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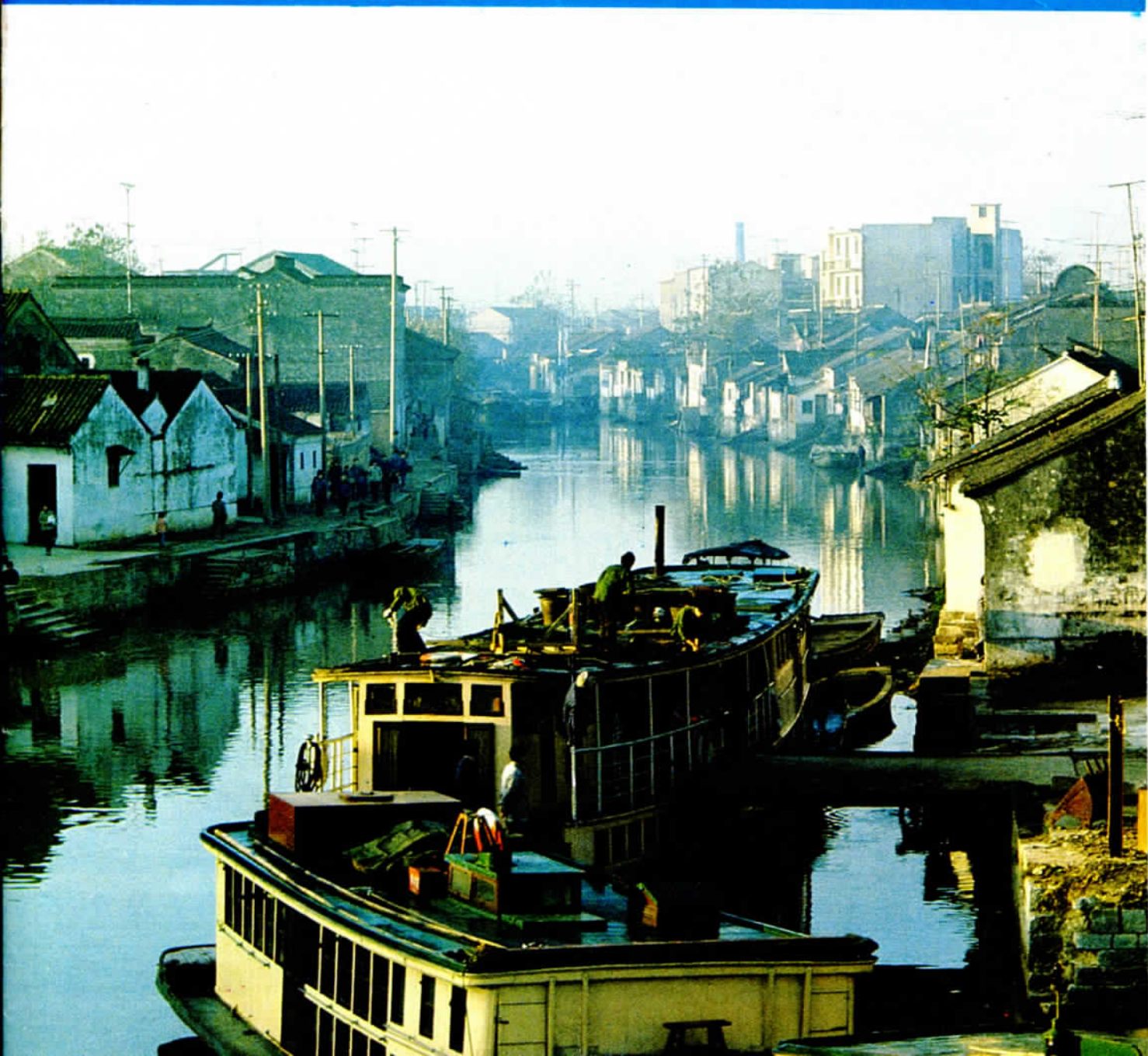
May 14, 1984

BEIJING REVIEW

北京周報

A CHINESE WEEKLY OF
NEWS AND VIEWS

**General Secretary Hu's Speech in Pyongyang
Arafat Visits China • Roles of Small Towns**





Librarians for the Shanghai Library attend a philosophy lecture.



Some old artists in Shanghai have set up a school with their own funds.

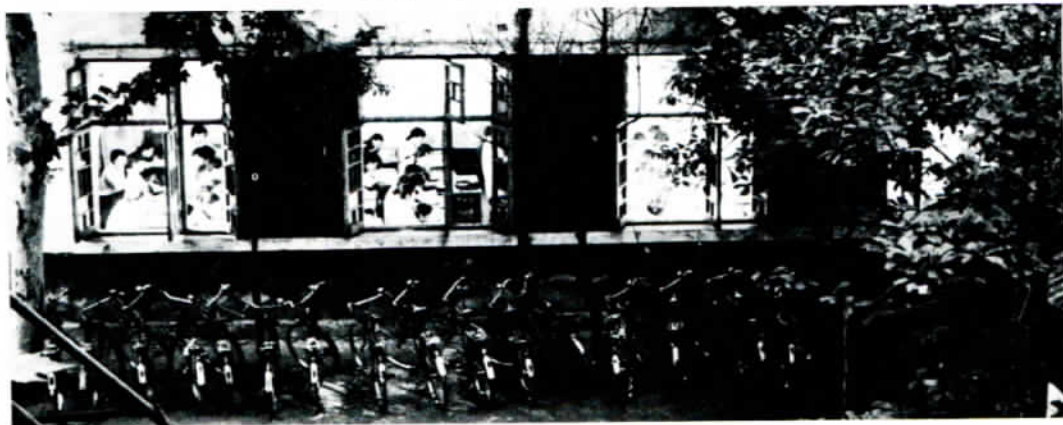


Taking classes via television.

Young Hani women in Yunnan Province study at evening school.



A corner of one of the 20 spare-time schools run by the democratic parties in Wuhan.



SPOTLIGHT

BEIJING REVIEW

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COVER: A stream winds through Zhenze town in Wujiang County.	
Photo by Gao Meiji	

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

China Backs DPRK Proposal

During his visit to Korea, Chinese Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang reiterated China's full support for the peaceful reunification of Korea and China's firm opposition to US troops in south Korea. He also expressed support for the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks which aimed at easing the tension on the peninsula and achieving Korea's national reunification (p. 6 and p. 17).

Arafat Assured of China's Support

Chinese leaders assured PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat on his fourth visit to Beijing that China will continue to support the Palestinian people's just struggle for their national rights. They also backed Arafat's proposal for an international conference on the Palestinian problem (p. 8).

Renowned Sociologist on China's Small Towns

First of a series describing the role of small towns as an important link between China's cities and countryside. Different from the countryside but inseparable from it, small towns serve as China's political, economic and cultural hubs in the countryside (p. 19).

State Statistics Show National Plan Met

Official statistics announced by a communique verify China's fulfilment of the 1983 national economic plan. China's total product of society in 1983 was up 10 per cent over 1982. Its total industrial and agricultural output value increased 10.2 per cent over 1982, and the preliminary estimates for national income were up 9 per cent from 1982 (see documents at the centrefold).

Modern Chinese Literature Analysed

The author analyses the mainstream of modern Chinese literature (1919-49) and how it took root in Chinese soil among the various foreign ideological schools and trends which found their way to China. He concludes that it is a revolutionary literary movement of the proletariat, dominated by realism (p. 22).

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Select and Promote More Competent People

by **AN ZHIGUO**
Political Editor

Bo Le, who lived in the State of Qin during the Spring and Autumn Period (770-476 B.C.) was good at looking at a horse to judge its worth, and could identify a *qianlima* (a steed which could cover a thousand *li* a day) from among a herd of horses. Later, people likened those who were good at identifying talented people to Bo Le, and able persons to *qianlima*.

China's socialist modernization needs many competent people, and many "Bo Les" as well. Chen Xiuyun, former Party secretary of the Harbin Rectifier Equipment Plant in northeast China, is known as a contemporary "Bo Le." Chen's factory had a technician named An Zhendong, a graduate of the Harbin Polytechnic College, who was branded a "class enemy" and attacked at the beginning of the "cultural revolution." After Chen was appointed the factory's Party secretary, she found that An loves China and is very knowledgeable. She entrusted him with the task of developing a kind of explosion-proof rectifier, which was urgently needed for coal mining and had not yet been developed in China.

As it was still during those tumultuous years, An hesitated, for fear he would be blamed of deliberately sabotaging production if anything went wrong. Chen assured him that if anything happened, the Party branch would take full responsibility. This promise set An's heart at ease. He

devoted himself to the work and finally succeeded. The factory put his invention into production to meet the demands of more than 100 coal mines. This success also helped the backward neighbourhood factory develop into a large enterprise, known throughout the country.

An Zhendong was vindicated years ago and was elected Deputy Governor of Heilongjiang Prov-

Party committees at various levels are exhorted to see to it that intellectuals must be able to use their professional knowledge and bring their strong points into full play, and those who have been promoted to leading posts can really exercise their functions and powers.

ince last year, to take charge of the whole province's industrial work.

Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee in 1978, the Party has made great efforts to correct the mistakes of discriminating against and attacking intellectuals during the "cultural revolution." Numerous unjust, false and incorrect cases have been redressed, and intellectuals are now recognized once

again as part of the working class. The Party has also stressed that intellectuals should be given a free hand in their work, and their working and living conditions should be improved. Today, the circumstances of many intellectuals have been improved and they are working confidently at their posts.

But, the situation is not the same everywhere. Discrimination against intellectuals still exists in some units. To counter this, the Organization, Propaganda and United Front Work Departments of the Party Central Committee have jointly issued a circular asking Party committees at all levels to check on how the Party's intellectual policies are implemented. The committees are also urged to regard this work as an important part of the current campaign for Party consolidation.

Party committees at various levels are exhorted to see to it that intellectuals must be able to use their professional knowledge and bring their strong points into full play, and those who have been promoted to leading posts can really exercise their functions and powers. Returned overseas Chinese, intellectuals from overseas Chinese families and experts and students recently returned from abroad, Hongkong, Macao and Taiwan must be given suitable jobs and those who have applied to join the Party and meet its requirements must be welcomed.

In many places, cadres who were biased against intellectuals



have been criticized, and serious cases have been punished with disciplinary measures or removal from their posts. At the same time, many "Bo Les" have been promoted to take charge of personnel work. Chen Xiuyun, who showed her sincerity, ability and courage in using capable people, was recently promoted to be deputy secretary of the Party committee of the Light Industrial Bureau of Heilongjiang Province.

In southeast China's Anhui Province, a number of young economists, engineers and agronomists with both professional knowledge and leadership ability have been promoted to lead the organizational departments of the Party committees at various levels. This is an important action, as these people are familiar with economic work and understand intellectuals. Letting them take charge of personnel will speed up the selection and promotion of more competent people. Other places are instituting similar practices.

An old Chinese proverb says, "To have 10 *qianlima* is not as good as to have one Bo Le." The appointment of a large number of "Bo Les" will help create a situation in which millions of *qianlima* can gallop unrestrained across the vast land of China.



Polite Persuasion

Being a regular subscriber to your magazine and to the Soviet Union's *New Times* for several years, I am impressed by your politeness instead of aggressiveness. Especially when you hold a different view than the Soviets or the United States, you approach it with your persuasive arguments in a very polite way. I firmly believe your sincere wish for world peace, avoiding another world war.

I enjoy your "Culture and Science" column very much, the book introductions in particular. I hope you'll give us the specific addresses of those publishing houses.

I also like the "ABC of China" column (in the Spanish edition — *Ed.*) as it is my goal in reading your magazine to become informed about China and its views on world events. I hope you'll carry more on China's great inventions such as gunpowder, the compass, acupuncture and silk, and your ancient cultural heritage, i.e. philosophy, history and so on.

Your colour covers, front and back, look nice. Your magazine has made great advances since I first saw it. I hope it will become better and better.

Amando Alvarez y Moya
Denver, USA

Be Terse and Specific

For truth's sake, not for accusation, some debate is needed in your magazine to pursue and defend Marxism-Leninism. Those newspapers running after the Voice of America well deserve a denunciation in strong terms, so

that a new order in journalism can be established.

Such debates should draw a panorama of China's path to socialism and beyond to communism, which manifests itself in the daily life of the Chinese people and China's internal and external activities.

Some coverage should be given to political articles, but they must be terse and specific and deeply rooted in the lives of the common Chinese people. As I see it, your achievements are the best argument.

Labif Pierre Montans
Gaillac, France

Setting Things Right

I was impressed by your brilliant arguments on international politics, and higher praise should be given to your firm commitment to set things right in the face of fierce criticism. Your methods go far beyond those roaring accusations with evil and destructive words. Meeting this challenge requires you to be absolute and firm on your principles and just and non-emotional. Bravery and perception belong to you.

I also cherish a feeling for your magazine because it provides me with useful, reliable and detailed information. It reveals what your great nation is accomplishing under the guidance of your experienced, excellent leaders.

Foreigners such as I find it difficult to understand your articles on economics. Yet, I can learn a lot if I study them carefully.

Paulette Lacabe
Bordeaux, France

Hu Supports DPRK Talks Proposal

Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), arrived in Pyongyang on May 4 for a week-long official visit at the invitation of Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Also in Hu's entourage was Yang Shangkun, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Central Military Commission.

This is Hu's first visit to Korea as General Secretary of the CPC. In April of 1982, he visited Korea with Deng Xiaoping.

Hu received a very warm welcome from more than 500,000 people in Pyongyang.

Kim Il Sung told Hu and other Chinese visitors that hundreds of thousands of people took to the streets to welcome the Chinese guests, to show Korean-Chinese unity and to educate all the people to safeguard this unity for ever.

Addressing at a banquet in honour of Hu on the day of his arrival, Kim Il Sung said, "Our Party and people will firmly stand by and fight shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese people, whatever storms and trials we may encounter in the days to come. We will remain in true friends of yours."

Kim stressed that the continuous consolidation and growth of Korean-Chinese friendship is not only required by the development of revolution in both countries but conforms with the common

interests of the peoples of the socialist countries and the third world. It is also necessary to peace and security in Asia and the world as a whole.

In his speech at the banquet Hu said, "The great friendship between the two Parties, the two countries and the two peoples of China and Korea, as in the past, is and will always be able to stand the test of any great storms." "The destiny of the Chinese people will be for ever linked with that of the Korean people," he stressed.

Hu said that the fact that relations between the two countries are so intimate is not accidental but has deep historical roots. "The revolutionaries of our two countries shed blood together in the years of protracted revolutionary wars in both countries, and in their common struggle against outside aggressors. The Korean Communists, with Comrade Kim Il Sung as their representative, fought side by side with the Chinese Communists and supported the Chinese revolution with their own lives and blood when it was in extreme difficulty. The Chinese Communists and people will never forget this," Hu said.

"During the socialist construction, the two countries have been assisting each other. Even during the 'cultural revolution,' when our Party met with grave setbacks, Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Korean Party Central Committee, with their deep, keen insight, retained faith in our Party. This is again something which the Chinese Communists and the Chinese people will never forget," he said.

Kim Il Sung examines the four treasures of study (writing brush, ink stick, ink slab and paper) presented by Hu Yaobang.



"In recent years, the Chinese Party has been bringing order out of chaos and working to open up a new phase of socialist construction for modernization, Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Korean Party Central Committee have expressed full understanding and support of our Party for this historic turn, and have commended the creative activities of the Chinese people, thus displaying the Communists' lofty sentiments of internationalism," he added. "This is also, something that the Chinese Communists and the Chinese people will never forget," Hu said.

The leaders of both countries held two rounds of talks. They



Party General Secretary Kim Il Sung in a light moment with his Chinese counterpart Hu Yaobang.

Kim Urges Tripartite Talks

Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, urged the United States and the south Korean authorities to accept the proposal to hold tripartite talks to search for a solution to the Korean problem at a mass rally in Pyongyang on May 6. Following are excerpts from Kim's speech. — Ed.

Today, the Korean issue is a matter of pressing urgency which should not be overlooked in world politics, but must be solved without delay.

Unless the present national division and military confrontation on the Korean Peninsula comes to an end, it is impossible to think about durable peace and security in the world, let alone peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification.

The Korean Workers' Party is making efforts to reach a peaceful solution of the Korean problem through dialogues and

consultations, following the national task laid before the Korean people and the mission of the times.

Dialogue alone will make it possible to prevent the danger of war and turn the situation in favour of peace and peaceful reunification.

It is from this viewpoint that we put forward a new proposal to hold tripartite talks, by letting the south Korean authorities participate in the talks between us and the United States on an equal footing.

The tripartite talks are a most realistic formula for negotiations to improve relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States and between the north and the south, which now stand in confrontation with each other. The talks will also provide a guarantee of peace in Korea and a precondition for its independent and peaceful

reunification, without contradicting each other's interests.

If the United States and the south Korean authorities really want peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification, they should accept our serious peaceful initiative in good faith, and contact us without delay to seek a solution to the problem.

I'd like to take this opportunity to express my thanks to the Chinese Communist Party and Government for regarding the Korean people's national reunification as their own task, linked with the Chinese revolution, and for their full support of the proposal for tripartite talks.

Our people will definitively achieve our country's independent and peaceful reunification with the strong support and encouragement of the Chinese people and the peoples of other socialist countries, the international working class, the people of the third world, oppressed nations and all the progressive people of the world.

informed each other of recent developments and discussed international issues of common interest.

At the talks Hu briefed Kim on China's economic and political situation and the recent visits to China by Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and US President Ronald Reagan.

Referring to the Korean issue, Hu said that the Chinese Party and Government hoped for a durable stability of the situation on the peninsula. Hu stressed that China stands firmly behind the reunification of Korea in a confederation by peaceful means, and the proposal for tripartite talks, including the United States, advanced both by Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea.

Kim briefed Hu on the domestic situation in Korea and the positions and views of the Korean Workers' Party and Government on the reunification of their country.

Kim said that the economic and political situation in Korea is going well. The Korean Workers' Party, Government and people had achieved excellent results in all fields of human endeavour. They will continue to hold high the banners of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, to push ahead their own socialist construction.

Kim reaffirmed the consistent policies of the Korean Workers' Party and Government for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country. He said that the proposal for tripar-

tite talks made by Democratic People's Republic of Korea last January was helpful to the resolution of the Korean question, to easing the tension on the Korean Peninsula and to promoting stability and peace in Asia and the Pacific.

More than 200,000 people in Pyongyang gathered to welcome Hu on May 6. Hu and Kim spoke at the gathering. (For excerpts of their remarks, see p. 17 and p. 7.)

In Mangyongdae, Hu visited the former residence of Comrade Kim Il Sung. He praised the Korean People's Army as a well-trained and heroic army, when he watched Korean soldiers display their combat skills. He also met Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea, and Madame Sihanouk.

Chinese Leaders Meet Arafat

Deng Xiaoping again stressed China's continuing support for the Palestinian people's just cause, until final victory is won.

Deng was speaking at a meeting with Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Executive Committee, and his delegation on May 7.

Arafat, arriving in Beijing on May 5 for a three-day visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government, first met with Deng, Chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, in 1981 during his third visit to China.

Deng said that the Palestinian revolutionary forces under the command of Arafat had waged a difficult struggle in Lebanon and had suffered some losses. However, most of the revolutionary forces remained intact.

People would eventually see this as a victory — a very important victory — for the Palestinian revolutionary forces, Deng said.

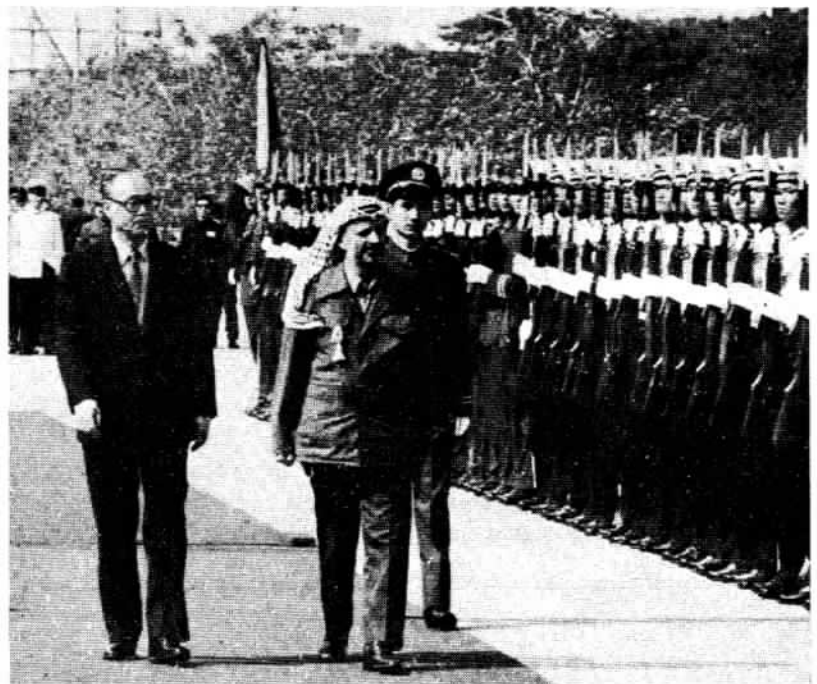
Arafat said that they had won this victory with the support of their friends. The firm support China rendered has enabled the Palestinian revolutionary forces to strengthen their determination.

Deng said Chinese support was

natural, because justice and truth are on the side of the Palestinians. But China's support is limited, and the most important factor is the struggle waged by the Palestinian revolutionary forces themselves.

Arafat said that China always

Accompanied by Premier Zhao Ziyang, Chairman Yasser Arafat reviews the honour guard.



supports truth and upholds justice, and is a trustworthy friend of the Palestinians.

The Palestinian people have been fighting for several decades, Deng said. It seems that any just cause has to be won through arduous struggle. The Chinese people went through 22 years of revolutionary wars before winning victory.

During the 1930s, Deng recalled, due to the erroneous "Leftist" line, the 300,000 soldiers of the Chinese Red Army were reduced to 30,000. But these 30,000 had stood the test, gained much experience and improved their fighting techniques. They became a new starting point for victory.

"We summed up our experience and lessons and achieved unity on a broad basis, worked out correct policies and unified the thinking of the Party with Mao Zedong Thought, the core of which is seeking truth from facts," he said. "It was on this principle that we later found a way to defeat a powerful enemy with a relatively weak force."

"Our difficulty at that time was perhaps greater than your difficulty today," Deng said. "Your present setback is nothing serious." He said he believed the PLO leadership headed by Chairman Arafat would learn from their experiences, work out their policies in accordance with actual conditions and win final victory.

Deng said that the settlement of the Palestinian issue was closely connected with the settlement of problems in the whole Arab world.

Deng said, "You are correct in putting emphasis in your work on closing the ranks of the PLO and on enhancing unity between the PLO and the Arab countries. This job is very difficult but absolutely essential. So long as you hold on, you will finally be able to achieve fruitful results."



President Li Xiannian meets with Chairman Arafat.

At a meeting with Arafat on May 6, Chinese President Li Xiannian reiterated China's firm support for convening an international conference of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council to discuss and settle the Palestinian question.

The international conference was proposed by Arafat and King Hussein of Jordan.

Li spoke highly of the unremitting efforts made by Arafat to strengthen the unity of the PLO and its solidarity with other Arab countries. Noting that the combined population of Palestine and other Arab countries is nearly 200 million, Li said they could become a tremendous force if they were united.

Premier Zhao Ziyang met with Arafat the same day. They exchanged views on the situation in the Middle East in a cordial and sincere atmosphere.

Arafat said that although the PLO is confronted by grave difficulties, the Palestinian people are still firmly united behind the organization, and the Arabs stand by it. The Palestinian people's struggle is an important part of the

struggle of all Arab people, he said.

Arafat said the PLO welcomed mediation by Arab countries and other friendly states to eliminate differences and try to forge a new fraternal unity among the Arabs. He and his colleagues will have more dialogues with various factions within the PLO, and work towards convening a conference of the Palestine National Council at an early date, he added.

Speaking at a banquet to welcome Arafat, Zhao said that the Palestinian question is the crux of the Middle East issue. A comprehensive and just solution to the Middle East issue lies in the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab lands occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and a total restoration of the legal national rights and interests of the Palestinian people, including their right to their homeland, self-determination and establishment of their own country.

As the sole legal representative of the Palestinian people, the PLO has the right to participate in a comprehensive and just solution to the Middle East issue,

Zhao said. Any attempt to disregard the national rights of the Palestinian people and the PLO will come to nothing.

Youth Day Celebrated

Young people throughout the country observed the 65th anniversary of the May 4th Movement earlier this month. In the commemorating activities, they were urged to carry on the revolutionary traditions, to be a new generation full of originality and to devote their lives to the current reforms to further the modernization programme.

Sixty-five years ago, China suffered greatly under the reign of feudal warlords and the bullying and humiliation of imperialists. On May 4, 1919, patriotic students in Beijing and Tianjin held demonstrations and made public speeches in the streets. Under the influence of Marxism and the Russian October Revolution, they kindled the torch of uncompromising anti-imperialism and anti-feudalism. Combined with the workers' movement, the youth movement swept across the country, completing the transition from the old democratic revolution to the new. This was a landmark in contemporary Chinese history, and after liberation in 1949, the state set aside May 4 as national youth day.

On May 3 this year, 6,000 young people from all over Beijing gathered at the Great Hall of the People to celebrate their festival. Xi Zhongxun, Member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the rally, calling on the young people to carry forward the glorious tradition of the May 4th Movement and to better shoulder the task of socialist construction. Young people are expected to become a new generation full of originality.

Xi Zhongxun said that all trades are now undergoing reform. Originality is required to create a new environment. Young people like and dare to carry out these reforms. The reforms of the past few years can largely be ascribed to them. He encouraged China's youth to learn and master all the knowledge they can, and to apply it to the reforms and creative work.

Xi said he hoped the entire society would support the young people to effect reforms and to fight against bureaucracy, the influence of "Left" ideas, and all tendencies which hinder the young in these efforts.

Sino-US Ventures Going Smoothly

A final agreement on joint development of the Antaibao open-cast mine, designed to produce 15 million tons of coal a year, was signed in Beijing on April 29 by the China National Coal Development Corporation and the Occidental Petroleum Corporation of the United States.

With a total investment of US\$600 million, the Antaibao project in Pingshuo, Shanxi Province, is the largest joint venture ever undertaken between China and any foreign firm. Construction of the mine is scheduled to begin in early 1985, and it will go into production at the end of 1986. At present, highways, railroads and facilities to supply water and electricity to the mining area are being built.

A growing number of American businesses are showing an interest in investing in China, as a result of China's policy of opening to the outside world and economic laws and regulations. By the end of 1983, American companies had invested US\$676 million through

21 joint ventures approved by the Chinese Government. This represents 11 per cent of all Chinese-foreign joint enterprises.

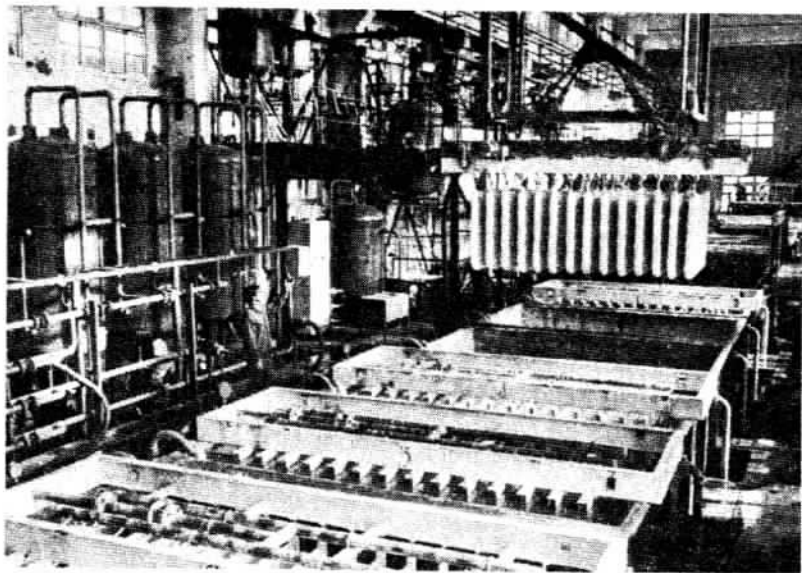
Direct investment from the United States is now increasing. A delegation from the American Overseas Private Investment Corporation will soon visit China to discuss other joint venture projects. Chinese corporations will present the Americans with several projects to choose from.

China and the United States are now co-operating mainly in the development of energy resources, automatic instruments, motor vehicles, tourist hotels and daily necessities.

The Shanghai-Foxboro Company, Ltd. was set up by the Shanghai Instruments Industry Company and the Foxboro Company of the United States on April 13, 1983. The company uses Foxboro's advanced production techniques and management methods. According to the demand of Chinese markets, the company has manufactured 11 series of automatic instruments, all meeting Foxboro's quality standards.

Beijing's Great Wall Hotel, built with US\$72 million in investment, is jointly managed by the China International Travel Service and the E-S Pacific Development and Construction Co., Ltd. The hotel has received more than 20,000 guests since it opened on December 1983.

One of the most important areas of Sino-US co-operation is in offshore oil exploration. Thirteen American oil companies have signed 12 contracts representing a total investment of US\$588 million with the China National Offshore Oil Corporation. One gas well sunk by a US company now produces 1.2 million cubic metres a day. Total gas reserves in the area are estimated at about 80 billion cubic metres.



China's first titanium dioxide factory in Nanjing, which has an annual production capacity of 1,000 tons.

Quickly Building Chemical Industry

China has allocated 900 million yuan (about US\$450 million) this year to develop its chemical industry. This will be used to speed up construction of 23 large and medium-sized chemical fertilizer and sodium carbonate factories, begin construction of another eight projects, and prepare to build 24 rubber-processing, pesticide, chemical fertilizer and sodium carbonate factories.

The key question in this work is how to shorten the construction times and speed up the returns on investment, according to Lin Yincui, Vice-Minister of Chemical Industry. For example, a synthetic ammonia factory with an annual capacity of 300,000 tons will yield an additional output value of 600,000 yuan if it goes into operation just one day ahead of schedule.

A responsibility system will be adopted in firms engaged in design, construction and supply of equipment and materials for these projects. This is to ensure smooth

progress of the key state projects and shorten building times.

The Ministry of Chemical Industry has set deadlines for six key state projects, including:

— An acrylic ester plant with an annual production capacity of 38,000 tons at the Beijing Dongfang Chemical Works will be put into trial production this year, before full-scale production starts next year.

— A large compound fertilizer plant in Lucheng County, Shanxi Province, China's largest coal producer, is scheduled to begin production in July 1987.

— A pyrite mine with an annual mining capacity of 3 million tons of ore and a dressing capacity of 1.5 million tons will be put into operation in Yunfu County, Guangdong Province, in 1985.

— A phosphate mine will go into production in Hubei Province, central China, in the first half of next year.

— Construction will begin this

year on a large sodium carbonate plant in Lianyungang in coastal Jiangsu Province. With an annual production capacity of 600,000 tons, the plant is scheduled to start trial operations in the first quarter of 1988.

Anyone who has contributed to shortening the building times of these projects or rendered quality service will be promoted and awarded, and those who hinder the projects will be fined or penalized, said the Vice-Minister.

TV Universities Gain Popularity

About 13,600 people have graduated from the Beijing Radio and Television University, and another 20,000 are now taking courses.

Since it was reopened in 1979, the university has offered 14 majors including engineering, finance, economics and liberal arts. A course runs two or three years. All students who pass the final examinations will be given certificates which entitle them to the same level of remuneration as graduates from regular, full-time institutions of higher learning.

Students follow the courses in different ways. Some do it full time, others part time or in their spare time. Tuition fees for in-service trainees are covered by their work units, and they continue to draw full pay while they are studying. The state grants certain allowances to job-waiting students during their studies.

For the convenience of the students, the university has set up 56 working centres and more than 1,000 classes in Beijing and its suburbs. The faculty includes professors, associate professors and lecturers from some of China's most renowned universities.

A recent survey shows that the

TV university's graduates have played important roles in their work units.

The Beijing Standardized Machinery Parts Industry Corporation has 75 TV University graduates. About three quarters of them have been promoted to the rank of technician or higher. Eight graduates working in the Beijing Electron Tube Factory made 19 technical innovations in the past year, greatly reducing the cost of production.

Some graduates majoring in mechanical engineering and electronics have been promoted to deputy factory directors and other administrative posts.

A number of graduates have gone on to regular universities or research institutes for advanced studies or gone abroad to study for master's and doctor's degrees.

The radio and television universities are also gaining popularity in China's other cities, provinces and autonomous regions.

Retired Oldsters Work for Public Good

In Shanghai, the largest city in China, more and more retired people are taking part in social activities for the public welfare.

According to a Shanghai Civil Affairs Bureau survey, more than 400,000 of Shanghai's 1.3 million retired workers and staff go out every day to help direct traffic, supervise environmental sanitation and assist in keeping public order.

The volunteer service was started in 1979 by a group of retired people, and is now a main feature of Shanghai. The report praises these oldsters as "affable city administrative workers."

On Nanjing Road, the busiest shopping street in the city, there are a host of old people wearing red armbands. They tell pedestrians about traffic regulations and advise them to use the dustbins.

Ying Yongyu, a 73-year-old retired bank accountant who has been a volunteer for four years supervising environmental sanitation, said, "I feel much happier doing something for the people than just staying at home. It makes me feel useful and helps keep me in good health as well." Last year, he published a proposal in *Wenhui Bao* (Wenhui Daily) calling on "every retired worker or staff to do a good turn for the people." A great many old people responded.

Some 1,000 retired skilled workers living in three districts have formed several service groups. They repair shoes, pots and electrical appliances, cut hair and do tailoring, to serve their fellow citizens. In two other districts, 600 senior engineers and technicians have founded the "Retired Engineers Association" to act as technical and economic consultants for about 40 factories and other businesses in the area.

More than 40 retired doctors have opened a clinic and more than 50 family wards to offer people free medical care.

According to the Shanghai Association for the Elderly, each of the retirees usually spends two to four hours a day doing volunteer work. They also spend the rest of the day doing physical exercises and household duties. There are now about 300,000 members in the association.

The retirement age in China is 60 for men and 55 for women. Retired people are paid at least 75 per cent of their former monthly wages and enjoy free medical care.

Cigarette Smokers Subject of Survey

China's estimated 250 million smokers will come under the scrutiny of the country's first sample survey of cigarette smoking.

The six-month survey, which began in early March, will ask half a million smokers over the age of 15 when they began smoking, how much they smoke each day and what brands they prefer.

The questionnaire will provide data for anti-smoking campaigns and hopefully offer further clues to the links between smoking and cancer and other diseases.

Chinese factories turned out 18 million cartons of cigarettes for domestic consumption in 1982.

That statistic has aroused the concern of doctors, who say that lung cancer kills about 140,000 smokers every year. China's leading medical newspaper, *Health News*, recently reported that 90 per cent of the 660 lung cancer patients in one Shanghai hospital were smokers.

The first modest moves to control the cigarette habit came in 1979, when the Ministry of Education ruled that middle and primary school students were forbidden to smoke. One Beijing factory also began marketing low-tar cigarettes under the For Ever Happy label, while another in Anhui Province produced a type laced with herbal medicines to help reduce the tell-tale smoker's cough.

A survey of more than 23,523 Beijing residents showed that 9.2 per cent had successfully given up smoking. But it also found that young people were less willing to quit smoking than their elders, in spite of medical warnings and family pressure.

Workers' Unions

Developments Over the Past Year

by ZHOU TONG

FOR the working people in most countries, the past year was difficult and tense. In some countries, the workers' struggle was in full swing, demonstrating once again the great strength of the working class. In others, however, the workers' fight was at a low point, reflecting the pent-up bitterness and wrath of the working class and a deepening of class contradictions.

The economic situation in the United States and other developed capitalist countries began to pick up in the past year, but the number of jobless still remained high. There are 9 million people out of work in the United States, while unemployment in Western Europe is still mounting, bringing the total number of the unemployed in the Western world to over 30 million.

The situation can be ascribed in part to the fact that some countries have not recovered from the recent recession, but to a large degree the "structural factor" accounts for much of the problem. With the new technological revolution under way, large numbers of workers in the so-called "sun-set industries" — textiles, steel-making, shipbuilding, mining and some others — have become long-term unemployed.

True, the upcoming high technology requires new workers, but as microelectronics and robots are put to use, more and more large numbers of manual workers and even office workers will no longer

be needed. Unemployment does not simply mean a reduction in income and the loss of a minimum standard of living; it also means the loss of social status and the capacity for social interaction, which adds an intolerable mental burden.

In the past year, because of the shifting of economic difficulties by the developed nations onto the developing countries, the economic situation deteriorated throughout the third world except for some Asian nations, making the worker's lives there more difficult than ever.

In Latin America last year, the inflation rate rose to 130 per cent and the number of the unemployed and part-time workers made up from 20 to 40 per cent of the total urban labour force.

In Africa, economic development was slow. Moreover, following several years of drought, more than 100 million people in some 20 African countries are suffering from malnutrition and starvation.

In the past year, the struggle of workers in the advanced capitalist countries was generally at a low ebb in terms of the number of strikes and the loss of working days. However, in face of the austerity policies pursued by the bourgeois governments and the continued attacks on the workers by monopoly capital, the indignation of the working class broke out repeatedly.

In the United States, the workers' struggle gained momentum in the past year compared with the previous year. Workers in many

economic sectors started a movement to "seize back" what they have lost during the years of the latest economic crisis. In Western Europe, the workers' struggles were on the upsurge.

Third world workers have launched campaigns to safeguard their national independence, develop their national economy, and defend workers' interests and trade unions' rights. At present, the major demand of workers and trade unions in Africa and other parts of the third world is the establishment of an equitable and reasonable international economic order to oppose crisis-shifting onto the third world by developed countries. They have called on their governments to formulate correct strategies to develop the national economies, and have demanded that trade unions have the right to participate in leadership and management.

In 1983, trade unions and workers in India carried on continuous struggles to oppose the government's amendment to the trade union laws, demanding wage increases and fighting against layoffs. The wave of workers' struggles spread over almost all Latin America. The nationwide strike by 9 million Argentine workers advanced the process of democratization in that country. National strikes in Chile, Uruguay and other countries have taken place since the military governments took office.

In Europe, the deployment of new types of medium-range nuclear missiles there by the United States and the Soviet Union has further thrown a nuclear shadow over Europeans. In Western Europe and in other developed countries, workers organized widespread anti-nuclear movements. At mass rallies, demon-

strations, discussions and other gatherings, hundreds of thousands of workers and their trade unions voiced their anger at the deploy-

ment of new types of nuclear missiles, combining their demands for disarmament and peace with their struggle for guaranteed jobs.

unfair international relations in science and technology. He said he hoped developed countries will show positive political will in contributing to a rational solution to the urgent issues facing them, which include technology transfers, financial assistance for technological development and control of "brain drain."

ESCAP

Appeal From Developing Countries

by XIN ZONG

THE 40th Session of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) ended on April 27 in Tokyo with a call for more equitable economic policies for developing countries.

Addressing the meeting, representatives from many developing countries stressed that the damage done to their nations by the world economic crisis has been extremely serious. They demanded the developed countries change the unfair and unjust policies which ignore the interests of the developing countries.

The Pakistan representative said that unfair policies all around the world have made the average per-capita income in industrial countries 11 times higher than that of the developing countries, and 41 times higher than that of the least developed countries. More than half the world's population is now suffering from poverty.

The official theme of this 11-day session, attended by 600 representatives from 39 countries and regions, was technology for development. The representatives also examined and assessed the United Nations' New International Development Strategy for the 1980s.

Most Asian and Pacific countries are still developing. Their rich natural resources and

huge labour force have provided good conditions for these countries to develop technology. However, the majority of the developing countries in this region have been caught in difficulties caused by serious shortages of financial resources and scientific techniques. Because the price of advanced techniques on the international market is very high, this further limits their technological development.

Addressing the meeting, Qian Qichen, head of the Chinese delegation, said that although the United Nations' New International Development Strategy for the 1980s demands that all developed countries increase official development assistance to the agreed international target of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product (GNP), the actual amount of official development assistance in 1981 and 1982 averaged only 0.33 per cent of their GNP, less than half the target level set forth in the strategy.

Representatives from many developing countries stressed that the pressing problems facing developing countries should be handled by correctly integrating them with the long-term goal of establishing a new international economic order. Xie Qimei, deputy head of the Chinese delegation, said he appreciated and supported this, and added that an important aspect of the effort to realize that long-term goal is to restructure the

However, Xie said that the ultimate objective of expanding international co-operation in science and technology should be to enhance a nation's science and technology and strengthen its self-reliance, rather than to merely depend on foreign technology or weaken a nation's own ability to develop its science and technology.

The annual programme adopted at the session says that a complicated inter-relationship exists between the developed and developing countries. This type of relationship shows that the developed countries should co-operate with the developing countries, on the principle of equality and mutual benefit. The world economy will never fully recover unless the economies of the developing countries take a turn for the better. And only by establishing a new international economic order on the basis of justice, equality and co-operation, can technology for development make much progress.

Many representatives stressed the great strategic importance of economic and technical co-operation and exchanges among developing countries. These countries have a common interest in promoting science and technology for socio-economic development, and each has its strong points and specialities. The exchange of experience and further co-operation is indispensable in making up for each other's deficiencies and promoting the scientific and technological development and economic growth of all countries.

In the past few years, many countries, with the support and assistance of ESCAP, have summarized their experiences in economic and technical co-operation in this region. The principles of equality and mutual benefit, stress on practical results, diversification and achievement of common progress proposed by China have been appreciated by representatives at this session. The agreements on 32 co-operative projects

jointly sponsored by nine ESCAP members and the Chinese Government have been praised as examples of South-South co-operation.

The recent economic development of the Asian-Pacific region plays a more important role in the world's politics and economics, as Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe of the host country Japan both agreed in their speeches.

Belgium and Holland

Concern Over Deployment of US Missiles

by LIU FANGAN

THE deployment of US missiles has once again become a major issue, as Belgium Minister of National Defence announced on April 19 that the first group of US military personnel is to move in the Belgian Florennes Air Base on May 19. Another 400 will move in by the end of the year. Not surprisingly, the Belgian peace movement has responded with protests.

Meanwhile, the Dutch Government has been caught in an impasse on the issue of deploying US missiles. It is said that if the government can't work out a plan acceptable to parliament by next month, this will lead to a crisis which will affect the 1986 elections.

After the United States and the Soviet Union failed to reach an agreement at the Geneva talks on the reduction of intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) at the end of last year, NATO began to deploy the first batch of Pershing II and cruise missiles in five West European countries, to balance the Soviet SS-20s, according to the

"double decision" made in 1979. Then Moscow walked out from the strategic arms reduction and INF talks, threatening retaliatory measures. The contention between Washington and Moscow over medium-range missiles in Europe entered a new stage.

As a result, the first US Pershing II missiles were moved into Federal Germany, while the first cruise missiles were deployed in Britain and Italy. But the issue of deployment in Belgium and the Netherlands remains unsettled.

Politically, both governments are facing strong anti-deployment Left-wing parties.

In the Netherlands, the previous four governments failed to make a clear-cut decision on the deployment of US missiles, due to the lack of support in parliament, where Left-wing parties hold a majority of the seats. Not until last year did the government decide that this June would be the deadline for a decision on whether or not the missiles should be deployed in the country. Although there is not much time left, it is still difficult to predict whether the Dutch Government can work

out a plan acceptable to parliament.

In Belgium, although the opposition parties' proposal against the deployment of US missiles was vetoed in parliament at the end of last year after two days of heated debate, thus paving the way for the government to implement the NATO plan, the debate on deployment is far from over.

The peace movements both in Belgium and the Netherlands are in the ascendant. Last year they were bigger and stronger than any peace movements since the Second World War. Hundreds of thousands of people took to the streets, demanding peace and opposing the deployment of US missiles in their countries. Since the beginning of this year the peace movement has staged one demonstration after another. Towards the end of last month demonstrators surrounded the Florennes Air Base, which again pushed the peace movement to a new height. In the face of this tremendous pressure exerted on the governments of Belgium and the Netherlands, they have no other choice but to be cautious on the issue.

Because of economic difficulties, the defence spending of both countries has not reached the 3 per cent annual increase called for by NATO. The Netherlands' defence spending increased by only 2 per cent this year and Belgium by just 0.25 per cent. No doubt this has had a considerable influence on the decisions they are making about deployment.

Now NATO has increased the pressure on both countries to deploy the missiles, while groups at home have increased their pressure not to. In order to break the impasse, the two governments are looking for a way to fulfil their commitments to NATO, alleviate their economic burdens and ease their people's opposition to the deployment of US missiles.

Senegal

Bright Prospects for Fishing

by XU DEWEN

SENEGAL, known for its peanuts, is emerging as a fish producer, as its government readjusts economic policies to solve serious economic difficulties.

Of the country's four major industries — peanuts, phosphates, fish and tourism — peanut production makes up the largest portion of Senegal's foreign exchange income.

But in recent years, because of a long drought, the output of peanuts has dropped to 20 per cent of the normal harvest. Since the drought continues, agricultural production is unlikely to get better in the near future. Furthermore, affected by the dismal world economy, phosphate production and tourism are also floundering. So Senegal has turned to fishing, in hopes of improving its financial situation as quickly as possible.

Senegal has ideal natural conditions for developing its fishing industry, with a coast line stretching 700 kilometres and a continental shelf area about 10,000 kilometres square. Fish can be caught all year round in the Senegalese

coastal waters, because many breeds gather to spawn there during different seasons. The fishing industry has bright prospects in that country.

Fishing has a long history in Senegal, whose experienced fishers represent 10 per cent of the population. But more people need more training before they can become a significant force in developing the country's modern fishing industry.

The Senegalese Government is optimistic about developing fishing because of these assets. A state sea-fishing agency was set up in January, 1981, when the government was reshuffled, to manage and regulate fish production on a national scale.

The agency has mapped out a sea-fishing programme for 1981-1990, at an estimated cost of 47,800 million African francs. The programme will systematize the exploitation and protection of the country's fish resources, with emphasis on developing a modern fishing fleet.

Through three years' efforts, half of all sailing boats owned by Senegalese fishermen now have en-

gines. The government sells oil to these fishermen at relative low prices. A semi-mechanized fishing fleet is taking shape.

Also, the country's mechanical fishing is developing rapidly. In 1982, of 325 fishing boats, 151 were owned solely by the Senegalese, 30 more than 1980. The rest were jointly owned by Senegalese and foreign investors, with the former investing more than half of the total capital. In addition, installations catering to the fishing industry, including ports, freezers and processing mills, have been built. A newly commissioned fishing dock in Dakar, 1,500 metres long, is the biggest and most modern in Western Africa. More than 40 fishing boats pull in at the wharf each day to unload their catch on to freezer trucks for delivery.

As fishing develops, the living standards of the Senegalese people are also improving. Fresh fish and shrimps can be found everywhere, because every central city has set up a system for freezing, transporting and marketing.

The development of the Senegalese fishing industry is encouraging. In 1983, fishing earned Senegal more than 50,000 million African francs, up from 47,900 million in 1982 and 37,500 million in 1981. Fishing has now exceeded Senegal's other three major industries, making it the largest source of national income.

In light of these achievements, the government's push to develop the fishing industry has been far-reaching, especially since Senegalese agriculture, like that of most other African countries, is extremely vulnerable to natural disasters. Insusceptible to rainfall, the fishing industry requires little investment to yield quick returns. A booming fish industry will, no doubt, spur on other industries, thus creating more funds for economic development.

A busy fish market on the outskirts of Dakar, the capital of Senegal.



Communique on Fulfilment of China's 1983 National Economic Plan

Issued on April 29, 1984, by the State
Statistical Bureau



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Issued on April 29, 1984, by the State Statistical Bureau

THE people of all nationalities in China, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government, continued in 1983 to implement the policy of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement, worked hard to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, and made fresh progress in economic and social development. The total product of society* came to 1,105.2 billion yuan, 10 per cent higher than in 1982. Total output value of industry and agriculture reached 920.9 billion yuan, up 10.2 per cent from 1982. The preliminary estimate of the national income was 467.3 billion yuan, up 9 per cent over 1982. In 1983 the total output value of industry and agriculture and the output of 33 major products including grain, cotton, oil-bearing seeds, coal, crude oil and rolled steel already reached the targets set for 1985 in the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-85), two years ahead of schedule. The market was brisk and living standards continued to rise along with the growth in production. New progress was made in raising cultural and educational standards.

The major problems in national economic development were shortages in the supply of energy and certain raw and processed materials and the continued strain on transportation; there was no fundamental improvement in economic results in production, construction and circulation; the state still had a certain financial deficit; and the retail prices of certain commodities, particularly vegetables, fruits and aquatic products, registered fairly large increases.

I. Agriculture

In spring and autumn of 1983, many areas were hit by serious natural disasters. But the all-round institution of the family-based rural responsibility system which links output with economic

benefits continued to mobilize the initiative of the peasants to achieve prosperity through their hard work. The popularization of fine crop strains and other agro-techniques and fairly good weather in the late growing period all contributed to another rich harvest. Total annual output value of agriculture was 312.1 billion yuan, up 9.5 per cent from 1982, exceeding the planned target of 4 per cent growth. If the industrial output value of 36.8 billion yuan by rural enterprises is deducted from this sum, the figure will be 275.3 billion yuan, up 7.9 per cent from 1982. Of this, agriculture (crop cultivation) brought in 194.2 billion yuan, an 8.3 per cent increase over 1982; forestry 12.7 billion yuan, up 10.2 per cent; animal husbandry 48.4 billion yuan, up 3.9 per cent; fishery 6.3 billion yuan, up 8.7 per cent; and sideline production 50.5 billion yuan, up 19.6 per cent.

The output of most major farm products met or topped planned figures. Grain output was 387.28 million tons, surpassing the state plan by 13.1 per cent, 9.2 per cent more than in 1982. Cotton output was 4,637,000 tons, topping the state plan by 37.6 per cent, a 28.9 per cent rise over 1982. Output of sugar beets, peanuts, sesame, silk-worm cocoons, tea and Chinese medicinal herbs also rose. The output of rapeseed, jute and ambary hemp decreased because the acreage for these crops was cut. The output of sugarcane was also down due to adverse natural conditions.

* Total product of society is the sum of the total output value of agriculture, industry, the building trade, communications and transportation, and commerce, including the supply and marketing of materials and equipment and the catering trade. National income is the sum of the net output value of the five above-mentioned material producing departments. All figures for the total product of society, total industrial output value, total agricultural output value and national income cited in the communique are calculated in terms of 1983 prices, and the rate of growth over the previous year is calculated on comparable prices.

Output of major farm products:

	1983	Percentage increase over 1982
Grain	387,280,000 tons	9.2
of which:		
Rice	168,870,000 tons	4.5
Wheat	81,390,000 tons	18.9
Tubers (counted on the basis of 5 kilogrammes of tubers equiva- lent to 1 kilo- gramme of grain)	29,250,000 tons	8.1
Soybeans	9,760,000 tons	8.1
Cotton	4,637,000 tons	28.9
Oil-bearing seeds	10,550,000 tons	-10.7
of which:		
Peanuts	3,951,000 tons	0.9
Rapeseed	4,287,000 tons	-24.2
Sesame	349,000 tons	1.9
Sugar-bearing crops	40,323,000 tons	-7.5
of which:		
Sugarcane	31,141,000 tons	-15.6
Beetroot	9,182,000 tons	36.8
Jute, ambary hemp	1,019,000 tons	-3.9
Silkworm cocoons	340,000 tons	8.2
Tea	401,000 tons	0.8

In 1983 more flexible forestry policies were adopted, the production responsibility system in forestry was instituted and the nationwide afforestation campaign continued to develop. In all, 6.32 million hectares were afforested in 1983, a 40.7 per cent increase over 1982. The survival rate of saplings improved. The output of most forestry products increased to varying degrees — rubber by 13 per cent and tung oil seeds by 8.8 per cent. In some isolated areas, however, there was still indiscriminate felling of trees and damage of vegetation cover.

Increases were registered in the number of large animals (cattle, horses, mules and donkeys — *Ed.*), and in the output of pork, beef, mutton, milk, poultry and eggs. But the numbers of pigs and sheep in stock at year end dropped.

Output of major animal by-products and numbers of livestock:

	1983	Percentage increase over 1982
Output of pork, beef and mutton	14,021,000 tons	3.8
of which:		
Pork	13,161,000 tons	3.5

Beef	315,000 tons	18.6
Mutton	545,000 tons	4.0
Milk	1,845,000 tons	14.0
Sheep wool and goat hair	205,000 tons	-4.4
of which:		
Sheep wool	194,000 tons	-3.8
Hogs slaughtered	206,610,000 head	3.0
Large animals at year end	103,500,000 head	2.3
of which:		
Cattle	78,080,000 head	2.6
Pigs	298,540,000 head	-0.7
Sheep and goats	166,950,000 head	-8.2

There was continued growth in fish production. The output of aquatic products in 1983 was 5.46 million tons, exceeding the state plan by 16.6 per cent, 5.9 per cent more than in 1982. The total catch of freshwater products increased by 18 per cent, while marine products rose by 0.6 per cent.

State farms improved their management and some introduced the worker family-based responsibility system under unified management. State farms built on reclaimed wasteland made a total profit of one billion yuan in 1983, up 44.8 per cent from the previous year. Increases were recorded in the output of most major farm products.

The number of farm machines, use of chemical fertilizers and power consumption all increased. Total power capacity of farm machines reached 245 million horsepower by the end of 1983, or 8.5 per cent more than at the end of 1982. The number of medium and large-sized tractors was 841,000, up 3.5 per cent. The number of small-capacity and walking tractors was 2.75 million, up 20.2 per cent. The corresponding figure for trucks was 275,000, up 33.1 per cent, and for irrigation and drainage equipment 78,492,000 horsepower, up 2.3 per cent. A total of 16,598,000 tons of chemical fertilizers were applied during the year, a 9.7 per cent rise. Of this figure, an 11.5 per cent increase was registered for nitrogenous fertilizer, 1.9 per cent for phosphate fertilizer, 2.8 per cent for potash and 25.8 per cent for compound fertilizer. The total consumption of electricity in rural areas was 43.52 billion kwh, an increase of 9.6 per cent over 1982. The management of water conservancy projects improved and the capacity to fight drought and drain waterlogged fields was raised, playing an important role in fighting natural disasters and in flood control.

Forecasts of severe weather in limited areas by the meteorological departments were fairly accurate

and prompt. Meteorological research was intensified and specialized weather services improved.

2. Industry

The total industrial output value was 608.8 billion yuan in 1983, an increase of 10.5 per cent over 1982, far exceeding the target of 4 per cent growth set for the annual plan. The output value of industry, including rural industry run by production brigades and teams, was up 11.1 per cent from 1982.

The output of 93 of the 100 major industrial products met or topped their state plans. These included coal, crude oil, electricity, cloth, sugar, salt, bicycles, television sets, steel, rolled steel, cement, plate glass, sulfuric acid, soda ash, ethylene, chemical fertilizer, power generating equipment, motor vehicles, walking tractors and locomotives. Seven products failed to meet their 1983 planned quotas, including tractors, sewing machines and radios.

The total output value of light industry in 1983 was 295.4 billion yuan, an 8.7 per cent increase over 1982. The output value of the food processing industry went up 5.1 per cent; that of the textile industry, 10.3 per cent; and that of other sectors of light industry, 9.8 per cent. The quality of products improved and the variety increased in many enterprises.

Output of major light industrial products:

	1983	Percentage increase over 1982
Cotton yarn	3,270,000 tons	-2.5
Cloth	14.88 billion metres (14.71 billion square metres)	-3.1 (-1.4)
of which:		
Chemical fabrics	5.36 billion metres	11.7
Chemical fibres	541,000 tons	4.6
Woolen piece goods	143,000,000 metres	12.6
Silk textiles	999,000,000 metres	9.3
Machine-made paper and paper board	6,610,000 tons	12.2
Sugar	3,771,000 tons	11.4
Beer	1,630,000 tons	39.3
Salt	16,130,000 tons	-1.5
Chemical pharmaceuticals	48,000 tons	13.7
Detergents	677,000 tons	19.0
Light bulbs	1.25 billion	16.8
Bicycles	27,580,000	14.0
Sewing machines	10,870,000	-15.5

Wrist-watches	34,690,000	5.1
Television sets	6,840,000	15.5
of which:		
Colour sets	531,000	84.4
Radio sets	19,990,000	16.0
Cassette recorders	4,977,000	43.4
Cameras	926,000	24.8
Household washing machines	3,659,000	44.5
Household refrigerators	188,500	88.7

The 1983 heavy industrial output value was 313.4 billion yuan, a 12.4 per cent increase over 1982. Compared with 1982, the output value of the machine-building industry went up 21.1 per cent, that of the building materials industry rose 10.2 per cent and that of the chemical fertilizer and insecticide industry 11.7 per cent. Primary energy output in 1983 was equivalent to 713 million tons of standard coal, 6.7 per cent more than in 1982. Energy conservation made progress, with industrial enterprises across the country saving a total of 18 million tons of standard coal. But energy efficiency remained poor, and energy supplies still could not meet the needs of national economic growth.

Output of major heavy industrial products:

	1983	Percentage increase over 1982
Coal	715,000,000 tons	7.4
Crude oil	106,070,000 tons	3.9
Natural gas	12.21 billion cubic metres	2.3
Electricity	351.4 billion kwh	7.2
of which:		
Hydro-electricity	86.36 billion kwh	16.1
Pig iron	37,380,000 tons	5.3
Steel	40,020,000 tons	7.7
Rollled steel	30,720,000 tons	5.9
Coke (machine-made)	34,510,000 tons	4.2
Timber	52,320,000 cubic metres	3.8
Cement	108,250,000 tons	13.7
Plate glass	41,670,000 standard cases	17.5
Sulfuric acid	8,700,000 tons	6.5
Soda ash	1,793,000 tons	3.3
Caustic soda	2,123,000 tons	2.4
Chemical fertilizers	13,789,000 tons	7.9
of which:		
Nitrogenous fertilizer	11,094,000 tons	8.6
Phosphate	2,666,000 tons	5.1
Potash	29,000 tons	16.0
Chemical insecticides	331,000 tons	-27.6

Ethylene	650,000 tons	16.1
Plastics	1,121,000 tons	11.8
Rubber outer tyres	12,710,000	47.1
Mining equipment	202,000 tons	27.8
Power generating equipment	2,740,000 kw	66.6
Machine tools	120,000	20.0
Motor vehicles	240,000	22.4
Tractors	37,000	-7.5
Walking tractors	498,000	67.1
Internal combustion engines (sold as commodities)	28,990,000 hp	26.3
Locomotives	589	21.2
Railway passenger coaches	1,230	6.7
Railway freight cars	15,785	49.5
Steel ships for civilian use	1,294,000 tons	26.2

Industrial economic efficiency improved, but not much. Twenty of the 67 major quality indices for the products of key industrial enterprises went up in 1983, and 39 maintained their 1982 level, while the remaining eight dipped; 42 of the 99 major indices for unit consumption of materials fell, 35 maintained their 1982 level, and the remaining 22 rose. Per-capita productivity for independently accounting state-owned industrial enterprises rose 7.5 per cent over 1982. According to preliminary calculations, the profits of and product sales taxes on industrial enterprises within budget amounted to 92.6 billion yuan, up 6.3 per cent over 1982; losses from enterprises dropped 34.6 per cent; the turnover period of working funds was shortened to 108 days in 1983 from 114 days in 1982; the total cost of comparable products dropped 0.2 per cent in 1983 compared with 1982. But some enterprises continued to put one-sided emphasis on output value, to the neglect of economic results, and some products did not cater to the changes in social demand.

3. Investment in Fixed Assets

The total investment in fixed assets of state-owned units came to 95.2 billion yuan in 1983, and that of urban and rural collectively owned units to 15.6 billion yuan. Investment in peasants' and urban and town residents' housing construction was 26.1 billion yuan.

State efforts to control the scale of capital construction investment were fruitful. In 1983 investment in capital construction by state-owned units was 59.4 billion yuan, 3.9 billion yuan more than in 1982, an increase of 6.9 per cent. Of the total investment in capital construction, 34.6 bil-

lion yuan was covered by the state budget, 6.9 billion yuan more than in 1982, an increase of 25 per cent. Investment through funds raised by localities and from other sources was 16.6 billion yuan, down 8.3 per cent from the preceding year. Investment from domestic loans was 5.4 billion yuan, down 26.3 per cent from the preceding year. The total investment in capital construction, with the part not covered by state plans deducted, was 55 billion yuan, falling within the 58 billion yuan framework set by the state.

Construction of key state projects was stressed. Of the total investment in capital construction, 12.7 billion yuan was used in energy development, 2.5 billion yuan more than in 1982. Its proportion of the total investment rose from 18.3 per cent in 1982 to 21.3 per cent. Investment in transportation facilities and post and telecommunications was 7.8 billion yuan, 2.1 billion yuan more than in the preceding year, with the proportion of the total investment rising from 10.3 per cent to 13.1 per cent. Investment in education and scientific research was 4.1 billion yuan, 700 million yuan more than in 1982, and its proportion of the total investment rose from 6.3 per cent to 7 per cent. Investment in heavy industry, light industry, commerce, foreign trade and other departments dropped to a certain extent. Of the total investment in capital construction, 34.6 billion yuan was used for production projects, with its proportion of the total rising from 54.5 per cent in 1982 to 58.3 per cent, and 24.8 billion yuan was used for housing, schools, hospitals, urban public utility projects and other non-production projects, with its proportion dropping from 45.5 per cent to 41.7 per cent. Investment in housing amounted to 12.5 billion yuan, with its proportion of the total down from 25.4 per cent to 21.1 per cent.

The pace of construction was quickened on the 70 key state projects. Last year, 9.7 billion yuan was spent on these projects, 101 per cent of the planned amount. By the end of the year, 23 projects had been completed or partially completed, of which five projects were in trial operation and 18 other projects had begun installing equipment.

Capital construction investment helped add the following major industrial capacities: 18.52 million tons of coal, 1.38 million tons of petroleum (the figure would reach 8.11 million tons to include capacities added through oilfield transformation and other improvements), 4.47 million kilowatts of power generating capacity, 601 kilometres of newly built railways already open to traffic, 411 kilometres of new double track railways already in

use, 544 kilometres of electrified railways, 18.33 million tons of port cargo handling capacity, 1,462 kilometres of highways, 312,000 cotton spindles, 51,000 tons of chemical fibres, 331,000 tons of sugar, 115,000 tons of ethylene, 447,000 cubic metres of timber and 3.46 million tons of cement.

Ninety-one large and medium-sized projects and 152 single items for large and medium-sized projects were completed and put into operation in 1983. Completed energy and communications projects included the fourth phase of the Jianbi Power Plant in Jiangsu Province, with a generating capacity of 600,000 kilowatts, the expansion of the Jingmen Power Plant in Hubei Province adding a generating capacity of 400,000 kilowatts, the No. 6 and No. 7 generating units, each with a generating capacity of 125,000 kilowatts, at the Gezhouba Hydroelectric Power Station in Hubei Province, the 500,000-volt high tension power transformation and transmission project from Gezhouba to Wuhan, the No. 2 generating unit with a generating capacity of 350,000 kilowatts at the power plant of the Shanghai Baoshan Iron and Steel Complex, the No. 1 300,000-kw generating unit at the Baishan Hydroelectric Power Station in Jilin Province, the No. 1 3-million-ton shaft mine at Panji in the Huainan coal mining area in Anhui Province, the 1.8-million-ton shaft mine at Dongpang in the Xingtai coal mining area in Hebei Province, a 4-million-ton coal washing plant at Fangezhuang in the Kailuan coal mining area in Hebei Province, a railway between Hargai and Xiligou and a feeder line to Chaka 292 kilometres long on the Qinghai-Tibet Railway, the 256-kilometre Yuergou-Hejing section of the Southern Xinjiang Railway, the 648-kilometre electrification project of the Xiangfan-Chongqing Railway, the 531-kilometre Dushanzi-Kuqa Highway through the Tianshan Mountains in Xinjiang, the first phase of a coal terminal designed to handle 10 million tons at Qinhuangdao Harbour, a salt wharf with a handling capacity of 3.2 million tons at Tianjin Harbour, and a phosphorus ore wharf with a handling capacity of 3 million tons at Zhanjiang Harbour in Guangdong.

No marked improvement was made in raising returns on investment in capital construction. Of the 78 large and medium-sized projects planned to be completed and put into operation last year, 23 were unfinished. Of the 97 single items planned for completion and operation last year, 24 were not completed on schedule. Of the 30 added productive capacities, 10 failed to fulfil the state plan. The completion rate of construction went down to 11.2 per cent from 14.2 per cent in the previous year.

It was still common for a completed project to exceed its estimated budget, and the cost of construction continued to rise.

The technical transformation of existing enterprises was improved. A sum of 35.8 billion yuan was invested in renewing equipment and in other technical improvement projects in state-owned units last year, 6.8 billion yuan more than in 1982, an increase of 23.5 per cent. Of this, the proportion of investment used to increase energy output and introduce energy-saving devices went up from 19.3 per cent in 1982 to 21 per cent, and that for increasing product variety and improving quality went up from 9.4 per cent to 10 per cent. Even so, the proportion of investment in these two fields was still fairly low. Of the investment for technical transformation and other productive measures, 32 per cent was for building or expanding capital construction projects.

New achievements were made in geological work. The plans to verify reserves of 13 major minerals including petroleum, coal, iron, copper, gold and phosphorus ore were overfulfilled. Drilling completed in the year reached 9.5 million metres, 140,000 metres more than in 1982. More than 300 major mineral-bearing areas were discovered or found to have more prospective reserves.

4. Transportation, Post and Telecommunications

The volume of passenger and freight transportation increased in 1983, mainly by tapping existing potential and improving management in a strained situation. The gross volume of goods transported was 1,404.4 billion ton-kilometres, up 7.6 per cent from 1982. Of this, the volume of railway freight was 664.6 billion ton-kilometres, an increase of 8.6 per cent. That of road freight was 108.4 billion ton-kilometres, up 14.2 per cent. That of waterway cargo was 578.8 billion ton-kilometres, up 5.7 per cent. And that of air freight was 229 million ton-kilometres, up 15.4 per cent. The volume of oil and gas carried through pipelines was 52.4 billion ton-kilometres, up 4.6 per cent. The volume of cargo handled at major seaports was 249.52 million tons, an increase of 5.7 per cent over the preceding year.

The gross volume of passenger transportation was 309.5 billion person-kilometres, a 12.8 per cent increase over 1982. Of this, the volume of railway passenger transportation was 177.6 billion person-

kilometres, up 12.8 per cent. The volume of road passenger transportation was 110.6 billion person-kilometres, an increase of 14.7 per cent. The volume of waterway passenger transportation was 15.4 billion person-kilometres, up 6.5 per cent, and the volume of air passenger transportation was 5.9 billion person-kilometres, down 0.9 per cent.

Fairly fast progress was recorded in post and telecommunications. Transactions throughout China in 1983 amounted to 2.23 billion yuan, up 9.1 per cent from 1982. The number of letters handled went up 3.7 per cent, newspapers and magazines distributed went up 17 per cent, telegrams up 12.5 per cent, and long-distance telephone calls up 12.7 per cent. The year-end number of telephone subscribers in urban areas was 9.7 per cent over that of 1982.

Economic results improved to a certain extent in the departments of transportation and post and telecommunications.

The per-capita productivity for railway transportation was up 6.5 per cent from the preceding year. The average productivity of each locomotive rose 1.4 per cent a day. The fuel consumption per 10,000 ton-kilometres of steam engines and diesel locomotives went down 0.9 per cent and 2.1 per cent, respectively. Profit realized was 30.3 per cent more than in 1982. The average annual productivity per ton of the ships directly under the administration of the Ministry of Communications was 1.2 per cent more than in the preceding year. Profit realized by post and telecommunications enterprises increased 35.2 per cent. Nonetheless, the development of transportation, post and telecommunications could not keep pace with the national economic development as a whole. More and more goods were stockpiled awaiting shipment, and passenger vehicles were crowded. Time in port for foreign trade shipping lengthened from the preceding year's 8.8 days to 9.9 days. The strained situation in post and telecommunications was still not alleviated.

5. Domestic Trade

Commodity purchases increased in 1983. The total value of commodities purchased by state-owned commercial departments and supply and marketing co-operatives reached 287.6 billion yuan, up 9.7 per cent over 1982. Of this, purchases of grain reached 96,735,000 tons, a 34.2 per cent increase, and those of cotton 4,584,000 tons, up 34.3 per cent. The total value of commodities in stock by the end of 1983 was 5.1 per cent more than in the year before.

Commodity supplies on the domestic market further increased. The total value of retail sales in 1983 was 284.9 billion yuan, a 10.9 per cent increase over 1982 (9.2 per cent if the rise in retail prices is ignored). Total retail sales of consumer goods increased 11.2 per cent and those of means of agricultural production, 9 per cent.

The volume of retail sales of most principal consumer goods increased over the previous year: grain, 5.4 per cent; edible vegetable oil, 17.4 per cent; pork, 6 per cent; eggs, 13.6 per cent; sugar, 3.2 per cent; piece goods, 4.6 per cent (of these, cotton-chemical fibre blended fabrics increased 27.6 per cent, chemical fibre fabrics increased 42.9 per cent and all-cotton cloth decreased 9 per cent); woollen piece goods increased 13 per cent; silks and satins, 15.2 per cent; television sets, 12.3 per cent; cassette recorders, 78 per cent; refrigerators, 150 per cent; washing machines, 53 per cent; electric fans, 21.8 per cent; wrist-watches, 9 per cent; bicycles, 18.4 per cent; and cameras, 16 per cent.

Retail sales in all sectors of the economy increased, with the collective and the individual economic sectors registering a faster growth. Total value of retail sales in the collective sector reached 47.39 billion yuan last year, 14.4 per cent more than in 1982. That in the individual economic sector reached 18.45 billion yuan, a 150 per cent increase. The collective sector's share of total retail sales value rose to 16.6 per cent in 1983 from 16.1 per cent of the previous year, and that of the individual economic sector reached 6.5 per cent, compared with 2.9 per cent in 1982.

Trade in urban and rural peasant markets was brisk. Total business turnover reached 38.6 billion yuan, 15.8 per cent more than in the previous year. Turnover of meat, poultry, eggs, aquatic products, vegetables, fruits and nuts registered increases ranging from 22 to 29 per cent.

Market prices were basically stable, with some increases. The general price index for purchases of farm and sideline products rose 4.4 per cent over the previous year. The general price index of retail sales in the year rose 1.5 per cent over 1982. Retail prices rose 1.9 per cent in the cities and 1.2 per cent in the rural areas. Foodstuffs were up 2.4 per cent, of which non-staple foodstuffs registered a higher growth, e.g., fresh vegetables rose 12.7 per cent, aquatic products, 13.4 per cent, fruits, 14.7 per cent. Medicines rose 3.9 per cent. Clothing decreased 1.2 per cent. Educational and recreational articles dropped 1.9 per cent. The means of agricultural production rose 3 per cent. The price index for the cost of living of workers and staff in

the year rose 2 per cent over the previous year (retail prices for consumer goods rose 1.9 per cent and those for services went up 2.9 per cent). There still existed such phenomena as forcing up the prices of certain agricultural and sideline products which were in short supply, wilfully increasing the number of commodities to be sold at negotiated price, raising prices in disguised form or without authorization and demanding more service fees.

Commercial departments had better economic results in 1983. The profits gained by enterprises under the former Ministry of Commerce rose 27.2 per cent over the previous year. Circulation cost rate decreased to 8.6 per cent from the preceding year's 9 per cent. The turnover period of working funds was shortened to 172 days, 14 days less than in 1982. The profits gained by supply and marketing co-operatives went up 18.7 per cent, but the turnover period of their working funds extended from the previous year's 166 days to 177 days. Serious losses still troubled some commercial enterprises, and low profits were gained in others.

State controlled sales of means of production rose in 1983 over the previous year. Coal rose 6.4 per cent; rolled steel, 19.8 per cent; timber, 6.3 per cent; cement, 11.4 per cent; sulfuric acid, 7.3 per cent; caustic soda, 14.4 per cent and soda ash, 21 per cent. The proportion of fulfilled state goods-supply contracts was higher than the previous year. The economic results of material departments continued to improve. The circulation cost rate went down from the previous year's 8.2 per cent to 8.1 per cent and the turnover period was shortened from the previous year's 86 days to 77 days.

6. Foreign Trade and Tourism

The import and export trade experienced all-round growth. According to customs statistics, the 1983 total value of imports and exports came to 86.01 billion yuan, an 11.4 per cent increase over 1982 (19.4 per cent if price and foreign exchange rate fluctuations are ignored). The total value of exports was 43.83 billion yuan in 1983, a 5.8 per cent increase from the 1982 figure (10.5 per cent with fluctuations ignored). The total value of imports came to 42.18 billion yuan, a 17.9 per cent increase over the previous year (29.7 per cent with fluctuations ignored). The value of exports was 1.65 billion yuan more than that of imports.

The proportion of manufactured goods exported rose to 56.7 per cent in 1983 from 55 per cent in 1982, and that of primary products dropped to 43.3 per cent in 1983 from 45 per cent in 1982.

The proportion of manufactured goods imported rose to 72.8 per cent in 1983 from 60.4 per cent in 1982, and that of primary products dropped to 27.2 per cent in 1983 from 39.6 per cent in 1982.

A total of US\$1.96 billion in foreign funds was used in 1983, including US\$1.05 billion in loans and US\$910 million of direct foreign investment. Of this, US\$290 million were spent on joint exploration and development of offshore petroleum, US\$300 million on joint ventures and co-operative enterprises and US\$200 million on equipment supplied by foreign businesses in compensation trade.

The tourism industry made further progress. A total of 9,477,000 people from 163 countries and regions came to China in 1983 on tours and visits and on trade, sporting, scientific and cultural exchanges. There were 873,000 foreigners, a 14.3 per cent increase over 1982, and 8,604,000 overseas Chinese and Chinese compatriots from Hongkong and Macao, an increase of 20.2 per cent. The foreign exchange income from these sources was valued at 1.86 billion yuan, an 18.5 per cent increase over 1982.

7. Science, Technology, Education And Culture

Fresh progress was made in science and technology. In 1983, the number of major research results in science and technology came to 5,400, a 32 per cent increase over 1982. This included 214 inventions and discoveries approved by the state, 44 per cent more than in 1982. Among the inventions receiving first class national awards were the fine soybean variety *Tiefeng No. 18*, the new rice variety *Yuanfengzao* and good cotton varieties 52 — 128 and 57 — 681 resistant to fusarium wilt. The giant *Galaxy* computer, capable of 100 million calculations per second, passed its tests. A 1,800-channel analogue microwave system was designed and manufactured. A practical system was set up for optical fibre cable communications. Last year, 6.85 million scientists and technicians were working in state-owned units, 590,000 more than in 1982.

Much headway was made in the work of standardization. A total of 1,124 national standards were drawn up or revised last year, 6.6 per cent more than in 1982. Of these, 30 per cent were based on international standards, a 5 per cent increase over the 1982 figure. By the end of 1983, China had 5,496 national standards.

The newly established system of academic degrees is being implemented. Between 1981 and 1983, altogether 29 people were awarded doctor's degrees, and 18,143 people received master's degrees. In 1983, a total of 37,100 postgraduates were taking advanced courses for master's and doctor's degrees in institutions of higher learning and research institutes, 11,200 more than in the previous year.

Institutions of higher learning enrolled 391,000 students in 1983, or 76,000 more than in 1982. These schools had a total enrolment of 1,207,000 students last year, 53,000 more than in the previous year. Last year, 335,000 students graduated from these institutions, 122,000 fewer than in 1982. This was because students who entered college in the spring and autumn of 1978 all completed their four-year courses in 1982. Adult higher education institutions (including television and radio college courses, correspondence courses, evening schools and colleges for workers, peasants, managerial personnel and middle school teachers) had 926,000 students last year, 282,000 more than in 1982. A college examination system for the self-taught has been widely acclaimed.

Restructuring continued in secondary education. The number of students in all kinds of secondary schools was 46,873,000, or 667,000 fewer than in 1982. Secondary technical schools had 1,143,000 students, 104,000 more than in the previous year. Agricultural middle schools and vocational middle schools had 1.22 million students, 516,000 more than in 1982. Workers' training schools had 533,000 students, 21,000 more than in 1982. Senior middle schools had 6.29 million students, 115,000 fewer than in 1982. Junior middle schools had 37,687,000 students, 1,193,000 fewer than in the previous year. Some 9,748,000 people were receiving secondary adult education.

In 1983, there were 135.78 million pupils in primary schools, 3.94 million fewer than in the previous year. The reduction was due mainly to a drop in the number of school-age children as a result of birth control. The number of adults receiving primary education was 8,172,000 in 1983, an increase of 606,000 over 1982.

New achievements were made by cultural units, the press, radio and television. Last year, 127 feature films were produced and 170 new full-length films released, an increase of 15 films for each. The country had 162,000 cinemas and other film projection units, 3,444 performing arts troupes, 2,946 cultural centres, 2,038 public libraries, 467 museums and 2,830 archives. There were 122 radio stations throughout China, 516 radio transmitting

and relay stations, 52 television centres, and 385 television transmitting and relay stations, each with a capacity above 1,000 watts. A total of 15.51 billion of national and provincial newspapers, 1.77 billion magazines of all kinds and 5.8 billion books and pictures were published in 1983.

8. Public Health and Sports

Public health work continued to improve. The number of hospital beds in the country reached 2.11 million at the end of 1983, an increase of 2.7 per cent compared with the end of 1982. Professional health workers numbered 3,253,000, a 3.5 per cent increase. This included 1,353,000 doctors, an increase of 3.5 per cent, and 596,000 nurses, an increase of 5.7 per cent. Progress was also made in the patriotic public health campaign and the work to prevent and cure diseases.

New successes were scored in sports. In 1983, Chinese athletes won 39 world championships and broke 12 world records and 127 national records. A total of 25,000 sports meets were held at the county level and above. Mass sports activities were extensive.

9. Living Standards

The year 1983 saw a continued rise in living standards both in cities and the countryside. A sample survey of 30,427 peasant households in 600 counties in 28 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities showed an average annual per-capita net income of 309.8 yuan (including 272.9 yuan from productive activities and 36.9 yuan from cash and articles remitted or brought back by family members working elsewhere and relief funds issued by the state), an increase of 14.7 per cent over 1982. Average living expenses per capita were 248.3 yuan, up 12.7 per cent.

The percentage of peasant households surveyed with an average net income per capita of more than 500 yuan increased from 6.7 per cent in 1982 to 11.9 per cent.

A sample survey of 9,060 households of workers and staff in 47 cities in 29 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities showed an average annual per-capita income of 526 yuan available for living expenses, an increase of 6.4 per cent. Considering the rise in the cost of living index, real income rose by 4.3 per cent.

In 1983, a total of 6.28 million people were given jobs, including unemployed young people in cities and towns and the year's graduates from colleges, secondary technical schools and workers' training schools covered by the state job assignment programme. The year-end figure for workers and staff was 115.15 million, 2.34 million more than at the end of 1982. Of these, 87.71 million were in state-run establishments, an increase of 1.41 million, and 27.44 million were in collective units in cities and towns, an increase of 930,000. The number of self-employed at the year end was 2.31 million, 840,000 more than at the end of 1982.

The annual wages of workers and staff in 1983 totalled 93.46 billion yuan, up 6 per cent compared with the preceding year. Of this, bonuses and wages paid for above-quota piece work came to 12.09 billion yuan, up 10.9 per cent from the preceding year. The average annual cash wage for workers and staff was 826 yuan, an increase of 3.5 per cent. Money spent on labour insurance and collective amenities came to 20.94 billion yuan (including pensions for the retired), a rise of 18 per cent.

Job safety improved. The deaths of workers and staff on duty dropped 0.8 per cent from 1982, and serious injuries dropped 15 per cent. But accidents were still serious in some regions and departments.

Urban and rural savings deposits came to 89.25 billion yuan at the end of 1983, a rise of 32.1 per cent from the end of 1982.

Housing projects completed by state-run and collective units in cities and towns in 1983

totalled 115.69 million square metres of floor space, 2.21 million less than in 1982. Houses built by peasants came to about 700 million square metres of floor space, 100 million square metres more than in 1982.

Continued improvements were made in support for the aged, disabled, widowed and orphaned whose livelihood was not assured. A total of 2,838,000 such people were supported by rural collectives in 1983. Homes for the aged in rural areas numbered 14,000, an increase of 27.3 per cent, housing 169,000 people, 22.5 per cent more than in 1982. The number of social welfare institutes and children's welfare institutes in cities and towns was 886, taking care of 63,000 people.

10. Population

The population at the end of 1983 was 1,024,950,000, which was 9.54 million more than the previous year's figure of 1,015,410,000.

Family planning made much headway. According to a sample survey of 661,455 people drawn at random from 4,166 production teams (residence groups) in 371 counties (or cities) throughout the mainland, the birth rate in 1983 was 18.62 per thousand, the mortality rate 7.08 per thousand and the natural growth rate 11.54 per thousand.

Note: All figures in the communique exclude those for Taiwan Province.





From left to right: Kim Jong Il, Hu Yaobang, Kim Il Sung and Yang Shangkun on the rostrum of the Pyongyang rally.

China Supports Korea's Peaceful Reunification

—Speech by Hu Yaobang at a rally in Pyongyang
(Excerpts)

IN the past two days, Comrade Yang Shangkun and I have had a full exchange of views with Comrades Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il on the current world situation, particularly the situation in Asia and the Korean Peninsula, and on the way to achieve the peaceful reunification of Korea. Like those talks in the past, our talks this time have been excellent — very cordial and very sincere. Our views are identical. I would like to take this opportunity and use this solemn podium to reiterate that the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government and the

Chinese people fully support the Korean people in opposing outside interference and realizing the great cause of reunifying their country independently and peacefully.

The Korean people's great leader Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea have always stood for an independent and peaceful reunification of their country, and have long been working steadfastly and unremittingly for this goal. In 1980, at the Sixth National Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, Comrade Kim Il Sung further put forth a proposition to

found a democratic confederal republic of Koryo, based on mutual recognition and tolerance of the ideologies and social systems of the north and the south, so as to achieve the reunification of the country.

This past January, the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed tripartite talks between the DPRK, the south Korean authorities and the United States on ways and means to ease tension on

the Korean Peninsula, the peaceful reunification of the country and other related matters.

Your sincere approach and persistent efforts for a peaceful solution to the Korean question have enjoyed warm endorsement from all the Korean people, including those in the south, and have won admiration and applause from all countries and peoples in the world who love peace and cherish justice.

The Korean people suffered from colonial oppression for 36 years and from the misery of north-south division for 39 years. Although the people in the northern part of Korea have won independence and liberation under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea, the north and the south have still not been reunified, and they are still in an intense confrontation. This has posed huge unnecessary obstacles to the independent and peaceful development of the entire Korean nation. It is therefore the most urgent national task and the highest wish of all the Korean people to end the long-term division of the north and south, to get the US troops to withdraw from the southern part of Korea and to bring about the independent and peaceful reunification of their country. When this great goal is realized, it will surely mark a new starting point and usher in a new era in the history of the 60 million Korean people.

The Korean Peninsula is a sea and land communications centre in northeast Asia and occupies an important strategic position. A protracted division of the country would not only greatly harm the interests of the Korean nation, but is also unfavourable to maintaining security and stability in northeast Asia and in the Asia-Pacific region as a whole. Therefore, the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is also an impor-

tant issue which has far-reaching influence on the current world situation. It is closely related to the interests of all peace-loving countries and peoples in the Asia-Pacific region and the rest of the world.

The confederation plan proposed by Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea for the great goal of independent and peaceful reunification is not only reasonable but also realistic and practical. By peacefully unifying into a confederation, "neither side should force its views on the other, nor should one side annex the other," as laid out in the documents adopted at the Third Meeting of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Instead, they should live in harmony on the basis of mutual recognition of each other's ideologies and social systems. No one has any grounds to oppose negotiations conducted according to this principle of "neither side annexing the other." If the large-scale Korean War 30 years ago could be brought to a halt through negotiations, it is completely necessary and possible to turn the armistice into a lasting peace on the Korean Peninsula and to achieve a peaceful reunification of the country by way of negotiations as well.

The plan for the peaceful reunification of Korea which the Korean Party and Government have formulated and have been striving determinedly to achieve is a bright road towards ceasing to be enemies and becoming friends, a bright road paved with justice and answerable to the will of the people. It represents the common demand of all the Korean people and the righteous cause of the entire Korean nation. It truly takes into account the long-term interests of the coming generations of Koreans, the security and stability of countries in the Asia-Pacific re-

gion and peace in the world as a whole. We deeply admire and fully support the foresight and the breadth of spirit your country has displayed in standing at the crest of the tide of times.

China is consistently and firmly opposed to the stationing of US troops in south Korea and to US interference in Korea's internal affairs. During US president's recent visit to China, Chinese leaders, including myself, once again frankly explained China's full support for an independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. We demanded that the United States take the initiative to pull its troops out of south Korea and support the realization, through negotiations, of the reunification of Korea in the form of confederation in the interests of lasting peace on the Korean Peninsula.

Countries want unification and nations want reunion. This is a historical trend no force can arrest. The masters of the Korean Peninsula are the Korean people. The power to decide the destiny and open up the future of the Korean nation also comes from the Korean people. It is unimaginable that a great nation like Korea should be permanently divided by man. Whoever is bent on seeking selfish interests at the expense of the highest interest of national reunification is bound to be spurned by all the Korean people, including those in the south.

In concluding, I want to express once again my firm confidence that no matter how many hardships and obstacles there might be in the way of advance, the Korean people, by relying on their own strength and with the support of the people the world over, are sure to realize their country's independent and peaceful reunification, and become a mighty force for maintaining peace in northeast Asia. □

A Case Study of Small Towns (I)

Small Towns of Every Variety



In 1983 China's renowned sociologist, Professor Fei Xiaotong, went on a fact-finding tour of the small towns in Wujiang County, Jiangsu Province. Afterwards, he packed his firsthand data into a booklet called "Small Towns But Big Problems," which sheds light on the social units which serve as a link between China's cities and countryside. Small towns are the political, economic and cultural hubs in the countryside. Prof. Fei examines how they evolved, and the problem child born in the course of their evolution.

"Beijing Review" has condensed the original booklet into a compact series for our readers' reference. — Ed.

by FEI XIAOTONG

BACK when I investigated the countryside in my early years, I felt there must be a social unit higher than the countryside community. This unit is composed of people who do not engage in farming. Considering its region, population, economy and surrounding conditions, this unit is different from the countryside but inseparable from it. I would like to refer to these units generally as small towns.

Like research on other social issues, research on small towns should also begin with investigating concrete examples, analysing them in terms of a general concept and classifying them as social units. Hereafter I will discuss

the five types of small towns I saw in Wujiang County.

1. Zhenze — A Ferry Town. In 1936, as a postgraduate student, I spent a month in Kaixiangong Village in Wujiang County. I remember going to buy cigarettes at a dime store. I was surprised to find that the shopkeeper would not sell cigarettes by the pack. He told me he only sold them by the piece, and if I wanted to buy packs of cigarettes I could ask the ferry-owner to buy them for me. This triggered my curiosity.

At the time, Kaixiangong was a fairly large village south of the Changjiang (Yangtze) River, with 300-400 families and more than 1,000 inhabitants. But there were only a few small stores in the village. And their stock was so

scarce that they had to sell goods like cigarettes piece by piece. The villagers knew nothing of a self-sufficient economy. Then where did they come by their daily necessities? I went to see the ferry-owner with this question in mind.

As it turned out, the ferry boat was an ordinary, engineless wooden junk with holds, which plied the river to traffic people and goods. Kaixiangong Village had two such boats. When they set out in the morning, people along the river would ask the ferry-owners to do various things for them in town, such as buying soybean sauce.

The boats went to Zhenze, a small town six kilometres away. As they cast anchor in town, the apprentices from various shops waiting on the bank would vie with each other to make a deal with the ferry-owners. In the afternoon, the apprentices sent bottles and baskets full of goods to the ferry-owners, and the boats weighed anchor to return.

But the passengers and beneficiaries of the ferry service never paid anything. Asked how

they made their living, the ferry-owners told me that in spring and autumn the ferry boats transported the villagers' silk and cereals to Zhenze for sale, and the proprietors of silk and cereal firms in town would give the ferry-owners a cash commission. Grocers also paid the ferry-owners, especially during festivals. And they made a mint of money this way.

Later on, I was also treated to free trips to and from Zhenze, where I found 200-300 more boats were moored. They were said to come from the other villages in close vicinity to the town.

It is obvious that Zhenze is a rural economic hub specializing in collecting and distributing native produce and industrial products. For the local peasants, who sold their products at Zhenze in return for what they needed, the town was something they could not do without in their daily life, while the ferry-owners, apprentices, proprietors and grocers knitted a commodity circulation network. Hundreds of ferry boats shuttling between the town and surrounding villages helped complete the network. At one end of the ferry line was the town and at the other end were the villages. Local people called the surrounding villages "footholds," which nourished the town and fed on it in return. Without these footholds, the town would dry up economically; without the town, the footholds would decay because of poor circulation. The relationship between the two is like that between the nucleus and cytoplasm in a cell.

2. Shengze — A Textile Town. Shengze is a textile centre with the largest population and highest output value in Wujiang. Its silk products make up one-tenth of the nation's silk exports.

The town developed relatively early. It was said to have some

10,000 inhabitants during the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644). What is the groundwork for this early start? What do the townspeople do? As a boy I went to Shengze,



The author.

where I was greatly surprised to see residents standing at their Jacquard looms. I was deeply impressed.

In 1982 I visited the town again. I asked about the pre-liberation silk workshops, and was told there were few of them, and they were usually small. The largest had 20 old-fashioned looms. But there were quite a few silk, brocade and rice firms.

Since the town did not weave much silk fabric, I wondered where the brocade-selling firms got their supplies. These firms first depended on their financial strength and good credit relations to buy silk from peasants. Then they distributed the silk to other peasants for them to weave cloth. As for the professional weavers, they needed only looms, labour and no other investment. Each time the weavers handed in their products, they were paid according to mutual agreement, and got their next batch of raw materials.

In this way a silk cloth firm could have dozens, hundreds or even thousands of weavers at its

service. But it was impossible for the firms to put all the looms in workshops in town. To all intents and purposes, they dispersed their looms into individual weaving households. The firms only took care of the raw materials and finished products.

This relationship between the firms and individual households is not like the one between a boss and employees. Towns like Shengze, which is an economic centre engaging mainly in collecting and distributing handicraft products, merit further attention and study.

It is worth noting the difference between peasants selling raw silk to the silk firms and weavers handing in woven silk cloth to brocade firms. The former are selling a commodity while the latter are fulfilling contracts and getting paid. Therefore, unlike Zhenze, Shengze is not a circulation centre but a family-based handicraft industrial centre. Here the looms are the footholds of the town. The family-based textile industry serves as the foundation not only for the town's own development but also for the development of the entire Suzhou and Hangzhou area.

This foundation, with a tradition several hundred years old, is not only cherished by the local people, but insinuated into their genes. Today, this biological foundation is still playing a role in the construction of the town.

3. Songling — A Castle Town. Before and after liberation, Songling was the political arena of Wujiang County. The township government is seated here. Since liberation, many old small towns in the county have been stagnant, with the exception of Songling, whose population increased rapidly after the early post-liberation period.

Songling has long been a county seat. During the years of feudalism, the ruling landlord class built

up city walls and gates to guard against peasant rebellions. Markets and fairs were forbidden in town. Dealers and merchants could only do their businesses outside the east gate of the town. Inside were the government offices and the town god's temple. When alive, the townspeople were ruled by the feudal lords in the government offices, with jails and the execution ground nearby. When dead, they were ruled by the town god in his temple, with imaginary ox- and horse-faced demons assisting. Most of the residents then were landlords and their vassals. The buildings were also different from those in other places. Alleyways were lined on both sides with walls several metres high. These helped the feudal rulers defend against mutiny. They are very much like the castles in Europe in the Middle Ages.

4. Tongli — An Entertainment Town. This town is surrounded by rivers on all sides, forming an island cut off from the outside world. Before liberation motor vehicles had no access whatsoever to the town. The only contact was via small boats which nosed their way through a maze of narrow, winding rivers. Strangers would have to spend hours just finding a way to get out to the island. But this poor traffic and the unparalleled isolation of the town provided landlords and

feudal bureaucrats with an ideal refuge. Before liberation, a large number of landlords and retired bureaucrats lived there. Of the town's 2,000 families at the time of the agrarian reform, 500, or 25 per cent, were landlords. They converged on this island, where they set up fabulous gardens similar to those in Suzhou. The Tuisi Garden, now having a facelift, is one of them. Tongli had been a consumer town. It is now being converted into a tourist resort, with historical sites under protection.

5. Pingwang — A Transport Town.

Pingwang is an important gateway between Jiangsu and Zhejiang, with one end leading to Suzhou and the other to Hangzhou. A strategic point, it suffered much chaos in wartime. From the Wu-Yue rivalry during the Spring and Autumn Period (770-476 B.C.) to the warlord strife in modern history, Pingwang was always a battlefield. And the town was also laid waste when the Japanese aggressors invaded China decades ago.

In recent years, Pingwang has become the crossroads of land and water traffic routes. The Grand Canal links Suzhou and Hangzhou via the town, and highways reach Shanghai to the east, Zhejiang to the south, and Nanjing and Anhui to the west.

It is the biggest communications centre in Wujiang County.

The geographical location and communications situation have resulted in the town's two salient features. First, it is vulnerable to outside attack and destruction. Before liberation it weathered several ups and downs, which retarded its development. But second, the well-developed means of transportation brought all kinds of goods to the town, enabling it to recover from recessions. It is said that some of the Shanghai factories found their final lodging at Pingwang while expanding into the small towns in the area. Thus the town became famous for its quick development among the small towns in Wujiang.

These five types of small towns are tentatively classified in the analysis of the nature of small towns. And they are all within the confines of Wujiang County. Further investigations, I am sure, will reveal more types, because there must be a great variety of small towns across China. In the factory and mining districts, for instance, characteristics are likely to be different. In some places, the circulation of commodities have just resulted in fairs and commodity exchange centres in place of stable small towns. All these are worthy of further research. The previously mentioned types cannot be inclusive.

I must explain that my purpose in classifying the small towns is to highlight their individual characteristics. In the meantime, they all have a common characteristic, that is, they are the political, economic and cultural hubs of the countryside. The classification is based on this common characteristic, and traces the line of their respective peculiarities. Classification according to the individual traits is of help in deciding the direction of the development of small towns. □

Kaixiangong Village in Wujiang County — Fei's home town.



My Views on the Study of Modern Literature

Flooded with foreign influences, only realism took root in modern Chinese literature. Revolutionary writing of the proletariat became the main movement.

by ZHONG JIHUA

AS modern Chinese literature refers only to the period from the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal new cultural movement, which started in 1919, to the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, its study is a young discipline. The past few years have seen an unprecedented vigorous investigation of this field. Many gaps have been filled in and not a few erroneous conclusions have been set straight.

Unfortunately, something misleading happened. Some research articles overestimated the role of certain bourgeois writers and underestimated the achievements of Left-wing authors. Other scholars negated the particular historical path and the outstanding traditions of modern Chinese literature. Still others even echoed some foreign political biases.

Revolutionary Literature — the Mainstream

It is only natural that there are both good and bad components in a literature which reflects the complex social life of modern China. Among the literary components which appeared at the time, those in the leading position which had scored great achievement were undoubtedly of the proletariat and the revolutionary democratic literature under its leadership. As early as in the 30s, Lu Xun (1881-1936), a great writer and the standard-bearer of the proletarian cultural movement, said, "Actually the only literary

movement in China today is the revolutionary literary movement of the proletariat. . . . Apart from it China has no modern literature at all." ("The Present Condition of Art in Darkest China.")

History is more eloquent than any words. The works of Lu Xun and Guo Moruo laid the corner stone for the new literature. In the 30s, the Left-wing art and literary movement opened up a new path. In the 40s, the art and literature of the liberated areas constituted the embryonic form of socialist literature. In a comprehensive study of the literature of 20s to 40s, one should look to the mainstream and its role in history.

However, in recent years some people have held the opinion that the greatest contributions to modern Chinese literature came not from the revolutionary writers represented by Lu Xun, but from the so-called independent writers who divorced themselves from politics. They blindly praise poems by Xu Zhimo and novels by Shen Congwen while devaluing the importance of Left-wing literature. Some even call the struggle of Left-wing writers against the bourgeois school lopsided and incorrect. This is a confusion of what actually happened, and creates a false impression for our inexperienced young people.

In studying any literary phenomenon, it is important to have an historical perspective. If a piece of work is isolated from the flow of history and is analysed as "pure art," no correct conclusions can

be drawn. "In literature a writer's value does not depend on himself, but only on his position in relation to the whole." (Frederick Engels, "Alexander Jung, 'Lectures on Modern German Literature.'")

Xu Zhimo is an example. His poems are good artistically. But, in the dark years of the 1930s when 20-year-old poet and revolutionary Yin Fu cried out before he was killed by reactionary rulers in 1931, "The future world belongs to us and no guillotine of slaughterers can stem the tide of history," when Left-wing writers of the Chinese Society of Poets were filled with fervent anti-imperialist sentiment and the insight to capture the reality of "China's countryside where first bullets are shot from everywhere" (Pu Feng's poem "The First Bullet"), when Left-wing art and literature was charging forward with no regard to attacks from all sides, Xu Zhimo moaned from a private corner, "I want to emit from the withered tip of my pen a fragmentary wail . . . seeking and pursuing darkness and nothingness" ("Fragment"). When compared with his revolutionary contemporaries, it is easy to see which type of literature has more realistic significance and historical value.

Another example is Shen Congwen's novella *Out-of-the-Way Town*, which has been widely acclaimed recently. Although it is a great artistic achievement, it is very limited. In the eventful year of 1934, the small town described by Shen's pen is full of light breezes and warm sunshine, far

from the turmoil of the world. The author tried to go against the creative trend in the cities, where capitalism was expanding swiftly, by praising primitive customs and habits and worshipping "human nature" in his "small Greek church." This is a retrogressive, pessimistic romantic view, imbued with the character of a small production. By the time Shen's *Oui-of-the-Way Town* was published, there were many other revolutionary novels and novellas coming out. These included Jiang Guangci's *Wind of the Fields*, which depicts the peasants' armed resistance against the landlords' oppression, Mao Dun's *Midnight* about the national bourgeoisie and Xiao Hong and Xiao Jun's *Life or Death* and *A Village in August* which describe the Chinese people's resistance against the Japanese aggressors in the northeast. When these novels are compared with Shen's, it is obvious that they reflect more profoundly the essence of the social scene at that time.

Tradition of Realism

Various ideological schools and trends found their way into China from other parts of the world during the birth of modern Chinese literature. But finally, it was realistic literature which took root in the soil of China. It thoroughly exposed imperialism and feudalism and took heart in a future of socialism. Artistically it adopted many good points from other literary styles to become more national in character.

However, in the past few years, some research articles had begun to exaggerate the impact of Western modernism on modern Chinese literature, and used this as a criterion to appraise Chinese literary works. In this way, they misunderstood the trend of revolutionary realism in some works.

Actually, the development of

modern Chinese literature takes its basic characteristics from the fact that revolutionary realism gradually replaced various bourgeois literary schools, including Western modernism. As early as the beginning of this century, quite a few works of the aesthetic, symbolic and decadent schools were translated into Chinese. During the May 4th Movement, new schools current in the West such as expressionism, futurism and dadaism were also introduced in China. Although they came to China together with realism, they never got anywhere in literature, nor was

The laws governing the development of literature say that the maturity of a nation's literature depends on its depth and width in reflecting social life and on whether it assumes a national style and artistic form.

there any society or association which took them as its main style. There was a school of symbolic poetry in China in the 20s, but it dissolved before long due to its obscure language, both classical and vernacular. In the 30s there was a school of neo-sensualism, but it either converged back to realism or disappeared from the scene. Those poets who were quite skilled in Western symbolism also joined the camp of revolutionary realism during the War of Resistance Against Japan. Even veteran symbolic poets began writing realistic poems to do what they could to save the country from Japanese aggressors.

This should remind us that the influence of Western modernism on modern Chinese literature is very weak. Western modernism

never formed the core of any literary movement in China. It did not have many followers, nor did it find a handful of really faithful ones.

The reason for this is simple. China's history from the 20s through the 40s is a history of struggle and warfare. The Chinese social psychology at the time is that people wanted revolution and the nation wanted liberation, not one of loneliness and desperation. Therefore, any literature reflecting the latter could never take root in China.

According to the laws governing the development of literature, the maturity of a nation's literature depends on its depth and width in reflecting social life and on whether it assumes a national style and artistic form. The historical path travelled by modern Chinese literature proves this.

During the May 4th Movement, works by revolutionary democratic writers under the leadership of the proletariat truthfully depicted the Chinese people's misery before they were led by the proletariat, and explored the future of revolution, pinning their hopes on the days to come. The formation of the China League of Left-Wing Writers in 1930 promoted the development of the new literature. The class struggle, which was rife in the urban and rural areas, was portrayed realistically by those writers. Even those who were not members of the Left-wing league were influenced and wrote excellent works such as *The Family* (by Ba Jin in 1933), *Thunderstorm* (by Cao Yu in 1933), and *Camel Xiangzi* (by Lao She in 1937).

In the 40s, guided by Comrade Mao Zedong's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," a group of outstanding national works of revolutionary realism emerged, including Zhao Shuli's novels, poems by Li Ji and

Ruan Zhangjing, Zhou Libo's novel *The Hurricane* and Ding Ling's novel *The Sun Shines Over the Sanggan River*. They depict the labouring people's momentous struggle for liberation with new themes and new characters, and evolved a brand new national artistic form popular among the people. They mark the maturation of China's new realistic literature, which had become strong enough to assimilate what is good in Western literature and form its own unique national style.

After the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, China's contemporary literature, which was faithful to the revolutionary tradition, also followed this basic

line. That is why China's contemporary literature has so many colourful and magnificent works to its credit.

Of course, other literary trends and schools also played a positive role in the history of modern Chinese literature, including the revolutionary romanticism of the May 4th period. Different literary trends, schools and associations through history should be given practical analysis and appraisal. However, we must not reverse the primary and the secondary, and should not negate the mainstream while studying the various literary trends, schools and associations in history. It is less correct to substitute modernism for realism.

We have not yet devoted much time to study modern Chinese literature. Although errors appeared in this study in recent years, achievements are primary. From now on, we should devote more efforts to studying revolutionary and progressive literature, and giving new and correct evaluations to those writers who have not received enough attention. Reactionary writers, trends and schools should also be subject to down-to-the-earth criticisms, and we should draw historical materialist conclusions from them.

(Abridged translation of an article originally printed in "Wen Hui Bao.")

Third National Census (VII)

Occupation of the Employed Population

ACCORDING to the 10 per cent sample tabulations from the third national census, 51.94 per cent of China's mainland population are employed. They accounted for 90.92 per cent of the working age population (15 to 59 for men and 15 to 54 for women). Of the employed, 56.30 per cent were men and 43.70 were women.

In China, 94.4 per cent of the employed people work in material production. Of the total, 73.72 per cent are engaged in agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry and fishery. The rest are employed in manufacturing industries and other services. They can be broken down as follows: manufacturing industries, 11.84 per cent; commerce, catering services, material supply, marketing and storage,

2.96 per cent; the building industry, 2.10 per cent; transportation and communications, post and telecommunications, 1.73 per cent; mining and lumber, 1.58 per cent; power, gas and water supply, 0.29 per cent; and geological prospecting and surveying, 0.15 per cent.

In non-material production, 2.37 per cent of the working age people are employed in educational, cultural and art institutions, 1.54 per cent in government departments, political parties and mass organizations, 0.78 per cent in public health, physical culture and social welfare, 0.47 per cent in housing, public utility management agencies and neighbourhood service trades, 0.24 per cent in scientific research and comprehensive technical services, and 0.20 per cent in financial and insurance organizations (see Table I for details).

Looking at the job descriptions,

we can see that 92.08 per cent of the workers are engaged in physical labour, while the remaining 7.92 per cent are engaged mostly in mental work. Of those physical labourers, 78.22 per cent work in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery, and other 17.30 per cent are industrial and transport workers.

The tabulations of the 10 per cent sample survey show that a fairly high percentage of Chinese women work outside their homes. Women make up more than half the workers and staff in the tailoring, printing, tanning and fur processing, livestock breeding, painting and knitting, printing and dyeing, and rubber and plastic, paper, tobacco industries. They are also in the majority in checking, measuring and analysing departments, cultural and artistic institutions and the service trades (see Table II).

This is the last of the series on the third national census.

Table I

Occupational Distribution of the Employed Population

(Statistics from the 10% sample survey only)

Occupation	Number of Employed		Men	Women	Sex Ratio (%)	
	Total	Percentage			Men	Women
Agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry and fishery	38,433,868	73.72	20,659,114	17,774,754	53.75	46.25
Mining and lumber	822,505	1.58	663,231	159,274	80.64	19.36
Power, gas and water supply	149,065	0.29	110,024	39,041	73.81	26.19
Manufacturing	6,173,505	11.84	3,453,721	2,719,784	55.94	44.06
Geological prospecting and surveying	77,165	0.15	59,263	17,902	76.80	23.20
Building	1,093,907	2.10	888,894	205,013	81.26	18.74
Transportation and communications, including post and telecommunications	901,911	1.73	696,506	205,405	77.23	22.77
Commerce, catering services, material supply, marketing and storage	1,542,222	2.96	874,385	667,837	56.70	43.30
Housing and public utility management agencies and neighbourhood service trades	245,468	0.47	135,564	109,904	55.23	44.77
Public health, physical culture and social welfare	409,070	0.78	212,313	196,757	51.90	48.10
Educational, cultural and art institutions	1,237,452	2.37	800,092	437,360	64.66	35.34
Scientific research and comprehensive technical services	123,198	0.24	79,130	44,068	64.23	35.77
Financial and insurance organizations	102,173	0.20	69,479	32,694	68.00	32.00
Government departments, political parties and mass organizations	801,445	1.54	635,986	165,459	79.35	20.65
Others	24,819	0.05	15,820	8,999	63.74	36.26
Total	52,137,773	100.00	29,353,522	22,784,251	56.30	43.70

Table II

Professional Distribution of the Employed Population

(Statistics from the 10% sample survey only)

Profession	Number of Employed		Men	Women	Sex Ratio (%)	
	Total	Percentage			Men	Women
Professional and technical personnel	2,644,264	5.07	1,634,699	1,009,565	61.82	38.18
Leaders of government departments, political parties, mass organizations, enterprises and institutions	808,465	1.55	724,255	84,210	89.58	10.42
Staff members	676,714	1.30	511,385	165,329	75.57	24.43
Commercial workers	942,832	1.81	508,416	434,416	53.92	46.08
Service trades	1,147,165	2.20	596,940	550,225	52.04	47.96
Labourers in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery	37,549,954	72.02	19,977,389	17,572,565	53.20	46.80
Industrial and transportation workers	8,320,424	15.96	5,372,457	2,947,967	64.57	35.43
Other labourers	47,955	0.09	27,981	19,974	58.35	41.65
Total	52,137,773	100.00	29,353,522	22,784,251	56.30	43.70

Trends in Economic Development

From "JINGJIXUE ZHOUBAO"
(Economics Weekly)

TALKING about China's socialist economy—a kind of co-operative economy, Tong Dalin, Vice-Minister in Charge of the State Commission for Restructuring Economic System, said that China's current economic development has met with three main trends.

The first is a new trend in the development of the agricultural economy. The pattern of agricultural production and method of distribution are now undergoing a big change. This not only conforms to China's present-day productive forces, but accords with the demands of modern production. Because the present productive forces in China are still low, several households join

their efforts in specialized production—a kind of co-operation which will raise the socialization of production. If any peasant household invites in an agrotechnician, this also constitutes a kind of co-operation. So it can be said that the present production responsibility system and varied forms of distribution show China's agriculture is marching towards socialization.

The second trend is acute competition between urban and rural markets. With the development of diversified rural undertakings, township-run enterprises have sprung up like mushrooms, producing rich products for the markets. This results in keen competition between the urban and rural markets. How can the economy stand up to this competition? New co-operation is sure to emerge, be-

cause only by co-operating with each other can technology be improved and competitive capability strengthened.

The third trend is the extensive use of science and technology. The development of the economy demands that science and technology serve the economy. Peasants want to learn and use scientific methods, as soon as they become aware of their benefits. Now nearly every village needs an agrotechnician.

Bad Friends Cause Delinquency

From "SHEHUI"
(Society)

UNHEALTHY social contacts among young people is an immediate cause of juvenile delinquency, according to an investigation of 195 inmates of a reformatory in Jiangsu Province. Investigators found that 170 young people who were sentenced for stealing, hooliganism, rape and fighting had an average of eight friends, and some even had several dozens, 96.68 per cent of whom were bad eggs.

Following are the reasons why the young people maintain friendships with these bad fellows:

1. Positive education is neglected in their families. These children, having received little attention from their parents, fall in with some idlers who pretend to show them sympathy and concern. Gradually they fall into their hands.

Some school teachers are impatient with those students who violate school rules or often embarrass them. They try to remove these students from their classrooms. As a result, the students stop attending schools and begin

A technician from Guizhou Commune in Guangdong teaches a peasant how to use granulated fodder to feed fish.



hanging around with more hardened trouble makers, who lead them astray.

3. Students who get poor marks in their studies often play truant. They then begin relationships with amoral people, or those who have already taken the criminal road.

Hardworking Party Members Praised

From "ANHUI RIBAO"
(Anhui Daily)

YOU will know who are Party members in our village at just a glimpse," said peasants in the Kaishan Brigade of Mazhuang Commune in Lingbi County, Anhui.

The brigade has 12 Party members. Since the implementation of the production responsibility system, they have taken the lead in delivering and selling grain to the state, buying state treasury bonds, planting trees and family planning, and have selflessly helped villagers solve their problems. Many peasants said that though the land is contracted to households, their hearts are closely linked with the Party members.

Wang Xianting and his wife in the first production team are both blind. They have four children. Party member Ma Daoyin helps them, from cultivating to harvesting, with his own farm facilities. Ma's wife takes on all other field work for them. Last year when a big storm took Wang's roof off, Ma came immediately. He looked at the house carefully and proposed that all Party members help repair it. Encouraged by the Party branch, all Party members, except three who were away then, came to repair the house the next day. Ma Daoju had a stone crusher, with which he could earn a dozen yuan a day, but he gave it up and came to help too. Their action

4. Jobless youngsters, having nothing to do, wander about the streets and pick up bad habits from their fellows.

Clearly, contacts influence the young people in their growth and effective methods must be adopted to prevent them from making friends blindly.

brought along many Youth League members, who soon followed suit. At dusk, four of Wang's rooms were repaired. Deeply moved, Wang said, "You have done so much for me! How can I thank you enough?"

During the busy season last spring, a woman peasant suddenly

fell ill. Four Party members immediately sent her to hospital. In addition to looking after her four children, they ploughed and sowed her contracted field. When she recovered, she kept sending them gifts to express her thanks, but they were politely turned down.

An old man in the brigade has three sons, but none of them were willing to look after him. His relatives also failed to persuade them. After Party member Ma Daochang was told about it, he went to the son's homes many times telling them of the new social morals and their duty to support their father. Now the three sons have changed. They vied with each other to look after the father, who has been happy ever since.

An Old Man's Service

From "RENMIN RIBAO"
(People's Daily)

AT the front gate of an old city tower in Beijing, an old man set up a stall with a sign saying: "Serve you without taking one cent." He kept coming with a small handcart every noon since last year, and returning home when the sun set.

On his handcart the old man displayed books, from *Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping* and *Selections of Historical Records* to a dozen types of newspapers and magazines. He also has a bicycle pump, spanners and pliers for repairing bicycles, as well as tourist maps of Beijing, railway timetables, needles, and toilet paper. He offers help with writing letters, shows strangers where to go, and even answers questions on how to grow flowers and plant trees. He has put several folding stools in front of his stall. Very often, retired workers, come to read books and papers. Illiterate

old ladies ask him to write letters for them to their relatives far away, and tourists who pass by the stall also rest here.

He is sometimes called foolish, but he receives esteem and praise from the majority. An unknown young man sent him a tray to carry his tools. A carpenter made a stool for him. A neighbour shares his newspapers and a doctor from a nearby hospital volunteered to check his health.

One day, a foreigner was attracted by the stall. After he was told that the old man took no money for his services, he became excited and said "China! China!" time and again. He took many photos of the old man and said he would tell the story when he returned home. A few days later he went to see the old man at his home, and sent him a piece of ginseng to express his esteem.

The 75-year-old man is Bai Shuqiao, a retired shop assistant from Beijing's Xidan Market.

Chinese Couple Develops New Dance Notation

A new dance notation using a co-ordinate system invented by Wu Jimei, an editor of *Wudao* (Journal of Dance), and Gao Chunlin, her husband, is being popularized among Chinese dancers.

The new notation is based on the fundamental laws of human movement. It visualizes the space a dancer occupies as a globe. This globe is indicated by two circles: an azimuth circle for the parallels and an angular circle for the meridians. The dancer's location in space can be represented by points on the two circles, which serve as co-ordinates. For example, the point on the azimuth circle shows the direction of the torso, while the point on the angular circle indicates the direction of the dancer's face, turned up or down.

Since every section of the body moves on an axis, their positions can be indicated by the points on the two circles. In addition, some sections of the body, such as the wrist, rotate and make their own circles.

Each of these circles is divided into eight equal parts, which are represented by the first eight English letters in capitals and in lower case, and the numbers 1 to 8. Along with other simple symbols, the letters and numbers on the circles record the positions of all parts of the body accurately at any given moment.

To represent the torso, this notation uses a 4-line horizontal staff. Beneath it are a series of crosses resting on a "ground" line, on which limb movements are indicated. Musical notes above the staff show timing.

Other abstract symbols— and letters indicate movement, the relationship between the dance and the music, and between the leading dancer and the other performers.

There are about 100 dance notation systems in the world, with three in wide use. But none have ever been popular in China. "Our notation is not confined to a particular dance form," explained Wu. "It can be employed to

record a wide variety of dance styles."

After learning the new system, young dancer Zhao Xiang of the Central Nationalities Song and Dance Ensemble performed some difficult nationality dances following the notation. The inventors believe it takes only 3-6 hours for most dancers to master their notation. Even laymen can understand it after a quick study. Wu, together with her students, has recorded a dozen classical, folk, and modern dances, as well as foreign ballets.

Wu is a former dancer with the Central Song and Dance Ensemble. Since 1978 she has been a dance critic and reporter. Her husband Gao Chunlin is a music theorist with the Chinese Musicians' Association. Both 40 years old, they began to develop this dance notation in 1979.

Drawing on her 20 years' experience as a dancer, Wu analysed and studied more than 60 dances she had performed. Gao read volumes of materials on Labanotation and Benesh Notation— two systems widely used in the West— and a notation recorded in pictographic characters by the Naxi people in southwest China.

A computer expert studied the new dance notation and concluded that its design is reasonable and can be used in a wide scale to record movement in operas, sports and acrobatics. The couple calculate it can record about 49,500 billion movements. The expert also said the notation is suited to computer use, with its simple recording method. He is now experimenting with a programme.

Wu Jimei (standing) explaining her new dance notation at a conference. Beside her is her husband, Gao Chunlin.





Chen Xiaoxia.

Divers, Swimmers Strive for Olympics

The galaxy of excellent Chinese divers, among the most advanced in the world, and swimmers are facing new challenges as the levels of international competition rise dramatically.

The new developments in international diving are characterized by more difficult movements, increasingly swifter tuck-and-twists, and the declining average age of competitive divers. It demands more grace, steadiness and sophistication of the divers. A diver who is weak in any of the three requirements is not likely to become a champion.

China's divers are strong in accomplishing difficult dives. As early as the 1950s, some were per-

forming dives with a difficulty value of 3.3 (every dive is assigned a difficulty value by the Federation Internationale de Natation Amateur—FINA—based on its twist, height and performance). After a new table of difficulty values was announced in 1980, Chinese divers renewed their training in difficult movements. The total difficulty value of the women's springboard dives performed by the top two divers at the Fifth National Games last September surpassed those posted by the World Cup winners.

The divers are also concentrating their efforts on selecting and organizing their movements, because FINA decided in 1980 not

to prescribe routines for the divers, but let them select their own.

A smooth entry into the water is an important component of a successful dive. Although Chinese divers are advanced in this manoeuvre, divers from other countries are catching up and some of them have even surpassed the Chinese.

The famous Guangdong diver Chen Xiaoxia, 22, joined a diving class at a spare-time physical education school at age 12. At the Eighth Asian Games in 1978, her debut in international competitions, she won the platform dive event. In 1979, she beat the former world champion Irian Kalinina of the Soviet Union and became the world champion at the 10th World University Games. She has since won gold medals at several international championships.

Li Kongzheng, a diver from Guangxi, began his dive training at age 12, too. Li is noted for his fortitude and courage. He won the platform dive event at the Seventh Asian Games in 1974. Unfortunately, his eyes were hurt in 1978 and he had to turn to springboard diving. Two years later, in the Martini International Diving Championships, he won the springboard event. In 1982, at the Ninth Asian Games, he again led the field.

Chinese swimmers have also been working hard in recent years. The men's and women's teams used to be among the world's top 10 in the 1950s and early 1960s, owing to the country's rich water resources and a talent pool of hundreds of millions of amateur swimmers. However, for various reasons, athletes in this field did not develop well and are still behind the world leaders.

Nevertheless, China won three gold, 10 silver and eight bronze medals at the Ninth Asian Games in November 1982. Though lag-

ging behind Japan, China made great progress, compared with the previous two Asian Games where it did not win a single gold medal.

In 1983, 18 Chinese swimmers broke 14 national records on 33 occasions, a signal that the country had made a leap forward in this field. However, there is still a great gap between China and the advanced countries. The best times of all the gold medallists, except for four, ranked about 25th in the times clocked at the 1983 world championships.

It is not easy for China to catch up quickly with world standards. But the athletes and coaches are striving with all their might to overcome their shortcomings. The first step is to select talented swimmers, the second is to improve the quality of training, the third is to develop scientific research of swimming (including advanced techniques and training methods), and the fourth is to work out a comprehensive programme suited to the physical characteristics of Asians. Their goal is to be first in Asia and then take on the world.

Ancient Graves Found in Xinjiang

Chinese archaeologists recently found a 2,000-year-old graveyard near the town of Hejing in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

According to the Institute of Archaeology under the Xinjiang Academy of Social Sciences, the graveyard is located in the ancient state of Yanqi, on an island-like mesa, 200 metres long and 70 metres wide, between two dried-up rivers on the southern foot of the Tianshan Mountains. Of the more than 300 graves dating from 475 B.C. to 25 A.D., about 100 on

the east side of the mesa have been destroyed by floods.

The excavation of eight graves by a field team discovered that they are all made of stones and are round, oblong or square in shape and about five metres in diameter. The number of human bones in most graves suggest that the ancient people in that region practised group burial. A few graves of couples can also be seen.

According to an archaeologist taking part in the excavation, the number of graves and group burials show that this area, along the Silk Road, was fairly densely populated in ancient days, and was prosperous for a considerably long time.

About 200 relics were found in the eight graves, including earthenware vessels, some of which were painted, wooden bowls and plates, tools for kindling wood, bronze utensils and spinning wheels made of bones.

The fact that no iron objects were found indicates that the graves are very old.

The excavation of this ancient graveyard is of great significance for research into the history and national culture of ancient Xinjiang, the geological changes and transportation in the Tianshan valley, and the situation along the northern Silk Road in its early period.

The Institute of Archaeology under the Xinjiang Academy of Social Sciences plans to excavate more of the graves.

Rare Blood Type Discovered in China

The first person in China with the extremely rare KO blood type has been found in Beijing by Chinese doctors working with the Red Cross Blood Centre and

Japanese doctors under a five-year co-operative plan.

The type was found in a 36-year-old peasant woman late last year. She was among 50 blood donors from the suburbs of Beijing. Her brother and one sister were also found to have the rare blood type when three generations of her family were subsequently studied.

Fewer than 50 people in the world are now known to belong to the KO blood group. The discovery in China has identified the wide dispersment of this special blood type and the great variety of blood groups among the Chinese.

Yani's Monkeys

Wang Yani, a Chinese girl of eight, began painting at the age of two, and by now has produced more than 4,000 paintings which have won appreciation during shows in different places of China. Her "Dead Drunk" earned her second prize in the 1981 International Children's Painting Contest.

With monkeys which have become her favourite subjects, her paintings brim with a sense of life, enthusiasm, happiness and imagination, and with all the liveliness and beauty of a child's mind.

The 75 paintings in this album are strikingly vivid in their arrangement, daring and luxuriant in their imagination and original in their design. "The Heart of a Child", an article included in this album, tells the story of how Yani acquired her skill in painting.

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Uncle Ma Daha

by Shi Bu



In Chinese, Ma Daha means a careless person who tries to do a good job but botches it in the end. Uncle Ma Daha is full of good will, but sometimes lacks common sense.

Shi Bu is the pen name of Zhou Zheng, 42, an amateur cartoonist. He is an English teacher at a county teacher training class in Hunan Province.

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