

# BEIJING REVIEW

A CHINESE WEEKLY OF  
NEWS AND VIEWS

*The World's Biggest Census*

*China's Space Technology*



## HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

### The Third Nationwide Census

The third nationwide population census, conducted last month, is larger in scale and involves more items than the first two in 1953 and 1964. This special feature series includes an interview with the deputy head of the national census agency, a report on how the census was conducted and an account of China's 4,000-year history of taking the census (p. 16).

### Celebrating Army Day

On the 55th anniversary of the founding of the PLA, Minister of National Defence Geng Biao urged the army to step up its efforts to modernize itself and work together with the people to build up China (p. 5).

### China's Space Programme

China has achieved notable results in the development of

space technology. Today, it is developing a three-stage space launch vehicle powered by liquid propellant for launching satellites into an "earth-stationary" orbit, or to send large spacecraft into a low orbit (p. 7).

### Japan Should Respect History

The Japanese Education Ministry's distortion of the history of Japanese aggression against China is a signal that there are some people in Japan trying to revive militarism. China emphasizes that Sino-Japanese friendship can grow only by acknowledging historical facts (p. 10).

### Hanoi's Foreign Minister in Bangkok

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach concluded his SE Asia tour by trying to use

"soft tactics" in Bangkok. But, many Thais said that there was not the slightest change in Hanoi's policies and stands on its aggression in Kampuchea (p. 11).

### Planned Economy in Capitalist Countries?

Is there planned economy in capitalist countries: In China, some say yes and some say no. These two articles present both arguments (p. 14).



A census station at the Central Institute for Nationalities in Beijing.

Photo by Chen Chao

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## **Opposing Hegemonism**

**It is said that in China opposing hegemonism is used as a synonym for opposing the Soviet Union. What do you think?**

China still upholds Chairman Mao's theory of the three worlds in its foreign policy. Opposition to hegemonism is one of the three basic points of China's foreign policy (the other two are: strengthening the unity and co-operation among the third world countries and safeguarding world peace). We oppose anyone seeking hegemonism anywhere and support all countries that suffer from hegemonist expansion.

The tense and turbulent world situation stems from the contention between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States. However, as the Soviet Union is on the offensive and the United States is on the defensive in their contention, the major threat to world peace today comes from the Soviet Union. In 1968, the Soviet Union sent its troops to occupy Czechoslovakia. More than two years ago, it invaded and occupied Afghanistan. It also supported Viet Nam's invasion of Kampuchea and stepped up its own southward drive for control of the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. China directs the spearhead of its struggle against hegemonism towards the Soviet Union not only because the Soviet Union stretches its hands everywhere, but also because it attempts to achieve its goal of aggression and expansion by flaunting the banner of socialism, styling itself as the "natural

ally" of the third world countries and pursuing its own aims under the cover of "supporting" the struggle of the people of the third world. Soviet hegemonism is therefore very deceptive. Today this is understood by more and more countries and people.

China's focus on opposing Soviet hegemonism does not mean that it does not oppose the hegemonism of the United States. China's foreign policy is a principled and independent one. Although the strength of the United States has been weakened compared with the past, it still seeks hegemonism. For instance, it always supports South Africa's schemes to obstruct the independence of Namibia in opposition to the broad masses of African people. In the Middle East, it stubbornly supports Israel in opposition to the just demands of the Arab people. Aided and abetted by the United States, Israel has recently sent troops to invade Lebanon, slaughtering the innocent Palestinian and Lebanese people. In Central America and the Caribbean region, the United States supports reactionary dictatorial regimes and suppresses the people's movements for national liberation. In the Korean Peninsula, it refuses to withdraw its troops from south Korea, obstructing the peaceful reunification of Korea. As for China, the United States continues to sell arms to Taiwan and interferes in the internal affairs of China. We resolutely oppose all these hegemonist deeds by the United States.

The situations in the third world countries differ greatly. Nowadays, when the world situation is becoming more turbulent, some third world countries oppose the Soviet Union, while others direct the spearhead of struggle against US expansion and interference. All countries decide their own policies for the struggle against hegemonism and where the spearhead of their struggle should be directed according to their own specific situations and conditions. China respects their policies.

Some third world countries receive aid from the Soviet Union because of domestic reasons and their needs in the struggle against the United States. This is understandable. However, China's own experiences show that they should guard against the Soviet Union using its aid to manipulate and control them. The struggle of the third world countries for national independence and liberation is aimed at driving away the colonialists who ride roughshod over them. It should never allow new interference from outside.

China firmly supports the struggles of third world countries against imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism and racial discrimination and wishes to strengthen its unity and co-operation with other third world countries, except Cuba and Viet Nam, because these two countries have become tools of the Soviet hegemonists in pushing the latter's policy of aggression and expansion.

— *International Editor*  
*Mu Youlin*

# LETTERS

## Party and State Secrets

I have just finished reading the explanation of the sentencing of Li Guangyi by An Zhiguo, your political editor, in the May 17, 1982 edition of *Beijing Review* (issue No. 20).

After careful reading of his analysis, I must say that I disagree completely. I believe that in this instance *Beijing Review* has done a disservice to its readers, both overseas and in China.

The key paragraph in An Zhiguo's analysis is the fifth, beginning: "As everybody knows. . . ." In this paragraph he presents a completely incorrect analysis of the relationship between the Party and the state in a socialist country. Even if ". . . the Chinese Communist Party is the Party in power and holds the leading position in the political life of the country," it is not a part of the state. One of the great achievements of the new Constitution is that it makes the Party and the state completely separate. A Party secret cannot be a state secret. For betraying Party secrets, Li Guangyi could be punished by disciplinary measures within the Party, but this has nothing to do with the state. To use the power of the state to punish an infraction of Party discipline seems to me to be completely incorrect.

**Roger Howard**  
Huhehot, China

*Thank you for writing us. I've read the English translation of my article and discovered there were some mistakes in the paragraph you referred to. The last two sentences of this paragraph should read "Before they are made public, the Central Committee's activities are both Party and state secrets. It was on the basis of this that the court passed its sentence on Li," instead of "Before they are made public, all of the Party's private activities are state secrets. The sentence passed on Li is based on facts. . . ."*

*In the following paragraph, there was another translation mistake. The second sentence should read "He knew perfectly well the Party's rule on keeping its secrets and he also knew the state security regulations," instead of*

*"He knew perfectly well divulging state secrets was in violation of Party discipline and state security regulations." (Please refer to the French edition of issue No. 20.)*

*To clarify my point, I also would like to add:*

*(1) Few Party activities are held in secret; and sometimes non-Party people are invited to take part in them. Only part of the Party activities constitutes Party secrets.*

*(2) Party secrets and state secrets are two different categories, and they cannot be equated. Therefore it is true that Party secrets are not necessarily state secrets. In Li's case, however, the information he divulged constituted both Party and state secrets.*

*(3) Party disciplinary measures and court sentences are different. A Party member who violates Party discipline is punished by the Party, if he violates the law, he is sentenced by the court, and if he violates both, he is punished by the Party and sentenced by the court.*

— Political Editor  
An Zhiguo

## Historical Background Essential

I think that the article "US Policy Towards Taiwan (1948-50)" (issue Nos. 27 and 28) by Zi Zhongyun is an important reference material for the Japanese people. The article which reviewed the history since the Opium War in 1840 on the basis of facts is most convincing. No one can deny this phase of history. Since the birth of New China in 1949, just as one has pushed the wrong button, the United States has made mistakes in its policy decision and even today it still adamantly clings to its arms sales to Taiwan. I wonder whether Sino-US relations, based on the historical facts, will be fully understood by the American people.

Reviewing the historical process of Sino-Japanese relations, I think it is also necessary to expound China's stand in accordance with the historical facts. Japan is trying to erase its aggression against China from the textbooks. I hope you will publish more articles which can reflect history as it really is.

**Toshio Uemura**  
Kobe, Japan

## India and Bhutan

The article "India's Special Relations With Bhutan" (issue No. 15) touched my heart. I hope your magazine will help unite all the oppressed people of the world.

Having read the magazine, I found that its facts and reports were true. I was interested in the international column because it gave many true reports about different countries.

**Narayan Basnet**  
Morang, Kozhi Zone, Nepal

## More Reports About Africa

I particularly liked the article which appeared in the international column of the issue No. 22: "Firm Support for Namibian Independence." The Chinese people are showing their love for that independent nation and I have the assurance that the Namibians will soon be awarded the independence ticket.

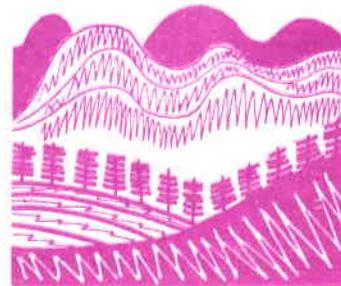
Could you please publish more news concerning Africa since the news about the Africans is inadequate.

**George Richmond Tawiah**  
Obuasi-Adansi, Ghana

Reading through the magazine I realized that *Beijing Review* carries little on my motherland — Africa. I would therefore suggest that more African news be included and if possible, a special column provided for African affairs. It will increase the number of readers in Ghana if this is done.

**Abubakar Nuhu**  
Bawku, Ghana

*We have paid attention to suggestions by African readers. In the 30 issues we have published this year, more than 20 articles or reports were about African affairs. However, within our limited space, we will do our best to carry more articles about Africa in the future. — Ed.*



## POLITICAL

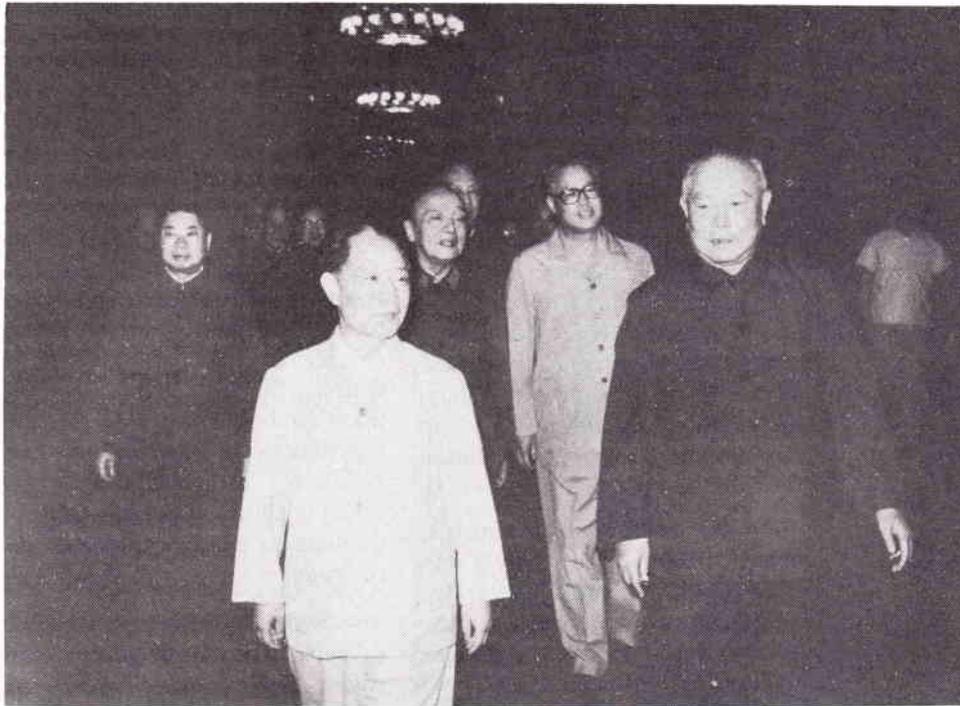
## "August 1" Army Day

The Chinese army should step up its efforts to turn itself into a modernized regular military force in the present new period, said Geng Biao, Minister of National Defence, at a reception marking the 55th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA).

In the past 55 years, Minister Geng Biao said, the army has made tremendous contributions to the Chinese people's cause of revolution and construction. In the new period of historical development, the PLA should work together with the people of the whole country to build China into a modern, powerful socialist country with a high level of material and cultural development and democracy.

He stressed that the army should strengthen its preparations against war and be ready at all times to deal heavy blows at any invaders, defend the independence and security of the motherland, and make contributions to the fight against hegemonism and the maintenance of peace in Asia and the whole world.

The reception was held in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on the eve of Army Day. Among the 700 people who attended it were Party Chairman Hu Yaobang, Premier Zhao Ziyang, Party Vice-Chairman Li Xiannian and other Party, government and military leaders. Foreign guests included General Chao Sawadisong-



Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian and other leaders entering the reception hall.

khram, First Deputy Supreme Commander of the Thai Armed Forces, and Major General Tito Okello, Commander of the Ugandan National Liberation Army.

**Press Salutes PLA.** All national newspapers carried articles and editorials marking the occasion. An editorial in *Renmin Ribao*, organ of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, delineated the army's achievements since the smashing of the gang of four and especially since Comrade Deng Xiaoping took charge of the work of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee.

These achievements find expression in the PLA's education and training which have been strengthened with the aim of building a modernized regular

army. The victorious campaign against the military provocations of the Vietnamese invaders was another major contribution by the PLA in defence of the motherland. In socialist construction, the army has also rendered many meritorious services. Their heroic deeds in fighting natural calamities, in particular, have won the admiration of the people across the country.

The Chinese Communist Party has now called for an education drive on patriotism among the armymen and civilians throughout the country, especially among young people. This is of great significance to the PLA and will accelerate its modernization.

In a signed article carried in *Jiefangjun Bao* (Liberation

Army Daily), Yang Shangkun, Secretary-General of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, emphasized the importance of mastering modern scientific, cultural and technical knowledge. He said that the trial of strength in war is not only between the number of troops, but, more important, is reflected in the degree of modernization of equipment and the people's ability to use such equipment. Although the PLA's political consciousness is undoubtedly among the most advanced in the world today, the PLA's urgent need is to strengthen the professional training of its officers.

On the evening of August 1, over 15,000 army men and civilians in the capital attended a grand get-together in the Great Hall of the People. Various activities were also held in other cities and provinces to celebrate the occasion.

## Vice-Minister Disciplined

Vice-Minister of Chemical Industry Yang Yibang was put on two years' probation and removed from all his posts in the Party because he violated Party discipline and state regulations, according to a decision by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. The decision also recommended that he be removed from his government posts and assigned other work.

Yang Yibang was formerly a member of the leading Party group in the Ministry of Chemical Industry and secretary of the Party committee and general manager of the Yanshan General Petrochemical Corporation of Beijing. His major mistakes included:

— Without making careful investigation and analysis, he signed a fraudulent agreement

with a Hongkong businessman for a 600 million US dollar loan. The man, who claimed he was the representative of a powerful international consortium, had no financial backing at all. Yet Yang believed that this man could help China get interest-free, long-term loans amounting to thousands of millions of US dollars;

— On Yang Yibang's proposal, the same man became an adviser to the Yanshan General Petrochemical Corporation, one of China's largest. This gave the man an opportunity to use his position as an agent of the corporation for illegal activities outside China, bringing serious damage to China's international prestige;

— To visit Japan and Belgium to seek loans and make study tours, Yang Yibang as a vice-minister arranged his visas through the same Hongkong man and not through the Chinese Foreign Ministry or Chinese embassies abroad. In so doing, he violated regulations of the State Council and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

— In March 1979, the China National Chemicals Import and Export Corporation was selling polyethylene at 885 to 952 US dollars and polypropylene at 800 US dollars per ton. Given the fact that the international oil prices were rising at that time as a result of the oil crisis, it was unwise to conclude long-term contracts on the sale of any petrochemical products.

Turning a deaf ear to advice from Chinese foreign trade departments, Yang Yibang arranged in the following month for the Beijing General Economic Construction Corporation to sell the Hongkong man polyethylene and polypropylene at 800 US dollars per ton. This enabled the man to pocket a profit of 750,000

US dollars from this deal. Moreover, this man dumped these goods in Xianggang (Hongkong), Singapore and the Philippines, forcing Chinese foreign trade companies to twice cut the prices of these two products already sold, bringing a loss of 480,000 US dollars in foreign exchange to the country.

Disciplinary action was also taken against Xiao Yang, a responsible member of the Beijing municipal economic commission and concurrently general manager of the Beijing General Economic Construction Corporation, for his involvement in the Yang Yibang case.

The Central Discipline Inspection Commission pointed out in its decision that Yang Yibang violated the rules of conduct for Chinese Communist Party members and his mistakes were of a serious nature.

Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee held in December 1978, China adopted the policy of opening its doors to foreign countries and enlivening the economy at home while readjusting the national economy. But Yang Yibang and others failed to conscientiously study and comprehensively understand this new policy.

In view of the fact that Yang Yibang and the others had done useful work for the Party for many years, the decision said, the Party decided to be lenient with them in line with the traditional policy of "learning from the past mistakes to avoid future ones, and curing the sickness to save the patient." While disciplinary measures taken against them, they will get warmhearted help from their comrades so that they can start anew and make new contributions to the country in the days to come.

## SCIENCE

## Rapid Growth of China's Space Science

China is developing a three-stage space launch vehicle called "CZ-3" powered by liquid propellant. The new vehicle is designed to launch satellites into an "earth-stationary" orbit, or to put large spacecraft into a low orbit, scientists involved in the project told Xinhua News Agency.

The national programme for the development of space technology and the peaceful use of outer space by relying mainly on our own efforts has achieved notable results over the past 20 years, the scientists said.

China's space programme began in 1958 with the research, manufacture and testing of sounding rockets. Experience gained in this process, along with physical data collected in space, provided a foundation for the research and manufacture of satellites.

China successfully launched its first satellite on April 24, 1970. Since then, 10 other



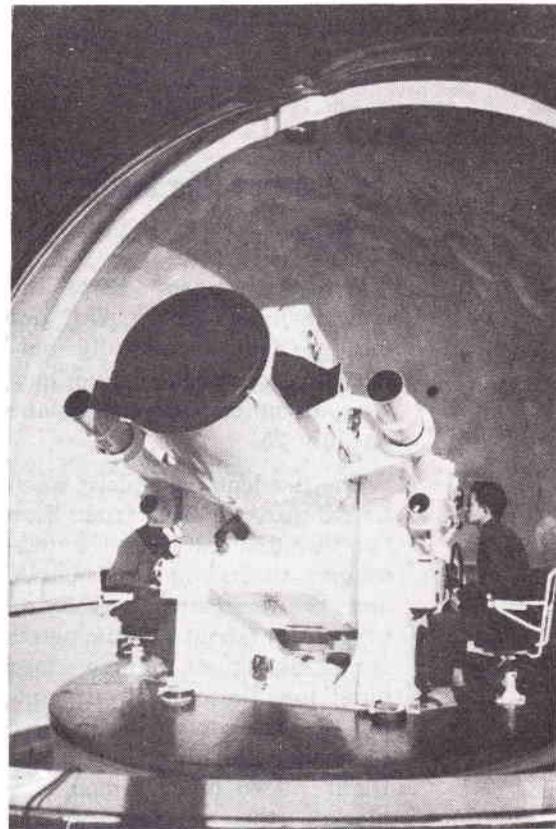
scientific and technological testing satellites of different types have been launched into orbit. Three of them returned and landed safely as planned after operating in space for a period of time. Three satellites were sent into orbit with a single launch vehicle on September 20, 1981. In the past decade and more, China has developed two kinds of launch vehicles.

China has established a fairly large launching site in Jiuquan in northwest China's Gansu Province. It is equipped with tracking and telemetry (long-distance measurement and transmission) equipment for monitoring and controlling launch vehicles and satellites during their ascent.

The nationwide telemetry-tracking-command stations (ttc) network is now able to meet the requirements of launching different types of satellites. The network's main control centre is in Weinan, Shaanxi Province, central China. The network, in conjunction with a newly developed ocean-going ttc vessel, has made it possible to extend the observation area and raise the observation capability.

China has also launched several high-altitude balloons for upper atmosphere experiments and observations in the fields of stratosphere, aeronomy and high altitude physics. The maximum volume of the balloons is about 10,000 cubic metres with a payload of 150 kilogrammes.

Chinese scientists have made remarkable achievements in the application of space science and technology. The Purple Mountain Observatory and other observatories in Beijing, Yunnan and Shaanxi have conducted ob-



Using the optical film theodolite to closely watch the operation of the rocket.

servations of celestial bodies in outer space, including the sun, by optical and radio instruments. The geo-magnetic field, cosmic radiation and the ionosphere have all been observed and measured. These data, in conjunction with the information acquired by sounding rockets, balloons and satellites, have been used to study the influence and behaviour of solar activities on the space environment near the earth.

Remote sensing technology has been used in land resources investigation, forest monitoring, regional geology, hydrologic survey, mineral exploration, seismology, oceanography and environmental monitoring. Research has been conducted in

satellite communications. Some individual items of space science and technology have also been used in some aspects of the national economy.

## SOCIAL

### An Abortive Hijacking Attempt

With passengers' help, the crew members of a CAAC domestic flight successfully outwitted and subdued five men who attempted to hijack a plane on July 25.

The incident took place when CAAC Airliner 2505 from Xian to Shanghai carrying 72 passengers (including 10 Japanese and 19 Americans) was flying over Wuxi (about 130 kilometres from Shanghai). Three men burst into the cockpit, attempting to force captain Yang Jihai to change the direction of the flight. Two other armed men blocked the entrance to the cockpit and cut off communication lines to the rear cabin.

The crew remained calm. During the confusion of the initial attack, Yang Jihai quietly told the airport control tower: "Five men on board trying to hijack our plane."

The hijackers threatened to kill the pilot and destroy the plane if he refused to follow their instructions. The crew silently watched for a chance to regain control of the airliner. One crew member was injured when he attempted to shut the cockpit door in a hijacker's face and was stabbed.

Finally, two crew members dashed out of the cockpit, while three hijackers chased after them. A fierce fight ensued. With the help of the passengers, all the five men were brought under control.

The plane had all the time been circling 2,000 metres above the ground. Two hours later, it landed safely at the Shanghai Hongqiao Airport at 12:54 hours. The passengers told the waiting crowd that they were impressed by the heroism the crew displayed. Some women among the foreign passengers gave the stewardesses big hugs.

The hijackers were taken into custody, to be tried according to law.

The CAAC commended all the crew members and the passengers who helped in subduing the hijackers for their steadfastness, bravery and resourcefulness.

## FOREIGN RELATIONS

### King of Nepal Visits Gansu and Tibet

King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev and Queen Aishwarya Rajya Laxmi Devi Shah of Nepal paid a seven-day friendly visit

(July 27-August 3) to Gansu Province and the Tibet Autonomous Region.

In Lanzhou, Premier Zhao Ziyang held talks with King Birendra.

Both sides fully agreed that China and Nepal have been getting on very well with each other, trusting and supporting each other, and that there are no problems between the two countries. The two leaders said that they are very satisfied with the existing friendly and good-neighbourly relations between the two countries. They agreed that the two countries should continue to develop friendly relations and co-operation in the economic, technological and other fields, and that Nepal will expand its trade and other exchanges with China's Tibet area.

At the banquet given in honour of the Nepalese guests, Premier Zhao reiterated that China will, as always, firmly support Nepal's just struggle to safeguard its national independence and develop its national



Premier Zhao welcomes King Birendra at the airport in Lanzhou.

economy and King Birendra's proposal on declaring Nepal a peace zone. China is willing to make concerted efforts with Nepal to maintain peace and stability in South Asia and Asia as a whole.

King Birendra said that due to the mutual trust and confidence that exist between Nepalese and Chinese leaders and people, Nepal-China relations have withstood the vagaries of time.

The Nepalese King and Queen and their party visited Xigaze, an ancient city on a high plateau 3,800 metres above sea level, during their friendly tour in the Tibet Autonomous Region. The distinguished Nepalese guests were warmly received by Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and chairman of the people's government of the Tibet Autonomous Region, and his wife. They also met with Bainqen Erdini Qoigy Gyaincain, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Later, the Nepalese guests visited Gyangze, an important county in southwest Tibet.

## French Foreign Minister In China

French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson paid a visit to China recently. Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping met with him on August 2.

In his talks with Cheysson, Premier Zhao Ziyang said that China has always attached importance to developing its relations with France. He expressed satisfaction with the progress of Sino-French relations over

## Zhao Ziyang on International Situation

Premier Zhao Ziyang touched on a number of important international issues when he and King Birendra held talks in Lanzhou on July 28. He declared:

- The present world situation has become more tense and turbulent, and the source of turbulence is the two superpowers' rivalry in seeking hegemony.

- It is of great importance today to strengthen the unity and co-operation among the third world countries. When the third world countries unite to get rid of outside interference and solve their own disputes, they will play an even greater role in changing the situation of two superpowers dominating the world.

- China considers the strengthening of its unity and co-operation with the other third world countries as a basic standpoint of its foreign policy. China will do its best to promote the unity among the third world countries.

- The Chinese Government and people resolutely support the South Asian people's struggle in safeguarding their state sovereignty and national independence. China hopes that regional co-operation among the South Asian countries will contribute to the peace and stability in this region.

the past year or so. The Premier added that China and France have identical or similar views on many important international issues. China appreciates France's independent foreign policy in opposing the superpowers' hegemonism and developing relations with third world countries. He expressed the hope that the two countries will increase exchanges and enhance mutual understanding.

Zhao Ziyang also expressed the hope that France and other member states of the EEC will engage in various types of economic and technical co-operation with China.

Referring to the Kampuchean issue, Zhao Ziyang said: "We, too, stand for a political settlement of the issue, provided such a settlement is based on the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea."

On behalf of the Chinese Government, Premier Zhao once again invited French President Mitterrand to visit China.

Foreign Minister Cheysson said that France and China have similar views on most of the international issues. In foreign relations, France refuses to be controlled by others; it opposes manipulation of world affairs by the superpowers and stands for the defence of world peace. He added that France advocates strengthening co-operation with third world countries and establishing a new economic order.

Speaking of the relations between France and China, Cheysson said: "We hope the leaders of the two countries will make frequent contacts and exchange views on issues of common interest so as to constantly develop and strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries in the political and economic fields."

Huang Hua, State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Foreign Minister Cheysson held talks. They exchanged views on a number of major issues in the current international situation and on developing bilateral relations.

## Friendship Grows Only by Respecting History

THE Japanese Education Ministry's distortion of the history of Japanese aggression against China and prettifying of Japanese militarism in its textbooks goes counter to the basic spirit of the Sino-Japanese Joint Statement and the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Peace and Friendship. It is something to watch carefully, for it signals an attempt by some people in Japan to revive militarism because historically, Japanese militarist education began at primary school.

China and Japan are neighbouring countries separated by just a strip of water. They have a time-honoured history of friendly exchanges. But from the end of the last century to the 1940s, Japanese militarists repeatedly carried out barbarous aggressions against China. This will never be forgotten by the Chinese people or the Japanese people. The 1972 Joint Statement explicitly stated: "The Japanese side is keenly aware of Japan's responsibility for causing enormous damages in the past to the Chinese people through war and deeply reproaches itself." The 1978 Sino-Japanese Treaty of Peace and Friendship said: "The principles enunciated in the Joint Statement should be strictly observed." The Japanese Education Ministry, however, has distorted history and doesn't admit the fact of Japanese aggressions against China.

### So-Called "Interference in Japan's Internal Affairs"

Some Japanese now are trying to write off Japan's crimes

of aggression. They even accuse the people who had suffered greatly from Japanese aggression of "interfering in Japan's internal affairs" when they criticize the distortion of history.

Three Japanese ministers said after the July 27 cabinet meeting that criticisms of prettifying militarism were "interference in Japan's internal affairs" and that they do not think the new textbooks distort history.

Is it Japan's internal affair to distort its aggression against China? China has the right to ask for a clarification of such a hostile attitude towards China and its people. China criticizes the Japanese Education Ministry for its distortion of the history of Japanese aggression against China in its textbooks not because China is afraid of Japanese militarism. China criticizes the Japanese Education Ministry in

the hope that the issue can be corrected, and the friendship between the two countries and the two peoples will not be impaired by it. This will also frustrate the plot of those who want to sow discord between the Chinese and Japanese peoples.

### Responsibility Shouldn't Be Shifted

Responding to China's questions about the Japanese Education Ministry's distortion of history in the textbooks, the ministry's director of the Elementary and Secondary Education Bureau claimed that responsibility for the revision of the textbooks was with the "publishing company" and not with the Education Ministry or the government. This explanation doesn't stand up to the facts.

Japanese textbooks are compiled by publishing companies, but they have to be approved by the Education Ministry censors and revised according to their views. The publishing company must submit to their views. The

Japanese press disclosed that in the course of approving the textbooks, the censors stressed that the "term aggression involves the idea of value, and no language with ideas of value must be used in the textbooks." They explicitly instructed replacing "aggression" with "advance into." Evidence of the censors' attitude is more clear on the Nanjing massacre. They instructed that in the version of "after the Japanese army's occupation of Nanjing, innumerable



"Detergent" for blood-stained hands.  
Cartoon by Jiang Fan

Chinese civilians and soldiers were killed," the word "after" cannot be used, because "it gives rise to misunderstanding and is regarded as an organizational action. Therefore, it should be changed." They also said that "it is hard to confirm the number of Chinese civilians and soldiers killed, so revision

must be considered." Clearly the Japanese Education Ministry's claim is simply an attempt to shift the responsibility.

Shouldn't Japan draw the lesson from the disaster caused by Japanese militarism's aggression?

—Ren Yan

## Hanoi's Foreign Minister In Thailand

**M**ANY people in Thailand were not impressed by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's recent visit to their country.

Some Thai newspapers have pointed out that though Thach had adopted a new set of tactics in Bangkok, as against his earlier hard line in Singapore, there was not "the slightest change" in Viet Nam's policy and stand on its aggression in Kampuchea.

### To Divide ASEAN and Isolate Thailand

Thach's tour of Singapore, Malaysia, Burma and Thailand from July 18 to 30 was a major effort by Hanoi to drive a wedge into and split ASEAN and isolate Thailand. His four-nation tour had as its highest objective to get the ASEAN countries to accept totally, or in part, the "three-point proposal" raised at the "Indochinese foreign ministers' conference," while its most modest objective was to lay a "new foundation" for "dialogue" between Viet Nam and the ASEAN countries so as to induce ASEAN to move towards holding Indochina-ASEAN dialogues or even a "regional conference."

Thach's visit to the four Southeast Asian countries

proved that he is an expert in "psychological warfare," using different tactics under different circumstances. In Singapore he employed a hard line which was strongly resisted by ASEAN, particularly by Thailand. In Malaysia and Burma, he gradually moderated his tone. Seeing that the Government and people of Thailand were highly vigilant when he got to Bangkok, the last stop of his tour, he avoided all strident notes and turned on his charm.

In Bangkok Thach did everything he could to create a "friendly atmosphere." For instance, he spoke much about Viet Nam being willing to "develop relations between the two countries" and for "relaxing tension" and its unwillingness to have "confrontation." He offered "three possibilities" in Viet Nam-Thailand relations and "five proposals" for settling the Southeast Asian question. A close look at these "proposals," however, shows that they are threats to Thailand.

Adding some "flexibility" to the "three-point proposal" raised at the "Indochinese foreign ministers' conference," Thach said that in convening an international conference on Southeast Asia, discussions could be held as to who is to

chair it and who is to participate in it. He also said that consultations could be held on the question of refugees in the "safety zone."

Thach exerted himself in trying to sow discord. At a press conference, he tried to present China as the "root cause" of the Kampuchean problem and of unrest and instability in Southeast Asia. He praised one ASEAN country and maligned another, blaming Singapore for "misunderstanding" his words which threatened Thailand.

In the matter of Viet Nam's stand and policies he was intransigent and resorted to sophistry. He insisted on a conditional troop withdrawal from Kampuchea in defiance of the UN resolution calling for an immediate and unconditional troop withdrawal. Moreover, with the aim of legalizing Viet Nam's occupation of Kampuchea, he put forth more and more conditions for such a withdrawal. He continued to insist that the Heng Samrin puppet regime is the "legal government" of Kampuchea and maligned the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. He persevered in Viet Nam's regional hegemonic stand of occupying Kampuchea, and claimed that Hanoi's aggression was "self defence."

While using soft tactics, Thach sometimes threatened that Viet Nam would exercise "the right to self-defence" against Thailand and other ASEAN countries. He also implied that the Soviet Union would be permitted to build military bases in Viet Nam.

### Both "Hard" and "Soft" Tactics Are Only The Means

Commenting on Thach's words and deeds, some people in

Thailand said aptly that Thach's remarks might make kind-hearted people believe that Viet Nam's attitude "has softened" but some "soft" words do not in any way show that there is any change in Viet Nam's stand for regional hegemony. Both sharp and blunt knives can be used to kill people. They are only the means, not the essence. The criterion in judging ones

approach to the Kampuchean problem is respect for the resolutions and declarations of the United Nations and the international conference on Kampuchea. The key to the solution of the Kampuchean problem can only be the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

— Yang Mu, Xinhua correspondent in Bangkok

military aid to foreign countries, it exempted Israel which gets free of charge from the US nearly half its arms imports.

Not long after he became president, Reagan increased military aid to Israel by \$600 million under the pretext of balancing off the sale of AWAC aircraft to Saudi Arabia. Official US figures show that the US provides military and economic aid to Israel to the tune of \$2,500 million annually.

## The USA: Israel's Biggest Arms Supplier

### Report From Washington

WORLD condemnation of Israel's slaughtering of civilians in Lebanon with US-supplied bombs has made the Reagan administration announce a temporary freeze to giving Israel more of these weapons and conduct an investigation of whether Israel has violated the agreement on the use of US arms.

These measures are only attempts to appease public opinion and absolve the US of its culpability for Israel's aggression.

### Champion of Israeli Aggression

Israel has all along relied on US arms in its aggression and expansion. Israeli arms expansion has had the unstinted support of the US. A July 21 *Washington Post* article said that more than half of the US arms exported since 1951 went to Israel.

At the beginning of Israel's current invasion of Lebanon, its air force had 567 warplanes — 457 were US made and 80 produced in Israel but fitted with

US-made engines. Nearly all the tanks in Israel's army came from the US. Israel buys US\$500 million worth of parts for various weapons annually from an obliging US.

As Israel has the unparalleled privilege of buying the latest US weapons, it has been able to build up its military superiority and be so truculent in the Middle East.

Israel's military spending has reached \$5,500 million, more than a quarter of its GNP. It buys \$2,200 million of arms and munitions annually and spends \$500 million on equipment for its arms industry. Furthermore, the greater portion of its \$2,100 million energy imports are for military use. Israel can bear this load only because of massive infusions of US aid.

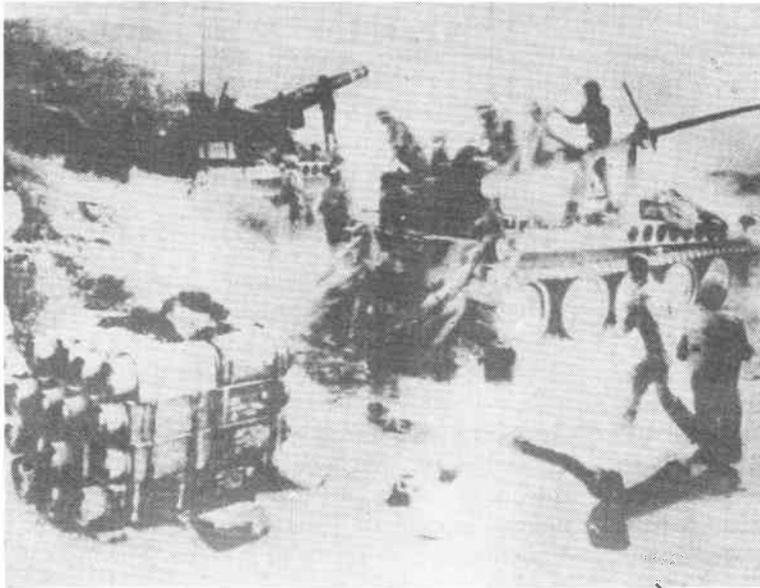
For years the US has supplied Israel. After each of Israel's military aggressions, the US rewards it by enormously increasing US aid. The aftermath of the 1967 war is a case in point. The US gave Israel \$100 million in aid and large amounts of sophisticated arms. Although the US Congress in 1973 passed a bill halting free

### Strategic Need

Naturally, US supports Israel with its own interests in mind: Strategically, it has all along used Israel as the cornerstone of its Mideast policy of maintaining and expanding its interests and influence in the region. Economically, although aid to Israel puts a burden on the US taxpayer, it also enables those big businesses connected with the arms industry to rake in huge profits. Militarily, by giving its latest weapons to Israel, the US has its new weapons tested by the Israelis on the battlefield.

Quoting official sources, the *Washington Post* disclosed that in exchange for providing Israel with the US F-15 jet fighter in the 1970s, Israel furnished the US with a list of the plane's weaknesses in combat and this helped improve the aircraft. In the current Lebanon crisis, Israel is using the US E2C electronic reconnaissance aircraft which the US navy has yet to put into service.

Over the years, the US has voiced its "dissatisfaction" with Israel whenever it provokes a crisis in the Middle East, but it isn't long before they are bosom buddies again.



Israeli aggressor troops shelling Palestinian bases in Beirut.

This isn't strange for although some of the Israeli actions do not fully tally with the US

Mideast strategy, the US and Israel have to rely on the other.

— Yuan Xianlu

## Burma's Economic Growth

**B**URMA achieved an average annual growth rate of 6.6 per cent during its Third Four-Year Plan which ended last March. This achievement, which exceeded that of any in the previous 20 years, was recently announced by the People's Parliament of Burma.

In the plan's last year (1981-1982) the gross national product was estimated at 16,760 million kyats (one US dollar equals about seven kyats), exceeding the target by 660 million kyats. Agriculture has developed faster than other sectors, obtaining a 8.6 per cent average annual increase. Its output value in 1981-82 reached 4,840 million kyats.

Forestry in the same year also increased its output value. Domestic sales were 350 million kyats while exports were more than 700 million kyats, 77.3 per

cent more than that of the first year of the plan. The growth rates of industry and other sectors also increased. Because of the improvement in industry and agriculture, the value of exports in the past four years has risen at a rate of 21 per cent annually.

### Stress on Agriculture

The Burmese Government began to change its policy of stressing industry to the neglect of agriculture in the 70s. It adopted some measures to develop agriculture, such as increasing investment, raising the price of agricultural products and promoting scientific farming. It has paid special attention to rice, the main agricultural crop. In 1975, high-yielding rice was planted on an experimental basis and its popularization began in 1977. By 1981 high-

yielding rice was planted in 78 townships. The government also held classes for training agricultural technicians. Under the guidance of these technicians, the Burmese peasants have improved their farming methods by using high-yielding seeds, chemical fertilizer, herbicides and insecticides. Thus, the rice harvest has significantly increased. In 1981-82, the total output of grain reached 13.9 million tons, 4.5 million tons more than four years earlier.

### Open Economic Policy

In the past Burma had little foreign aid or loans. Its lack of capital and its backward technology hindered its economic construction. In recent years it has accepted more foreign aid and loans and paid attention to bringing in new technology. Textile, paper, sugar, ceramic, cement and farm machinery plants have been built with foreign aid while comparatively advanced equipment for mining and forestry has been imported. The products manufactured by these factories have met domestic needs and played a positive role in the Burmese economy.

The Burmese Government has carried out a system of commercial management and reward in the state enterprises, loosened its control of enterprises and given them the right of self-management. At the same time it has improved and sped up the circulation of capital.

The Burmese People's Parliament in 1977 adopted a law for private enterprises which unleashed their initiatives. The development of private enterprises in recent years has mobilized private funds and livened up the home market.

— Yang Fen

## *Theoretical Discussion*

# Can Planned Economy Be Implemented In Capitalist Countries?

*Planned economy has been a major topic of discussion in Chinese theoretical circles during the last few years. Questions pertaining to the conditions for the emergence of a planned economy and ways to improve it have generated controversy. The two abridged articles published here reflect different points of view. — Ed.*

## **Answer in the Affirmative**

by Song Yangyan

**T**HE implementation and perfection of a planned economy require three conditions — socialized mass production, advanced science, culture and technology and public ownership of the means of production. It is inappropriate to regard the last one as the only or decisive condition for a planned economy.

Of the three conditions, socialized mass production constitutes the material foundation for a planned economy. Advanced science and technology are of equal importance. For instance, in a modernized mass production, it is inconceivable to draw up a plan for the national economy without computers.

The development of socialized mass production and the advance of science and technology, particularly the use of computers, have made it possible to establish a certain degree of planned economy in some highly developed capitalist countries. In such countries planning encompasses businesses, local communities, some segments of the national economy and a limited international sphere. But private ownership makes it impossible for capitalist countries to regulate the production of the entire society with a unified plan.

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The author is an associate professor of the Department of Economics, China People's University.

Socialist planned economy is founded and developed on the basis of public ownership of the means of production and it is superior in many respects to capitalist planned economy. Nonetheless it is far from perfect. For instance, in such important areas as the levels of development of socialized mass production, science and technology, socialist countries lag behind capitalist ones. Therefore, although developed capitalist societies and socialist societies have introduced planned economy to a certain extent, each has its strong and weak points.

Planning is based on the acknowledgement of objective laws. It makes appropriate arrangements for the future activities and what planners expect to achieve in accordance with the demands of economic laws, and puts them into practice. Socialist planned economy requires three elements — consciousness, work in advance and reliability.

“Consciousness” provides a scientific basis and practical approach for planning. Every target should be established on the basis of investigation and the accumulation of a large amount of accurate data that has been comprehensively evaluated after systematic tabulation and analysis.

“Work in advance” requires plans to be transmitted to lower levels before action is taken, otherwise plans fail.

“Reliability” requires caution and flexibility in drawing up and carrying out plans.

In broad sense, the national economic plan reflects economic and natural law. As a result, the leading planning units should be both organs of administrative management and research departments of economics and natural sciences. Planners should familiarize themselves with these subjects.

In any economic process of any society, the innate regulators are the various economic laws.

Regulation by planning constitutes the people's conscious actions based on their recognition and utilization of economic laws, and it covers a fairly wide area. What is more important is the regulation by economic mechanisms reflecting the demands of economic laws such as pricing, bank loans, wages, profit, taxation and foreign trade.

Given normal circumstances, a plan should be a guide and play an influential role but not a decisive one. Under no circumstances should state plans be transmitted to lower levels as laws because this produces negative consequences.

One of the most serious consequences of compulsory plans is their tendency to produce passivity in enterprises, workers and staff. In any kind of economic process, however, if the people engaging in the economic activities lack initiative and enthusiasm, the resulting economic process cannot be lively.

## **The Reasons to Refute**

by Liu Chengrui

I disagree with Song's opinion that developed capitalist societies have already achieved planned economies to a certain extent.

First, public ownership of the means of production is the prerequisite for a planned economy. For this reason, a planned economy can not be achieved in a capitalist society based on private ownership of the means of production.

Planned economy is the inevitable outcome of the development of the mode of production at a certain historical period. The establishment or realization of a planned economy requires two conditions: 1) public ownership of the means of production; 2) socialized mass production. Both are essential. Capitalist societies can not possibly achieve planned economies because they can never achieve both conditions.

Private ownership of the means of production has divided the national economy of capitalist societies into numerous private enterprises with conflicting interests. In organizing production, the capitalists seek to earn the biggest possible profits. Locked in cut-throat struggle for private interests, they are unwilling to accept centralized plans at the expense of their private

interests. Therefore, "anarchism in social production occupies the dominant position." So long as anarchism exists in social production, planned economy is out of the question.

Nonetheless, production within some capitalist enterprises is well planned. The introduction of computers and other sophisticated instruments has strengthened planning and improved accuracy. Nevertheless, this has nothing to do with planned economy; which refers to the whole economy developed in a planned and proportionate way instead of plans formulated within individual enterprises, complexes and transnational companies. Planning of production in individual enterprise can not be put on a par with planning of the production of an entire society. On the contrary, it is a major factor causing anarchism in capitalist production. Song is correct when he suggests that socialized mass production is the material foundation for the realization of planned economy. But, in the absence of public ownership of the means of production, the realization of planned economy is out of the question even when the material foundation exists.

Planned economies can be achieved only in socialist societies where public ownership of the means of production has been instituted. This is because socialist economy calls for planned, proportionate development of social production. It is also because public ownership of the means of production links enterprises to the chain of a whole national economy on the basis of their identical fundamental interests so that they are all subordinate to the purpose of socialist production. Only in this way can the state formulate a centralized plan in compliance with the requirements of objective laws and guide the planned development of a national economy.

Secondly, it is necessary to correctly assess bourgeois countries' intervention in economic life. Their planning measures cannot be equated to planned economies.

It is true that with the steady increase of socialized production in the wake of scientific and technological progress and the growth of specialization, developed capitalist countries have tended to let society manage production in a centralized and planned way. In order to extricate themselves from economic difficulties, a number of bourgeois governments also attempt to guide economic development with measures such as financing, taxation, credit, nationaliza-

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The author is a lecturer of the Department of Planning, China People's University.

(Continued on p. 25.)

# The World's Biggest Census

After more than two years' preparations, China's census started on July 1, 1982. Now registration and cross checking have been completed and data processing is under way. It is expected that principal results will be announced in October and detailed results published after July 1984.

Since it is the largest census of the world's most populous country, it has attracted international attention. What is the aim of census? Can the aim be achieved? How did the 5 million census takers work? This special feature includes explanations by a census leader, articles by demographers and on-the-spot coverage by our staff reporters. — Ed.

is to obtain an accurate description of the distribution and composition of China's population, so as to better carry out socialist modernization, improve the people's material and cultural life and formulate demographic policies and plans. Of course, the census results also will provide a basis for studying the problems of world population.

The census is intended chiefly to obtain the following basic facts:

— Accurate figures and distribution of population, birth, mortality and the natural growth rate of population and life expectancy.

— Data necessary for population survey, such as accurate sex, age, marriage, and child-birth figures.

## Characteristics and Methods

— Interview with Li Chengrui, deputy head of census leading group under the State Council

**Question:** What are the aims and contents of the census?

**Answer:** This is the third census since the founding of

New China (the first one was in 1953 and the second in 1964). It is also a survey of the state conditions on a large scale. Its aim

## QUESTIONNAIRE OF THE THIRD N

Household	Province, Municipality, Autonomous	County,	Commune,	Production Brigade,	
Address _____	Region _____	City, _____	Street Committee _____	Residents' Committee _____	

<b>I. Household Type</b> 1. Domestic HH. 2. Collective HH. <input type="text"/>	<b>II. Serial No. of the household</b> <input type="text"/>	<b>III. No. of persons in the household.</b> Total _____ male _____ female _____	<b>IV. No. of births in the household in 1981</b> Total _____ male _____ female _____	<b>V. No. of deaths in the household in 1981</b> Total _____ male _____ female _____	<b>VI. No. over Total</b> <input type="text"/>
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------

Each Person							Persons aged 6 and above
I. Name	II. Relationship to head of household	III. Sex	IV. Age	V. Nationality	VI. Registration status	VII. Educational level	VIII. Indu
	1. Head of household 2. Spouse 3. Child 4. Grandchild 5. Parent 6. Grandparent 7. Other relative 8. Non-relative	1. Male 2. Female	Date of birth Year _____ Month _____ Day _____ _____Years of Age		1. Residing and registered here 2. Residing here over 1 year, but registered elsewhere 3. Residing here less than 1 year, absent from the registration place above 1 year 4. Living here with registration unsettled 5. Used to reside here; is abroad with no registration	1. College graduate 2. Undergraduate 3. Senior middle school 4. Junior middle school 5. Primary school 6. Illiterate or semi-literate	

—The distribution of the labour force, as it is divided between the urban towns and rural areas and between those holding jobs and those waiting for jobs; the demography of the work force in various departments, including sex, age and education.

—The population of various Chinese nationalities, their natural growth rate, the distribution of their labour force and their educational level.

**Q:** What differences are there between the present census and the previous two?

**A:** The present census is being conducted on a larger scale and involves more items than the previous two. Data processing will be accomplished by computers for the first time. The previous two censuses included fewer than 10 items but the present one includes 19. The computer analysis will allow



Census enumerator registers the newborn babies and their mothers in the International Peace Hospital for the Protection of Mother and Child Health in Shanghai.

correlation studies of all the collected data and will make available two hundred accurate graphs and tens of thousands of pages of statistical data.

**Q:** What items have been added to the present census?

**A:** Ten items were added to the 1964 census (see questionnaire of the third nationwide census below). These include:

(1) **Two items on permanent residents' households.** This helps avoid any omissions or rep-

**NATIONAL POPULATION CENSUS**

Reference Time: 00:00 a.m. July 1, 1982

Production Team

Name of Collective

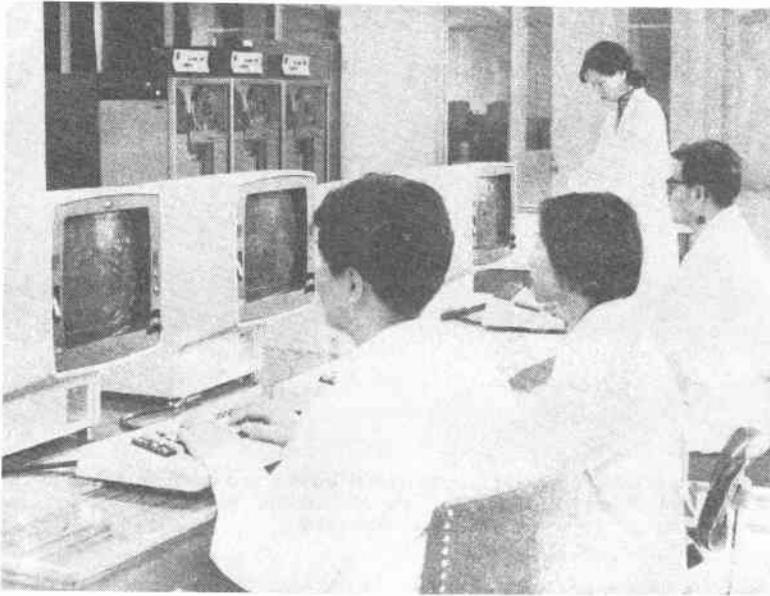
Respondents must provide information honestly

Residents' Group ( \_\_\_ Street, Lane \_\_\_ No.) Household \_\_\_\_\_

Enumerators must record the answers accurately

of registered persons absent or one year male _____ female _____	Attachment: Registered person absent above one year	name _____ sex _____	name _____ sex _____	Remarks:
		name _____ sex _____	name _____ sex _____	

Persons aged 15 and above			Women aged 15 to 64	Women of childbearing age — 15 to 49	
Industry	IX. Occupation	X. Status of non-working person	XI. Marital status	XII. Nos. of children ever borne and now living	VIII. Bore the following in 1981
		1. Student 2. Housekeeping 3. Awaiting school enrollment 4. Awaiting state employment 5. Awaiting job assignment in city/town 6. Retired or resigned 7. Other	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Widowed 4. Divorced	Children borne alive _____ ; Children living at present _____	0. No birth 1. First child 2. Second 3. Third 4. Fourth 5. Fifth or more



Workers at the National Electronic Computer Centre working at the 4341 console.

etitions in population registration and provides information on the residence and movement of population.

**(2) Three items on specific economic features.** This includes the trades and occupations of the employed and the situation of people who are not working. This time the census has defined detailed standards for classifications. Trades are classified into 15 general, 62 intermediate and 222 specific categories; occupations are classified into 8 general, 54 intermediate and 301 specific categories.

**(3) Three items on the actual child-birth state.** These include the total number of births to a woman and the total number of children who survived, and the number of births in 1981. This is of great significance to the study and formulation of demographic policies and plans.

**(4) Two items on the number of births and deaths in 1981.** These are used to verify the birth and mortality rates of China's population and calculate life expectancy.

**Q:** When will the census results be published?

**A:** We expect that principal population figures will be published in October this year. The total statistical data will be published after the computer analysis of the collected data is completed in 1984.

**Q:** Why does this require so long a time?

**A:** China has a large population. The census involves many items; there are 259 data forms collected by each of the many provinces and counties across the country, involving more than 10,000 million items of data; tens of thousands of pages of data on the census results must be printed. In addition, en-

tering the contents of several hundred million registration forms into the computers involves a large amount of work. It will take two months for 100,000 persons to put the information in a coded form that can be entered on the computers, and one and a half years for 4,000 persons to enter all the data. Analysis of all collected data will also require a substantial period of time.

**Q:** How much money has the Chinese Government allocated for the present census?

**A:** The Chinese Government spent 170 million yuan to build a computer centre and to buy eight computers. Funds allocated for the census, including subsidies and wages for census, coding and recording personnel, and for printing and publicity expenses, amounted to 190 million yuan. The total was 360 million yuan (about US \$200 million).

**Q:** Has the United Nations offered any support and assistance for China's present census?

**A:** The UN Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), the UN Development Programme, the UN Office of Technical Co-operation and the UN Statistical Office all have offered material and technical assistance. The US \$15.6 million allocated by the UNFPA were used mainly to buy 21 computers in addition to supporting international computer experts and census experts.

**Q:** Can the Chinese skilfully use computers?

**A:** Because computers are being used to process huge amount of data in China's census for the first time in history, the correct utilization of the computers has been a matter of concern to us. Since 1980, more

than 600 people have been trained in both software and hardware, some trained by Chinese experts and others trained with the help of two US companies, Wang Pacific Ltd. and International Business Machines Corp. These plus our original technical personnel bring the total to approximately 1,000. As a result of the period of training, we are confident that they will be competent for the job.

**Q:** Can you guarantee accuracy in the present census?

**A:** According to the results obtained in experimental spot checks in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions over the last two years, the error rate in the population count is small. In the census among 966,000 people in both Wuxi City and Wuxi County the rate was 0.017 per cent; the experimental results obtained in a commune of a pastureland on an Inner Mongolian desert showed the rate to be 0.09 per cent. We believe we can achieve basic accuracy in the census results. This is because:

First, under the unified leadership of the government, the various areas and departments work in close co-operation and regard the census as a central task.

Second, through extensive publicity and education, we have won widespread support from the masses of the people. At the same time, we have mobilized tens of millions of activists from among the residents to help the census takers accomplish the work of registration and cross-check.

Third, adequate preparations were made beforehand. Through experiments conducted at selected points, we have ac-

cumulated some experience and at the same time trained more than 4 million census workers, one million census consultants, 100,000 coding personnel, and 4,000 recorders. They began work only after passing necessary examinations.

Fourth, using the original household registration system and regular census method as the basis, we checked up on the registration of residents before beginning the census and laid down registration principles in order to avoid any repetitions or omissions in registration.

Fifth, after census registration, we defined the requirements for self-checking, cross-checking and sample survey, so as to further eliminate error and improve quality.

**Q:** What will you do about

people who are not co-operative or purposely do not report accurately?

**A:** The aim of China's census is identical with the interests of the broad masses of the people. China does not levy taxes on a per-capita basis, but some daily necessities such as grain, edible oil and cloth are supplied to the people on a per-capita basis. Therefore, the masses are willing to co-operate with the census. Of course, there may be a few individuals who have various misgivings and will not report things as they are. Members of residents' organizations will help these people and census personnel will patiently explain state policies to them. These activities generally serve to dispel such people's misgivings so that they are willing to participate in the census.

## Census Takers and Citizens: Working as One

by Our Staff Reporters

**T**HE world's largest census was set in motion on July 1 following painstaking preparations. The first stage—demographic registration and necessary checkups—was finished after 30 days of intensive work. By July 8, some 950 million people had been enumerated and registered.

A basic requirement for this stage of census work was to account for every individual in every population-related question, which is seen as the key to the accuracy of the final results. Whether this requirement could be met depended to a large measure on the work of the nation's 5 million census takers.

When *Beijing Review* staff reporters closely followed the

footsteps of census takers in Beijing, Tibet and Yunnan, they had the following questions in mind: How do they do it? What difficulties get in their way? Do they have the support from citizens and departments concerned?

### At a Census Station

Gao Han, a Beijing Film Studio scenario-writer, was the first to arrive at the Yuetan Beijie Street census station. Without much trouble he filled in all the items on the census questionnaire. His is a typical urban family, with his wife teaching at the Beijing Cinema College and two unmarried sons who are both working. The itemized census questionnaire was care-



Gao Han (second from left) reports to census taker Zhao Juan (left).

fully checked by the census takers and returned to Gao for his signature.

The Yuetan Beijie Street census station is one of thousands that have been set up across the country in urban neighbourhood committees and rural production brigades (roughly the size of villages). Just like Gao Han's family, each household sent a representative to these stations to enumerate itself. To verify the census, census takers obtained information from visiting all the families beforehand. When the census officially began, arrangements were made to avoid long-waiting queues at the census stations. Half-day leaves were granted to those working in government departments, people's organizations, factories and schools so that they could participate in the census.

On the first morning of the census, Premier Zhao Ziyang and other Chinese leaders appeared at the Zhongnanhai census station where they registered just like ordinary citizens. "The census," the Premier said to news reporters, "is a fundamental task which has an

important bearing on China's modernization drive. Therefore, it is every citizen's bounden duty to participate. They should do so conscientiously, without hesitation and reflect things as they really are."

The mass media have given much publicity to the requirements and significance of the third national census. As a result, citizens responded actively to the call "Everybody is responsible for the results of the census."



Premier Zhao Ziyang reports to a census enumerator about his family.

In the first days of the census, 140 officials from 35 foreign embassies and representatives from UN organizations visited census stations in Beijing. They were impressed by the meticulous preparations of the office and the orderly participation of citizens.

Rafael M. Salas, executive chairman of the UN Fund for Population Activities, visited the Sijiqing People's Commune on the outskirts of Beijing. Census stations were set up in each of the commune's 15 production brigades, with brigade leaders, accountants, and work-point recorders serving as census takers and consultants.

Census taking had its lighter side as well. In the commune's home for the aged, Salas struck up a conversation with several senior citizens. He was quite impressed with Qi Yanling, who said he was born in the 16th Year of the Reign of Guangxu — 1889. At 93, Qi said he was still strong enough to walk a dozen kilometres to Xiangshan (Fragrant Hill) Park. The executive chairman wished him a long life.

Y.C. Yu, a statistician from the UN Statistical Office, pro-



Mr. R.M. Salas and other foreigners visit a census station at the Sijiqing commune.

With keen interest, the Kannistos watched nurses of the mill's kindergarten fill in census questionnaires for the 208 children under their care. The children later sang and danced for their foreign guests.

When Kannisto and his wife took their leave, he told reporters that good organizational work and close co-operation from the people are important guarantees for a successful census. Since he saw both in China, he said he was quite confident of the accuracy of this largest census in the world.

### Neighbourhood Committees Help

The third census is being carried out under the leadership of the State Council and the governments at lower levels. To make it a success, a five-echelon system of functioning bodies was set up in 1980 (see Diagram). Registration work was done at urban neighbourhood committees and rural production brigades.

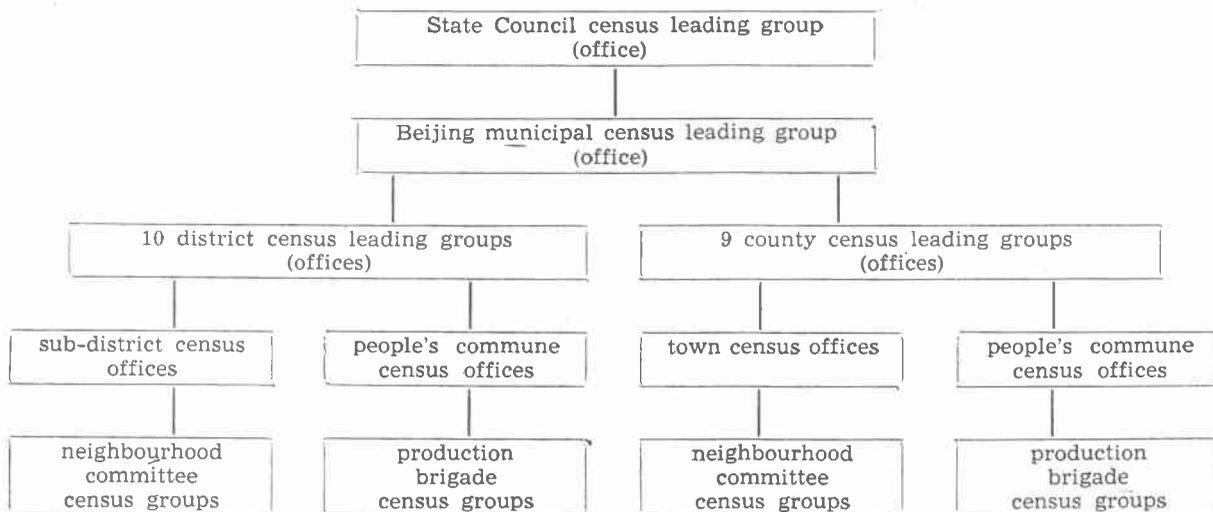
Each neighbourhood committee, which is a mass organization led by the sub-district govern-

vided a lot of help for the census. When he inspected the census station at the law department of Beijing University, he suggested that the registration desks be separated from the waiting crowd so that individuals could answer questions which otherwise might embarrass them in public. His suggestion was readily accepted.

Former UN Inter-Regional Adviser on Demographic and So-

cial Statistics Mr. Kannisto and his wife visited the Beijing No. 2 Cotton Mill, where 36 census takers and 6 consultants were responsible for 11,722 people. The couple was puzzled to see that the registrants were mostly women. Their interpreter told them that this was because Chinese women, who enjoy equal rights in family affairs, usually know their families better than their husbands.

Diagram





Activists of a neighbourhood committee in Beijing help census takers with their work.

ment office, usually consists of five members, who are either retirees or housewives interested in promoting public services. Their tasks are to help the governments at grass-roots units maintain environmental sanitation, educate the young and patch up family quarrels. These functions enable them to know much about their neighbours — addresses, family members, living standard, etc.

When the census began, the Longtan sub-district government office in southeast Beijing knew that conducting the census among its 60,000 residents in 16,000 families was no small job. It had to accomplish this by relying on 861 volunteers from the 25 neighbourhood committees. Each of the office's 165 census takers and consultants had the help of five volunteers, who served as guides and furnished them with whatever information they knew. In this way, the sub-district office ful-

filled the first stage work without a hitch.

One woman in the area, for example, is in her fifties and has never married. She resents being asked about whether she was married. Census takers learnt about this from the volunteers, so when she came to register, they steered clear of such topics as marriage and children. This sent the lady away in smiles.

Another citizen's wife, who was a rural resident, recently gave birth to a child in Beijing. Her husband did not report this to the census station as it did not occur to him that he should do so. When reviewing his case, a volunteer called attention to this. Then neighbourhood committee members and census takers together visited the family to collect the appropriate information about the baby.

The volunteers' assistance in explaining policy to the residents contributed to the efficiency of the census. As a result, the Longtan sub-district office corrected 129 errors in the registration work and enumerated 229 people who were not previously registered for residence there.

### Census Takers: Nothing Is Difficult

Most of the census takers and consultants are factory workers, government staff members or school teachers. Many of them have years of work experiences behind them. Some are college graduates. But everyone was required to receive 5-7 days of rigid training and only those who passed exams were qualified. In Beijing, 37,000 people were certified as census takers and consultants.

The task for each census taker was to register 300-500 people within 10 days. Registration was done mostly at the

census stations but for the old, weak, sick and disabled and those who could not come for other reasons, home visits were required. In some cases, this was no easy task.

Xiao Diancai is a census taker in the Badaohe commune of Huairou County 50 kilometres away from the Beijing city proper. This commune is located in a hilly area 1,500 metres above sea level. The census began at a time when commune members were busy harvesting wheat. Since many of them could not come to the census station on time, Xiao had to trudge the rugged country roads to get hold of representatives of the 68 families assigned to him. He accomplished the task in good time.

For one reason or another, some residents seldom return home. In Longtan Beili Street there are five such families. Census takers tried to locate them but failed. Finally they got the help from a grain store. In China, the grain supply is rationed and residents get grain coupons every month from their neighbourhood grain store. The five families were notified at the end of June when they went to the grain store for their coupons. They all turned up at the census station.

One difficult aspect of census work is enumerating those who cannot express themselves sufficiently. A former manager of a welfare house in Qinghe Town on the northern outskirts of Beijing was appointed to take the census of 100-odd mentally retarded patients who live at the house together with some 400 senior citizens. With the help of veteran staff members, he spent late nights perusing admittance records and residence cards that had arrived with these people. Sometimes he had to make social investiga-



Census takers in Chengguan District of Lhasa registering members of the Hongqi (Red Flag) commune.

tions to get accurate information.

Among the patients are a woman and her two daughters, who are all suffering from dementia. They were sent to the house by their neighbourhood committee several years ago. So, using the residence cards in their files, the former manager visited members of that committee, who verified every census item for the three.

### Respecting Minority Customs

For the Tibetan people, the census is a novel experience. Since this autonomous region did not take part in the previous censuses, so far there have been no accurate statistics about its population.

Tibet is a sparsely populated area. Some herdsmen's settlements are so far away from cities that travel between them takes as long as 20 days on horseback. The autonomous regional government trained 10,000 census takers and consultants from among Tibetans and Hans, mostly teachers, salesmen and trade company staff members. A thousand of them were sent to do publicity

among herdsmen during the preparatory stage. Tibet began the census in May, two months earlier than other parts of China.

Census questionnaires for Tibetans, printed in both Tibetan and Han languages, contain only nine items: name, sex, age, nationality, education, trade, occupation, temporary or permanent residence and number of family members. As part of the local customs, the Tibetans do not like mentioning the names of the deceased. Keeping this in mind, the census takers used indirect methods to obtain related information.

Respecting local folkways is particularly important for census takers among the 23 nation-

alities that inhabit Yunnan Province in the China's southwest border area.

Take the Yis and Hanis for example. When a couple gets engaged, their customs require that the man move in with his fiancée. However, they are not considered married until the woman gives birth to a child. This being the case, census takers allow the young women to choose to say whether they were married or not.

Some minority senior citizens did not quite remember their birthdays. What they could tell was: "I was born in the year when the house was burnt" or "I was born when the river down there overflowed." Census takers organized "age assessing groups" composed of local cadres and old people who can still remember things clearly. These groups compiled local chronological tables to help people remember birthdays and assess ages.

An old man of the Wa nationality said that he was born on the day "when the hamlet was burnt, dry rice was being transplanted and the moon was full." Consulting the chronological table, the "age assessing group" knew that the old man was born somewhere in mid-April 1923. With the man's consent, the birthday was verified and filled in on a card to be kept by the man himself.

## Historical Record

—Liu Zheng and Zhang Minru, associate professors of the China People's University

CHINA's population was probably first counted about 4,000 years ago. The country was divided into nine *zhou* (provinces) during the reign of

Xia Dynasty King Yu (2100 B.C.). Historical records for each *zhou* indicate a total population of 13,553,900.

In the Zhou Dynasty (1134-

## SPECIAL FEATURE/POPULATION CENSUS

256 B.C.), some officials were assigned responsibility for taking the census. The census items included name, residence, place of birth, sex, and annual births and deaths.

During the latter period of the Zhou Dynasty, the dukedoms attached even greater importance to the census for the purpose of building up armies. For instance, rulers of the Kingdom of Qin suggested that in addition to recording the total population, the census should enumerate able-bodied men and women, the elderly, children, officials, scholars, merchants and travelling wise men (who made their living selling advice to the rulers).

By the Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-220 A.D.) there were officials from the central and local governments at every level in charge of taking the census. Detailed censuses were made once a year after the harvest season (the eighth moon of the lunar calendar). Once in a while, the census was taken for special purposes. Emperor Guangwu ordered a census in every *zhou* and prefecture during 39 A.D. The number of families and the population of every district was recorded in detail. The 2 A.D. census recorded the total number of households as 12,233,062, and population, 59,594,978.

During the long period from the Wei, Jin, Southern and Northern Dynasties (220 A.D.) to Emperor Yong Zheng of the Qing Dynasty (1723), census taking was accomplished in more or less the same manner as during the Han Dynasty. But due to frequent wars, large numbers of people fled their homes and could not be counted. In order to account for such "missing persons," many emperors sent officials to conduct

crosschecks in addition to the regular census.

A crosscheck in the reign of Jingdi in the Eastern Wei Dynasty (544 A.D.) found 600,000 families who had not been enumerated. In 609 A.D. during the reign of Yangdi of the Sui Dynasty, crosschecks showed that a total of 641,300 failed to report, of which 243,000 were able-bodied men.

Emperor Taizu of the Ming Dynasty mobilized the army throughout the country to check the census in 1370 A.D. He ordered that officials who failed to report be sentenced to death, and citizens who failed to report on time be banished to the frontiers for penal servitude.

At that time, the census form was standardized throughout the country and included the address, head of the family, number of family members, sex, number of adults and children, professions and land ownings. Some scholars in Europe and America held that this was "the earliest historical evidence of a comprehensive census" in the world.

However, the old censuses were plagued with problems, since the people often found it less than desirable to report accurately. For instance, starting in the Qin Dynasty (221-206 B.C.) each family was required to pay a per-capita "head" tax. Thus it was in the family's interest to under-report the number of its members.

Centuries later, Qing Emperor Yong Zheng tried to solve this problem in 1723 by linking the "head" tax for able-bodied man to land tax. Therefore each family had to register each birth.

The 1741 national census reported the population at over

100 million. And the population was 374.2 million in 1910.

Before the founding of New China, the census remained incomplete owing to government corruption and the poverty of the people. Under the rule of the Kuomintang, wildly inaccurate censuses and statistics on births and deaths were collected by public health agencies and statistical bureaus. Some scholars and organizations did make some surveys in individual areas — Dingxian County in Hebei Province and Jiangning County in Jiangsu Province — but they were scattered and irregular. Only after nationwide liberation in 1949 was systematic and scientific census taken.

### Two Censuses After the Founding of New China

The first census was taken in 1953 in co-ordination with the registration of electors for the election of deputies to the people's congresses at various levels. Another purpose was to provide an accurate population count in order to work out the First Five-Year Plan (1953-57) for the development of the national economy.

The census was conducted beginning at zero hour, July 1, 1953. Due to the limitations imposed by the conditions of the time, in order to get precise and basic data, only six demographic items were included — name, relation with the head of family, sex, age, nationality and address.

This was the first census ever taken in China based on the modern principles of census taking. Population registration offices were set up at each level from the central authority to the localities and 2.5 million census staff members took part in the work.

The investigations showed the total population was 601.938 million, 51.82 per cent were male and 48.18 per cent female; 93.94 per cent were Han nationality and 6.06 per cent national minorities; 13.26 per cent lived in cities and towns and 86.74 lived in the countryside. Of the total figure, 95.4 per cent were registered through direct census and 4.6 per cent were estimated. Later, sample surveys showed only 1.16 per thousand of the total population failed to report.

The second national census was taken in 1964, beginning at zero hour, July 1. Its aim was

to ascertain an accurate population count in order to work out the Third Five-Year Plan and a long-term plan for the development of the national economy. Three new items were added to the 1953 census: social status, educational level and profession. More than 5 million census personnel took part in the work.

The 1964 census recorded the total population at 723.07 million, an increase of 121.132 million over that of 1953. The Han nationality was 94.2 per cent of the total, and 5.8 per cent were national minorities; city and

town population accounted for 14.1 per cent and rural population accounted for 85.9 per cent. Sample surveys showed only 0.014 per thousand failed to report. □



(Continued from p. 15.)

tion and economic plans. These measures have alleviated certain capitalist contradictions and played a role in the growth of capitalist economy. But, fundamentally speaking, such intervention by bourgeois governments has not touched capitalist ownership of the means of production, nor prevented capitalists from going single-mindedly after profits. Talk of planned economies in these countries will remain meaningless while fundamental capitalist contradictions and anarchism in social production continue to exist.

Economic plans drafted by bourgeois governments are, if anything, forecasters' partial plans. They do not include the reproduction of the entire society, nor have they any binding force on private capital and enterprises. Therefore, they can not possibly arrange the basic ratios between various sectors of the national economy. Moreover, they cannot determine the use of the labour force and the means of production in a planned way, let alone effectively guide the planned development of the economy. Intervention by bourgeois governments results from the sharpening of fundamental contradictions in capitalist society. It shows that capitalist ownership can no longer permit the development of highly socialized production. Most important, it does not indicate that capitalist economy, characterized by anarchism in social production, has already evolved into "planned capitalism."

Planned management of the national economy is an important means for a socialist coun-

try to perform its function in economic management. In order that the plans of the various departments and enterprises are well co-ordinated and closely linked and that the centralized plan can be implemented and fulfilled, it is necessary for the state to, by way of certain administrative measures, guide some of its plans with the mandatory planning method. This method impels the various enterprises to do their best to fulfil the state plan.

The "shortcomings" of mandatory planning as Song has listed in his article cannot be attributed to the planning itself. The problem lies in the fact that this planning method has not been used correctly. The major drawbacks are: 1) Mandatory planning is abused, i.e., all plans are guided by the mandatory planning method, which results in too many things being centralized or brought under tight control. 2) When mandatory plans are being worked out, economic laws are not respected, the mass line bypassed and blind commanding becomes the inevitable result. These two drawbacks originate from the lack of correct understanding of the nature and laws of socialist economy.

In the on-going economic readjustment, we should reduce the number of mandatory plans and increase the number of plans of a guiding nature. This does not mean we should negate or eliminate mandatory plans. Given the socialized mass production in a socialist country, if centralized and unified administrative leadership is ruled out, there will be no planned economy. Without planned economy, there will be no socialism. □

OPINION

*The Way for Fujian*

XIANG Nan, First Secretary of the Fujian provincial Party committee, recently said in an article: Seeking truth from facts is a fine tradition and style of work of our Party. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "In the past we attributed every victory in our revolution to the principle of seeking truth from facts; now we also rely on the same principle for accomplishing the four modernizations."

In the early 1950s, our Party was prudent in its rural work. It emphasized that in pursuing agricultural collectivization, we must adopt the policy of voluntary participation and mutual benefit and of a gradual transition. These views were correct and practical and therefore noticeable results were achieved. However after 1956, we became a bit swell-headed as manifested in the establishment of advanced agricultural producers' co-operatives all at once throughout the country and a similar move in 1958 to set up people's communes. This ran counter to the principle of seeking truth from facts and caused losses in our socialist construction.

It is not easy to keep to the principle of seeking truth from facts. One must be courageous, unafraid of offending others or meeting opposition. For example, the responsibility system in agricultural production is a practical important policy conforming to the level of development of our agricultural productive forces at the present stage and to the desires of the

broad masses of the peasants. However, for some time, many people dared not vigorously put it into practice. Even today some people still equate the fixing of farm output quotas on a household basis with land distribution for individual farming and individual farming with capitalism.



The Marxist-Leninist classics do not delineate a system of fixing farm output quotas on a household basis or other forms of a responsibility system in production. However, the standard for judging whether an economic policy or a management system is correct does not rest on whether this policy or system has been mentioned in a book, but on whether this policy or system can promote the development of the productive forces.

How to formulate a policy for Fujian's economic development in light of the specific conditions in this province is a test of our seeking truth from facts.

We must clearly understand the actual conditions in Fujian. The average per-capita income in Fujian is one-fourth less than the national average while its population growth rate is a quarter higher. This is why Fu-

jian lags behind. Because Fujian is located on the front, very few key projects have been built there in the past 30 years by the state. Therefore, what strengths does Fujian have? If we don't act according to our capabilities and instead do things with undue haste without regard for the objective conditions, we will repeat the mistake of making rash advances like we did in the "great leap forward."

Fujian is relatively backward. It has some paper-making, sugar and tea industries as well as some handicrafts, lacquer, and stone carving. Though it has a few iron and steel mills, chemical works and machinery plants, overall it has little heavy industry. So now that it has been decided to close or amalgamate some enterprises, or switch to produce other products during the nationwide economic readjustment, if Fujian follows suit without making any analysis of its own conditions, it will violate the principle of seeking truth from facts and do harm.

If Fujian wants to accelerate its economic development, it should develop some heavy industries. While maintaining a self-reliant spirit, it should make bold use of foreign capital, build oil refineries, cement plants, forestry chemical industries, engineering plastics factories, high-quality glass works, medium-density fibre-board plants and big hydro-electric stations. Efforts should be concentrated on rebuilding the airport and the harbour, renovating the railway lines and improving communication equipment. Of course, we still have to develop light industries. It is said that if we can build sugar refineries with a total annual capacity of one million tons

of sugar, tea plants which can process one million tons of tea and cigarette plants which can produce one million boxes of

cigarettes, this will enliven our economy.

—“Fujian Luntan” (Tri-bune), issue No. 1, 1982

## PEOPLE

### Surveying Huanghe River On Foot

**Y**ANG Liankang, a Chinese earth scientist, has hit the headlines for surveying the entire course of the 5,464-kilometre Huanghe (Yellow) River on foot.

On July 19, 1981 he began walking in Qumarleb County in Qinghai Province, where the second longest river in China originates. On foot, he followed the river's course and reached the mouth on May 31 this year.

A Xinhua News Agency reporter met him in Qinghai Province at 4,500 metres above sea level shortly after he started the survey. They spent three days together walking around two lakes.

On hearing about Yang's plan, the Qinghai provincial authorities immediately instructed the counties along the

river to aid him. County governments provided him with food, accommodations and horse transport.

Yang Liankang, now 43, graduated at the top of his class from the Department of Geology and Geography of Beijing University in 1961. Gifted in many fields, he was called a “traveller, poet, musician and geomorphologist.” He had never dreamt that one day, he would become a “counter-revolutionary.”

Shortly after the outbreak of the “cultural revolution” in June 1966, Yang, then a staff member of the Geological Bureau of Gansu Province, became a target. He was attacked as an example of being “white and expert” — “white” being a synonym for anything reactionary, bourgeois or revisionist.

Yang argued and debated with his attackers, but the more he did so, the deeper he got in trouble. He was arrested in October 1973 and in March the next year, he was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment.

Yang was released after his case was redressed in November 1978, two years after the downfall of the gang of four.

While in prison, he continued to dream of surveying the Huanghe River. At the beginning of 1978, he wrote to the Party Central Committee proposing that work be done to study the history of the river.

In 1981, Yang left Beijing for Qinghai Province to start his survey. He had with him 9,000 yuan, his accumulated wages from the time when he was in prison. “I want to spend the money on science,” he said.

The area where Yang started his surveys was scarcely populated. The air was thin, the weather changed rapidly, and the place was inhabited by wild animals.

Carrying a backpack, he worked all day, walking with the aid of a bamboo stick. At night, he slept in the open.

He talked with local Tibetan herdsmen, using the few Tibetan words he had picked, investigating into local geographical conditions and customs.

On this expedition Yang Liankang recorded 500,000 words of notes and collected more than 50 kilogrammes of sample earth and fossils, thus obtaining first-hand data for his study of the river. He was taken care of and supported by cadres and other people all the way from the source to the mouth of this river.

— Xinhua News Agency



Yang Liankang (right) talking with a fisherman.

PERFORMING ART

A People's Artist

The passing away of Jin Shan on July 7 is a heavy loss to Chinese film and drama circles. He died of a cerebral haemorrhage at the age of 71.

Jin Shan was known for his stage and screen acting. He was also a director and scriptwriter and author of articles about the performing arts. He starred in or directed around 50 plays and five films, and wrote or adapted 15 plays and screenplays.

Jin Shan's acting career started over half a century ago. He first made a name for himself in 1937 by portraying the sad plight of a democratic revolutionary in the film *Singing at Midnight*.

His most renowned role was Qu Yuan in the 1942 production of *Qu Yuan* in Chongqing. Through the mouth of Qu Yuan, a patriotic poet and politician persecuted by King of Chu and his flatterers 2,000 years ago, the playwright Guo Moruo had symbolically exposed the Chinese people's

sorrow and anguish over the oppression of the Japanese invaders and the Chinese reactionaries. Jin Shan mastered the role's subtleties and gave moving performances. His long soliloquy in a stormy night—cursing the darkness, longing for the truth and endearing the Chinese people—moved the audiences who associated Qu Yuan's plight with their own.

In the 50s and 60s Jin Shan played diverse roles—Pavel Korchagin, a young hero dedicated to the building of socialism in the Soviet Union; Shi Yang, a lawyer and leader of Chinese workers' movement in the 20s; Uncle Vanya, a character in a Chekhov production. Jin Shan had talent but he also studied foreign performing arts, and researched Chinese traditional dramas and real people's lives. Thus his performances were superb.

Jin Shan was a performing artist with a cause—the revolution. In 1932 when Shanghai was under white terror, under the Party leadership Jin Shan united with the workers and students, performed for them

and organized them to take part in theatrical activities.

During the late 30s, Jin Shan, entrusted by the Party, organized a national salvation drama troupe to do propaganda. Later he led a drama troupe to Southeast Asia to raise funds for the anti-Japanese army. These performances mobilized many overseas Chinese.

After the War of Resistance Against Japan, this patriotic artist with other progressive colleagues produced *On the Songhua River*, a film extolling the anti-Japanese struggle waged by the people of north-east China. It was warmly acclaimed.

After the founding of New China, Jin Shan became the Vice-President and general director of the Chinese Youth Art Theatre in Beijing, which mainly stages contemporary plays and foreign plays.

During his later years, he was the president of the Central Drama Institute. He advocated that the students gain the more stage experience the better. and then sum up their exper-



Left: Jin Shan as Shi Yang, a lawyer in the film "The Storm" (1959).  
Right: Jin Shan as Pavel in the play "Pavel Korchagin" (1951).

iences and study more theory. He dreamt that the institute would perform all the worthwhile plays that had been staged since the beginning of this century when vernacular plays were introduced to China. Further he supported the attempts to co-stage by teachers and students some Chinese masterpieces as well as those by Shakespeare, Balzac and Moliere.

Jin Shan was also a social activist. He was a leading member of the Chinese Dramatists' Association and the Chinese Film Artists' Association, a member of the national committee of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles and a Member of the Fifth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. He maintained his old friendships while befriending young artists.

Once he went to an oilfield to live among the workers and directed a play about the opening up of a new oilfield. He also directed a play about the heroes who commemorated the death of Premier Zhou Enlai in 1976 despite the gang of four.

Jin Shan showed concern for developing TV plays and at the time of his death was serving as the chairman of the TV play art committee.

Like novelist and man-of-letters Lao She (1899-1966) and popular film actor Zhao Dan (1915-1980), Jin Shan has been acclaimed a people's artist, which is an honour he is worthy of.

## MEDICINE

### *Transplant of Bone Marrow*

Doctors at the Institute of Hematology of Beijing Medi-

cal College have performed a bone marrow transplant on a 20-year-old woman suffering from acute leukemia.

The transplant was done in August 1981, and the patient is now leading a nearly normal life. The donor was the patient's brother and his health has not been adversely affected.

China has done syngenic and autologous bone marrow transplantation since the 1960s, but this is the first sustained allogenic bone marrow transplant done in China. It was undertaken in consultation with the Beijing Institute of Cancer Treating and Prevention and the Beijing Institute of Pediatrics.

The doctors performed the operation following complete destruction of the diseased bone marrow by chemotherapy and radiation.

Six months after the transplant, examination of the patient revealed that her chromosome, blood group and isoenzyme were identical with the brother's and different from those she had previously.

Successful bone marrow transplant provides the possibility of curing this usually fatal disease or of prolonging the life of patients with acute leukemia, acute aplastic anaemia, acute radiation disease and severe immuno-deficiency.

## PALEOANTHROPOLOGY

### *Prehistoric Man Fossil*

This April, Chinese researchers discovered a fossil of a prehistoric man estimated to date back 200,000-400,000 years in

Chaoxian County, Anhui Province.

The Chaoxian fossil was most of an occipital bone. It seemed to show some more advanced characteristics than Peking Man, but, the scientists estimated, the Chaoxian prehistoric man lived during approximately the same period as the Peking Man and the Hexian Man (found in October 1980 in the same province) — the mid-Pleistocene epoch.

Found in the same limestone karst cave where the Chaoxian fossil was excavated were fossils of Chinese hyena and thick-jawed deer, both common animals of the mid-Pleistocene epoch.

Fossils of three-toed horses, sabre-toothed tigers, mastodons and stegodons — fossils of the early Pleistocene — were dug up in the stratum below the layer in which the man's fossil was discovered.

Scientists believe that the discovery of the Chaoxian fossil has considerable significance for the study of evolution of human beings in the lower reaches of the Changjiang (Yangtze) River and for research into the difference and relations between ancient mankind in southern and northern China.



### **Books About the People's Liberation Army**

*The following titles are all published in Chinese only by the Soldiers' Publishing House,*

*Available at the Xinhua Bookstore in all major cities of China, distributed abroad by China Publications Centre, P.O. Box 399, Beijing, China.*

#### **How Liu Bocheng Directed Military Operations**

*Liu Bocheng's Field Operations* is a collection of 30 articles about one of China's prominent revolutionaries and strategists.

Liu Bocheng is portrayed as a model in studying and applying Mao Zedong military thinking and as a contributor to its development. From these reminiscences, the readers can see how he advocated carefully accessing the strategic position of both the enemy and one's own forces so as to maintain the initiative in one's own hands. He taught the nurturing of every advantage while circumventing weaknesses. His style of being resourceful and bold but also of seeking truth from facts and not being rash is recounted. Further, his utilization of the tactics of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) and China's ancient manoeuvre is portrayed. These articles explain his thinking on the building of the headquarters and on strengthening of ideological and political work among fighters to keep the morale high.

Liu Bocheng directed battles together with Deng Xiaoping, Vice-Chairman of the Party

Central Committee and Chairman of its Military Commission, so the military views reflected in the articles may be regarded as a crystallization of their collective thinking.

The collection contains articles written by veteran comrades: Geng Biao, now Defence Minister; Li Desheng, a Standing Committee Member of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee; Li Da, adviser to the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee; Yang Guoyu, Deputy Commander of the PLA navy; etc.

#### **A Single Spark Can Start A Prairie Fire**

*A Single Spark Can Start a Prairie Fire*, a 10-volume collection of revolutionary reminiscences recording the road traversed by the Chinese People's Liberation Army, has been published in full.

In 1956, the PLA General Political Department started to solicit articles for the 30th anniversary of the People's Liberation Army. By 1960, more than 11,600 articles had been submitted. From 1957-66, eight volumes, excluding V and VIII, were issued. During the period of 1966-76, the compilation was disrupted. In 1975, the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee decided to revise and republish the collection, but the interference by the gang of four forced the work to a stop. In 1977, the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee once again decided to re-edit and publish in full *A Single Spark Can Start a Prairie Fire*.

All 10 volumes have now been published.

The editing and compilation of this collection received support from the leaders of the Party Central Committee and its Military Commission. Mao Zedong, Zhu De, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi and Deng Xiaoping calligraphed title plates, wrote introductions for it and finalized some of the articles.

Totalling 3.6 million words, the collection includes 635 articles arranged in chronological order. They record the major events from the Nanchang Uprising on August 1, 1927 to the nationwide liberation in 1949. The articles reflect the purpose of setting up the Chinese People's Liberation Army. This record of the PLA's combat history and revolutionary traditions is a valuable resource book.

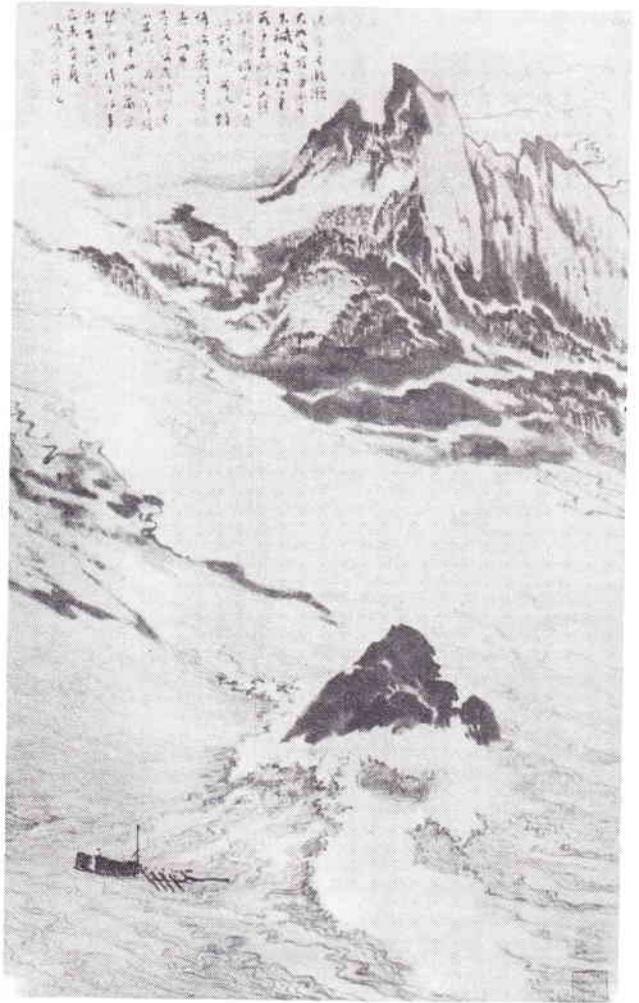
#### **Concise History of the Army**

*A Brief History of the Chinese People's Liberation Army* recounts the development of the army under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party.

This book introduces the PLA's contributions to liberating the Chinese people, safeguarding socialist China and maintaining world peace. The contributions of Mao Zedong, Zhu De and other veteran revolutionaries are recorded. This book retells the achievements made over the past 50 years and more in building the PLA, especially the recent advances in modernizing and regularizing it since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee in 1978.

As some of the materials in this book is being published for the first time, the book is sure to receive wide attention.

# Lu Yanshao's Traditional Chinese Paintings



Born in 1909 in Jiading County on the outskirts of Shanghai, Lu Yanshao is a professor at the Zhejiang Academy of Fine Arts and a council member of the Chinese Artists' Association.

His landscape paintings are characterized by the rich flavours of real life. The bold and vigorous strokes in his paintings have influenced contemporary traditional Chinese paintings.

Lu Yanshao's book, *Some Opinions on Landscape Paintings*, sums up his experiences and techniques.

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