijiazhuang (Shihkiachwang)	1,160
Guangdong (Kwangtung)	212	62,530	295	Guangzhou (Canton)	3,290
Hunan (Hunan)	210	56,220	268	Changsha (Changsha)	1,160
Anhui (Anhwei)	139	51,560	370	Hefei (Hofei)	880
Hubei (Hupei)	186	49,310	263	Wuhan (Wuhan)	3,400
Zhejiang (Chekiang)	102	40,300	396	Hangzhou (Hangchow)	1,250
Liaoning (Liaoning)	146	36,860	253	Shenyang (Shenyang)	4,200
Yunnan (Yunnan)	394	34,060	86	Kunming (Kunming)	1,490
Jiangxi (Kiangsi)	169	34,600	208	Nanchang (Nanchang)	1,120
Shaanxi (Shensi)	206	30,020	146	Xian (Sian)	2,330
Heilongjiang (Heilungkiang)	469	33,110	71	Harbin (Harbin)	2,630
Shanxi (Shansi)	156	26,270	168	Taiyuan (Taiyuan)	1,880
Guizhou (Kweichow)	176	29,680	168	Guiyang (Kweiyang)	1,380
Fujian (Fukien)	121	27,130‡	224	Fuzhou (Foochow)	1,190
Jilin (Kirin)	187	22,980	123	Changchun (Changchun)	1,860
Gansu (Kansu)	454	20,410	45	Lanzhou (Lanchow)	1,350
Qinghai (Tsinghai)	721	4,070	6	Xining (Hsining)	600
Autonomous regions					
Guangxi Zhuang (Kwangsi Chuang)	236	38,730	168	Nanning (Nanning)	930
Nei Monggol (Inner Mongolia)	1,183	20,070	17	Hohhot (Huhehot)	790
Xinjiang Uygur (Sinkiang Uighur)	1,600	13,610	9	Urumqi (Urumchi)	1,000
Ningxia Hui (Ninghsia Hui)	66	4,150	62	Yinchuan (Yinchuen)	576§
Xizang (Tibet)	1,228	1,990	2	Lhasa (Lhasa)	105§
Municipalities					
Beijing (Peking)	17	9,600	571	—	5,860
Shanghai (Shanghai)	6	12,170	1,967	—	6,980
Tianjin (Tientsin)	11	8,080	715	—	5,380
Total	9,571	1,041,080	109		

* Excluding armed forces, totalling 4,240,000.

† Excluding population in counties under cities' administration.

‡ Excluding islands administered by Taiwan, mainly Jinmen (Quemoy) and Mazu (Matsu), with 57,847 inhabitants at 31 May 1982.

§ 1982 figures.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(Wade-Giles or other spellings in brackets)

Population at 31 December 1985

(official estimates in '000)*

Shanghai (Shang-hai)	6,980
Beijing (Pei-ching or Peking, the capital)	5,860
Tianjin (T'ien-chin or Tientsin)	5,380
Shenyang (Shen-yang or Mukden)	4,200
Wuhan (Wu-han or Hankow)	3,400
Guangzhou (Kuang-chou or Canton)	3,290
Chongqing (Ch'ung-ch'ing or Chungking)	2,780
Harbin (Ha-erh-pin)	2,630
Chengdu (Ch'eng-tu)	2,580
Xian (Hsi-an or Sian)	2,330
Zibo (Tzu-po or Tzepo)	2,300
Nanjing (Nan-ching or Nanking)	2,250
Liupanshui	2,220
Taiyuan (T'ai-yüan)	1,880
Changchun (Ch'ang-ch'un)	1,860
Dalian (Ta-lien or Dairen)	1,630
Zaozhuang	1,590
Zhengzhou (Cheng-chou or Chengchow)	1,590
Kunming (K'un-ming)	1,490
Jinan (Chi-nan or Tsinan)	1,430
Tangshan (T'ang-shan)	1,390
Guiyang (Kuei-yang or Kweiyang)	1,380
Linyi	1,370
Lanzhou (Lan-chou or Lanchow)	1,350
Taian	1,330
Pinxiang	1,290
Suzhou (Su-chou or Soochow)	1,280
Anshan (An-shan)	1,280
Qiqihar (Chi'-ch'i-ha-erh or Tsitsihar)	1,260

Yancheng	1,250
Qingdao (Ch'ing-tao or Tsingtao)	1,250
Hangzhou (Hang-chou or Hangchow)	1,250
Fushun (F'u-shun)	1,240
Yulin	1,230
Chaozhou	1,210
Dongguan	1,210
Xiaogan	1,200
Fuzhou (Fu-chou or Foochow)	1,190
Suining	1,170
Xintai	1,160
Changsha (Chang-sha)	1,160
Shijiazhuang (Shih-chia-chuang or Shihkiachwang)	1,160
Jilin (Chi-lin or Kirin)	1,140
Nanchang (Nan-ch'ang)	1,120
Baotau (Pao-t'ou or Paotow)	1,100
Puyang	1,090
Huainan (Huai-nan or Hwainan)	1,070
Zhongshan	1,060
Luoyang (Lo-yang)	1,050
Weifang	1,040
Laiwu	1,040
Leshan	1,030
Jingmen	1,020
Ningbo	1,020
Urumqi (Urumchi)	1,000
Heze	1,000
Datong (Ta-t'ung or Tatung)	1,000

* Data refer to municipalities, which may include large rural areas as well as an urban centre.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT

(official estimates, '000 persons at 31 December)

	1983	1984	1985†
Industry*	60,230	63,380	83,484
Construction and resources prospecting	14,810	18,580	21,756
Agriculture, forestry, water conservancy and meteorology	325,100	325,380	311,876
Transport, posts and telecommunications	9,060	10,800	12,221
Commerce, catering trade, service trade and supply and marketing of materials	20,120	23,540	23,631
Scientific research, culture, education, public health and social welfare	17,000	17,790	18,835
Government agencies and people's organizations	6,460	7,430	7,990
Others	7,260	9,070	18,934
Total	460,040	475,970	498,727

* Mining, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water.

† Figures are not strictly comparable with those for previous years.

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS

(FAO estimates, unless otherwise indicated, '000 metric tons)

	1983	1984	1985
Wheat†	81,390	87,815	85,805
Rice (paddy)†	168,870	178,255	168,569
Barley	3,000	3,300	2,700
Maize†	68,210	73,410	63,826
Rye	1,300	1,400	1,000
Oats	560	500	490
Millet	7,540	7,025†	5,977†
Sorghum	8,355	7,715†	5,609†
Other cereals	3,050	3,400	2,800
Potatoes	50,000	48,000	45,500
Sweet potatoes	96,250	94,400	90,000
Cassava (Manioc)	3,800	4,000	3,800
Taro (Coco yam)*	1,353	1,462	1,265
Dry beans	1,700	1,800	1,600
Dry broad beans	2,300	2,425	2,300
Dry peas	2,000	2,100	1,900
Soybeans (Soyabean)†	9,760	9,695	10,500
Groundnuts (in shell)†	3,951	4,815	6,664

* Including Taiwan. † Official estimates.

Source: mainly FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

1986 (official estimates, '000 metric tons): Rapeseed 5,870; Cotton (lint) 3,540; Sugar cane 50,280; Sugar beet 8,310; Tea (made) 463; Jute and jute substitutes 1,430.

LIVESTOCK ('000 head at 31 December)

	1983	1984	1985
Horses	10,806	10,978	11,081
Mules	4,593	4,790	4,972
Asses	9,449	9,962	10,415
Cattle and buffaloes	78,084	82,128	86,820
Camels	564	531	530
Pigs	298,536	306,792	331,396
Sheep	98,916	95,193	94,210
Goats	68,035	63,207	61,674

Poultry (FAO estimates, million, year ending September): 1,100 in 1983; 1,200 in 1984; 1,300 in 1985.

1986 ('000 head at 31 December): Pigs 336,930; Sheep and goats 165,830.

	1983	1984	1985
Castor beans	179	164	175
Sunflower seed	1,340	1,704†	1,732†
Rapeseed†	4,287	4,205	5,607
Sesame seed†	349	476	691
Linseed	93	95	98
Flax fibre	135	68	71
Cottonseed	9,274	12,516	8,294
Cotton lint†	4,637	6,258	4,147
Vegetables and melons*	86,689	93,213	99,705
Fruit (excl. melons)*	11,011	11,255	12,040
Tree nuts*	469	500	520
Sugar cane†	31,141	39,519	51,549
Sugar beet†	9,182	8,284	8,919
Tea (made)†	401	414	432
Tobacco (leaves)	1,380	1,789†	2,425†
Jute and jute substitutes†	1,019	1,492	4,119
Natural rubber†	172	189	188

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1983	1984	1985
Beef and veal*	221	268	283
Buffalo meat*	101	113	125
Mutton and lamb*	287	300	320
Goats' meat*	259	287	327
Pig meat*	13,817	15,179	17,285
Horse meat*	40	41	43
Poultry meat*	1,603	1,757	1,935
Other meat*	452	473	497
Edible offals*	719	773	838
Lard*	598	637	685
Tallow*	26	28	31
Cows' milk†	1,845	2,186	2,499
Buffaloes' milk	1,500	1,560	1,620
Sheep's milk	510	525	531
Goats' milk	137	152	160
Butter*	40.5	47.9	48.9
Cheese*	115.3	123.5	126.7
Hen eggs	3,500	3,800	4,100
Other poultry eggs*	28.1	27.6	28.0
Honey*	146.9	163.2	173.4
Raw silk (incl. waste)†	36.9	37.6	42.2
Wool:			
greasy†	194.0	182.8	178.0
clean	116.4	114.0	107.0
Cattle and buffalo hides*	94.3	106.5	113.0
Sheep skins*	76.6	78.4	83.7
Goat skins*	56.6	62.2	70.6

* Including Taiwan. † Official estimates.

Source: mainly FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

Other official estimates ('000 metric tons): Beef, buffalo meat, mutton, goats' meat and pig meat 14,021 (beef and buffalo meat 315, mutton and goats' meat 545, pig meat 13,161) in 1983, 15,406 (beef and buffalo meat 373, mutton and goats' meat 586, pig meat 14,447) in 1984, 17,607 (beef and buffalo meat 467, mutton and goats' meat 533, pig meat 16,547) in 1985, 19,180 in 1986; Cows' milk 2,860 in 1986; wool (greasy) 183 in 1986.

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS

(FAO estimates, '000 cubic metres, including Taiwan)

	1983	1984	1985
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	45,426	52,872	52,872
Pulpwood	5,313	5,730	5,730
Other industrial wood	30,917	32,445	34,050
Fuel wood	164,105	167,375	170,721
Total	245,761	258,422	263,373

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

Timber production (official estimates, '000 cubic metres): 49,420 in 1981; 50,410 in 1982; 52,320 in 1983; 63,850 in 1984; 63,234 in 1985; 62,880 in 1986.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION

(FAO estimates, '000 cubic metres, including Taiwan)

	1982	1983	1984
Coniferous sawnwood	14,455	14,993	17,432
Broadleaved sawnwood	8,543	8,846	10,297
Total	22,998	23,839	27,729

Railway sleepers (FAO estimates, '000 cubic metres): 66 per year in 1980-84.

1985: Production as in 1984 (FAO estimate).Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1983	1984	1985
Fishes	4,107.4	4,736.2	5,467.0
Crustaceans	549.7	580.0	629.4
Molluscs	537.2	590.7	661.1
Jellyfishes	19.0*	19.8*	21.3*
Total catch	5,213.3	5,926.8	6,778.8
of which:			
Inland waters	1,840.8	2,249.7	2,943.7
Pacific Ocean	3,372.5	3,677.1	3,835.1

* FAO estimate.

Aquatic plants ('000 metric tons): 1,523.6 in 1983; 1,663.8 in 1984; 1,714.2 in 1985.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

Aquatic products (official estimates, '000 metric tons): 5,458.1 (marine 3,616.7, freshwater 1,841.4) in 1983; 6,193.4 (marine 3,943.7, freshwater 2,249.7) in 1984; 7,051.5 (marine 4,197.5, freshwater 2,854.1) in 1985; 8,130 in 1986.

Mining

(Unofficial estimates, unless otherwise indicated)

		1982	1983	1984
Hard coal*	'000 metric tons	641,360	687,630	759,120
Brown coal (incl. lignite)*	'000 metric tons	24,970	26,900	30,110
Crude petroleum*	'000 metric tons	102,123	106,068	114,613
Iron ore*†	'000 metric tons	53,660	56,695	63,350
Bauxite	'000 metric tons	1,600	1,600	1,600
Copper ore†	'000 metric tons	175	175	180
Lead ore†	'000 metric tons	160	160	160
Magnesite	'000 metric tons	2,000	2,000	2,000
Manganese ore†	'000 metric tons	479	479	479
Zinc ore†	'000 metric tons	160	160	160
Salt (unrefined)*	'000 metric tons	16,384	16,127	16,419
Phosphate rock	'000 metric tons	11,720	12,500	11,800
Potash‡	'000 metric tons	26	29	40
Sulphur (native)	'000 metric tons	200	200	200
Iron pyrites (unroasted)	'000 metric tons	4,100	5,200	4,700
Natural graphite	'000 metric tons	185	185	185
Antimony ore†	metric tons	12,000	15,000	15,000
Mercury	metric tons	700	700	700
Molybdenum ore†	metric tons	2,000	2,000	2,000
Silver†	metric tons	78	78	78
Tin concentrates†	metric tons	16,000	17,000	17,500
Tungsten concentrates†	metric tons	12,530	12,530	13,500
Gold†	kg	55,986	57,541	59,097
Natural gas*	million cu m	11,933	12,212	12,425

* Official estimates.

† Figures refer to the metal content of ores and concentrates.

‡ Potassium oxide (K₂O) content of potash salts mined.

Sources for unofficial estimates: For tin, Metallgesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft (Frankfurt am Main, Federal Republic of Germany); for all other minerals, US Bureau of Mines.

Official estimates ('000 metric tons): Coal (incl. brown coal) 872,284 in 1985, 870,000 in 1986; Crude petroleum 124,895 in 1985, 131,000 in 1986; Salt 14,789 in 1985; Natural gas (million cubic metres) 12,927 in 1985.

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

Unofficial Estimates

		1982	1983	1984
Soyabean oil (crude) ¹	'000 metric tons	430	450	n.a.
Palm oil (crude) ²	'000 metric tons	200	200	210
Tung oil ²	'000 metric tons	62	59	58
Rayon continuous filaments ³	'000 metric tons	80.0	85.0	87.0
Rayon discontinuous fibres ³	'000 metric tons	105.0	112.0	115.0
Non-cellulosic continuous filaments ³	'000 metric tons	67.0	75.1	115.0
Non-cellulosic discontinuous fibres ³	'000 metric tons	302.0	325.1	586.0
Plywood ^{2,4}	'000 cu m	1,634	1,634	1,634
Mechanical wood pulp ^{2,4}	'000 metric tons	345	355	355
Chemical wood pulp ^{2,4}	'000 metric tons	998	1,000	1,000
Other fibre pulp ^{2,4}	'000 metric tons	3,466	3,616	3,721
Newsprint ^{2,4}	'000 metric tons	1,125	1,143	1,143
Other paper and paperboard ^{2,4}	'000 metric tons	5,663	5,745	5,778
Synthetic rubber ²	'000 metric tons	136.0	168.9	174.1
Sulphur ^{6,7} (a)	'000 metric tons	300	350	350
(b)	'000 metric tons	1,800	2,300	2,100
Motor spirit (petrol) ⁶	'000 metric tons	10,944	12,277	13,248
Kerosene ⁶	'000 metric tons	3,840	4,102	4,080
Distillate fuel oils ⁶	'000 metric tons	17,460	19,035	19,465
Residual fuel oil ⁶	'000 metric tons	26,096	28,967	28,570
Aluminium (unwrought) ⁶	'000 metric tons	380	380	380
Refined copper (unwrought) ⁶	'000 metric tons	300	310	310
Lead (unwrought) ⁶	'000 metric tons	175	195	195
Tin (unwrought) ⁶	'000 metric tons	16.5	16.5	17.0
Zinc (unwrought) ⁶	'000 metric tons	160	175	185

¹ Source: US Department of Agriculture.² Source: FAO.³ Source: Textile Economics Bureau Inc., New York, USA.⁴ Including Taiwan.⁵ Source: UN, *Industrial Statistics Yearbook*.⁶ Source: US Bureau of Mines.⁷ Figures refer to (a) sulphur recovered as a by-product in the purification of coal-gas, in petroleum refineries, gas plants and from copper, lead and zinc sulphide ores; and (b) the sulphur content of iron and copper pyrites, including pyrite concentrates obtained from copper, lead and zinc ores.⁸ Source: Metallgesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft, Frankfurt am Main, Federal Republic of Germany.

1985 (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons): Palm oil 230; Tung oil 65.

Official Estimates

		1984	1985	1986
Raw sugar	'000 metric tons	3,798.8	4,513.3	5,240
Beer	'000 metric tons	2,239.7	3,104.4	n.a.
Cotton yarn (pure and mixed)	'000 metric tons	3,218.9	3,534.8	3,960
Woven cotton fabrics (pure and mixed)	million metres	13,696	14,668	15,800
Woollen fabrics	'000 metres	180,490	218,160	240,000
Silk fabrics	million metres	1,178.0	n.a.	n.a.
Chemical fibres	'000 metric tons	734.9	947.8	n.a.
Paper and paperboard	'000 metric tons	7,560.0	9,111.5	9,140
Rubber tyres	'000	15,691.9	19,262.5	n.a.
Ethylene (Ethene)	'000 metric tons	648.0	652.1	n.a.
Sulphuric acid	'000 metric tons	8,171.7	6,763.7	7,510
Caustic soda (Sodium hydroxide)	'000 metric tons	2,222.3	2,353.1	n.a.
Soda ash (Sodium carbonate)	'000 metric tons	1,880.3	2,011.1	2,150
Insecticides	'000 metric tons	298.5	210.8	223
Nitrogenous fertilizers (a)*	'000 metric tons	12,210	11,438	n.a.
Phosphate fertilizers (b)*	'000 metric tons	2,360	1,170	n.a.
Potash fertilizers (c)*	'000 metric tons	31	24	n.a.
Plastics	'000 metric tons	1,179.9	1,234.3	n.a.
Coke-oven coke	'000 metric tons	36,150	38,360	n.a.
Cement	'000 metric tons	123,016	145,948	161,560
Pig-iron	'000 metric tons	40,011	43,838	n.a.
Crude steel	'000 metric tons	43,475	46,795	52,050
Internal combustion engines†	'000 horse-power	40,724.6	55,465.9	n.a.
Tractors (over 20 horse-power)	number	39,727	44,962	34,000
Sewing machines	'000	9,348.5	9,912.0	9,860
Railway locomotives (diesel)	number	658	746	818
Railway freight wagons	number	18,108	19,325	n.a.
Road motor vehicles	'000	316.4	437.2	369
Bicycles	'000	28,613.6	32,276.7	35,700
Watches	'000	38,070.7	54,470.7	64,450
Radio receivers‡	'000	22,203.2	16,003.2	n.a.
Television receivers	'000	10,038.1	16,676.6	14,470
Cameras	'000	1,261.8	1,789.7	2,150
Electric energy	million kWh	376,990	410,690	445,500

* Production in terms of (a) nitrogen; (b) phosphoric acid; or (c) potassium oxide.
 † Sales. ‡ Portable battery sets only.

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units

100 fen (cents) = 1 jiao (chiao) = 1 renminbiao (People's Bank Dollar), usually called a yuan.

Denominations

Coins: 1, 2 and 5 fen.

Notes: 10, 20 and 50 fen; 1, 2, 5 and 10 yuan.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (30 September 1987)

£1 sterling = 6.050 yuan;

US \$1 = 3.722 yuan;

100 yuan = £16.53 = \$26.87.

Average Exchange Rate (yuan per US \$)

1984 2.3200

1985 2.9367

1986 3.4528

STATE BUDGET (million yuan)

Revenue	1985	1986	1987*
Tax receipts	204,079	206,450	219,398
Funds for projects	14,679	16,000	17,700
State treasury bonds	6,061	6,200	6,000
Receipts from enterprises	4,375	17,756	16,203
Other domestic receipts	5,224		
Sub-total	234,418	246,406	259,301
Less Subsidies	50,702	32,246	35,972
Total domestic receipts	183,716	214,160	223,329
Foreign loans	2,924	7,870	14,600
Total	186,640	222,030	237,929

Expenditure	1985	1986	1987*
Capital construction	58,380	65,570	65,593
Subsidies to enterprises	10,342	12,620	10,788
Agriculture and rural communes	10,104	12,032	12,445
Education, science and health services	31,670	38,000	38,778
National defence	19,153	20,126	20,376
Administrative expenses	13,058	16,585	15,608
Total (incl. others)	184,478	229,110	245,946

* Planned figures.

SEVENTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN, 1986-90
(proposed investment in fixed assets, '000m. yuan)

State enterprises and institutions	896
Capital construction	500
by central departments	375
by local authorities	112.5
Special Economic Zones	12.5
Technological transformation and equipment renewal	276
Other projects	120
Collective enterprises	160
Private enterprises in towns and counties	240
Total	1,296

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(US \$ million at 31 December)

	1984	1985	1986
Gold*	435	486	541
IMF special drawing rights	406	483	569
Reserve position in IMF	255	332	370
Foreign exchange	16,705	11,913	10,514
Total	17,801	13,214	11,994

* Valued at 35 SDR per troy ounce.

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.**MONEY SUPPLY** (million yuan at 31 December)

	1984	1985	1986
Total money	212,590	248,320	386,180
of which:			
Currency in circulation	79,210	98,780	121,840

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.**COST OF LIVING**
(General Retail Price Index. Base: 1950 = 100)

	1983	1984	1985
All items	155.6	160.0	174.1

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS**Net Material Product*** (million yuan at current prices)

	1983	1984	1985
Agriculture	209,700	248,100	282,800
Industry	196,000	228,600	283,100
Construction	25,900	30,300	37,600
Transport	16,000	20,300	23,600
Commerce	25,400	35,700	55,100
Total	473,000	563,000	682,200

1986: Total 779,000m. yuan.

* Defined as the total net value of goods and 'productive' services, including turnover taxes, produced by the economy. This excludes economic activities not contributing directly to material production, such as public administration, defence and personal and professional services.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US \$ million)

	1984	1985	1986
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	23,905	25,108	25,756
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-23,891	-38,231	-34,896
Trade balance	14	-13,123	-9,140
Exports of services	4,819	4,533	4,927
Imports of services	-2,766	-3,070	-3,200
Balance on goods and services	2,067	-11,660	-7,413
Private unrequited transfers	305	171	255
Government unrequited transfers	137	72	124
Current balance	2,509	-11,417	-7,034
Long-term capital (net)	1,608	4,439	7,547
Short-term capital (net)	-411	2,270	-2,295
Net errors and omissions	-1,847	34	-263
Total (net monetary movements)	1,859	-4,674	-2,045
Valuation changes (net)	-42	36	39
Changes in reserves	1,816	-4,638	-2,006

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

External Trade

COMMODITY GROUPS (million yuan)

Imports f.o.b.	1982	1983	1984
Food and live animals	7,788	6,156	5,140
Beverages and tobacco	241	92	275
Crude materials (inedible)			
except fuels	5,585	4,848	5,696
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	340	219	313
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	199	138	180
Chemicals and related products	5,444	6,277	9,492
Basic manufactures	7,241	12,402	16,457
Machinery and transport equipment	5,940	7,865	16,805
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	902	1,542	2,705
Other commodities and transactions	2,090	2,643	4,984
Total	35,769	42,182	62,047

1985 (million yuan): Total imports 125,783; total exports 80,932.

1986 (million yuan): Total imports 147,907; total exports 108,226.

Exports f.o.b.	1982	1983	1984
Food and live animals	5,393	5,627	7,207
Beverages and tobacco	180	205	245
Crude materials (inedible)			
except fuels	3,064	3,732	5,328
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	9,852	9,202	13,365
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	144	207	319
Chemicals and related products	2,218	2,467	3,037
Basic manufactures	7,976	8,609	11,206
Machinery and transport equipment	2,341	2,406	3,333
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	6,864	7,503	10,450
Other commodities and transactions	3,401	3,875	3,566
Total	41,433	43,833	58,056

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (million yuan)

Imports	1982	1983	1984
Argentina	282.9	1,287.6	203.8
Australia	1,726.2	1,216.2	2,122.9
Belgium	315.4	444.6	494.2
Brazil	249.2	537.9	1,001.9
Canada	2,355.5	3,149.2	2,490.3
France	440.7	1,262.8	1,839.3
German Democratic Republic	256.8	370.8	335.3
Germany, Federal Republic	1,826.3	2,397.5	2,970.4
Hong Kong	2,482.3	3,393.2	6,765.4
Italy	599.3	601.5	1,052.4
Japan	7,386.2	10,904.8	19,417.9
Korea, Democratic People's Repub.	577.7	504.6	642.4
Romania	804.2	789.5	1,011.4
Switzerland	318.7	452.6	401.7
USSR	462.4	874.4	1,596.7
United Kingdom	489.8	1,110.3	1,189.8
USA	8,109.2	5,462.8	9,173.5
Total (including others)	35,769.2	42,182.5	62,046.8

Exports	1982	1983	1984
Brazil	715.8	716.1	896.7
Canada	323.3	413.1	591.2
France	529.6	457.7	538.8
Germany, Federal Republic	1,463.1	1,704.5	1,793.9
Hong Kong	9,801.4	11,502.5	15,389.4
Italy	444.6	461.0	706.1
Japan	9,103.2	8,962.0	11,946.0
Jordan	2,486.5	3,009.6	2,928.3
Korea, Democratic People's Repub.	534.9	542.5	533.6
Macau	492.1	531.8	710.7
Netherlands	554.2	647.3	741.5
Pakistan	381.5	444.1	598.3
Romania	526.2	578.6	706.9
Singapore	1,194.9	1,124.6	2,901.9
USSR	273.1	633.0	1,379.0
United Kingdom	581.4	1,193.1	772.7
USA	3,334.9	3,397.3	5,375.4
Total (including others)	41,433.1	43,832.7	58,055.7

Transport

	1983	1984	1985
Freight (million ton-km):			
Railways	664,600	724,700	812,500
Roads	108,400	35,900	35,500
Inland waterways	578,800	632,900	757,200
Air	230	310	415
Passenger-km (million):			
Railways	177,600	204,600	241,600
Roads	110,600	129,400	154,300
Inland waterways	15,400	15,200	17,200
Air	5,900	8,400	11,700

SEA-BORNE SHIPPING (freight traffic, '000 metric tons)

	1984	1985	1986
Goods loaded and unloaded	275,490	311,540	377,980

Communications Media

(million copies)

	1983	1984	1985
Newspapers	15,510	18,060	18,690
Magazines	1,770	2,180	2,500
Books	5,800	6,270	6,650

Radio receivers: 15m. in use in 1984.

Television receivers: 9.9m. in use in 1984.

Education

(1984)

	Institutions	Full-time Teachers ('000)	Students ('000)
Kindergartens	166,526	491	12,571
Primary schools	853,740	5,369	135,571
Secondary schools			
Lower secondary schools	75,867	2,097	38,643
Upper secondary schools	17,847	459	6,898
Secondary technical schools	2,293	118	811
Teacher training schools	1,008	42	511
Agricultural schools	4,622	55	907
Vocational schools	2,380	48	837
Special schools	330	6	39
Higher education	902	315	1,443

Directory

The Constitution

A new constitution was adopted on 4 December 1982 by the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress. Its principal provisions are set out below. The Preamble, which is not included here, states that 'Taiwan is part of the sacred territory of the People's Republic of China'.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Article 1: The People's Republic of China is a socialist state under the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants.

The socialist system is the basic system of the People's Republic of China. Sabotage of the socialist system by any organization or individual is prohibited.

Article 2: All power in the People's Republic of China belongs to the people.

The organs through which the people exercise state power are the National People's Congress and the local people's congresses at different levels.

The people administer state affairs and manage economic, cultural and social affairs through various channels and in various ways in accordance with the law.

Article 3: The state organs of the People's Republic of China apply the principle of democratic centralism.

The National People's Congress and the local people's congresses at different levels are instituted through democratic election. They are responsible to the people and subject to their supervision.

All administrative, judicial and procuratorial organs of the State are created by the people's congresses to which they are responsible and under whose supervision they operate.

The division of functions and powers between the central and local state organs is guided by the principle of giving full play to the initiative and enthusiasm of the local authorities under the unified leadership of the central authorities.

Article 4: All nationalities in the People's Republic of China are equal. The State protects the lawful rights and interests of the minority nationalities and upholds and develops the relationship of equality, unity and mutual assistance among all of China's nationalities. Discrimination against and oppression of any nationality are prohibited; any acts that undermine the unity of the nationalities or instigate their secession are prohibited.

The State helps the areas inhabited by minority nationalities speed up their economic and cultural development in accordance with the peculiarities and needs of the different minority nationalities.

Regional autonomy is practised in areas where people of minority nationalities live in compact communities; in these areas organs of self-government are established for the exercise of the right of autonomy. All the national autonomous areas are inalienable parts of the People's Republic of China.

The people of all nationalities have the freedom to use and develop their own spoken and written languages, and to preserve or reform their own ways and customs.

Article 5: The State upholds the uniformity and dignity of the socialist legal system.

No law or administrative or local rules and regulations shall contravene the Constitution.

All state organs, the armed forces, all political parties and public organizations and all enterprises and undertakings must abide by the Constitution and the law. All acts in violation of the Constitution and the law must be looked into.

No organization or individual may enjoy the privilege of being above the Constitution and the law.

Article 6: The basis of the socialist economic system of the People's Republic of China is socialist public ownership of the means of production, namely, ownership by the whole people and collective ownership by the working people.

The system of socialist public ownership supersedes the system of exploitation of man by man; it applies the principle of 'from each according to his ability, to each according to his work.'

Article 7: The state economy is the sector of socialist economy under ownership by the whole people; it is the leading force in the national economy. The State ensures the consolidation and growth of the state economy.

Article 8: Rural people's communes, agricultural producers' co-operatives, and other forms of co-operative economy such as producers', supply and marketing, credit and consumers' co-operatives, belong to the sector of socialist economy under collective ownership by the working people. Working people who are members of rural economic collectives have the right, within the limits prescribed by law, to farm private plots of cropland and hilly land, engage in household sideline production and raise privately-owned livestock.

The various forms of co-operative economy in the cities and towns, such as those in the handicraft, industrial, building, transport, commercial and service trades, all belong to the sector of socialist economy under collective ownership by the working people.

The State protects the lawful rights and interests of the urban and rural economic collectives and encourages, guides and helps the growth of the collective economy.

Article 9: Mineral resources, waters, forests, mountains, grassland, unreclaimed land, beaches and other natural resources are owned by the State, that is, by the whole people, with the exception of the forests, mountains, grassland, unreclaimed land and beaches that are owned by collectives in accordance with the law.

The State ensures the rational use of natural resources and protects rare animals and plants. The appropriation or damage of natural resources by any organization or individual by whatever means is prohibited.

Article 10: Land in the cities is owned by the State.

Land in the rural and suburban areas is owned by collectives except for those portions which belong to the state in accordance with the law; house sites and private plots of cropland and hilly land are also owned by collectives.

The State may in the public interest take over land for its use in accordance with the law.

No organization or individual may appropriate, buy, sell or lease land, or unlawfully transfer land in other ways.

All organizations and individuals who use land must make rational use of the land.

Article 11: The individual economy of urban and rural working people, operated within the limits prescribed by law, is a complement to the socialist public economy. The State protects the lawful rights and interests of the individual economy.

The State guides, helps and supervises the individual economy by exercising administrative control.

Article 12: Socialist public property is sacred and inviolable.

The State protects socialist public property. Appropriation or damage of state or collective property by any organization or individual by whatever means is prohibited.

Article 13: The State protects the right of citizens to own lawfully earned income, savings, houses and other lawful property.

The State protects by law the right of citizens to inherit private property.

Article 14: The State continuously raises labour productivity, improves economic results and develops the productive forces by enhancing the enthusiasm of the working people, raising the level of their technical skill, disseminating advanced science and technology, improving the systems of economic administration and enterprise operation and management, instituting the socialist system of responsibility in various forms and improving organization of work.

The State practises strict economy and combats waste.

The State properly apportions accumulation and consumption, pays attention to the interests of the collective and the individual as well as of the State and, on the basis of expanded production, gradually improves the material and cultural life of the people.

Article 15: The State practises economic planning on the basis of socialist public ownership. It ensures the proportionate and co-ordinated growth of the national economy through overall balancing by economic planning and the supplementary role of regulation by the market.

Disturbance of the orderly functioning of the social economy or disruption of the state economic plan by any organization or individual is prohibited.

Article 16: State enterprises have decision-making power in operation and management within the limits prescribed by law, on condition that they submit to unified leadership by the State and fulfil all their obligations under the state plan.

State enterprises practise democratic management through congresses of workers and staff and in other ways in accordance with the law.

Article 17: Collective economic organizations have decision-making power in conducting independent economic activities, on condition that they accept the guidance of the state plan and abide by the relevant laws.

Collective economic organizations practise democratic management in accordance with the law, with the entire body of their workers electing or removing their managerial personnel and deciding on major issues concerning operation and management.

Article 18: The People's Republic of China permits foreign enterprises, other foreign economic organizations and individual foreigners to invest in China and to enter into various forms of economic co-operation with Chinese enterprises and other economic organizations in accordance with the law of the People's Republic of China.

All foreign enterprises and other foreign economic organizations in China, as well as joint ventures with Chinese and foreign investment located in China, shall abide by the law of the People's Republic of China. Their lawful rights and interests are protected by the law of the People's Republic of China.

Article 19: The State develops socialist educational undertakings and works to raise the scientific and cultural level of the whole nation.

The State runs schools of various types, makes primary education compulsory and universal, develops secondary, vocational and higher education and promotes pre-school education.

The State develops educational facilities of various types in order to wipe out illiteracy and provide political, cultural, scientific, technical and professional education for workers, peasants, state functionaries and other working people. It encourages people to become educated through self-study.

The State encourages the collective economic organizations, state enterprises and undertakings and other social forces to set up educational institutions of various types in accordance with the law.

The State promotes the nationwide use of Putonghua (common speech based on Beijing pronunciation).

Article 20: The State promotes the development of the natural and social sciences, disseminates scientific and technical knowledge, and commends and rewards achievements in scientific research as well as technological discoveries and inventions.

Article 21: The State develops medical and health services, promotes modern medicine and traditional Chinese medicine, encourages and supports the setting up of various medical and health facilities by the rural economic collectives, state enterprises and undertakings and neighbourhood organizations, and promotes sanitation activities of a mass character, all to protect the people's health.

The State develops physical culture and promotes mass sports activities to build up the people's physique.

Article 22: The State promotes the development of literature and art, the press, broadcasting and television undertakings, publishing and distribution services, libraries, museums, cultural centres and other cultural undertakings, that serve the people and socialism, and sponsors mass cultural activities.

The State protects places of scenic and historical interest, valuable cultural monuments and relics and other important items of China's historical and cultural heritage.

Article 23: The State trains specialized personnel in all fields who serve socialism, increases the number of intellectuals and creates conditions to give full scope to their role in socialist modernization.

Article 24: The State strengthens the building of socialist spiritual civilization through spreading education in high ideals and morality, general education and education in discipline and the legal system, and through promoting the formulation and observance of rules of conduct and common pledges by different sections of the people in urban and rural areas.

The State advocates the civic virtues of love for the motherland, for the people, for labour, for science and for socialism; it educates the people in patriotism, collectivism, internationalism and communism and in dialectical and historical materialism; it combats capitalist, feudalist and other decadent ideas.

Article 25: The State promotes family planning so that population growth may fit the plans for economic and social development.

Article 26: The State protects and improves the living environment and the ecological environment, and prevents and remedies pollution and other public hazards.

The State organizes and encourages afforestation and the protection of forests.

Article 27: All state organs carry out the principle of simple and efficient administration, the system of responsibility for work and the system of training functionaries and appraising their work in order constantly to improve quality of work and efficiency and combat bureaucratism.

All state organs and functionaries must rely on the support of the people, keep in close touch with them, heed their opinions and suggestions, accept their supervision and work hard to serve them.

Article 28: The State maintains public order and suppresses treasonable and other counter-revolutionary activities; it penalizes actions that endanger public security and disrupt the socialist economy and other criminal activities, and punishes and reforms criminals.

Article 29: The armed forces of the People's Republic of China belong to the people. Their tasks are to strengthen national defence, resist aggression, defend the motherland, safeguard the people's peaceful labour, participate in national reconstruction, and work hard to serve the people.

The State strengthens the revolutionization, modernization and regularization of the armed forces in order to increase the national defence capability.

Article 30: The administrative division of the People's Republic of China is as follows:

- (1) The country is divided into provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government;
- (2) Provinces and autonomous regions are divided into autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties and cities;
- (3) Counties and autonomous counties are divided into townships, nationality townships and towns.

Municipalities directly under the central government and other large cities are divided into districts and counties. Autonomous prefectures are divided into counties, autonomous counties, and cities.

All autonomous regions, autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties are national autonomous areas.

Article 31: The State may establish special administrative regions when necessary. The systems to be instituted in special administrative regions shall be prescribed by law enacted by the National People's Congress in the light of the specific conditions.

Article 32: The People's Republic of China protects the lawful rights and interests of foreigners within Chinese territory, and while on Chinese territory foreigners must abide by the law of the People's Republic of China.

The People's Republic of China may grant asylum to foreigners who request it for political reasons.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF CITIZENS

Article 33: All persons holding the nationality of the People's Republic of China are citizens of the People's Republic of China.

All citizens of the People's Republic of China are equal before the law.

Every citizen enjoys the rights and at the same time must perform the duties prescribed by the Constitution and the law.

Article 34: All citizens of the People's Republic of China who have reached the age of 18 have the right to vote and stand for election, regardless of nationality, race, sex, occupation, family background, religious belief, education, property status, or length of residence, except persons deprived of political rights according to law.

Article 35: Citizens of the People's Republic of China enjoy freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly, of association, of procession and of demonstration.

Article 36: Citizens of the People's Republic of China enjoy freedom of religious belief.

No state organ, public organization or individual may compel citizens to believe in, or not to believe in, any religion; nor may they discriminate against citizens who believe in, or do not believe in, any religion.

The State protects normal religious activities. No one may make use of religion to engage in activities that disrupt public order, impair the health of citizens or interfere with the educational system of the state.

Religious bodies and religious affairs are not subject to any foreign domination.

Article 37: The freedom of person of citizens of the People's Republic of China is inviolable.

No citizen may be arrested except with the approval or by decision of a people's procuratorate or by decision of a people's court, and arrests must be made by a public security organ.

Unlawful deprivation or restriction of citizens' freedom of person by detention or other means is prohibited; and unlawful search of the person of citizens is prohibited.

Article 38: The personal dignity of citizens of the People's Republic of China is inviolable. Insult, libel, false charge or frame-up directed against citizens by any means is prohibited.

Article 39: The home of citizens of the People's Republic of China is inviolable. Unlawful search of, or intrusion into, a citizen's home is prohibited.

Article 40: The freedom and privacy of correspondence of citizens of the People's Republic of China are protected by law. No organization or individual may, on any ground, infringe upon the freedom and privacy of citizens' correspondence except in cases where, to meet the needs of state security or of investigation into criminal offences, public security or procuratorial organs are permitted to censor correspondence in accordance with procedures prescribed by law.

Article 41: Citizens of the People's Republic of China have the right to criticize and make suggestions to any state organ or functionary. Citizens have the right to make to relevant state organs complaints and charges against, or exposures of, violation of the law or dereliction of duty by any state organ or functionary; but fabrication or distortion of facts with the intention of libel or frame-up is prohibited.

In case of complaints, charges or exposures made by citizens, the state organ concerned must deal with them in a responsible manner after ascertaining the facts. No one may suppress such complaints, charges and exposures, or retaliate against the citizen making them.

Citizens who have suffered losses through infringement of their civic rights by any state organ or functionary have the right to compensation in accordance with the law.

Article 42: Citizens of the People's Republic of China have the right as well as the duty to work.

Using various channels, the State creates conditions for employment, strengthens labour protection, improves working conditions and, on the basis of expanded production, increases remuneration for work and social benefits.

Work is the glorious duty of every able-bodied citizen. All working people in state enterprises and in urban and rural economic collectives should perform their tasks with an attitude consonant with their status as masters of the country. The State promotes socialist labour emulation, and commends and rewards model and advanced workers. The State encourages citizens to take part in voluntary labour.

The State provides necessary vocational training to citizens before they are employed.

Article 43: Working people in the People's Republic of China have the right to rest.

The State expands facilities for rest and recuperation of working people, and prescribes working hours and vacations for workers and staff.

Article 44: The State prescribes by law the system of retirement for workers and staff in enterprises and undertakings and for functionaries of organs of state. The livelihood of retired personnel is ensured by the State and society.

Article 45: Citizens of the People's Republic of China have the right to material assistance from the State and society when they are old, ill or disabled. The State develops the social insurance, social relief and medical and health services that are required to enable citizens to enjoy this right.

The State and society ensure the livelihood of disabled members of the armed forces, provide pensions to the families of martyrs and give preferential treatment to the families of military personnel.

The State and society help make arrangements for the work, livelihood and education of the blind, deaf-mute and other handicapped citizens.

Article 46: Citizens of the People's Republic of China have the duty as well as the right to receive education.

The State promotes the all-round moral, intellectual and physical development of children and young people.

Article 47: Citizens of the People's Republic of China have the freedom to engage in scientific research, literary and artistic creation and other cultural pursuits. The State encourages and assists creative endeavours conducive to the interests of the people that are made by citizens engaged in education, science, technology, literature, art and other cultural work.

Article 48: Women in the People's Republic of China enjoy equal rights with men in all spheres of life, political, economic, cultural and social, including family life.

The State protects the rights and interests of women, applies the principle of equal pay for equal work for men and women alike and trains and selects cadres from among women.

Article 49: Marriage, the family and mother and child are protected by the State.

Both husband and wife have the duty to practise family planning.

Parents have the duty to rear and educate their minor children, and children who have come of age have the duty to support and assist their parents.

Violation of the freedom of marriage is prohibited. Maltreatment of old people, women and children is prohibited.

Article 50: The People's Republic of China protects the legitimate rights and interests of Chinese nationals residing abroad and protects the lawful rights and interests of returned overseas Chinese and of the family members of Chinese nationals residing abroad.

Article 51: The exercise by citizens of the People's Republic of China of their freedoms and rights may not infringe upon the interests of the State, of society and of the collective, or upon the lawful freedoms and rights of other citizens.

Article 52: It is the duty of citizens of the People's Republic of China to safeguard the unity of the country and the unity of all its nationalities.

Article 53: Citizens of the People's Republic of China must abide by the Constitution and the law, keep state secrets, protect public property and observe labour discipline and public order and respect social ethics.

Article 54: It is the duty of citizens of the People's Republic of China to safeguard the security, honour and interests of the motherland; they must not commit acts detrimental to the security, honour and interests of the motherland.

Article 55: It is the sacred obligation of every citizen of the People's Republic of China to defend the motherland and resist aggression.

It is the honourable duty of citizens of the People's Republic of China to perform military service and join the militia in accordance with the law.

Article 56: It is the duty of citizens of the People's Republic of China to pay taxes in accordance with the law.

STRUCTURE OF THE STATE

The National People's Congress

Article 57: The National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China is the highest organ of state power. Its permanent body is the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Article 58: The National People's Congress and its Standing Committee exercise the legislative power of the state.

Article 59: The National People's Congress is composed of deputies elected by the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government, and by the armed forces. All the minority nationalities are entitled to appropriate representation.

Election of deputies to the National People's Congress is conducted by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

The number of deputies to the National People's Congress and the manner of their election are prescribed by law.

Article 60: The National People's Congress is elected for a term of five years.

Two months before the expiration of the term of office of a National People's Congress, its Standing Committee must ensure that the election of deputies to the succeeding National People's Congress is completed. Should exceptional circumstances prevent such an election, it may be postponed by decision of a majority vote of more than two-thirds of all those on the Standing Committee of the incumbent National People's Congress, and the term of office of the incumbent National People's Congress may be extended. The election of deputies to the succeeding National People's Congress must be completed within one year after the termination of such exceptional circumstances.

Article 61: The National People's Congress meets in session once a year and is convened by its Standing Committee. A session of the National People's Congress may be convened at any time the Standing Committee deems this necessary, or when more than one-fifth of the deputies to the National People's Congress so propose.

When the National People's Congress meets, it elects a presidium to conduct its session.

Article 62: The National People's Congress exercises the following functions and powers:

- (1) to amend the Constitution;
- (2) to supervise the enforcement of the Constitution;
- (3) to enact and amend basic statutes concerning criminal offences, civil affairs, the state organs and other matters;
- (4) to elect the President and the Vice-President of the People's Republic of China;
- (5) to decide on the choice of the Premier of the State Council upon nomination by the President of the People's Republic of China, and to decide on the choice of the Vice-Premiers, State Councillors, Ministers in charge of Ministries or Commissions and the Auditor-General and the Secretary-General of the State Council upon nomination by the Premier;
- (6) to elect the Chairman of the Central Military Commission and, upon his nomination, to decide on the choice of all the others on the Central Military Commission;
- (7) to elect the President of the Supreme People's Court;
- (8) to elect the Procurator-General of the Supreme People's Procuratorate;
- (9) to examine and approve the plan for national economic and social development and the reports on its implementation;
- (10) to examine and approve the state budget and the report on its implementation;
- (11) to alter or annul inappropriate decisions of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress;
- (12) to approve the establishment of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government;
- (13) to decide on the establishment of special administrative regions and the systems to be instituted there;
- (14) to decide on questions of war and peace; and
- (15) to exercise such other functions and powers as the highest organ of state power should exercise.

Article 63: The National People's Congress has the power to recall or remove from office the following persons:

- (1) the President and the Vice-President of the People's Republic of China;
- (2) the Premier, Vice-Premiers, State Councillors, Ministers in charge of Ministries or Commissions and the Auditor-General and the Secretary-General of the State Council;
- (3) the Chairman of the Central Military Commission and others on the Commission;
- (4) the President of the Supreme People's Court; and
- (5) the Procurator-General of the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

Article 64: Amendments to the Constitution are to be proposed by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress or by more than one-fifth of the deputies to the National People's Congress and adopted by a majority vote of more than two-thirds of all the deputies to the Congress.

Statutes and resolutions are adopted by a majority vote of more than one half of all the deputies to the National People's Congress.

Article 65: The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress is composed of the following:

the Chairman;

the Vice-Chairmen;
the Secretary-General; and
members.

Minority nationalities are entitled to appropriate representation on the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

The National People's Congress elects, and has the power to recall, all those on its Standing Committee.

No one on the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress shall hold any post in any of the administrative, judicial or procuratorial organs of the state.

Article 66: The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress is elected for the same term as the National People's Congress; it exercises its functions and powers until a new Standing Committee is elected by the succeeding National People's Congress.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Standing Committee shall serve no more than two consecutive terms.

Article 67: The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress exercises the following functions and powers:

- (1) to interpret the Constitution and supervise its enforcement;
- (2) to enact and amend statutes with the exception of those which should be enacted by the National People's Congress;
- (3) to enact, when the National People's Congress is not in session, partial supplements and amendments to statutes enacted by the National People's Congress provided that they do not contravene the basic principles of these statutes;
- (4) to interpret statutes;
- (5) to examine and approve, when the National People's Congress is not in session, partial adjustments to the plan for national economic and social development and to the state budget that prove necessary in the course of their implementation;
- (6) to supervise the work of the State Council, the Central Military Commission, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate;
- (7) to annul those administrative rules and regulations, decisions or orders of the State Council that contravene the Constitution or the statutes;
- (8) to annul those local regulations or decisions of the organs of state power of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government that contravene the Constitution, the statutes or the administrative rules and regulations;
- (9) to decide, when the National People's Congress is not in session, on the choice of Ministers in charge of Ministries or Commissions or the Auditor-General and the Secretary-General of the State Council upon nomination by the Premier of the State Council;
- (10) to decide, upon nomination by the Chairman of the Central Military Commission, on the choice of others on the Commission, when the National People's Congress is not in session.
- (11) to appoint and remove the Vice-Presidents and judges of the Supreme People's Court, members of its Judicial Committee and the President of the Military Court at the suggestion of the President of the Supreme People's Court;
- (12) to appoint and remove the Deputy Procurators-General and Procurators of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, members of its Procuratorial Committee and the Chief Procurator of the Military Procuratorate at the request of the Procurator-General of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, and to approve the appointment and removal of the Chief Procurators of the People's Procuratorates of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government;
- (13) to decide on the appointment and recall of plenipotentiary representatives abroad;
- (14) to decide on the ratification and abrogation of treaties and important agreements concluded with foreign states;
- (15) to institute systems of titles and ranks for military and diplomatic personnel and of other specific titles and ranks;
- (16) to institute state medals and titles of honour and decide on their conferment;
- (17) to decide on the granting of special pardons;
- (18) to decide, when the National People's Congress is not in session, on the proclamation of a state of war in the event of an armed attack on the country or in fulfilment of international treaty obligations concerning common defence against aggression;
- (19) to decide on general mobilization or partial mobilization;
- (20) to decide on the enforcement of martial law throughout the country or in particular provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities directly under the Central Government; and
- (21) to exercise such other functions and powers as the National People's Congress may assign to it.

Article 68: The Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress presides over the work of the Standing Committee and convenes its meetings. The Vice-Chairmen and the Secretary-General assist the Chairman in his work.

Chairmanship meetings with the participation of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and Secretary-General handle the important day-to-day work of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Article 69: The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress is responsible to the National People's Congress and reports on its work to the Congress.

Article 70: The National People's Congress establishes a Nationalities Committee, a Law Committee, a Finance and Economic Committee, an Education, Science, Culture and Public Health Committee, a Foreign Affairs Committee, an Overseas Chinese Committee and such other special committees as are necessary. These special committees work under the direction of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress when the Congress is not in session.

The special committees examine, discuss and draw up relevant bills and draft resolutions under the direction of the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee.

Article 71: The National People's Congress and its Standing Committee may, when they deem it necessary, appoint committees of inquiry into specific questions and adopt relevant resolutions in the light of their reports.

All organs of state, public organizations and citizens concerned are obliged to supply the necessary information to those committees of inquiry when they conduct investigations.

Article 72: Deputies to the National People's Congress and all those on its Standing Committee have the right, in accordance with procedures prescribed by law, to submit bills and proposals within the scope of the respective functions and powers of the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee.

Article 73: Deputies to the National People's Congress during its sessions, and all those on its Standing Committee during its meetings, have the right to address questions, in accordance with procedures prescribed by law, to the State Council or the Ministries and Commissions under the State Council, which must answer the questions in a responsible manner.

Article 74: No deputy to the National People's Congress may be arrested or placed on criminal trial without the consent of the presidium of the current session of the National People's Congress or, when the National People's Congress is not in session, without the consent of its Standing Committee.

Article 75: Deputies to the National People's Congress may not be called to legal account for their speeches or votes at its meetings.

Article 76: Deputies to the National People's Congress must play an exemplary role in abiding by the Constitution and the law and keeping state secrets and, in production and other work and their public activities, assist in the enforcement of the Constitution and the law.

Deputies to the National People's Congress should maintain close contact with the units which elected them and with the people, listen to and convey the opinions and demands of the people and work hard to serve them.

Article 77: Deputies to the National People's Congress are subject to the supervision of the units which elected them. The electoral units have the power, through procedures prescribed by law, to recall the deputies whom they elected.

Article 78: The organization and working procedures of the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee are prescribed by law.

The President of the People's Republic of China

Article 79: The President and Vice-President of the People's Republic of China are elected by the National People's Congress.

Citizens of the People's Republic of China who have the right to vote and to stand for election and who have reached the age of 45 are eligible for election as President or Vice-President of the People's Republic of China.

The term of office of the President and Vice-President of the People's Republic of China is the same as that of the National People's Congress, and they shall serve no more than two consecutive terms.

Article 80: The President of the People's Republic of China, in pursuance of decisions of the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee, promulgates statutes; appoints and removes the Premier, Vice-Premiers, State Councillors, Ministers in charge of Ministries or Commissions, and the Auditor-General and the Secretary-General of the State Council; confers state medals and titles of honour; issues orders of special pardons; proclaims martial law; proclaims a state of war; and issues mobilization orders.

Article 81: The President of the People's Republic of China receives foreign diplomatic representatives on behalf of the People's Republic of China and, in pursuance of decisions of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, appoints and recalls plenipotentiary representatives abroad, and ratifies and abrogates treaties and important agreements concluded with foreign states.

Article 82: The Vice-President of the People's Republic of China assists the President in his work.

The Vice-President of the People's Republic of China may exercise such parts of the functions and powers of the President as the President may entrust to him.

Article 83: The President and Vice-President of the People's Republic of China exercise their functions and powers until the new President and Vice-President elected by the succeeding National People's Congress assume office.

Article 84: In case the office of the President of the People's Republic of China falls vacant, the Vice-President succeeds to the office of President.

In case the office of the Vice-President of the People's Republic of China falls vacant, the National People's Congress shall elect a new Vice-President to fill the vacancy.

In the event that the offices of both the President and the Vice-President of the People's Republic of China fall vacant, the National People's Congress shall elect a new President and a new Vice-President. Prior to such election, the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress shall temporarily act as the President of the People's Republic of China.

The State Council

Article 85: The State Council, that is, the Central People's Government, of the People's Republic of China is the executive body of the highest organ of state power; it is the highest organ of state administration.

Article 86: The State Council is composed of the following: the Premier; the Vice-Premiers; the State Councillors; the Ministers in charge of ministries; the Ministers in charge of commissions; the Auditor-General; and the Secretary-General.

The Premier has overall responsibility for the State Council. The Ministers have overall responsibility for the respective ministries or commissions under their charge.

The organization of the State Council is prescribed by law.

Article 87: The term of office of the State Council is the same as that of the National People's Congress.

The Premier, Vice-Premiers and State Councillors shall serve no more than two consecutive terms.

Article 88: The Premier directs the work of the State Council. The Vice-Premiers and State Councillors assist the Premier in his work.

Executive meetings of the State Council are composed of the Premier, the Vice-Premiers, the State Councillors and the Secretary-General of the State Council.

The Premier convenes and presides over the executive meetings and plenary meetings of the State Council.

Article 89: The State Council exercises the following functions and powers:

- (1) to adopt administrative measures, enact administrative rules and regulations and issue decisions and orders in accordance with the Constitution and the statutes;
- (2) to submit proposals to the National People's Congress or its Standing Committee;
- (3) to lay down the tasks and responsibilities of the ministries and commissions of the State Council, to exercise unified leadership over the work of the ministries and commissions and to direct all other administrative work of a national character that does not fall within the jurisdiction of the ministries and commissions;
- (4) to exercise unified leadership over the work of local organs of state administration at different levels throughout the country, and to lay down the detailed division of functions and powers between the Central Government and the organs of state administration of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government;
- (5) to draw up and implement the plan for national economic and social development and the state budget;
- (6) to direct and administer economic work and urban and rural development;
- (7) to direct and administer the work concerning education, science, culture, public health, physical culture and family planning;
- (8) to direct and administer the work concerning civil affairs, public security, judicial administration, supervision and other related matters;

(9) to conduct foreign affairs and conclude treaties and agreements with foreign states;

(10) to direct and administer the building of national defence;

(11) to direct and administer affairs concerning the nationalities, and to safeguard the equal rights of minority nationalities and the right of autonomy of the national autonomous areas;

(12) to protect the legitimate rights and interests of Chinese nationals residing abroad and protect the lawful rights and interests of returned overseas Chinese and of the family members of Chinese nationals residing abroad;

(13) to alter or annul inappropriate orders, directives and regulations issued by the ministries or commissions;

(14) to alter or annul inappropriate decisions and orders issued by local organs of state administration at different levels;

(15) to approve the geographic division of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government, and to approve the establishment and geographic division of autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties and cities;

(16) to decide on the enforcement of martial law in parts of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government;

(17) to examine and decide on the size of administrative organs and, in accordance with the law, to appoint, remove and train administrative officers, appraise their work and reward or punish them; and

(18) to exercise such other functions and powers as the National People's Congress or its Standing Committee may assign it.

Article 90: The Ministers in charge of ministries or commissions of the State Council are responsible for the work of their respective departments and convene and preside over their ministerial meetings or commission meetings that discuss and decide on major issues in the work of their respective departments.

The ministries and commissions issue orders, directives and regulations within the jurisdiction of their respective departments and in accordance with the statutes and the administrative rules and regulations, decisions and orders issued by the State Council.

Article 91: The State Council establishes an auditing body to supervise through auditing the revenue and expenditure of all departments under the State Council and of the local government at different levels, and those of the state financial and monetary organizations and of enterprises and undertakings.

Under the direction of the Premier of the State Council, the auditing body independently exercises its power to supervise through auditing in accordance with the law, subject to no interference by any other administrative organ or any public organization or individual.

Article 92: The State Council is responsible, and reports on its work, to the National People's Congress or, when the National People's Congress is not in session, to its Standing Committee.

The Central Military Commission

Article 93: The Central Military Commission of the People's Republic of China directs the armed forces of the country.

The Central Military Commission is composed of the following: the Chairman; the Vice-Chairmen; and members.

The Chairman of the Central Military Commission has overall responsibility for the Commission.

The term of office of the Central Military Commission is the same as that of the National People's Congress.

Article 94: The Chairman of the Central Military Commission is responsible to the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee.

(Two further sections, not included here, deal with the Local People's Congresses and Government and with the Organs of Self-Government of National Autonomous Areas respectively.)

The People's Courts and the People's Procuratorates

Article 123: The people's courts in the People's Republic of China are the judicial organs of the state.

Article 124: The People's Republic of China establishes the Supreme People's Court and the local people's courts at different levels, military courts and other special people's courts.

The term of office of the President of the Supreme People's Court is the same as that of the National People's Congress; he shall serve no more than two consecutive terms.

The organization of people's courts is prescribed by law.

Article 125: All cases handled by the people's courts, except for those involving special circumstances as specified by law, shall be heard in public. The accused has the right of defence.

Article 126: The people's courts shall, in accordance with the law, exercise judicial power independently and are not subject to interference by administrative organs, public organizations or individuals.

Article 127: The Supreme People's Court is the highest judicial organ.

The Supreme People's Court supervises the administration of justice by the local people's courts at different levels and by the special people's courts; people's courts at higher levels supervise the administration of justice by those at lower levels.

Article 128: The Supreme People's Court is responsible to the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee. Local people's courts at different levels are responsible to the organs of state power which created them.

Article 129: The people's procuratorates of the People's Republic of China are state organs for legal supervision.

Article 130: The People's Republic of China establishes the Supreme People's Procuratorate and the local people's procuratorates at different levels, military procuratorates and other special people's procuratorates.

The term of office of the Procurator-General of the Supreme People's Procuratorate is the same as that of the National People's Congress; he shall serve no more than two consecutive terms.

The organization of people's procuratorates is prescribed by law.

Article 131: People's procuratorates shall, in accordance with the law, exercise procuratorial power independently and are not subject to interference by administrative organs, public organizations or individuals.

Article 132: The Supreme People's Procuratorate is the highest procuratorial organ.

The Supreme People's Procuratorate directs the work of the local people's procuratorates at different levels and of the special people's procuratorates; people's procuratorates at higher levels direct the work of those at lower levels.

Article 133: The Supreme People's Procuratorate is responsible to the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee. Local people's procuratorates at different levels are responsible to the organs of state power at the corresponding levels which created them and to the people's procuratorates at the higher level.

Article 134: Citizens of all nationalities have the right to use the spoken and written languages of their own nationalities in court proceedings. The people's courts and people's procuratorates should provide translation for any party to the court proceedings who is not familiar with the spoken or written languages in common use in the locality.

In an area where people of a minority nationality live in a compact community or where a number of nationalities live together, hearings should be conducted in the language or languages in common use in the locality; indictments, judgements, notices and other documents should be written, according to actual needs, in the language or languages in common use in the locality.

Article 135: The people's courts, people's procuratorates and public security organs shall, in handling criminal cases, divide their functions, each taking responsibility for its own work, and they shall co-ordinate their efforts and check each other to ensure correct and effective enforcement of law.

THE NATIONAL FLAG, THE NATIONAL EMBLEM AND THE CAPITAL

Article 136: The national flag of the People's Republic of China is a red flag with five stars.

Article 137: The national emblem of the People's Republic of China is Tian'anmen in the centre illuminated by five stars and encircled by ears of grain and a cogwheel.

Article 138: The capital of the People's Republic of China is Beijing.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: LI XIANNIAN (appointed at the First Session of the Sixth National People's Congress in June 1983).

Vice-President: Gen. ULANHU.

STATE COUNCIL (December 1987)

Premier: LI PENG (acting).

Vice-Premiers: WAN LI, YAO YILIN, TIAN JIYUN, QIAO SHI.

THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

State Councillors:

FANG YI	Ji PENGFEI	Gen. ZHANG AIPING
GU MU	ZHANG JINGFU	SONG PING
KANG SHIEN	WANG BINGQIAN	SONG JIAN
MISS CHEN MUHUA	WU XUEQIAN	

Secretary-General: CHEN JUNSHENG.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: WU XUEQIAN.

Minister of National Defence: Gen. ZHANG AIPING.

Minister in Charge of the State Planning Commission: YAO YILIN.

Minister in Charge of the State Economic Commission: LU DONG.

Minister in Charge of the State Commission for Restructuring the Economic System and Minister of Electronics Industry: LI TIEYING.

Minister in Charge of the State Education Commission: LI PENG.

Minister in Charge of the State Scientific and Technological Commission: SONG JIAN.

Minister in Charge of the Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defence: DING HENGGAO.

Minister in Charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission: ISMAIL AMAT.

Minister in Charge of the State Machine-Building Industry Commission: ZOU JIAHUA.

Minister of Public Security: WANG FANG.

Minister of State Security: JIA CHUNWANG.

Minister of Civil Affairs: CUI NAIFU.

Minister of Justice: ZOU YU.

Minister of Supervision: WEI JIANXING.

Minister of Finance: WANG BINGQIAN.

Auditor-General: LU PEIJIAN.

Governor of the People's Bank of China: MISS CHEN MUHUA.

Minister of Commerce: LIU YI.

Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade: ZHENG TUOBIN.

Minister of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries: HE KANG.

Minister of Forestry: GAO DEZHAN.

Minister of Water Resources and Electric Power: MS QIAN ZHENGYING.

Minister of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection: YE RUTANG.

Minister of Geology and Mineral Resources: ZHU XUN.

Minister of Metallurgical Industry: QI YUANJING.

Minister of Nuclear Industry: JIANG XINXIONG.

Minister of Aviation Industry: MO WENXIANG.

Minister of Astronautics Industry: LI XUE.

Minister of Coal Industry: YU HONGEN.

Minister of Petroleum Industry: WANG TAO.

Minister of Chemical Industry: QIN ZHONGDA.

Minister of Textile Industry: MS WU WENYING.

Minister of Light Industry: ZENG XIANLIN.

Minister of Railways: DING GUANGEN.

Minister of Communications: QIAN YONGCHANG.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: YANG TAIFANG.

Minister of Labour and Personnel: ZHAO DONGWAN.

Minister of Culture: WANG MENG.

Director-General of Xinhua News Agency: MU QING.

Minister of Radio, Film and Television: AI ZHISHENG.

Minister of Public Health: CHEN MINZHANG.

Minister in Charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission: LI MENGHUA.

Minister in Charge of the State Family Planning Commission: WANG WEI.

MINISTRIES

Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries: Hepingli, Dongcheng District, Beijing; tel. 463061.

Ministry of Astronautics Industry: c/o China Astronautics Society, 31 Baishiqiao Lu, Beijing; tel. 892632.

Ministry of Aviation Industry: Beijing; tel. 444855.

Ministry of Chemical Industry: Liupukang, Deshengmenwai, Beijing; tel. 446561.

Directory

Ministry of Civil Affairs: 147 Donganmen, Beijing; tel. 551731.

Ministry of Coal Industry: Hepingli North St, Beijing; tel. 446671.

Ministry of Commerce: 45 Fuxingmenwai St, Beijing; tel. 668581.

Ministry of Communications: 10 Fuxing Rd, Beijing; tel. 8642371; telex 22462.

Ministry of Culture: Donganmen North St, Beijing; tel. 442131.

Ministry of Electronics Industry: Wanshou Rd, Beijing; tel. 810561; telex 22383.

Ministry of Finance: South Sanlihe St, Fuxingmenwai, Beijing; tel. 868731; telex 22308.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 225 Chaoyangmennei St, Dongsai, Beijing; tel. 553831.

Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade: 2 Changan East St, Beijing; tel. 553031; telex 22168.

Ministry of Forestry: Hepingli, Dongchang District, Beijing; tel. 463061; telex 22237.

Ministry of Geology and Mineral Resources: Xisi Yangshi St, Beijing; tel. 668741; telex 22531.

Ministry of Justice: 2 Nan Shun Cheng Jie, Xi Zhi Men, Beijing; tel. 668971.

Ministry of Labour and Personnel: Beijing.

Ministry of Light Industry: Fuchengmenwai St, Beijing; tel. 890751.

Ministry of Metallurgical Industry: 46 West Dongsai St, Beijing; tel. 557431.

Ministry of National Defence: Beijing; tel. 667343.

Ministry of Nuclear Industry: Beijing; tel. 868381.

Ministry of Petroleum Industry: Liupukang, Deshengmenwai, Beijing; tel. 446531.

Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications: 13 West Chang-an St, Beijing; tel. 660540.

Ministry of Public Health: 44 Houhaibeian, Beijing; tel. 440531; telex 22193.

Ministry of Public Security: East Changan St, Beijing; tel. 553871.

Ministry of Radio, Film and Television: Outside Fu Xing Men St 2, POB 4501, Beijing; tel. 862753; telex 22236.

Ministry of Railways: 10 Fuxing Rd, Beijing; tel. 864061.

Ministry of State Security: Dongchangan St, Beijing; tel. 553871.

Ministry of Supervision: Beijing.

Ministry of Textile Industry: 12 East Changan St, Beijing; tel. 551609; telex 22661.

Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection: Baiwanzhuang, Beijing; tel. 8992211.

Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power: 1 Lane, Baiguang St, Guanganmen, Beijing; tel. 365563; telex 22466; Chief Officer LI CHENGSHI.

STATE COMMISSIONS

State Economic Commission: Sanlihe, Fuxingmenwai, Beijing; tel. 868521; telex 22552.

State Education Commission: 37 Damucang Hutong, Xicheng District, Beijing; tel. 658731.

State Family Planning Commission: Xizhimen South Shuncheng St, Beijing; tel. 668971.

State Machine-building Industry Commission: Sanlihe, Beijing; tel. 868561.

State Nationalities Commission: 252 Taipingqiao St, Beijing; tel. 666931.

State Physical Culture and Sports Commission: Chongwai Stadium Rd, Beijing; tel. 757231.

State Planning Commission: Yuetan South St, Beijing; tel. 868521.

State Scientific and Technological Commission: 52 Sanlihe, Fuxingmenwai, Beijing; tel. 868361; telex 22349.

Legislature

QUANGUO RENMIN DIABIAO DAHUI (National People's Congress)

The National People's Congress (NPC) is the highest organ of state power, and is indirectly elected for a five-year term. The First Session of the Sixth NPC was convened in Beijing in June 1983.

THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

The NPC had 2,970 members and eight vacancies in March 1987, when the Fifth Session of the Sixth NPC was convened. The Fifth Session of the Sixth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), a revolutionary united front organization led by the Communist Party, took place simultaneously. The CPPCC holds democratic discussions and consultations on the important affairs in the nation's political life. Members of the CPPCC National Committee or of its Standing Committee may be invited to attend the NPC or its Standing Committee as observers. The First Session of the Seventh NPC was scheduled for March 1988.

Standing Committee

In June 1983, 133 members were elected to the Standing Committee.

Chairman: PENG ZHEN.

Vice-Chairmen:

CHEN PIXIAN
Gen. WEI GUOQING
PENG CHONG
Gen. SEYPIDIN
GENG BIAO
NGAPOI NGAWANG JIGME
XU DEHENG
HU JUEWEN
RONG YIREN
YE FEI

BAINQEN ERDINI QOIGYI
GYAINCAIN (Panchen Lama)
ZHU XUEFAN
WANG RENZHONG
ZHOU GUCHENG
YAN JICI
Lt-Gen. LIAO HANSHENG
HUANG HUA
CHU TUNAN.

Secretary-General: WANG HANBIN.

Local People's Congresses

Province

Anhui
Fujian
Gansu
Guangdong
Guizhou
Hebei
Heilongjiang
Henan
Hubei
Hunan
Jiangsu
Jiangxi
Jilin
Liaoning
Qinghai
Shaanxi
Shandong
Shanxi
Sichuan
Yunnan
Zhejiang

Chairman of People's Congress

WANG GUANGYU
CHENG XU
LIU BING
LUO TIAN
ZHANG YUHUAN
SUN GUOZHI
LI JIANBAI
ZHANG SHUDE
HUANG ZHIZHEN
JIAO LINYI
CHU JIANG
WANG SHUFENG
ZHAO XIU
ZHANG ZHENGDE
SONG LIN
YAN KELUN
LI ZHEN
RUAN BOSHENG
HE HAOJU
Miss LI GUIYING
LI FENGPIG

Special Municipalities

Beijing
Shanghai
Tianjin

ZHAO PENGFEI
HU LIJIAO
ZHANG ZAIWANG

Autonomous Regions

Guangxi Zhuang
Nei Monggol
Ningxia Hui
Xinjiang Uygur
Xizang

GAN KU
BATU BAGEN
HEI BOLI
AMUDONG NIYAZI
NGAPOI NGAWANG JIGME

People's Governments

In July 1979 the Second Session of the Fifth NPC resolved to abolish the Revolutionary Committees, set up during the 'Cultural Revolution' to administer each of the 29 provinces, special municipalities and autonomous regions and replace them by People's Governments with effect from January 1980.

Province

Anhui
Fujian
Gansu
Guangdong
Guizhou
Hebei
Heilongjiang

Governor

LU RONGJING (acting).
WANG ZHAOGUO (acting).
JIA ZHIJIE
YE XUANPING
WANG CHAOWEN
XIE FENG
HOU JIE

Henan
Hubei
Hunan
Jiangsu
Jiangxi
Jilin
Liaoning
Qinghai
Shaanxi
Shandong
Shanxi
Sichuan
Yunnan
Zhejiang

Special Municipalities

Beijing
Shanghai
Tianjin

Autonomous Regions

Guangxi Zhuang
Nei Monggol
Ningxia Hui
Xinjiang Uygur
Xizang

Directory

CHENG WEIGAO (acting).
GUO ZHENQIAN
XIONG QINGQUAN
Miss GU XIULIAN
WU GUANZHENG
HE ZHUKANG (acting)
LI CHANGCHUN
SONG RUIXIANG
HOU ZONGBIN (acting)
JIANG CHUNYUN (acting)
WANG SENHAO
JIANG MINKUAN
HE ZHIQIANG
XUE JU

Mayor

CHEN XITONG
JIANG ZEMIN
LI RUIHUAN

Chairman

WEI CHUNSHU
BU HE
BAI LICHEN
TOMUR DAWAMAT
DOJE CERING

Political Organizations

COMMUNIST PARTY

Zhongguo Gongchan Dang (Chinese Communist Party—CCP): Beijing; f. 1921; more than 40m. members in 1987. At the 13th National Congress of the CCP, in October 1987, a new Central Committee of 175 full members and 110 alternate members was elected. At its first plenary session in November, the Thirteenth Central Committee appointed a new Politburo of 17 full members and one alternate member.

Thirteenth Central Committee

General Secretary: ZHAO ZIYANG.

Politburo

Members of the Standing Committee:

ZHAO ZIYANG
LI PENG
HU QILI
QIAO SHI
YAO YILIN

Other Full Members:

WAN LI
TIAN JIYUN
JIANG ZEMIN
LI TIEYING
LI RIUHUAN
LI XIMING
YANG RUDAI
YANG SHANGKUNG
WU XUEQIAN
SONG PING
HU YAOBANG
QIN JIWEI

Alternate Member: DING GUANGEN.

Secretariat

Full Members:

HU QILI
RUI XINGWEN
QIAO SHI
YAN MINGFU

Alternate Member: WEN JIABAO.

Chairman of Central Advisory Committee: CHEN YUN.

Vice-Chairmen: BO YIBO, SONG RENQIONG.

OTHER POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

China Association for Promoting Democracy: Beijing; tel. 447128; f. 1945; a democratic party; mems drawn mainly from cultural and educational circles, especially teachers, editors and publr; Chair. LEI JIEQIONG.

China Democratic League: 1 Beixing Dongchang Hutong, Beijing; tel. 550495; f. 1941; formed from reorganization of League of Democratic Parties and Organizations of China; mems mainly intellectuals working in education, science and culture; Chair. FEI XIAOTONG.

China Democratic National Construction Association: 93 Beihayan Dajie, Beijing; tel. 554231; f. 1945; mems mainly industrialists and businessmen; Chair. SUN QIMENG; Sec.-Gen. JIANG DANING.

China Zhi Gong Dang: Beijing; f. 1925; reorganized 1947; mems drawn mainly from returned overseas Chinese; Chair. HUANG DINGCHEN.

Chinese Peasants' and Workers' Democratic Party: f. 1947; fmly known as Provisional Action Cttee of the Kuomintang; mems drawn mainly from field of public health and medicine; Chair. ZHOU GUCHENG.

Communist Youth League: f. 1922; 48.5m. mems; First Sec. of Cen. Cttee SONG DEFU.

Guomindang (Kuomintang) Revolutionary Committee: tel. 550388; f. 1948; mainly fm Kuomintang mems, and those in cultural, educational, health and financial fields; Chair. Qu Wu.

Jiu San (3 September) Society: f. 1946; fmly Democratic and Science Soc.; mems mainly scientists and technologists; Chair. XU DEHENG.

Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League: f. 1947; recruits Taiwanese living on the mainland; Hon. Chair. SU ZIHENG.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Afghanistan: 8 Dong Zhi Men Wai, Da Jie Chao Yang Qu, Beijing; tel. 521582; Ambassador: (vacant).

Albania: 28 Guang Hua Lu, Beijing; tel. 521120; Ambassador: JUSTIN NIKO PAPAJOJII.

Algeria: Dong Zhi Men Wai Da Jie, 7 San Li Tun, Beijing; tel. 521231; telex 22437; Ambassador: LAZHARI CHERIET.

Argentina: Building 11, 5 East Rd, San Li Tun, Beijing; tel. 522090; telex 22269; Ambassador: ARTURO OSSORIO ARANA.

Australia: 15 Dong Zhi Men Wai Da Jie, Beijing; tel. 522331; telex 22263; Ambassador: ROSS GARNAUT.

Austria: 5 Xiu Shui Nan Jie, Jian Guo Men Wai, Beijing; tel. 522061; telex 22258; Ambassador: PAUL ULLMANN.

Bangladesh: 42 Guang Hua Lu, Beijing; tel. 521819; telex 22143; Ambassador: FAROOQ SOBHAN.

Belgium: 6 San Li Tun Lu, Beijing; tel. 521736; telex 22260; Ambassador: JAN HOLLANTS VAN LOOKE.

Benin: 38 Guang Hua Lu, Beijing; tel. 522741; telex 22599; Ambassador: COSME DEGUENON.

Brazil: 27 Guang Hua Lu, Beijing; tel. 522881; telex 22117; Ambassador: PAULO DA COSTA FRANCO.

Bulgaria: 4 Xiu Shui Bei Jie, Jian Guo Men Wai, Beijing; tel. 522231; Ambassador: DONTCHO GEORGIEV DONTCHEV.

Burkina Faso: 52 Dong Liu Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; telex 22666; Ambassador: MONVEL MICHEL DAH.

Burma: 6 Dong Zhi Men Wai Da Jie Chao Yang Qu, Beijing; tel. 521344; Ambassador: U TIN MAUNG MYINT.

Burundi: 25 Guang Hua Lu, Beijing; tel. 522328; telex 22271; Ambassador: BASILE GATERETSE.

Cameroon: 7 San Li Tun, Dong Wu Jie, Beijing; telex 22256; Ambassador: JEAN KEUTCHA.

Canada: 10 San Li Tun Lu, Chao Yang District, Beijing; tel. 523536; telex 22717; Ambassador: RICHARD V. GORHAM.

Central African Republic: 1 Dong San Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; tel. 522867; telex 22142; Ambassador: FERDINAND PIERRE POUNZI.

Chad: 21 Guang Hua Lu, Jianguo Men Wai, Beijing; telex 22287; Ambassador: ISSA ABBAS ALI.

Chile: 1 San Li Tun, Dong Si Jie, Beijing; tel. 521641; telex 22252; Ambassador: PATRICIO MARTINEZ.

Colombia: 34 Guang Hua Lu, Beijing; tel. 523166; telex 22460; Ambassador: LUIS EDUARDO VILLAR BORDA.

Congo: 7 San Li Tun, Dong Si Jie, Beijing; tel. 521644; telex 20428; Ambassador: GABRIEL EMOUENGUE.

Côte d'Ivoire: Beijing; tel. 521482; telex 22723; Ambassador: AMOAKON EJAMPAN THIEMELE.

Cuba: 1 Xiu Shui Nan Jie, Jian Guo Men Wai, Beijing; tel. 521714; telex 22249; Ambassador: ROLANDO LÓPEZ DEL AMO.

Czechoslovakia: Ri Tan Lu, Jian Guo Men Wai, Beijing; tel. 521531; Ambassador: ZDENKO CHEBEN.

Denmark: 1 Dong Wu Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; tel. 522431; telex 22255; Ambassador: ARNE BELLING.

Ecuador: 2-41 San Li Tun, Beijing; telex 22710; Ambassador: JUAN MANUEL AGUIRRE.

Egypt: 2 Ri Tan Dong Lu, Beijing; tel. 522541; telex 22134; Ambassador: AHMED A. SELIM.

Equatorial Guinea: 2 Dong Si Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; Ambassador: (vacant).

Ethiopia: 3 Xiu Shui Nan Jie, Jian Guo Men Wai, Beijing; telex 22306; Ambassador: PHILIPPOS WOLDE-MARIAM.

Finland: Tayuan Diplomatic Office Bldg, 30 Guang Hua Lu, Beijing; tel. 521806; telex 22129; Ambassador: RISTO HYVÄRINEN.

France: 3 Dong San Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; tel. 521331; telex 22183; Ambassador: MICHEL COMBAL.

Gabon: 36 Guang Hua Lu, Beijing; tel. 522810; telex 22110; Ambassador: HUBERT OKOUMA.

German Democratic Republic: 3 Dong Si Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; tel. 521631; telex 22384; Ambassador: ROLF BERTHOLD.

Germany, Federal Republic: 5 Dong Zhi Men Wai Da Jie, Beijing; tel. 522161; telex 22259; Ambassador: HANNSPETER HELLBECK.

Ghana: 8 San Li Tun, Lu, Beijing; tel. 522288; Ambassador: OSEI BONSU AMANKWA.

Greece: 19 Guang Hua Lu, Beijing; tel. 521993; telex 22267; Ambassador: EMMANUEL E. MEGALOKONOMOS.

Guinea: 7 Dong San Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; tel. 523649; telex 22706; Ambassador: ADPOURAHAMANE SOW.

Guyana: 1 Xiu Shui Dong Jie, Jian Guo Men Wai, Beijing; tel. 521337; telex 22295; Ambassador: ASHIK ALTAH MOHAMED.

Hungary: 10 Dong Zhi Men Wai Da Jie, Beijing; tel. 521683; telex 22679; Ambassador: IVAN LÁSZLÓ.

India: 1 Ri Tan Dong Lu, Beijing; tel. 521908; telex 22126; Ambassador: CHETPUT VENKATASUBBAN RANGANATHAN.

Iran: Dong Liu Ji, San Li Tun, Beijing; tel. 522040; telex 22253; Ambassador: ALA ED-DIN BORUJERDI.

Iraq: 3 Ri Tan Dong Lu, Chao Yang District, Beijing; tel. 521950; telex 22288; Ambassador: MOHAMED AMIN AHMED AL-JAF.

Ireland: 3 Ri Tan Dong Lu, Beijing; tel. 522691; telex 22425; Ambassador: GEOROID O'BROIN.

Italy: 2 Dong Er Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; tel. 522131; telex 22414; Ambassador: ALBERTO SOLELA.

Japan: 7 Ri Tan Lu, Jian Guo Men Wai, Beijing; tel. 522361; telex 22275; Ambassador: TOSHIIRO NAKAJIMA.

Jordan: 54 Dong Liu Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; tel. 523906; telex 22651; Ambassador: KEMAL AL HAMOUD.

Kenya: 4 Xi Liu Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; tel. 523381; telex 22311; Ambassador: JELANI HABIB.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Ri Tan Bei Lu, Jian Guo Men Wai, Beijing; telex 20448; Ambassador: SIN IN HA.

Kuwait: 23 Guang Hua Lu, Beijing; tel. 522216; telex 22127; Ambassador: HASAN ALI AL-DABBAGH.

Laos: 11 East San Li Tun, Chao Yang District, Beijing; tel. 521244; telex 22144; Ambassador: THAVONE SICHAEUN.

Lebanon: 51 Dong Liu Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; tel. 522770; telex 22113; Ambassador: FARID SAMAHA.

Lesotho: Ta Yuan Diplomatic Bldg, San Li Tun, Beijing; tel. 522065; telex 210278; Ambassador: MONYANE P. PHOOFOLO.

Liberia: 2-62 San Li Tun, Beijing; tel. 523549; telex 22165; Ambassador: JOHN CHRISTOPHER RICKS.

Libya: 55 Dong Liu Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; telex 22310; Secretary of the People's Bureau: ABD AL-HAMID AL-ZINTANI.

Luxembourg: 21 Nei Wu Bu Jie, Beijing; tel. 556175; telex 22638; Ambassador: PAUL SCHULLER.

Madagascar: 3 Dong Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; tel. 521353; telex 22140; Ambassador: JEAN-JACQUES MAURICE.

Malaysia: 13 Dong Zhi Men Wai Da Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; tel. 522531; telex 22122; Ambassador: ISMAIL MOHAMED.

Mali: 8 Dong Si Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; tel. 521704; telex 22257; Ambassador: BOUBACAR TOURÉ.

Malta: 2-2-71 Jian Guo Men Wai, Beijing; tel. 523114; telex 22670; Ambassador: RICHARD LAPIRA.

Mauritania: 9 Dong San Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; tel. 521346; telex 22514; Ambassador: DIAGANA YOUSOUF.

Mexico: 5 Dong Wu Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; tel. 522122; telex 22262; Ambassador: FAUSTO ZAPATA LOREDO.

Mongolia: 2 Xiu Shui Bei Jie, Jian Guo Men Wai, Beijing; tel. 521203; Ambassador: N. LUVSANCHULTEM.

Morocco: 16 San Li Tun Lu, Beijing; tel. 521489; telex 22268; Ambassador: ABDERRAHIM HARKETT.

Nepal: 1 San Li Tun Xiliujie, Beijing; tel. 521795; telex 210408; Ambassador: NAYAN BAHADUR KHATRI.

Netherlands: 1-15-2 Ta Yuan Diplomatic Missions Bldg, 14 Liang Ma He Nan Lu, Beijing; tel. 521131; telex 22277; Ambassador: Dr R. VAN DEN BERG.

New Zealand: 1 Ri Tan, Dong Er Jie, Chaoyang District, Beijing; tel. 522731; telex 22124; Ambassador: LINDSAY WATT.

Nicaragua: Beijing; Ambassador: ALFREDO ALANIZ.

Niger: 50 Dong Liu Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; tel. 521616; telex 22133; Ambassador: PIERRE AUSSEIL.

Nigeria: 2 Dong Wu Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; telex 22274; Ambassador: ADEUGA ADEKOYE.

Norway: 1 San Li Tun, Dong Yi Jie, Beijing; tel. 522261; telex 22266; Ambassador: ARNE ARNESEN.

Oman: 6 Liang Ma He Nan Lu, San Li Tun, Beijing; tel. 523956; telex 22192; Ambassador: FARID BIN MBARAK BIN ALI AL-HINAL.

Pakistan: 1 Dong Zhi Men Wai Da Jie, Beijing; tel. 522504; Ambassador: AKRAM ZAKI.

Peru: 2-82 San Li Tun, Beijing; tel. 522005; telex 22278; Ambassador: ROBERTO VILLARAN KOECHLIN.

Philippines: 23 Xiu Shui Bei Jie, Jian Guo Men Wai, Beijing; tel. 523420; telex 22132; Ambassador: ALFONSO T. YUCHENGO.

Poland: 1 Ri Tan Lu, Jian Guo Men Wai, Beijing; tel. 521235; Ambassador: ZBIGNIEW DEMBOWSKI.

Portugal: 2-72 San Li Tun, Beijing; tel. 523220; telex 22326; Ambassador: OCTAVIO NETO VALERIO.

Romania: Jian Guo Men Wai, Xiushui, Beijing; tel. 523255; telex 22250; Ambassador: ANGELO MICULESCU.

Rwanda: 30 Xiu Shui Bei Jie, Beijing; tel. 522193; telex 22104; Ambassador: DENIS MAGIRA BIGIRIMANA.

Senegal: 1 Ri Tan Dong Yi Jie, Jian Guo Men Wai, Beijing; tel. 522576; telex 22100; Ambassador: AHMED TIDIANE KANE.

Sierra Leone: 7 Dong Zhi Men Wai Da Jie, Beijing; tel. 521222; telex 22166; Ambassador: SHEKU BADARA BASTRU DUMBUYA.

Somalia: 2 San Li Tun Lu, Beijing; tel. 521752; telex 22121; Ambassador: YUSSUF HASSAN IBRAHIM.

Spain: 9 San Li Tun Lu, Beijing; tel. 523742; telex 22108; Ambassador: EUGENIO BREGOLAT Y OBIOLS.

Sri Lanka: 3 Jian Hua Lu, Jian Guo Men Wai, Beijing; tel. 52861; telex 22136; Ambassador: KANDAGE NEWTON SAMARASINGHE.

Sudan: 1 Dong Er Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; telex 22116; Ambassador: MUHAMMAD HAMAD MUHAMMAD MATTAR.

Sweden: 3 Dong Zhi Men Wai Da Jie, Beijing; tel. 523331; telex 22261; Ambassador: LARS BERGQUIST.

Switzerland: 3 Dong Wu Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; tel. 522736; telex 22251; Ambassador: FRITZ BOHNERT.

Syria: 6 Dong Si Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; telex 22138; Ambassador: ZAKARIA SHURAIKI.

Tanzania: 53 Dong Liu Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; tel. 521408; telex 22749; Ambassador: CLEMENT GEORGE KAHAMA.

Thailand: 40 Guang Hua Lu, Beijing; tel. 521903; Ambassador: TEI BUNNAG.

Togo: 11 Dong Zhi Men Wai Da Jie, Beijing; tel. 522202; telex 22130; Ambassador: YAO BLOUA AGBO.

Tunisia: 1 Dong Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; tel. 522435; telex 22103; Ambassador: TAOUFIK SMIDA.

Turkey: 9 Dong Wu Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; tel. 522650; telex 210168; Ambassador: BEHIC HAZAR.

Uganda: 5 Dong Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; tel. 522370; telex 22272; Ambassador: WILLIAM WYCLIFFE RWETSIBA.

USSR: 4 Dong Zhi Men Wai Zhong Jie, Beijing; telex 22247; Ambassador: OLEG TROYANOVSKI.

United Kingdom: 11 Guang Hua Lu, Jian Guo Men Wai, Beijing; tel. 521961; telex 22191; Ambassador: Sir RICHARD EVANS.

USA: 3 Xiu Shui Bei Jie, Beijing; tel. 523831; telex 22701; Ambassador: WINSTON LORD.

Venezuela: 14 San Li Tun Lu, Beijing; tel. 521295; telex 22137; Ambassador: LEONARDO DIAZ GONZALES.

Viet-Nam: 32 Guang Hua Lu, Jian Guo Men Wai, Beijing; Ambassador: NGUYEN MINH PHUONG.

Yemen Arab Republic: 4 Dongzhi Men Wai Dajie, Beijing; tel. 523346; Ambassador: HUSSEIN ABDULKHALEK AL-GALAL.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: 5 Dong San Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; telex 22279; Ambassador: IBRAHIM ABDULLA SAIDI.

Yugoslavia: 56 Dong Liu Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; tel. 421562; telex 22403; Ambassador: ZVONE DRAGAN.

Zaire: 6 Dong Wu Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; tel. 421966; telex 22273; Ambassador: LOMBO LO MANGAMANGA.

Zambia: 5 Dong Si Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; tel. 521554; telex 22388; Ambassador: MATHIAS MAINZA CHONA.

Zimbabwe: 7 Dong San Jie, Beijing; tel. 521652; telex 22671; Ambassador: NICHOLAS T. GOCHE.

Judicial System

The general principles of the Chinese judicial system are laid down in Articles 123-135 of the December 1982 constitution (q.v.).

PEOPLE'S COURTS

Supreme People's Court: Dongjiaomin Xiang, Beijing; tel. 550131; f. 1949; the highest judicial organ of the state; directs and supervises work of lower courts; Pres. ZHENG TIANXIANG (five-year term of office coincides with that of National People's Congress, by which the President is elected).

Special People's Courts.

Local People's Courts.

PEOPLE'S PROCURATORATES

Supreme People's Procuratorate: Donganmen Beiheyuan, Beijing; tel. 550831; acts for the National People's Congress in examining govt depts, civil servants and citizens, to ensure observance of the law; prosecutes in criminal cases. Procurator-Gen. YANG YICHEN (elected by the National People's Congress for five years).

Local People's Procuratorates: undertake the same duties at the local level. Ensure that the judicial activities of the people's courts, the execution of sentences in criminal cases, and the activities of departments in charge of reform through labour, conform to the law; institute, or intervene in, important civil cases which affect the interest of the state and the people.

Religion

During the Cultural Revolution places of worship were closed. After 1977 the Government adopted a policy of religious tolerance, and the 1982 Constitution states that citizens enjoy freedom of religious belief, and that legitimate religious activities are protected. Many temples, churches and mosques are reopening.

Bureau of Religious Affairs: Beijing; Dir REN WUZHU.

ANCESTOR WORSHIP

Ancestor worship is believed to have originated with the deification and worship of all important natural phenomena. The divine and human were not clearly defined; all the dead became gods and were worshipped by their descendants. The practice has no code or dogma and the ritual is limited to sacrifices made during festivals and on birth and death anniversaries.

BUDDHISM

Buddhism was introduced into China from India in AD 67, and flourished during the Sui and Tang dynasties (6th-8th century) when eight sects were established. The Chan and Pure Land sects are the most popular.

Buddhist Association of China: f. 1953; Pres. ZHAO PUCHU.

CHRISTIANITY

During the 19th century and the first half of the 20th century, large numbers of foreign Christian missionaries worked in China. There were an estimated 3m. Christians in China in 1984.

China Christian Council: 69 Yuen Ming Yuan Rd, Shanghai; tel. 213396; telex 34136; f. 1980; comprises provincial Christian councils; Pres. Bishop K. H. TING; Gen. Sec. Bishop ZHENG JIEYEH.

Protestant Church: 169 Yuen Ming Yuan Rd, Shanghai; Chair. of Council Bishop K. H. TING.

The Roman Catholic Church: Catholic Mission, Si-She-Ku, Beijing; Bishop of Beijing (vacant).

Chinese Catholic Patriotic Association: Chair. Mgr ZONG HUAIDE; 3,000 mems.

CONFUCIANISM

Confucianism is a philosophy and a system of ethics, without ritual or priesthood. The respects accorded Confucius are not paid to a prophet or god, but to a great sage whose teachings promote peace and good order in society and whose philosophy encourages moral living.

DAOISM

Daoism originated as a philosophy expounded by Lao Zi, born 604 BC. The establishment of a religion was contrary to his doctrines, but seven centuries after his death his teachings were embodied into a ritual.

China Daoist Association: Beijing; Chair. LI YUHANG.

ISLAM

According to Muslim history, Islam was introduced into China in AD 651. It had 14.6m. adherents in China in 1985, chiefly among the Wei Wuer and Hui people.

Beijing Islamic Association: Dongsì Mosque, Beijing; f. 1979; Chair. Imam Al-Hadji SALAH AN SHIWEI.

China Islamic Association: Beijing; f. 1953; Hon. Chair. BURHAN SHAHIDI; Pres. SHEN XIAXI.

The Press

In 1986 China had 2,191 newspapers. Each province publishes its own daily. Only the major newspapers and periodicals are listed below, and only a restricted number are allowed abroad.

NEWSPAPERS

Beijing Ribao (Beijing Daily): 34 Xi Biaobei Hutong, Dongdan, Beijing; tel. 553431; f. 1952; organ of the Beijing municipal cttee of the CCP; Editor-in-Chief MAN YUNLAI; circ. 1m.

Beijing Wanbao (Beijing Evening News): 34 Xi Biaobei Hutong, Dongdan, Beijing; tel. 553431; telex 283642; f. 1958; Editor GU XING; circ. 500,000.

Can Kao Xiao Xi (Reference News): Beijing; reprints from foreign newspapers; publ. by Xinhua (New China) News Agency; circ. 3.6m.

China Daily: 2 Jintai Xilu, Beijing; tel. 581958; telex 22022; f. 1981; English; coverage: China's political, economic and cultural developments; world, financial and sports news; Editor-in-Chief CHEN LI; circ. 120,000.

Dazhong Ribao (Masses Daily): 99 Lishan Rd, Jinan, Shandong Province; tel. 47951; telex 9993; f. 1939; circ. 600,000.

Fujian Ribao (Fujian Daily): Hualin Lu, Fuzhou, Fujian; tel. 57756; daily; Editor-in-Chief LIN ZHENXIA.

Gongren Ribao (Workers' Daily): Liupukeng, Andingmen Wai, Beijing; tel. 461561; f. 1949; trade union activities and workers' lives; also major home and overseas news; Editor-in-Chief LI Ji; circ. 1.8m.

Guangming Ribao (Guangming Daily): 106 Yongan Lu, Beijing; tel. 338561; telex 20021; f. 1949; literature, art, science, education, history, economics, philosophy; Editor-in-Chief DU DAOZHENG; circ. 1.5m. (mainly among intellectuals).

Guangzhou Ribao (Canton Daily): 10 Dongle Lu, Renmin Zhonglu, Guangzhou, Guangdong; tel. 85812; f. 1952; daily; economic and current affairs.

Guizhou Ribao (Guizhou Daily): Guiying, Guizhou Province; circ. 300,000; Editor-in-Chief LIU XUEZHU.

Hebei Ribao (Hebei Daily): Yuhua Lu, Shijiazhuang, Hebei Province; tel. 48901; f. 1949; Editor-in-Chief YE ZHEN.

Hubei Ribao (Hubei Daily): Wuluo Lu, Wuchang, Hubei; tel. 73305; f. 1949; Dir FAN KUN.

Jiangxi Ribao (Jiangxi Daily): Nanchang, Jiangxi Province; f. 1949.

Jiefang Ribao (Liberation Daily): 274 Han Kou Rd, Shanghai; tel. 221300; telex 6078; f. 1949; Chief Editor CHEN NIANYUN; circ. 1m.

Jiefangjun Bao (Liberation Army Daily): Beijing; f. 1955; official organ of the PLA; circ. 100m.

Jingji Ribao (Economic Daily): 9 Xi Huangchengen Nanjie, Beijing; tel. 652018; f. 1983; financial affairs, domestic and foreign trade; Editor-in-Chief FANG JINGYI; circ. 1.59m.

Nanfang Ribao (Nanfang Daily): Dongfeng Donglu, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province; tel. 77022; f. 1949; circ. 1m.

Nongmin Ribao (Peasants' Daily): Shilipu Beili, Chao Yang Men Wai, Beijing; tel. 583431; telex 6592; f. 1980; 6 a week; for peasants in rural areas throughout China; Prin. Officer LI QIANFANG; circ. 1m.

Qingdao Ribao (Qingdao Daily): 33 Taiping Lu, Qingdao, Shandong; tel. 86237; f. 1949; daily; circ. 2.6m.

Renmin Ribao (People's Daily): 2 Jin Tai Xi Lu, Beijing; tel. 596231; telex 22320; f. 1948; organ of the Chinese Communist Party; also publishes overseas edn; Dir QIAN LIREN; Editor-in-Chief TAN WENRUI; circ. 5m.

Shanxi Ribao (Shanxi Daily): Shuangtasi, Taiyuan, Shanxi Province; tel. 24835; Editor-in-Chief CHEN MOZHANG.

Shenzhen Tequ Bao (Shenzhen Special Zone Daily): 1 Shennan Zhonglu, Shenzhen; tel. 22840; f. 1982; reports on special economic zones open to foreigners, as well as Hong Kong and Macau.

Sichuan Ribao (Sichuan Daily): 70 Hongxing Zhonglu, Chengdu, Sichuan; tel. 22911; f. 1952; circ. 1.35m.; Editor-in-Chief YAO ZHENGLI.

Tianjin Ribao (Tianjin Daily): 66 An Shan Rd, Heping District, Tianjin; tel. 25803; f. 1949; Editor-in-Chief LU Si; circ. 600,000.

Wenhui Bao: 149 Yuanmingyuan Lu, Shanghai; tel. 211410; telex 33080; f. 1938; Editor-in-Chief MA DA; circ. 1.7m.

World Economic Herald: Shanghai; tel. 262236; telex 33360; f. 1980; economics and current affairs; Editor-in-Chief QIN BENLI; circ. 300,000.

Xin Hua Ribao (New China Daily): 55 Zhongshan Lu, Nanjing, Jiangsu; tel. 42638; circ. 900,000.

Xin Min Wan Bao (Xin Min Evening News): Jiujuanlu 41, Shanghai; tel. 217307; f. 1946; circ. 1,365,768.

Yangcheng Wanbao (Yangcheng Evening Post): 733 Dongfeng Donglu, Guangzhou, Guangdong; tel. 776211; f. 1957; daily; large-format comprehensive evening paper; circ. 1.66m.

Zhongguo Qingnian Bao (China Youth News): 2 Haiyuncang, Dongzhimen Nei, Beijing; tel. 446581; f. 1951; 4 a week; aimed at 14-25 age-group; Editor-in-Chief WANG SHI; circ. 3m.

PERIODICALS

Ban Yue Tan (Fortnightly Conversations): Beijing; tel. 668521; f. 1980; in Chinese and Wei Wuer (Uyghur); Editor-in-Chief MING FANLU; circ. 5m.

Beijing Review: 24 Baiwanzhuang Rd, Beijing 100037; tel. 893860; weekly; edns in English, French, Spanish, Japanese and German.

Chinese Literature Press: 24 Baiwanzhuang Rd, Beijing 37; f. 1951; quarterly; in English and French; literary; includes art reproductions; Editor-in-Chief WANG MENG.

Chinese Science Abstracts: Science Press, 137 Chaoyang Men Nei St, Beijing; tel. 4411; telex 210247; f. 1982; monthly in English; science and technology; Chief Editor FU GUOQUANG.

Dianying Xinzuo (New Films): 796 Huaihai Zhonglu, Shanghai; tel. 379710; f. 1979; bi-monthly; introduces new films.

Dianzi yu Diannao (Electronics and Computers): Beijing; f. 1985; scientific magazine aiming to popularize knowledge about computers and microcomputers.

Feitian (Fly Skywards): 50 Donggan Xilu, Lanzhou, Gansu; tel. 25803; f. 1961; monthly.

Guoji Xin Jishu (New International Technology): Zhanwang Publishing House, Beijing; f. 1984; also published in Hong Kong; introduces world technology, and international scientific and technical information.

Guowai Keji Dongtai (Scientific and Technical Trends Abroad): China Institute of Scientific and Technical Information, Hepingli, Beijing; tel. 462993; f. 1969; scientific journal.

Hai Xia (The Strait): 27 De Gui Lane, Fuzhou, Fujian Province; tel. 33656; f. 1981; quarterly; literary journal; Prin. Officers YANG YU, JWO JONG LIN.

Hong Qi (Red Flag): Shatan, Beijing; f. 1958; 2 a month; official organ of the CCP; Chief Editor (vacant).

Huasheng Bao (Voice of Overseas Chinese): 271 Fucheng Men Wai Dajie, Beijing; tel. 891962; f. 1983; 2 a week; intended mainly for overseas Chinese and Chinese nationals resident abroad; Editor-in-Chief ZHOU TI.

Jianzhu (Construction): Baiwanzhuang, Beijing; tel. 8992849; f. 1956; monthly; Editor FANG YUEGUANG; circ. 500,000.

Liaowang (Outlook): Beijing; f. 1981; weekly; current affairs.

Luxingjia (Traveller): 23A Dong Jiaomin Xiang, Beijing; tel. 552631; f. 1955; monthly; Chinese beauty spots, customs, cultural relics.

Meishu Zhi You (Friends of Art): 32 Beizongbu Hutong, East City Region, Beijing; tel. 55099752; telex 5019; f. 1982; every 2 months; art review journal, also providing information on fine arts publs in China and abroad; Editors PENG SHEN, BAOLUN WU.

Nianqingren (Young People): 169 Mayuanlin, Changsha, Hunan; tel. 23610; f. 1981; monthly; general interest for young people.

Nongye Zhishi (Agricultural Knowledge): 7 Shimuyuan Dongjie, Jinan, Shandong; tel. 42238; f. 1950; fortnightly; popular agricultural science; Dir YANG XIANFEN; circ. 400,000.

Renmin Huabao (China Pictorial): Huayuan, West suburbs, Beijing 28; tel. 890381; f. 1950; monthly; edns: 2 in Chinese, 4 in minority languages and 15 in foreign languages.

Renmin Wujing Bao (People's Armed Police Newspaper): Beijing; f. 1983; journal of the CCP Cttee of the Armed Police HQ.

Shichang Zhoubao (Market Weekly): 2 Duan, Sanhao Jie, Heping District, Shenyang, Liaoning; tel. 482983; f. 1979; weekly in Chinese; trade, commodities and financial and economic affairs; circ. 1m.

China National Metals and Minerals Import and Export Corporation: Erligou, Xijiao, Beijing; tel. 892376; telex 22241; f. 1950; principal imports and exports include steel, antimony, tungsten concentrates and ferrotungsten, zinc ingots, tin, mercury, pig iron, cement, etc.; Pres. WANG YAN.

China National Native Produce and Animal By-Products Import and Export Corporation (TUHSU): 82 Donganmen, Beijing; tel. 554124; telex 22283; imports and exports tea, coffee, cocoa, fibres, etc.; 5 subsidiary enterprises; 73 domestic brs; Gen. Man. WANG ZHIXIN.

China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC): 31 Dongchangan St, Haidian District, Beijing; tel. 555225; telex 22611; Pres. ZHONG YIMING.

China National Packaging Import and Export Corporation: 28 Dong Hou Xiang, An Ding Men Wai, Beijing; tel. 462124; telex 22490; handles import and export of packaging materials, containers, machines and tools; contracts for the processing and converting of packaging machines and materials using raw materials supplied by foreign customers; Pres. LIU JINGEL.

China National Petro-Chemical Corporation (SINOPEC): 24 Xiao-Guan St, An Wai, Beijing; tel. 446731; telex 22655; f. 1983; ministerial-level economic body directly under control of the State Council; petroleum refining, petrochemicals, synthetic fibres, etc.; 61 subordinate enterprises; approx. 500,000 employees; Pres. CHEN JINHUA.

China National Petroleum Corporation: Liupukang, Beijing; tel. 444313; telex 22312; Pres. QIN WENCAL.

China National Publications Import and Export Corporation: Chaoyangmennei St, Beijing; tel. 440731; telex 22131; imports principally foreign books, newspapers and periodicals, records, etc., exports principally Chinese scientific and technical journals published in foreign languages; Pres. CHEN WEIJIANG.

China National Publishing Industry Trading Corporation: POB 782, 504 An Hua Li, Outside An Ding Men, Beijing; tel. 4216251; telex 210215; imports and exports books, journals, paintings, woodcuts, watercolour prints and rubbings; holds book fairs abroad; undertakes joint publication; Pres. LOU MING.

China National Seed Corporation: 11 Nong Zhan Guan Nan Li, Beijing; tel. 593619; telex 22233; imports and exports crop seeds, including cereals, cotton, oil-bearing crops and vegetables; seed production for foreign seed companies etc.; Pres. LIU CHUN.

China National Technical Import Corporation: Erligou, Xijiao, Beijing; tel. 890931; telex 22244; f. 1952; imports all kinds of complete plant and equipment, acquires modern technology and know-how from abroad, undertakes co-production and joint-venture, and technical consultation and updating of existing enterprises; Pres. XU DEEN.

China National Textiles Import and Export Corporation: 82 Donganmen, Beijing; tel. 553793; telex 22280; imports synthetic fibres, raw cotton, wool, etc.; exports cotton yarn, cotton fabric, knitwear, woven garments, etc.; Pres. ZHOU YUNZHONG.

China North Industries Corporation (NORINCO): 7A Yuetan Nan Jie, Beijing; tel. 862254; telex 22339; exports mechanical products, light industrial products, chemical products, opto-electronic products, military products, etc.; Pres. XU XIANGGUO.

China Nuclear Energy Industry Corporation (CNEIC): Sanlihe Rd, Beijing; tel. 867717; telex 22240; exports air filters, vacuum valves, dosimeters, radioactive detection elements and optical instruments; Pres. LIU JUNFU.

China Road and Bridge Engineering Co: 3 Waiguan Jie, An Ding Men Wai, Beijing; tel. 4213878; telex 22336; overseas building of highways, urban roads, bridges, tunnels, industrial and residential buildings, airport runways and parking areas; contracts to do all surveying, designing, pipe-laying, water supply and sewerage, building, etc., and/or to provide technical or labour services; Gen. Man. LU QIU.

Shanghai Foreign Trade Corporation: 27 Zhongshan Dong Yi Lu, Shanghai; tel. 217350; telex 33034; handles import-export trade, foreign trade transportation, chartering, export commodity packaging, storage and advertising for Shanghai municipality.

Shanghai International Trust and Service Corporation: 521 Henan Rd, POB 3066, Shanghai; tel. 226650; telex 33627; f. 1979; handles mail order and foreign trade, drafts contracts, arranges export, customs and deliveries for overseas Chinese, etc.

INTERNAL TRADE

State Administration for Industry and Commerce: 8 San Li He Dong Lu, Xichengqu, Beijing; tel. 863031; telex 222431; functions under the direct supervision of the State Council; Dir REN ZHONGLIN.

TRADE UNIONS

All-China Federation of Trade Unions: 10 Fuxingmenwai St, Beijing 100865; tel. 8012200; telex 222290; f. 1925; organized on an industrial basis; 15 affiliated national industrial unions, 29 affiliated local trade union councils; membership is voluntary; trade unionists enjoy extensive benefits; in 1986 there were 89m. members; Pres. NI ZHIFU.

TRADE FAIR

Chinese Export Commodities Fair (CECF): Guangzhou Foreign Trade Centre, 117 Lui Hua Rd, Guangzhou; tel. 677000; telex 44465; f. 1957; organized by the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade; 2 trade fairs a year: 15 April-5 May; 15 October-5 November.

Transport

RAILWAYS

Ministry of Railways: 10 Fuxing Rd, Beijing; tel. 363875; controls all railways through regional divisions. The railway network has been extended to all provinces and regions except Xizang, where construction is in progress. Total length measured 51,700 km in 1984, of which at least around 3,000 km was electrified. In addition, special railways serve factories and mines. There is an extensive development programme to improve the rail network. Some of the major routes are Beijing-Guangzhou, Tianjin-Shanghai, Manzhouli-Vladivostok, Jiaozuo-Zhicheng and Lanzhou-Baduo.

There is an underground system serving Beijing. Its total length was 23 km in 1984, and further lines are under construction. In 1984 Tianjin city opened its first underground line.

ROADS

In 1985 China had 940,000 km of highways. Four major highways link Lhasa with Sichuan, Xinjiang, Qinghai Hu and Kathmandu (Nepal). There are plans to build 11 motorways by 1990, with a total length of 2,000 km.

WATER TRANSPORT

Bureau of Water Transportation: Controls rivers and coast traffic. In 1984 there were 109,300 km of navigable inland waterways in China. The main rivers are the Huanghe, Changjiang and Zhu. The Changjiang is navigable by vessels of 10,000 tons as far as Wuhan, over 1,000 km from the coast. Vessels of 1,000 tons can continue to Chongqing upstream. Over one-third of internal freight traffic is carried by water.

SHIPPING

The greater part of China's shipping is handled in nine major ports: Dalian, Qinhuangdao, Xingang, Qingdao, Lianyungang, Shanghai, Huangpu (Whampoa), Guangzhou and Zhanjiang. Three-quarters of the handling facilities are mechanical, and harbour improvement schemes are constantly in progress. In 1985 China's merchant fleet ranked ninth in the world in terms of tonnage: including chartered ships, the merchant navy had a total capacity of 14.4m. dwt.

China Ocean Shipping Co (COSCO): 6 Dongchangan St, Beijing; tel. 555431; telex 22264; br. offices: Shanghai, Guangzhou, Tianjin, Qingdao, Dalian; merchant fleet of 614 vessels of various types with a dwt of 13m. tons; serves China/Japan, China/SE Asia, China/Australia, China/Gulf, China/Europe and China/N. America; Pres. LIU SONGJIN.

China Ocean Shipping Agency: 6 Dongchangan St, Beijing; tel. 367470; telex 22264; f. 1953; br. offices at Chinese foreign trade ports; the sole agency which undertakes business for ocean-going vessels calling at Chinese ports; arranges sea passage, booking space, transshipment of cargoes; attends to chartering, purchase or sale of ships etc; Pres. CHEN ZHONGBIAO.

Minsheng Shipping Co: 91 Dongzhengjie, Chongqing; tel. 46109; telex 62174; f. 1984; 41 barges, 9 tugs, totalling 29,800 dwt; Dir LU GUOJI.

CIVIL AVIATION

New international airports were opened at Beijing in 1980 and Xiamen in 1983. The construction of international airports at other major centres is planned, while other airports (e.g. at Shanghai and Chengdu) are being expanded.

General Administration of Civil Aviation of China (CAAC): 115 Dong-si (West) Street, Beijing; telex 22101; f. 1949 to supersede the Civil Aviation Administration of China; controls all civil aviation activities, including a domestic network of 269 routes, with a total length of over 332,500 km and with services to

all provinces and autonomous regions except Taiwan; CAAC is being restructured, and its operations are to be divided among five new airlines (Air China, China Eastern Airways, China Southern Airways, China Southwestern Airways and China Capital Helicopter Service), which, despite some confusion, were to be operational by 1987; the establishment of a sixth new airline, China United Airlines (offering 11 domestic and foreign destinations), was announced in 1987; CAAC external services operate from Beijing to Addis Ababa, Baghdad, Bangkok, Belgrade, Berlin, Bucharest, Frankfurt, Fukuoka, Istanbul, Karachi, Kuwait, London, Los Angeles, Manila, Melbourne, Moscow, Nagasaki, New York, Osaka, Paris, Pyongyang, Rangoon, Rome, San Francisco, Sharjah, Singapore, Sydney, Tokyo, Vancouver and Zürich; there is a weekly charter service between Chengdu and Hong Kong; Dir-Gen. HU YIZHOU; fleet of 4 Boeing 747SP, 3 747-200B Combi, 4 767-200, 10 707-320B, C, 15 737-200, 8 737-300, 3 A310, 5 MD-82, 11 Tu-154, 7 SD-360, 7 BAe-146, 18 Y-7, Trident, Ilyushin, Antonov, and a number of smaller aircraft and helicopters.

Tourism

A total of 17.8m. tourists visited China in 1985, including many from Hong Kong and Macau. China's expanding tourist industry brought in US \$1,250m. in foreign exchange in 1985, a rise of 10.5% over 1984.

China International Travel Service (Lüxingshe): 6 Dongchangan, Beijing; tel. 554192; telex 20052; makes travel arrange-

ments for foreign parties; Dir WANG ERKANG; general agency in Hong Kong, business offices in London, Paris, New York and Tokyo.

Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries: 1 Tai Ji Chang St, Beijing; tel. 541010; telex 210368; Pres. ZHANG WENJIN.

National Tourism Administration: 6 East Chang An Ave, Beijing; tel. 5121122; telex 22350; Chair. HAN KEHUA.

Atomic Energy

By the end of 1983 China had built 317 nuclear reactors, with a total capacity of 190m. kW. China's first 300,000 kW nuclear power station at Qinshan in Zhejiang Province, and a second plant at Daya Bay in Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, Guangdong Province (1.8m. kW), were under construction in 1986. A third station is proposed for Sunan, in Jiangsu Province. China expects to have nuclear power plants with a combined generating power of 10,000 MW by the end of the century. In October 1983 China was admitted to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Atomic Energy Institute: POB 275, Beijing; tel. 868221; telex 222373; f. 1958; research in the field of nuclear physics, nuclear chemistry and nuclear chemical engineering, reactor engineering, preparation of isotopes, environmental and radiation protection, radiometrology, etc.; Dir SUN ZUXUN.

Atomic Research Centre: Tarim Pendi, Xingjiang; f. 1953; Dir WANG GANZHANG.

Military Scientific Council: Beijing; Dir Dr JIAN XUESAN.

cut to 3 pages

Toast by President Bush at Welcoming Banquet
Beijing
February 25,, 1989

NSC draft

President Yang, distinguished guests.

Barbara and I are delighted to be returning once again to China. It's been fourteen years since we made our home here and during that time, we've paid your fascinating country several visits. And, each time we come, I say to Barbara: "Just look at that skyline! Just look how the neighborhood has changed!"

But the changes in China have gone far beyond new buildings of steel and stone. The daily life of the Chinese people has been transformed as well. Thanks to your reforms -- courageous reforms, and I don't minimize the difficulties -- the Chinese people now have more opportunities to express themselves and to make important decisions in their personal and professional lives.

Theme
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We have a saying in the West that "Rome was not built in a day." Clearly, accomplishing any major task worthy of a great nation takes time, perseverance, and hard work.

Our two governments have much work to do. But I would say this: we can rely on the solid relationship we have established with each other, a relationship based on correct domestic and foreign policies that have made this progress possible.

theme

You know, experience is a great teacher. My experience of China since the mid-seventies gives me confidence that we will succeed in building a better future for our children and grandchildren -- a future of peace, and hope, and plenty.

Let me talk a moment more about that experience. In 1975, when Barbara and I first arrived in Beijing, our two countries were in the early phases of reestablishing contact after almost a quarter of a century of estrangement and hostility. The going was tough. But we found a common basis for overcoming our differences. You can find it in the principles of the historic Shanghai Communique, signed seventeen years ago this coming Tuesday. Those principles remain valid today and by following them, our relationship can weather the test of time in the future, just as it has in the past.

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Look at our economic progress together. Our economic relationship has grown from near zero to a two way trade of 14 billion dollars. And it's true in education as well. Tens of thousands of Chinese students are now studying in U.S. institutions of higher learning, just as thousands of U.S. scholars have studied and taught in the farthest corners of China.

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Our program of scientific and technological exchanges now is intense and broad-ranging. We have an active program of military cooperation that is forging ties of friendship between our defense establishments.

them

And, we have found ways to address without rancor the particularly sensitive issue which we call Taiwan. In the three joint communiques that form the basis of U.S. relations with the People's Republic of China, the United States has consistently affirmed that our policy is based on this bedrock principle: there is but one China, and its integrity must be respected. Our adherence to this principle also reflects our conviction that the deeply rooted differences that remain on both sides of the Taiwan Strait can best be resolved peacefully within a one China framework.

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There has been some encouraging progress achieved on both sides of the Taiwan Strait over the last few years. The expanded family contacts, easier travel, indirect trade, and other forms of peaceful interchange -- all this helps and it would have been unthinkable only a few years ago. And why has it happened? Above all because this progress reflects the common roots, traditions and interests of those directly involved -- the Chinese people themselves. This change for the better has enabled the Chinese people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait to turn their remarkable energies to more constructive tasks -- economic development and improving the quality of life.

Keep

All of these trends are consistent with America's longstanding interest in a peaceful resolution of the Taiwan question. Our policies will continue to foster further progress on both sides of the Strait by the Chinese people themselves.

Keep

Let me sum it all up. We have the foundation and the desire to build our bilateral relationship between the United States and the People's Republic of China still further. The house of peace we are building together is both solid enough and flexible enough to meet the challenges and the opportunities of a changing world. I want to say a few words now about one of those areas of the wider world on which we found much to agree -- our respective relations with the Soviet Union. We are pleased that improved relations between China and the Soviet Union can contribute to the search for peace in Cambodia and stability in Korea. I hope this is part of a larger pattern of reduced global tensions. That would be in the interest of China, of the Soviet Union, of the United States, of East Asia, and of the world.

them

But let's be clear about the origin of some of these hopeful signs of change. The process of improving Sino-American relations begun in the 1970s helped to launch the world toward a better way of doing things -- of using negotiations rather than force to resolve serious international differences.

Together, and individually, the United States and China have helped to set the pace for peaceful and productive change around the world. In country after country, we see nations decentralizing their economies, opening up to international commerce and increasing the role of market forces. The reforms in China embarked upon ten years ago under Deng Xiaoping's farsighted leadership have fostered a decade of impressive domestic growth and a remarkable expansion of U.S.-China trade.

Together, and individually, China and the United States have opposed policies of intimidation and domination by others. Let us expand our cooperation in this area.

The INF Treaty, with its provision for elimination of intermediate range missiles from Asia, exemplifies American determination to do so. For our part, as we press forward in the arms reduction process with the Soviet Union, the United States will not lose sight of the dangers posed to other countries by the proliferation of deadly technologies, particularly those in regions of the world marked by conflict and tension. I have in mind nuclear weapons, chemical weapons, and the means for their delivery. I don't want to see ever again the sight of a mother helpless to ward off the winds of death from chemical warfare. America's goal is not to deny countries the means to insure their own security. Our goal is a safer world.

File

As nuclear powers and permanent members of the UN Security Council with a special responsibility for preserving world peace, China and the United States owe it to mankind to work together. Let us free the world from the specter of conflicts fought with such weapons -- wars which could cause destruction on an unimaginable scale, especially among civilian populations.

them

It's a big job and a tough job. But experience should give us both strength and wisdom. Just as we were able to transform relations between China and the United States, so the two of us, working separately and together, can help transform the world. We have the vision of nations living as peaceful neighbors, where right, not might, will rule international relations. I look forward to a flourishing Sino-American relationship in the years to come, to the benefit of both our countries, of the region, and of the world.

Over the years, the expansion of U.S.-China relations has been a source of deep personal satisfaction to Barbara and myself. We spent some of the happiest moments of our lives here. And I believe we did our little bit to confirm the clarity and coherence of the strategic vision which drew us together in the first place.

Now that vision is in our hands, yours and mine. Let us all be worthy of it.

And so, let me ask you all to join me and Barbara in a
toast:

--to the health of President Yang;

--to the health of Chairman Deng, general Secretary Zhao,
and Premier Li;

to Barbara's and my dear close friends here tonight;

and to Sino-American friendship.

Ganbei!

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(Klugmann)
February 15, 1989
9:30 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: WELCOMING BANQUET TOAST
BEIJING, CHINA
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1989

President Yang, distinguished guests:

Barbara and I are delighted to be returning once again to China. It's been 14 years since we made our home here, and over these years, we've paid your remarkable country several visits. And, each time we come, Barbara and I are fascinated by the dynamic change and growth, all of which takes place against an extraordinary, unchanging backdrop of a great culture several thousand years old.

There is a Chinese proverb that says "one generation plants a tree, the next sits in its shade." And there is a timeless wisdom in that. But thanks to your reforms -- courageous reforms, and I don't minimize the difficulties -- the Chinese people are planting great and sturdy trees some of which are bearing fruit right now, for this generation.

Today, the people of China have more opportunities to express themselves and to make important decisions in their personal and professional lives. And your new and farsighted economic program is already improving the lives of the people, as it will for generations to come. And the expansion of your international relationships is also creating new possibilities for peace, prosperity, and world leadership, and the United States welcomes the enlarged role that China has taken in the world.

When Barbara and I first arrived in Beijing in 1975, it was a period when our two countries were just beginning to renew contact after almost a quarter century of estrangement and hostility. It was not easy; there were great differences between us. But in the principles of the historic Shanghai Communique, signed 17 years ago this coming Tuesday, we found a common basis for moving beyond those differences to find our shared interests. So, together, we helped to plant a tree. And we should keep planting trees.

We value the new relationship our two countries have established with each other. Our friendship is continuing to develop, and that is good. For a relationship must be strong enough to tackle areas of disagreement as well as those of common interest, and it must be based on respect for the individual as well as the integrity of states.

We remain firmly committed to the principles set forth in the three joint communiques that form the basis of our relations. And based on the principle that there is but one China, we have found ways to address without rancor the sensitive issue of Taiwan. As my predecessor said when he came to China, we have a long historical friendship with the Chinese people on Taiwan, even as we have a new and important relationship with the People's Republic of China. We believe that the deeply-rooted differences that remain between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait should be left to the Chinese people themselves to peacefully resolve.

The United States and the People's Republic of China have found common interest in a growing economic relationship in which

our two-way trade has increased from near zero to some \$14 billion, and for this we must credit the reforms China embarked upon ten years ago under Deng Xiaoping's farsighted leadership.

And we have seen greater exchanges in education as well, with tens of thousands of Chinese students now studying in the United States, just as thousands of U.S. scholars have studied and taught in the farthest corners of China.

And we have developed an active program of military cooperation that is forging ties of friendship between our defense establishments, even as we have found a diplomatic unity in our shared opposition to policies of international aggression and domination.

Our two countries, as nuclear powers and as permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, have a special responsibility for preserving world peace. We owe it to mankind to work together for peace and international stability.

The United States has pressed forward with the Soviet Union in the arms reduction process, achieving under the I.N.F. Treaty the elimination of intermediate-range nuclear missiles from Asia as well as Europe. We are mindful of the danger posed to other countries by the proliferation of deadly weapon technologies, including chemical weapons, particularly in regions of the world marked by conflict.

And we are pleased that improved relations between China and the Soviet Union can contribute to the search for peace in Cambodia and stability in Korea. I hope this is part of a larger pattern of reduced global tensions. That would be in the

interest of China, of the Soviet Union, of the United States, of East Asia, and of the world.

There can be little doubt that even as the people of our two countries are watching this meeting, the world as a whole is watching the larger movement of our two great Nations as we build ever firmer bonds across the vast ocean that joins us.

Two centuries ago, just a few years after the United States was established, the first American merchant ship sailed across the Pacific to then distant China. Those early Americans found an ancient culture, one which inspires and fascinates my countrymen to this day. But today, in a world that has grown smaller and at a time in which history progresses ever faster, America also sees a China that is boldly moving toward the future, releasing the enterprise and imagination of her citizens, so that they can lead their Nation toward the great world role that she is destined to play on the world stage.

Barbara and I are personally grateful for the friendship and kindness that we have been shown over the years by the Chinese people. And the expanding relationship between your country and ours has been a source of satisfaction to us, as well. Let us continue, then, to work together, to plant trees together, so that the next generation, ours and yours, can sit together in the shade.

So please let me ask you all to join me, and Barbara, in a toast: To the health of President Yang; to the health of Chairman Deng, general Secretary Zhao, and Premier Li; to Barbara's and my dear close friends here tonight; and to Sino-American friendship. Ganbei!

K. G. 200

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We have a saying in the West that "Rome was not built in a day." Clearly, accomplishing any major task worthy of a great nation takes time, perseverance, and hard work. Our two governments have much work to do.

But I would say this: we can rely on the solid relationship we have established with each other and that must continue to develop -- a relationship that must be strong enough to tackle areas of disagreement as well as those of common interest, a relationship that must be based on respect for the individual as well as the integrity of states.

You know, experience is a great teacher. My experience of China since the mid-seventies gives me confidence that we will succeed in building a better future for our children and grandchildren -- a safer, freer, ever more prosperous future. Let me talk a moment more about that experience. In 1975, when Barbara and I first arrived in Beijing, our two countries were in the early phases of reestablishing contact after almost a quarter of a century of estrangement and hostility. The going was tough. But we found a common basis for overcoming our differences. You can find it in the principles of the historic Shanghai Communique, signed seventeen years ago this coming Tuesday. Those principles remain valid today and by following them, our relationship can weather the test of time in the future, just as it has in the past.

Look at our economic progress together. Our economic relationship has grown from near zero to a two way trade of 14 billion dollars. And it's true in education as well. Tens of thousands of Chinese students are now studying in U.S. institutions of higher learning, just as thousands of U.S. scholars have studied and taught in the farthest corners of China.

Our program of scientific and technological exchanges now is intense and broad-ranging. We have an active program of military cooperation that is forging ties of friendship between our defense establishments.

We have found ways to address without rancor the particularly sensitive issue of Taiwan. In the three joint communiques that form the basis of U.S. relations with the People's Republic of China, the United States has consistently affirmed that our policy is based on the bedrock principle that there is but one China. This not only accords with our historic respect for China's territorial integrity. Equally important, it also reflects our conviction that the deeply rooted differences that remain between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait can best be resolved peacefully within a one China framework.

There has been some encouraging progress achieved over the last few years. The expanded family contacts, easier travel, indirect trade, and other forms of peaceful interchange -- all this has helped create a new environment. And why has it happened? The answer is simple: not because of outside pressure, but for the best possible reason -- because it reflects the interests of those directly involved, the Chinese people themselves, who are emphasizing anew their common roots and traditions.

This trend is consistent with America's longstanding interest in a peaceful resolution of the Taiwan question by the Chinese themselves. Our policies will continue to foster a climate conducive to progress in this direction.

Let me sum it all up. We have the foundation and the desire to build our bilateral relationship between the United States and the People's Republic of China still further. The house of peace we are building together is both solid enough and flexible enough to meet the challenges and the opportunities of a changing world.

I want to say a few words now about one of those areas of the wider world on which we found much to agree -- our respective relations with the Soviet Union. We are pleased that improved relations between China and the Soviet Union can contribute to the search for peace in Cambodia and stability in Korea. I hope this is part of a larger pattern of reduced global tensions. That would be in the interest of China, of the Soviet Union, of the United States, of East Asia, and of the world.

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