

BEIJING REVIEW

北京周報

A CHINESE WEEKLY OF
NEWS AND VIEWS

- Hu Yaobang's News Conference in Belgrade
- Between Police and People
- Highlights of 6th Five-Year Plan (1981-85)



LETTERS

Chinese-Type Modernization

In your article "Chinese-Type Modernization (6): Can the Goal for 2000 Be Reached?" (No. 9), you have marshalled a large number of facts to disprove illusions of those critics who believe that China will not achieve its development targets by the year of 2000. In this respect, your historical analysis is very enlightening. Besides, the fact that China now possesses material basis for its take-off stage is very convincing. Your assertions about the ascendancy of agriculture are also very cogent. In the end, you have not indulged in raising the false hopes of the period of great leap forward, by pointing out the difficulties which will come in the way of modernization. On the whole, this is a very illuminating article on the new development course China has chalked out for itself.

The column "Notes From the Editors" clarifies in a concise, clear and elegant manner the doubts impinging upon the minds of those readers who still are caught up in the nightmare of the "cultural revolution" and have not fully understood the new note of realism in China's political and economic policies. In this regard, your article "Farewell, Big Public Pots" appearing on No. 7, 1983 was very illuminating. It lays bare that in the period of socialist con-

struction, how pertinent it is to eschew absolute egalitarianism (which greatly damaged Chinese economy for the past so many years and lowered the efficiency of the working class. By restoring the principle of "to each according to his work," China's leaders have rectified a wrong and this fact will help to accelerate the development in China.

Abdul Qadeer Nomani
Pakistan

I read with great interest the article "Chinese-Type Modernization (8): Population and Employment" (No. 13). It says that prevention of birth defects and scientific nursing methods should be advocated nationwide along with late marriage and late child-bearing. Would you please give clearer explanations about this? From the viewpoints of Europeans, eugenics is something bitter and cruel. Our country suffered a lot during World War II when the Nazis put this doctrine into practice. I would like to know: What are the Chinese Government's standards and measures to raise the people's health level? What are the scientific nursing methods?

Bonte J.M.
Grenoble, France

The "prevention of birth defects" we mean here is to take measures (such as forbidding marriages of lineal relatives or collateral relatives up to

the third degree of relationship) so as to ensure the births of healthy babies, not racial superiority. — Ed.

Your article "Chinese-Type Modernization (7): Opening to the Outside World and Self-Reliance" (No. 11) is very interesting. It is applicable to third world countries.

Gustave Mora Calvo
San Jose, Costa Rica

Criticism and Suggestions

I appreciate "Facts and Figures." Yet, I suggest that its coverage be enlarged and the individual items shortened.

I like all articles against imperialism.

I would like to suggest more subjects for your future reports:

— Chinese tourism and cuisine.

— The current situation of numismatics, including the study of paper money.

— How the People's Republic of China protects and respects the revolutionary heritage left by the German Communists who once helped the Chinese revolution.

There is nothing to criticize in your writing style. It is precise, accurate, convincing and popular. Please continue your work like this.

Julius Mader
Berlin, German
Democratic Republic

Your "Chinese-Type Modernization" and "Facts and Figures" should be continued as they are at present.

I enjoy reading articles criticizing those who started war, as the case in Lebanon, and articles giving background of events. The articles on China's technological development and natural preserves are also good. I don't like those on Marxism.

Beijing Review as a whole is fine. It would be better if you carried reports on the situation of the two Germanies. The style of your articles is good, but you'd better use fewer imported words.

It is not good to continue articles on to unsuccessful pages. There should be pictures, even small ones, typically representing China's various nationalities on the cover.

Dietrich Hampheff
Emden, FRG

Just off the press

MY FIRST SIXTY YEARS IN CHINA

by Sam Ginsbourg

Sam Ginsbourg arrived in Harbin, "the Paris of the Orient," from his native Russia in 1917 at the age of three. For many of the next 64 years he personally recorded the monumental changes occurring around him for the revolution he eventually joined.

Truthful, vivid and gripping, his reminiscences are must reading for anyone who wants to understand contemporary China.

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The 6th Five-Year Plan (1981-
85) of the People's Republic
of China for Economic and
Social Development (see
centrefold pages)

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HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

Hu Yaobang Visits Yugoslavia

General Secretary Hu Yaobang's five-day visit to Yugoslavia was characterized by strengthening friendship and co-operation between the two countries, learning from Yugoslavia's experience and an exchange of views on a wide range of subjects (p. 5 and p. 14).

Hijack Victims Return Safely

Ninety-five Chinese passengers and crew members of the hijacked Chinese airliner CAAC flight No. 296 from Shenyang to Shanghai on May 5, returned safely from Seoul to China on May 10. No agreement was reached on the handling of the six hijackers (p. 8).

Learn From Zhang Haidi

Zhang Haidi, a paraplegic paralysed patient, has become an example for the entire Chinese people, especially the young, because of her undaunted willpower and her attitude towards life (p. 7).

Between Police and People

China is a socialist country with a people's democratic dictatorship. What are the functions of the police? Are they supervisors of the people? This special feature details the relationship between Chinese police and the people (p. 22).

Symposium on Dialectical Materialism

A symposium in Beijing examined different views on the dialectical materialist philosophy of matter, the basic issues of philosophy and material and spiritual civilization (p. 16).



Police woman Zhou Yi (right), who received the title First-Class Heroine for saving a child's life last year, chats with outstanding Youth League member Zhang Haidi.
Photo by Duan Wenhua

Plan for Economic and Social Develop- ment (supplement)

Excerpts of the 36-chapter Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-85) include: Its fundamental tasks and comprehensive targets, development plans for various economic branches and regions, for scientific research and education, and for social improvements (see centrefold pages).

NOTES FROM THE EDITORS

An important economic reform

Beginning June 1, most of China's state enterprises will pay tax in compliance with a recent State Council regulation and the state will not bear the responsibility for their gains and losses.

This is not merely a change in the method of taxation. More importantly, it represents a major step towards scrapping the "big public pot" system which has long crippled the initiative of enterprises and workers.

China's 84,200 state enterprises owned by the whole people are the mainstay of the national economy and their accumulations are the main source of state revenue.

Prior to 1978, the relationship between the state and enterprises with regard to distribution was highly centralized. The enterprises, in addition to paying industrial and commercial taxes, handed all profits over to the state; while the funds needed by the enterprises for developing production and other purposes were allocated by the state. Losses incurred by an enterprise were covered by the state. These practices sapped enterprises' desire to improve management.

Enterprises have been granted more decision-making power in the last few years in the course of restructuring the national economy. More than 6,000 enterprises have experimented with different forms of retaining part of their profits while delivering the rest to the state. However, 456 others have substituted tax payments for profit delivery and are achieving better economic results.

The increases in profits and tax payments of all these enterprises are much higher than those in total output value and sales incomes. The distribution of their profits in 1981 showed that the state earned 76.8 per cent in tax income while the enterprises got 23.2 per cent for production expansion, collective welfare and bonuses.

The advantage of substituting taxation for profit delivery manifests itself in several ways.

First, because the conditions of enterprises vary, the basis for deciding how much of the profits were retained by the enterprises could not easily be put on a rational footing under the profit-delivery system. However, taxation according to prescribed categories and rates helps simplify and stabilize the distribution relationship between the state and the enterprises.

Second, based on the principle that the state gets the bigger part of the profits, taxation ensures a steady increase in state revenue. The state is also able to use taxation as an economic lever to regulate both production and distribution.

Third, the new system has clarified enterprises' rights and obligations so that they can increase earnings only through good management and those lagging behind can no longer get away with living off the state's "big public pot." This is an incentive for enterprises to continually seek management improvements.

However, the time is not ripe yet for the complete switch to tax payments from the profit-delivery system in all trades and

enterprises. One reason is that China's current price system still leaves much to be desired. Another is the remaining significant gap in profits among different trades and enterprises.

As the first step, the new tax system will be instituted side by side with the profit-delivery system. The following methods will be adopted with regard to different enterprises:

— Income tax will be levied at a rate of 55 per cent on the profits of big and medium-sized enterprises, with the remaining profits shared between the state and the enterprises. In principle, the part of the profits retained by these enterprises will be maintained at the 1982 levels, and it will remain unchanged for three years;

— Income tax will be levied on small enterprises (whose primary value of fixed assets is less than 1.5 million yuan and the volume of profits below 200,000 yuan) based on a progressive tax rate in eight grades. After the tax is levied, these enterprises will bear the sole responsibility for their gains or losses; the state will not allot additional funds to them;

— For such enterprises as hotels and restaurants the income tax rate stands at 15 per cent; and

— The new tax system will not be instituted in enterprises in the defence industry, post and telecommunications, foreign trade or agriculture and those of food grain.

After switching to the tax system, enterprises will remain under the guidance of the state plan and policies and they will still be required to maintain a socialist orientation in their management.

— Economic Editor Wang Dacheng

Hu Yaobang's fruitful visit to Yugoslavia

Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, arrived in Belgrade on May 10 for a five-day official friendship visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

At a banquet he gave in honour of Hu Yaobang, President Mitja Ribicic of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia said that Hu and his party's visit to Yugoslavia and the talks between the leaders of the two countries will give a new impetus to all-round co-operation between Yugoslavia and China.

Since the late President Tito visited China in 1977, Ribicic said, "political relations between our two Parties and countries at all levels and in many

areas have forged ahead rapidly."

This co-operation, he noted, is based on independence, equality, non-interference, mutual respect and respect for each other's domestic development and difference in international status.

He said that he was convinced that friendly, all-round co-operation between the two Parties and the two countries will continue to develop according to these principles. In view of the grave world economic situation and the two countries' need to develop their economies, Ribicic said, it is all the more important for the two countries to enter into still closer economic co-operation.

Hu Yaobang said that the two Parties and peoples had shown mutual concern and mutual sympathy during the fight against fascism in the early

1940s. After waging hard and heroic struggles the two countries successively gained their independence and liberation and embarked on the socialist road.

Similar experiences in struggle and a common revolutionary ideal, Hu said, have bound us closely together and made our friendship especially deep. Although relations between our two Parties were once under a cloud, as soon as the misunderstanding was removed and lessons were drawn from the experience, our sincere friendship develops vigorously.

Hu said that in the complicated postwar international situation, Yugoslavia withstood tremendous pressure from outside, overcame all kinds of difficulties and firmly marched along the road to socialism, building the once poor and backward Yugoslavia into a prosperous and happy socialist country where people of all nationalities live in unity and amity.

He said that the Yugoslav Party has a glorious history and that China will learn from its rich experience and many strong points. Hu said that the aim of his visit was to promote friendship, learn experience, exchange views and strengthen unity and that this can be achieved through joint efforts.

A May 17 *Renmin Ribao* editorial warmly hailed Hu Yaobang's successful visits to Romania and Yugoslavia. It said that the visits have enhanced the close friendship between the Communist Party of China and the Romanian Communist Party and between the CPC and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. They also have strengthened the co-operation and mutual support between



Hu Yaobang with Mitja Ribicic at the banquet.

China and the countries of Romania and Yugoslavia in their socialist economic construction.

Rwandan President pays visit to China

President Juvenal Habyarimana of the Republic of Rwanda told journalists in Beijing on May 11 that the results of his talks with Chinese leaders were a measure of the sound relations between Rwanda and China, and that he was satisfied with the economic and technical co-operation between the two countries.

The Rwandan President and his wife paid an official friendship visit to China from May 9 to 12.

At the banquet he gave on May 9 for President Habyarimana, Premier Zhao Ziyang said that co-operation among developing countries is equal and mutually beneficial to the poor countries, the aim being for their common development. With this in mind, the Premier said, not long ago, the Chinese

Government put forward four principles for developing economic and technical co-operation with African countries, namely, "equality and mutual benefit, stress on actual results, use of varied forms and common development."

According to these principles, he said, the Chinese Government would like to explore ways to further economic and technical co-operation with Rwanda and other third world countries and thus make real efforts to foster South-South co-operation.

President Habyarimana said that China and Rwanda share identical views on the present international situation, especially on major issues which are of concern to the third world.

He said that the North-South dialogue must be continued because it constitutes the best way to adapt the international economic structure to meet the needs of more efficient co-operation.

He said that today, the countries in Africa should first realize economic liberation and eco-

nomical development so as to consolidate their political independence. The international community must spare no effort to end the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa, he said.

During his visit, the President had talks with Premier Zhao and met with Chairman Deng Xiaoping. China and Rwanda signed three agreements on cultural and scientific, and economic and technical co-operation.

China and Lesotho establish relations

Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan of the Kingdom of Lesotho paid an official friendship visit to China from May 13 to 17 at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Leabua Jonathan is the first head of the Lesotho Government to visit China. During his visit, a joint communique was released in Beijing saying that China and Lesotho have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level as from April 30, 1983.

The communique said, "The Government of the People's Republic of China supports the Government of the Kingdom of Lesotho in its efforts to safeguard national independence and sovereignty and to develop the national economy.

"The Government of the Kingdom of Lesotho recognizes that the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal Government of China and that Taiwan is an inalienable part of the People's Republic of China."

At a banquet he gave in honour of Prime Minister Jonathan, Premier Zhao Ziyang said that



President Habyarimana, accompanied by Premier Zhao Ziyang, acknowledges the children's greetings.

the people of Lesotho, surrounded by the South African racist regime, won their national independence after prolonged struggles.

The Government and people of Lesotho, Zhao said, have made unremitting efforts to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, oppose interference in African affairs by outside forces and support the national-liberation movement in southern Africa. "The Chinese people have followed the efforts and contributions of the people of Lesotho with admiration," he said.

Zhao said that many African countries and peoples energetically support the Namibian people in their struggle for national independence, and the South African people's struggle against apartheid and racial discrimination. Although the racist regime in South Africa is still putting up stubborn resistance, it can in no way resist the trend of history. The day is sure to come when the people in southern

Africa will win victory, he said.

Prime Minister Jonathan said that Lesotho opposes the racial policies of South Africa and refuses to give recognition to the so-called national states, homelands or Bantustans it has established in a futile attempt to placate the black masses who want to participate meaningfully in shaping the destiny of a free and united South Africa. He also condemned the South African racist regime for plundering, destroying and destabilizing the neighbouring countries. He called for implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 and for every possible means to bring about independence in Namibia.

Premier Zhao held talks with Prime Minister Jonathan.

Deng Xiaoping, Chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China, met with Prime Minister Jonathan and reiterated China's consistent support for the struggle of the African countries

against racism in South Africa. He said that China has all along refused to have any contact with South Africa. He pointed out that allegations that China had relations with South Africa were sheer fabrication.

Learn from Zhang Haidi

In a message in stylized calligraphy published on May 4, Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping urged young people across the land to "learn from Zhang Haidi and become well-educated, well-disciplined and communist-minded people imbued with lofty ideals and fine moral values."

Ye Jianying, NPC Standing Committee Chairman, also wrote an inscription praising Zhang as a youthful pioneer and a fine example of our times.

Zhang Haidi, a paraplegic paralysed from the second thoracic vertebra down, taught herself medicine, acupuncture and English. Confined to a wheelchair, she has received more than 10,000 patients and translated many English writings and reference materials that totalled over 100,000 Chinese characters.

Recently, the Party Central Committee issued a call encouraging the people of the whole country, particularly the young, to learn from Zhang Haidi. The Communist Youth League Central Committee also called upon young people to be as indomitable and optimistic towards life as Zhang Haidi and to emulate her indefatigable quest for knowledge, her superb will power in constantly improving herself, her sense of responsibility,



Premier Zhao and Prime Minister Jonathan at the ceremony welcoming the Lesotho leader.

ity for society and her devotion to the people.

Zhang Haidi is exemplary, the Youth League Central Committee pointed out, for her correct understanding of the significance of life. Her life is fraught with frustrations in education and employment and like many others, she thinks of her ideals and her future. Her problems are compounded by her chronic illness.

However, instead of whining about life and fate, she has found the correct answer to the meaning of life, the report said. Her words and deeds represent the arduous probing of Chinese youth in the 1980s.

Since she was recognized by the Youth League Central Committee as an "outstanding Communist Youth League Member" on March 7, she has received more than 20,000 letters, many of which were forwarded by departments concerned. A constant stream of more than 800 letters a day pours into her hometown in Liaocheng, Shandong Province.

A forum was sponsored in Beijing on May 13 by the Youth League Central Committee on how to learn from Zhang Haidi.

Hijack victims return safely

Some 200 people representing various circles gathered at Hongqiao Airport in Shanghai on May 10 to greet the safely returned passengers and crew of the Chinese commercial flight that was hijacked to south Korea on May 5.

A Boeing 707 of the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) brought back 95 hijacking victims from Seoul

along with CAAC's Director-General, Shen Tu, and a group of CAAC representatives who handled the arrangements in south Korea.

Three Japanese passengers of the hijacked plane returned to Japan from Seoul.

The six hijackers of CAAC airliner No. 296, which was en route from Shenyang to Shanghai with 105 people, are still in Seoul. One crew member is staying in Seoul for medical treatment with a doctor and an interpreter.

The hijacking immediately caused widespread concern in China and abroad.

A spokesman for the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs made a statement on May 5 on the hijacking which said: "The Chinese side requests that the south Korean authorities immediately return the aircraft together with all the crew members and passengers to CAAC and hand over the criminals that hijacked the airliner to the Chinese side in accordance with related articles of international civil aviation conventions."

President Assad Kotaite and Secretary-General Yves Lambert of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) cabled the south Korean authorities to express their grave concern over the hijacking.

In the cable, they expressed their confidence that south Korea was sparing no effort for the safe release of the passengers and crew and the aircraft, and that the perpetrators would be brought to justice in conformity with ICAO assembly resolutions and the 1970 Hague Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, to which south Korea is a party.

A CAAC working group headed by Director-General Shen Tu arrived in Seoul on May 7 to consult with south Korea about the hijacking.

The two sides agreed that the passengers and crew members who were on board the hijacked aircraft would return to China together with the CAAC working group by a Boeing 707 special plane. The hijacked Chinese Trident aircraft would be



Passengers and crew members of the hijacked CAAC airliner No. 296 arriving in Shanghai's Hongqiao Airport together with Director-General Shen Tu and his CAAC working group.

returned to China as soon as technical problems are solved. A wounded Chinese crew member will stay a little longer for further medical treatment.

No agreement was reached on the handling of the six hijackers. The Chinese group pointed out that in accordance with China's law and relevant international conventions, these criminals should be handed over to the Chinese side and be punished by law. The south Korean side said that it would not hand them over to China, but declared that it had decided to put them to trial and punish them by law. The Chinese group expressed regret over the fact that these criminals have not been handed over to China and stated that China reserves the right to make further representations on this question.

A memorandum was signed by the two sides in Seoul on May 10 for the repatriation of the passengers and crewmen on board the hijacked airliner as well as the return of the aircraft itself.

According to China's public security department, the hijackers, identified as Zhuo Changren, An Weijian and four others, had earlier committed such criminal offences as theft of firearms and ammunition, forging of identification papers, speculation and fraud.

Foreign funds to aid nonferrous industry

To accelerate the development of the nonferrous metal industry, China will depend on its own efforts, utilize foreign

funds and seek to increase exports of nonferrous metals.

For this purpose, the China National Nonferrous Metal Industrial Corporation was established in early April. Registered as a legal entity, the corporation will give unified leadership over the mining, smelting and marketing of all nonferrous metals in China.

Liu Xuexin, vice-chairman of the board of directors of the China National Nonferrous Metal Industrial Corporation, said that the corporation plans to work together with foreign firms in mining and utilizing copper, aluminium, lead, zinc, tungsten and rare metals.

Liu indicated that China is willing to co-operate with foreign firms in developing a number of production centres for nonferrous metals: a copper mine in Jiangxi Province; an aluminium mine in Shanxi Province; lead and zinc mines in Changkan, Gansu Province, and Lanping, Yunnan Province; and a polymetal mine in Shizhuyuan, Hunan Province.

China is now discussing with a foreign company a 10-year agreement for the exploitation of rare metal deposits in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, which produces rare metals, such as beryllium, lithium, tantalum and niobium, that are essential for space technology.

China will continue to export tungsten, molybdenum, tin, antimony and mercury and plans to export other nonferrous and rare metals, according to Liu Xuexin.

China is rich in nonferrous metal resources. It ranks first in the world in the verified re-

serves of tungsten, antimony, zinc and four other minerals.

The number of units specializing in nonferrous metal industry in China has climbed from 28 in the early 1950s to over 800 today and the country's annual output is up over 100 times.

Urban senior citizens surveyed

Beijing's urban senior citizens lead secure and stable lives, according to the findings of a survey by the Xuanwu Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine.

The hospital surveyed the 983 people who are older than 60 and who live in the five residential areas in the Tianqiao district of the capital, an area that was a squalid slum before liberation.

The 110-item questionnaire found that the senior citizens, 9.2 of the district's population, live in families with an average of 3.7 members and that 40.5 per cent of the families have more than five members.

Some 95 per cent of the senior citizens surveyed reported amicable relations with their family members, an indication that close family ties are a fundamental aspect of aging in China. This contrasts sharply with the disintegration of the family in Western societies, where the old often live alone.

About 66.5 per cent of the survey sample said that they contributed to the household by looking after babies, or shopping, washing and cooking.

(Continued on p. 21.)

*Middle East***Uncertainty in Lebanon's situation**

US Secretary of State George Shultz ended his 13-day Middle East trip on May 8. He shuttled between Beirut and Jerusalem six times in an attempt to promote the Reagan administration's Middle East policy, and he also sounded out Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Saudi Arabia. He made great efforts to work out a Lebanese-Israeli draft agreement on foreign troop withdrawals from Lebanon, which was finalized by delegates of Lebanon, Israel and the United States on May 15 and signed on May 17.

Before Shultz's Middle East tour, the tripartite troop withdrawal negotiations had been deadlocked for four months because of Israel's arbitrary and unreasonable demands. Because the United States refuses to acknowledge the PLO and the right of the Palestinians to self-determination, and King Hussein of Jordan announced that he would not represent the PLO in the Middle East negotiations, Reagan's middle East plan was jeopardized. In order to save Reagan's blunted peace initiative, Shultz was sent to the Middle East to draft an accord for realizing an early total withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon.

Accommodation

The Lebanese-Israeli agreement has reached compromise on three main deadlocked questions, and also proposes the withdrawal of other troops in

Lebanon, meaning Syrian and PLO forces.

Israel has changed its stubborn attitude and made some concessions. The reasons are: Firstly, the United States has promised to lift the freeze on the Israeli order of 75 F-16 jet planes, and also to supply sophisticated electronics equipment for some planes made by Israel. Secondly, to the original approval of economic assistance of US\$2,500 million for Israel, the US House Foreign Affairs Committee has recently approved an additional military aid of US\$300 million. Shultz also indicated that the United States will continue to give further economic aid to Israel. Thirdly, Washington is to strengthen the US-Israeli relationship by reviving the US-Israeli strategic co-ordination agreement. Shultz also expressed the US determination not to talk with the PLO and that Washington will invite Begin to visit the United States again.

The situation in Lebanon remains uneasy because, although Israel has accepted the Lebanese-Israeli accord it still insists on a simultaneous withdrawal of Syrian troops and PLO forces as a condition for its own pullout from Lebanon. Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said on May 6, the day that the Israeli cabinet accepted the draft accord "in principle," that Israel accepted only the draft accord, not a final agreement. He declared that Israel will not withdraw its troops if

Syria refuses to pull out its forces from Lebanon.

The United States has openly supported Israel's stand. Some foreign observers note that Washington and Israel's co-ordinated action is to kick the ball back to Arab countries and try to split them.

Reaction

Syria, however, on May 7 rejected the terms of the original draft of the agreement. President Hafez Assad said that the agreement is a capitulation in favour of Israel and that it impinges on Lebanon's sovereignty. He stated that Syrian troops came to Lebanon at the invitation of the Lebanese Government, that the withdrawal of Syrian troops was irrelevant to the withdrawal of Israeli troops and that Syrian troops would remain in Lebanon. The PLO has also taken exception to the agreement.

Under these circumstances, the Lebanese Government has shown much concern over the viability of the agreement. President Amin Gemayel said that if Israel, Syria and the PLO refuse to withdraw their troops from Lebanon, the agreement will be just a useless, worthless piece of paper.

The response from the Arab world over the draft agreement was cautious. While Egypt expressed open support and Jordan and Saudi Arabia expressed reserved support for the agreement, many other Arab countries have not made any clearcut statements on the agreement.

It is expected that if Syria will not agree to sign any agree-

ment with Lebanon on the withdrawal of Syrian troops, the situation in the Arab world will become complicated.

With the development of struggles between Lebanon and Israel and between Syria and Israel, clashes between the internal forces in Lebanon may become more acute, creating turmoil again in Lebanon.

Although George Shultz has left the Middle East, US special envoy Philip Habib has stayed on, continuing his shuttle diplomacy in the troubled region. Violent clashes have erupted again between Christian and Druse militia in the eastern Aley and Shuf mountains of Lebanon. Meanwhile, tension is growing in the Bekaa region. Both Syria and Israel have strengthened their forces in Lebanon, and the renewed fighting between Syria

and Israel may erupt in Bekaa Valley.

The Soviet attitude towards the agreement is also causing serious concern. Syria has warned that if another war breaks out, Moscow will fulfil its promise to support Syria on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation signed by the two countries in 1980. The Soviet news agency TASS on May 9 condemned US and Israeli "naked" violation of Lebanon's sovereignty and their preparation for war against Syria and Jordan. On the same day, the Soviet Union pulled out 87 diplomats and their relatives from Lebanon, adding to the tension and atmosphere of uneasiness.

Although Lebanon and Israel have signed the agreement, the Lebanese situation remains highly uncertain.

— Zhu Mengkui

anxiety of the ASEAN countries. He said that if Japan were invaded, its defence sphere would not reach the Southeast Asian region, and would be limited to 1,000 miles of sea-lanes to the southwest, short of the Bashi Channel.

Second, he praised the ASEAN countries' foreign policies for safeguarding peace and security in the region, particularly for their stand on the Kampuchean question, and expressed opposition to Soviet expansion into the region. During his stay in Thailand, the Japanese Prime Minister spoke highly of the efforts made by that country for the defence of the peace in the region. He stressed that Japanese aid to Viet Nam would remain frozen until it withdraws all its troops from Kampuchea.

Third, on the economy and trade, Nakasone said that Japan has decided, beginning in 1984, to expand the sphere of Japan's favourable tariffs for the developing countries including ASEAN, to increase imports from the ASEAN countries and further open domestic markets as these countries have requested. To help the ASEAN countries overcome their economic difficulties, Nakasone promised to increase the quotas of yen loans and provide more than 60,000 million yen each to Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines in fiscal 1984. In his speech at Kuala Lumpur he promised to continue to treat the ASEAN countries as the most important region for Japanese aid.

Relations With ASEAN

The reason that the Japanese Government attaches importance to the development of co-operation with ASEAN is obvious. ASEAN is Japan's second largest trading partner, following the United States, and the region in which Japan

ASEAN

Nakasone's fruitful visit

JAPANESE Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's 10-day visit (April 30 to May 10) to the five ASEAN countries and Brunei helped further mutual understanding and confidence.

The Southeast Asian region has always been an important focus of Japanese diplomacy. During his tour Nakasone repeatedly stressed that "there can't be prosperity in Japan without prosperity in ASEAN." In a policy statement in Kuala Lumpur on May 9, he further said that maintaining friendly and close relations with the ASEAN countries is one of the most important basic policies of Japanese diplomacy. This in-

dicates that in the arena of Asia Japan will pay more attention to the ASEAN countries in the future.

Three Aspects

During his visit to the ASEAN countries, Nakasone emphasized the following three aspects:

First, he restated to the leaders of the ASEAN countries that Japan would never become a military power, that essential small defence increases within the framework of Japan's Constitution are purely for self-defence. The Japanese Prime Minister specifically mentioned the defence of the sea-lanes, an issue which had aroused the

invests most abroad. Although ASEAN total exports decreased last year, trade between Japan and the ASEAN countries reached US\$34,300 million, 13 per cent of the total Japanese foreign trade last year. Japanese investment in this region has already overtaken US\$10,000 million. ASEAN is Japan's major supplier of raw materials abroad and an important sea passage in international trade. As for the ASEAN countries, Japan supplies them more aid than any other country; 51 per cent of the foreign aid they receive comes from Japan.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's trip to the Southeast

Asian region was quite fruitful. On the issue of Japan's defence, which had greatly concerned the ASEAN countries, the leaders of these countries expressed to varying extent understanding and support of its policy, but warned that the increase in Japan's military capability must not go beyond self-defence needs. The ASEAN countries welcomed Japanese economic co-operation, but at the same time they pointed out that such co-operation should be mutual and equal and should never override or exploit the interests of the other side.

—Sun Dongmin

Spain

Stiffer sentences for coup leaders

THE Spanish Supreme Court of Justice recently announced that the prison terms of those convicted of the unsuccessful coup d'état of February 23, 1981 would be lengthened, finally resolving this thorny case that has dragged on for more than two years.

Because the procurator lodged an appeal of protest against the verdicts and leniency of the sentences handed down by a court-martial last year, the Supreme Court recently reexamined the case. The jail sentences of 22 of the 33 defendants have been lengthened and eight acquittals have been overturned. The prison sentence of former second chief of staff Alfonso Armada was increased from 6 to 30 years, the most severe peacetime sentence. The origi-

nal 30-year sentences of the two main offenders were upheld. The Supreme Court rejected the appeal for reduced sentence terms of the February coup leaders.

A Blow to Right-wing Forces

On February 23, 1981 nearly three hundred civil guards stormed the Spanish parliament building and held the entire parliament and attending cabinet members hostage in an attempted coup d'état. After the coup attempt was foiled, Spain faced the tough task of rounding up and dealing with its leaders. During the court-martial the Right-wing forces loudly proclaimed the defendants as "heroes" and "patriots." Under pressure, the court-martial did not sentence them due punish-

ments. This aroused widespread dissent among political circles and the people. The Right-wing forces then pushed the imprisoned criminal Antonio Tejero Molina as a candidate in the October 1982 general elections.

The recently increased prison terms represent a heavy blow to the arrogant Right-wing forces and are in the interests of stability in Spain.

The trial before the Supreme Court of Justice was a test for the Socialist Workers' Party. Last year this Party won the general elections and the majority of seats in the parliament. This reflected the demand of the Spanish people for democracy, not retrogression, and created a situation favourable to isolating those involved in the coup. Upon coming to office, the new government carefully cultivated its relations with the army. Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez repeatedly stated that the army is the pillar of the state. When the government pledged to raise the pay for officers and men and update the armed forces, it also decided to reform the military establishment to achieve "professionalism" and reduce opportunities for military involvement in politics by Right-wing soldiers.

The military considered the Supreme Court verdict very severe, but made no unusual response. Before and after the trial the situation in Spain was quiet. Quoting military sources, the Spanish weekly magazine *Cambio 16* said that the coup leaders could not instigate unrest.

The difference between the verdicts this year and last

shows that the democratic process in Spain has taken a step forward.

Although these verdicts reflected the relative stability of Spain, the former 30 years of Francoist dictatorial rule left strong anti-democratic forces that will not accept their failure easily. The democratic process in Spain will experience further ups and downs.

— Chao Min

GDR 1980s economic strategy

THE national economy of the German Democratic Republic continues to develop thanks to the active implementation of its "1980s economic strategy."

The "1980s economic strategy" was proposed in April 1981 at the 10th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. Its chief aim was to take a new step forward towards "combining the superiority of socialism with the revolutionary achievements in science and technology" in order to ensure the "creation of an important prerequisite" for expanding production.

Develop Strong But Avoid Weak Points

The German Democratic Republic has a comparatively solid industrial base with advanced technology, and education is well developed. Other than soft coal and sylvite, the GDR has few natural resources; 60 per cent of raw materials and fuels are imported. Another problem is its working force shortage. Since World War II, total population has been declining year by year. The labour force will decrease further in the 80s. In addition,

it also faces a problem of a shortage of funds. The costs of subsidized prices, welfare expenditures and defence spending increase annually. It is estimated that the GDR 1982 foreign debt to Western countries accounted to US\$12,000 million. Affected by the world economic recession, it felt forced to develop production using less energy and raw materials.

The "1980s economic strategy," which centres on developing strong points and avoiding weak points, has been formulated to use the country's scientific and technological advantage to make the most of available raw materials and fuels, and organize production and management effectively to raise labour efficacy and productivity.

In order to resolve the problem of energy and raw materials, the raw materials on hand are being refined with the aid of the most advanced technology, more soft coal — the major resource of the country — is used as fuel; highway transport, which expends more energy, is being reduced, while railway and inland waterway transportation are being increased. Special emphasis is being placed on recycling, which is regarded as the "most important source of raw materials" in the German Democratic Republic. At present, recycled materials account for 11 per cent of the materials used in industry, the proportion is larger in the paper and glass industries; 47 per cent of paper products are made of waste paper.

For the purpose of maintaining economic development with the existing labour force, the GDR emphasizes improving labour productivity and products quality. It urges the extensive use of micro-electronic

technology in production to control automatically the production process and the use of industrial robots. It also calls for manufacturing new reliable, durable and quality products based on the latest science and technology so as to raise its products competition in international markets.

In addition, the GDR has been readjusting investment policies to get more and quicker returns. It is now investing mainly in "rationalized" and "intensive" areas and, by demanding reduced construction times for investment projects, is raising investment efficiency.

Expansion of exports and reduction of imports to achieve a favourable trade balance are beginning to reduce the national debt.

Since the "1980s economic strategy" was begun two years ago, some positive results have been achieved. However, GDR's economic difficulties remain basically unresolved. National income from industrial and agricultural production last year increased 3 per cent, lower than the 4.8 per cent target. But the GDR has achieved tangible successes in lowering energy and raw material consumption as well as in the application of science and technology. In 1982, the consumption of energy and raw materials was cut by 6 per cent, meeting the target of the present five-year plan. By the extensive use of recycling, the GDR saved the equivalent of 280,000 manhours last year, partly making up for the labour force shortage. If the investments made since the late 70s prove fully effective and if external economic conditions can be improved, then the GDR's economy will move forward again.

— Xu Hongzhi

General Secretary Hu Yaobang's News Conference in Belgrade



At the May 11 news conference he gave in Belgrade's Sava Centre, General Secretary Hu Yaobang of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee said he had fruitful talks with Romanian and Yugoslav Party leaders. He also answered questions from reporters. — Ed.

AT the start of his news conference, Hu Yaobang said that he had exchanged views with his Romanian and Yugoslav counterparts on a wide range of international issues of common concern and on bilateral friendly co-operation. He said the talks were "very cordial, sincere and fruitful."

"Facts have shown," he said, "that the militant friendship between China and Yugoslavia and that between China and Romania, which have weathered storms, have become more consolidated, stronger and more vigorous than ever before."

Non-Aligned Movement

Replying to a *New Macedonian* reporter's question, Hu Yaobang said that China firmly supports the non-aligned movement. It has

done so in the past and will continue to do so in the future, he said.

Hu said that China has consistently held that the non-aligned movement is an important political force in the present-day world arena. He said that the non-aligned movement has made significant contributions in safeguarding the rights of the developing countries, or the third world, as well as in defending world peace.

He reaffirmed China's consistent position of supporting the non-aligned movement's aims of independence and non-bloc as well as its stand of opposing imperialism, colonialism, racism and all forms of foreign domination and hegemonism, and for the establishment of a new international economic order.

Hu Yaobang wished the non-aligned movement a still greater role in the new struggles in the present-day world arena.

Obstacles to Normalizing Sino-Soviet Relations

Answering a question put by a *London Times* reporter, Hu Yaobang said: "China has a

sincere desire to normalize its relations with the Soviet Union, because this is in keeping with the fundamental interests of the peoples of China and the Soviet Union and is conducive to the consolidation and stability of world peace."

But, he said, "we consider that such normalization should be genuine and not sham, not designed to confuse world public opinion. This calls for the removal of obstacles threatening China's sovereignty and security. Such obstacles are known to all; they are not many in number but are serious in nature."

New-Type Party-to-Party Relations

In response to another question, Hu Yaobang said the new-type relations between Communist Parties include four principles, namely, independence, complete equality, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

"These are the correct principles laid down by Marx, Engels and Lenin," he said.

Israeli Troops Should Withdraw From Lebanon

In reply to a Middle East News Agency reporter's question, Hu Yaobang urged the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon as the first step towards a solution of the Middle East problem.

He said that China has consistently supported the Palestinian people in their just demand for the right to self-determination.

"The Palestine Liberation Organization," Hu said, "is the sole legal representative of the Palestinian people. Some people in the world say that the Palestinian people are in an extreme plight, I don't share this view," Hu said.

"The Palestinian people have experienced a long period of darkness, they are nearing the dawn. Their present difficulties are nothing but the few hours of darkness before dawn. Once they get through this period of darkness, they will see daylight," he said.

Sino-Albanian Relations

Replying to a question on Sino-Albanian relations, Hu Yaobang said China had resumed some economic exchanges with Albania, but there were no political exchanges between the two. He said the resumption of some economic

exchanges was made upon the agreement of both sides.

Hu said relations between China and Albania had once been very good, but had later deteriorated.

"We are sorry about this change because it is not what we want," Hu added. On behalf of the Chinese Communist Party, Hu wished the Albanian people new progress in building their socialist country.

On Learning From Yugoslavia's Experience

In response to a question on China's prospects in development and its learning from Yugoslavia's experience raised by a *Financial Times* reporter, Hu Yaobang said that China did not slow down its socio-economic development only recently. He said that the policy was decided two or three years earlier.

He said that China's Sixth Five-Year Plan calls for an annual growth rate of 4 per cent to 5 per cent in total industrial and agricultural output value. In 1981 it actually increased 4.5 per cent. The increase last year was 9 per cent, in terms of the total social output value, and 8.7 per cent, in terms of the gross industrial and agricultural output value. That is to say, he said, it was better than what was expected.

He said that if China does well this year and the following two years, it could do slightly better than what was planned.

China has put forward a plan calling for quadrupling its industrial and agricultural production by the end of the century. This requires an average annual growth rate of 7.2 per cent. However, due to many reasons, this cannot be done in the first ten years, he said.

Hu said that apart from paying attention to the pace in development, China also must take into consideration the economic results and combine economic results with the speed of development.

"We hope that our growth rate will be higher in the second ten years. We have to work hard and appropriately expand our infrastructural projects, mainly in energy and transportation," he said.

Hu Yaobang said that China can study and learn from Yugoslavia's experience in the political, economic, scientific, educational and cultural fields, as well as its experience in

socialist democracy and the legal system.

"The Party and people of Yugoslavia," he said, "have made many novel creations in building their socialist motherland under the leadership and instructions of Comrade Tito over a long period."

Sino-Indian Relations

In reply to a question from a Yugoslav reporter, Hu Yaobang said that China was glad that relations with India had improved in the past few years.

"We are also glad to see increasing exchanges between our two countries from year to year," he said.

But between China and India there is still a boundary problem. "To be blunt, this is a legacy of colonialism," Hu said. "We stand

for a reasonable solution to this question through friendly consultations," he added.

Replying other questions at the news conference, Hu Yaobang said, "We are very happy to see that most of the African countries, having won national independence, are exerting all their efforts to develop their national economies and use this to consolidate their political independence. The people of various countries regard China as a reliable friend while China regards them as good friends."

On Soviet-US relations, Hu said, "I hope that the people of the Soviet Union and the United States will live in peace and friendship."

Hu Yaobang also said that both China and Yugoslavia wish to promote their economic exchanges and co-operation. "In my opinion," he said, "there are good prospects for our bilateral economic exchanges and co-operation."

Symposium on Philosophy

Three Issues Concerning Dialectical Materialism

by Wang Pengling

A symposium on dialectical materialism was held in Beijing in 1982 attended by more than 100 theoreticians, researchers and teachers in philosophy. Participants submitted nearly 100 papers, a crystallization of the results of studies made on dialectical materialism.

They examined three topics exhaustively: 1) the dialectical materialist philosophy of matter, 2) the basic issue of philosophy, and 3) material and spiritual civilization. The following is a summary of the discussions. — Ed.

Philosophy of Matter

Lenin's Definition of Matter: Is It Perfect?

V.I. Lenin said: "Matter is a philosophical category denoting the objective reality which is given to man by his sensations, and which is copied, photographed and reflected by our sensations, while existing independently of them." (*Materialism and Empirio-Criticism*).

Chinese theoreticians have generally accepted this definition of matter. But today some suggest that with the development of social prac-

tice, particularly modern natural science, it is necessary to enrich and develop it. However, opinions differ on how to do so.

And of course, many people do not see the need to change Lenin's definition, as they believe that it totally tallies with the development of natural science of the contemporary world.

The point at issue is: Can the concept of matter be defined without giving consideration to the relationship between matter and consciousness?

One opinion states that the relationship between matter and consciousness is essentially different from that between matter and the formation of matter, with the former representing a fundamental aspect of epistemology and the latter an aspect of ontology.

Since Lenin's definition touches only on the former, it is therefore a "concept of matter having to do with epistemology." Thus, this view contends that it is necessary to find a definition for the other aspect, the ontological concept of matter, on the basis of Lenin's definition.

The 6th Five-Year Plan (1981-85) of the People's Republic of China for Economic And Social Development

(Adopted by the Fifth Session of the Fifth National
People's Congress, December 10, 1982)

(Excerpts)

The 6th Five-Year Plan (1981-85) of the People's Republic of China for Economic and Social Development

(Adopted by the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress, December 10, 1982)
(Excerpts)

The full text of the Sixth Five-Year Plan (over 100,000 Chinese characters) is divided into five parts and 36 chapters. Excerpts of the plan (about 30,000 Chinese characters) will be published in this and the next issues. The fundamental tasks and comprehensive targets as well as principles, policies and measures concerning the plan are all available in the excerpts. — Ed.

Introduction

The Sixth Five-Year Plan of the People's Republic of China for Economic and Social Development (1981-85) was drawn up after a searching study of our experience in socialist construction in the long past and after an overall analysis of the present situation in our current economic and social development; it was worked out in line with the strategic plan for economic construction up to the end of this century as proposed by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. This five-year plan, while carrying on the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy, will see to it that our economy will move into a healthy orbit of steady development, that our construction for modernization will make further progress, that people's livelihood will continue to improve, and that we embark on a new path of economic construction for socialist modernization in the light of the actual conditions in our country.

The strategic aim of our economic construction in the 20 years from 1981 to the end of this century, on the premise of continuously improving economic results, is to do everything we can to quadruple the gross annual output value of the nation's industry and agriculture, to join the world's foremost ranks in the total volume of the national income and the output of the main products, to see that the national economy makes big headway in the course of modernization and that our people are moderately well off in both their material and cultural lives. To this end, we must seize the three key strategic factors — agriculture, energy and transport, and education and science — which will push forward the development of the economy as a whole. In this strategic move, we are to achieve our aim in two steps: laying a good foundation, building up strength and creating conditions mainly in the first 10 years and opening up a new period of vigorous economic development in the second 10 years. To achieve things under this arrangement is a very herculean, most glorious historic task.

Working out this Sixth Five-Year Plan and carrying it out accordingly is an important move towards achieving our magnificent objective for the next 20 years. During the current five-year period, we must take powerful measures to secure economic stability with, however, a specified tempo of growth and at the same time make preparations for better economic and social development in the future.

PART ONE

Fundamental Tasks and Comprehensive Targets

Chapter I Fundamental Tasks

The fundamental tasks of the Sixth Five-Year Plan are to continue to implement the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy, to further solve already-existing problems that hinder economic development, to achieve a decisive victory in bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in the financial and economic situation, and to lay a better foundation and create better conditions for economic and social development in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. Specifically, it envisages:

1. a planned annual average increase of 4 per cent (in carrying out the plan we shall strive to bring about a 5 per cent increase) in industrial and agricultural production, while working for more and better economic results;

2. an increased output of agricultural produce, textile and other light industrial goods as well as other manufactured goods for daily use that are actually needed in society. The quality and quantity of consumer goods should be more or less in line with the growth of the social purchasing power and with the changes in the structure of consumption, and market prices should basically remain stable;

3. readjustments of the direction for heavy industry and its product mix, a much lower consumption of materials in production, especially of energy consumption, and development of the means of production and of the means of subsistence in a more or less coordinated way;

4. technological transformation in existing enterprises in a planned way based on assessment of priorities, extensive activities for technical renovation aimed mainly at energy savings, and, at the same time, a concentration of necessary funds for the construction of key energy and transport projects, and a solid link forged with future development in the Seventh Five-Year Plan;

5. a unified, organized national force of scientists and technicians who will tackle scientific and technological problems and help disseminate and apply the achievements of sci-

ence and technology; the development of educational, scientific and cultural undertakings to promote the construction of socialist material and spiritual civilization;

6. intensified construction of national defence and the national defence industry, development of new types of conventional and strategic arms and a higher level of modernization in the case of military equipment to enhance our defence capabilities;

7. a reversal of the downward trend in state revenue, a gradual increase in expenditures for economic and cultural construction and more or less a balance in revenues and expenditures and in credit receipts and payments — all to be achieved by developing production, improving economic results and a proper concentration of funds;

8. energetic development of economic relations and trade with foreign countries, effective use of foreign funds, imports of advanced technology suited to domestic needs to promote the development of the domestic economy and technology;

9. rigid control over population growth, proper arrangements for the utilization of rural and urban labour power, and continued improvement of the material and cultural well-being of the city and rural population on the basis of the development of production and increased labour productivity;

10. intensified environmental protection, a check in the further development of environmental pollution and certain improvements in the environment in some key areas.

Chapter II

Gross Social Product, National Income and Economic Results

1. Gross Social Product.

The plan envisages that in 1985 gross social product, including that produced by the five departments (industry, agriculture, construction, transportation and commerce) will be 1,030 billion yuan, calculated in terms of 1980 constant prices, an increase of 180 billion yuan over the 850 billion yuan in 1980, for an annual average increase of 4 per cent.

The total value of agricultural output will be 266 billion yuan, an increase of 21.7 per cent over the 218.7 billion yuan in 1980, an annual average increase of 4 per cent.

Industrial output will be 605 billion yuan, an increase of 21.7 per cent over the 497.2 billion yuan in 1980, an annual average increase of 4 per cent.

2. National Income.

The plan envisages that in 1985, the volume of production in the national income will reach 445 billion yuan, 78.3 billion yuan more than in 1980, an annual average increase of 15.6 billion yuan, or an annual average increase of 4 per cent, close or equivalent to the planned tempo of growth of the total output value of industry and agriculture.

The plan sets the total in consumption funds for 1985 at 71 per cent of the amount of disbursement in the national income. As for accumulation funds, its share in the volume of disbursement in the national income, or the rate of accumulation is about 29 per cent.

3. Economic Results.

The gross social product and the tempo of the growth of the national income as envisaged in the plan are worked out first of all on the premise of achieving better economic results. The various economic and technical targets are expected to reach the following levels:

(1) The quality of industrial products must meet the standards set by the state and efforts should be made to increase the proportion of products that are of good quality. The various departments in charge of industry should revise existing technical standards for products and raise them to a higher level.

(2) The amount of energy consumed to turn out every 100 million yuan of the total industrial output value must decrease from 81,500 tons in 1980 to 71,500-68,200 tons in 1985, for an annual average rate of energy saving of 2.6-3.5 per cent.

(3) The utilization rate of steel products in key enterprises under the machine-building industry is projected to be 3 per cent higher in 1985 than in 1980.

(4) The labour productivity of all personnel in state-owned industrial enterprises is expected to rise by 2 per cent every year on the average.

(5) The comparable cost of products in state-owned industrial enterprises will go down by 1 to 2 per cent every year.

(6) The cost of circulation of commodities in state-owned commercial enterprises will be reduced by 1 to 2 per cent every year.

(7) The turnover period of circulating funds is to be shortened from 114 days in 1980 to 105 days in 1985 in state-owned industrial enterprises; that in state-owned commercial enterprises from 165 days in 1980 to 163 days in 1985.

All leading organs, economic managerial departments and economic units at the grass-roots level must emphasize the drive to improve economic results and, according to general national specifications, propose a specific level for their respective economic and technical targets. They must take effective measures to supervise and ensure that these targets are reached.

Chapter III

Finance and Credit

Section One Revenues

The plan envisages that state revenues will reach 127.4 billion yuan in 1985, an increase of 18.9 billion yuan over 1980, an annual average increase of 3.8 billion yuan, or 3.3 per cent. The plan sets total state revenues for the five years at 595.3 billion yuan.

Section Two Expenditures

The plan envisages that state expenditures for 1985 will be 130.4 billion yuan, 9.2 billion yuan more than the 1980 figure. The total expenditure for all five years will be 609.8 billion yuan, including 583.6 billion yuan in internal expenditures and 26.2 billion yuan in expenditures on capital construction with loans from foreign sources.

In the plan for expenditures during the five-year period, our primary concern is to ensure the construction of key projects, gradually increase expenditures on education, science, culture, health services and physical culture, and at the same time, ensure the indispensable financial needs of military and administrative agencies. We also want to repay the principal and interest on foreign loans on schedule with due consideration for expenditures in other fields. We also shall earmark funds for areas inhabited by minority peoples and economically underdeveloped regions to develop their economy and culture. The total expenditure for the five years will be divided among the following major items:

1. Appropriations for capital construction (including foreign loans), 170 billion yuan, an average of 34 billion yuan per annum. This is 27.9 per cent of the total, 10.2 per cent less than its 38.1 per cent share in the previous five-year plan period.

2. For educational, science, cultural, health services and physical culture undertakings, 96.7 billion yuan, an average of 19.3 billion yuan per annum. This is 15.9 per cent of the total (16.8 per cent in 1985), 4.9 per cent more than its 11 per cent share in the Fifth Five-Year Plan period.

3. Expenditures earmarked to support agriculture, 38.7 billion yuan, an average of 7.7 billion yuan per annum. This is 6.3 per cent of the total, approximately the same as during the previous five-year plan period.

4. Expenditures on national defence and preparations against war, 88.3 billion yuan, an average of 17.7 billion yuan per annum. This is 14.5 per cent of the total, 2 per cent less than the 16.5 per cent in the previous five-year plan period.

5. Administrative expenditures, 40.8 billion yuan, an average of 8.2 billion yuan per annum, being 6.7 per cent of the total, 1.8 per cent more than the previous five-year plan period, which was 4.9 per cent.

6. Funds to support areas inhabited by minority peoples and economically underdeveloped regions, 2.5 billion yuan, an increase of 2.2 billion yuan over the 300 million yuan in the previous five-year plan period.

7. Repayment of foreign loans, both principal and interest, 24.3 billion yuan, an average of 4.9 billion yuan a year.

8. Reserve funds for the central authorities, 4 billion yuan, local funds for extras and reserve funds, 6.8 billion yuan.

Section Three Measures for Increasing Revenues and Saving Expenditures

The balance of revenue and expenditure in the Sixth Five-Year Plan shows an annual average deficit of about 3 billion yuan. But the 1981 plan resulted in only a 2.5 billion yuan deficit. In the implementation of the annual plan, we should try to reduce the deficit to less than 3 billion yuan. The most important measure is to increase production and achieve better economic results. At the same time, we should change the current situation in which

the funds are extremely scattered, see to it that the state has the proper concentration of necessary funds, the state maintains a proper proportion of revenues in the national income and guarantees a balance of revenues and expenditures of the central authorities.

Section Four Credit Receipts and Payments And Monetary Issue

We plan to increase the sources of credit funds by 192.5 billion yuan and to increase the use of credit funds by 217 billion yuan. Additional currency will be issued according to actual needs.

We must strive to overfulfil the plan for bank savings while granting loans strictly according to plan to ensure basically a balance of credit receipts and payments and guard against credit inflation. We must strengthen control over loans and monetary issue.

Chapter IV

Fixed Assets Investment

In the said five years, the planned figure for fixed assets investment in units owned by the whole people throughout the country is 360 billion yuan, of which investment in capital construction will amount to 230 billion yuan and investment in updating of equipment 130 billion yuan.

Section One Capital Construction

Capital construction investment is mainly for construction of energy, communications and transport projects, with proper appropriations for agriculture, textile and other light industries, metallurgical industry, chemical industry, building material industry, education, science, culture, health and urban construction, commerce and foreign trade.

The breakdown of the investment fund is as follows:

Fuel and power industry, 58.63 billion yuan. Of this, coal industry, 17.93 billion yuan; petroleum industry, 15.47 billion yuan; electric power industry, 20.73 billion yuan; major devices to save energy, 4.5 billion yuan.

Communications and transport, 29.83 billion yuan. Of this railways, 17.29 billion yuan; communications; 9.61 billion yuan; civil aviation, 580 million yuan; post and telecommunications, 2.35 billion yuan.

Agriculture, forestry, water conservancy and meteorology, 14.13 billion yuan.

Textile and other light industries, 13.98 billion yuan.

Forestry industry and building material industry, 7.28 billion yuan.

Metallurgical industry, 17.51 billion yuan.

Chemical industry, 11.43 billion yuan.

Geological prospecting, 1.49 billion yuan.

Machine-building industry, 2.89 billion yuan.

Other industries, 8.46 billion yuan.

Science, education, culture, health and physical culture, 9.43 billion yuan.

Commerce and foreign trade, 6.26 billion yuan.

Housing, urban construction and environmental protection, 17.88 billion yuan.

Rehabilitation after the 1976 earthquake in Tangshan and Tianjin, support for the nation's economically underdeveloped regions and other construction projects, 30.8 billion yuan.

China will have 890 large and medium-sized projects under construction. During the plan period, 400 projects will be completed; construction of the rest will continue in the Seventh Five-Year Plan period.

The newly added productive capacity of the main industrial and transport departments is as follows:

In coal industry, 101 mines will be completed under the plan, with an additional capacity of extracting 80 million tons of coal.

Electric power industry, 10 hydroelectric power stations and 27 thermal electric power plants will be completed under the plan. These, added to the partially completed power stations (and plants), with new power generators will have an installed capacity of 12.9 million kilowatts, of which hydroelectric powers will be 3.2 million kilowatts.

Oil industry, an added capacity to extract 35 million tons of crude oil.

Railways, under the plan, will open an additional 2,067 kilometres of rails to traffic, will electrify 2,511 kilometres and will double track 1,689 kilometres.

Harbours, 54 deep-water berths to be completed under the plan, for an additional handling capacity of 100 million tons.

Building material industry, 25 cement works to be completed under the plan, for an added capacity of producing 12.4 million tons of cement.

Forestry industry, under the plan, an added capacity of felling and shipping 3.2 million cubic metres of logs.

Textile industry, 12 projects producing chemical fibre to be completed under the plan, for an added capacity of producing 380,000 tons of chemical fibre; 6 cotton and 6 woollen mills to be completed, with 300,000 new cotton spindles and 200,000 new wool spindles. Through updating some old mills, there will be another 4.4 million additional cotton spindles and 270,000 new wool spindles.

Light industry, under the plan, an added capacity of refining 500,000 tons of sugar; an added capacity to make 310,000 tons of paper and an added capacity to refine 1.03 million tons of salt. By updating some existing plants, there will be an added capacity of refining 1.38 million tons of sugar, making 750,000 tons of paper, and refining 340,000 tons of salt.

Metallurgical industry, the emphasis is on the construction of the first phase of the engineering work of the Baoshan Iron and Steel Complex in Shanghai: the blast furnace to be fired in 1985; there will be an initial capacity of smelting 3 million tons of iron and making 3 million tons of steel, producing 500,000 tons of seamless tubes.

Chemical industry, under the plan, an added capacity to produce 1,525,000 tons of synthetic ammonia, 46,000 tons of phosphate fertilizer and 115,000 tons of ethylene.

To make preparations for long-term development, during the period, we have selected 279 projects, with some money to finance them, for scientific research, technical and economic verification, prospecting and designing.

Section Two Updating Programme

During the period, investment in updating equipment amounts to 130 billion yuan. Of this, state appropriations 13.1 billion yuan; bank loans 38.5 billion yuan; local, departmental and enterprises' depreciation funds and other funds (including foreign funds), 78.4 billion yuan.

The plan for updating equipment, with emphasis on saving energy and raw and other materials, is designed to improve the product mix and the performance and quality of products; we will also update equipment in existing enterprises and improve the technology there; we will make rational use of resources and tackle pollution; we will popularize verified scientific and technological achievements; we will increase the productive capacity of light industrial goods in short supply.

Section Three Go All-Out to Achieve Greater Investment Results

We will strictly control the magnitude of fixed assets investment, ensure the construction of the key energy and transport projects, ensure technical transformation of existing enterprises and curtail the unplanned expansion of processing industries in general. In the case of capital construction or other items to be updated, emphasis should be placed on shortening the time of construction and lowering the cost of these engineering works, and every effort is to be made to achieve better results from the investment.

The main measures for controlling the magnitude of investment and achieving better results from the investment are:

1. The overall magnitude of investment in fixed assets, including appropriations in the state budget, self-collected funds and bank loans, will go through overall balancing by the State Planning Commission and the provincial, municipal or autonomous region's planning commissions, and is to be included in the state plan.

2. All large and medium-sized capital construction projects are subject to examination and approval by the State Planning Commission; small capital construction projects are subject to examination and approval by the provincial, municipal and autonomous region planning commissions and relevant departments of the State Council. Except for those which the enterprises are entitled to undertake according to state regulations, all projects for technical transformation are subject to joint examination and approval by the appropriate planning commissions and economic commissions at different levels.

3. All capital construction projects must be undertaken in strict compliance with the procedures for capital construction. No project shall be included in the annual construction plan, still less shall it be started, without prior feasibility

studies and technical and economic appraisal, or without preparatory work such as adequate surveys and design.

4. The designing work shall be improved and construction management consolidated. The standards and specifications for the engineering work shall be revised and basic work strengthened all for the purpose of achieving better economic results. We shall consolidate the enterprises in charge of construction in an all-round way, improve management, raise labour efficiency and guarantee the quality of the engineering work.

5. We shall reappraise and decide on the rational quotas for the estimates and budgets for investment in fixed assets and make an effort to lower the cost of construction.

6. In regard to large and medium-sized construction projects already decided on, we shall without exception introduce the "five fix" method: to fix the scale of construction, total amount of investment, time schedule, returns on investment and conditions for co-operation with other units.

7. It is necessary to perfect the final inspection system for all projects.

8. We shall continue to push ahead the system of construction investment with compensation and step by step introduce the contract system in project construction.

9. All investments in capital construction shall be placed under the unified control of the Bank of Construction, to be used according to plan and under its supervision.

Chapter V

Targets for the Development of Science and Technology and the Training of Personnel

It is expected that there will be breakthroughs in the weak links in the national economy, mainly the key problems in saving and exploiting energy, in communications and transport, in agriculture and the comprehensive utilization of resources — this is to be achieved by tackling the key technical and scientific problems that have come up in our economic and social development and by disseminating and applying achievements in science and technology. The application and dissemination of these achievements are expected to help promote the development of environmental protection, urban and rural construction, medical and public health service, family planning and other social

undertakings, while making preparations in science and technology for further development in the period of the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

As planned, in tackling key scientific and technical problems, the state will mainly concentrate in 8 fields, 38 items and 100 projects. The most important ones among them are:

1. Select and cultivate new improved seeds of paddy rice, wheat, soy bean, maize, cotton, sugar-bearing crops, rape and new improved breeds of livestock and set up a perfect system of breeding.

2. Conduct research into the technology of making large-scale integrated circuits and the technology of their production and equipment and their application to industry, as well as into the development of computer technology.

3. Techniques for developing and saving energy.

4. Conduct research into the technology of chemical fibre spinning and the equipment for dyeing and finishing fabrics.

5. Conduct research into the technology of petrochemical deep process and comprehensive utilization of oil.

6. Conduct research work into the comprehensive utilization of the three large paragenetic mines in Jinchuan, Panzhihua and Baotou; into the technique of dressing low-grade red iron ore; in the development of new type of key materials badly needed in national defence and electronics industries.

7. Develop a 2,050 mm continuous hot rolling mill, 600,000-kilowatt thermal power generator, extra high tension alternating transmission transformer, and complete sets of large equipment for offshore oil drilling and extraction.

It is planned that some of these items will be completed or will make big progress during the five-year period.

The state will mainly focus on 40 projects for disseminating the results of science and technology.

While overseeing the work of tackling key scientific and technical problems and of disseminating the fruit of scientific and technical research work, while laying emphasis on intensifying the research in application and development, we must see to it that the study of the basic theory is steadily developed.

We must make great efforts to strengthen the work of training personnel in various professions. We will develop higher education and intermediate specialized education on the basis of improving the quality of teaching, and carry out the training of incumbent cadres in rotation. The ordinary institutions of higher learning will recruit 400,000 students in 1985 as against the 280,000 in 1980; the total enrolment will go up from 1.14 million students in 1980 to 1.3 million in 1985. Within the said five years, there will be altogether 1.5 million university graduates. By 1985 the number of students attending TV, correspondence and evening universities will reach 1.5 million.

The planned number of 1985 postgraduate students is 20,000, 5.5 times that of 1980; the number of those who have finished postgraduate studies will amount to 45,000 in the said period.

Chapter VI

Targets for the Development of People's Livelihood and Social Undertakings

The natural population growth will be kept under 13 per thousand in 1985.

The total number of newly employed in cities and towns in the five years will be 29 million people.

The total payroll for workers and staff will increase at an annual average of 4.9 per cent.

The average net income of each peasant is to increase at an average annual rate of 6 per cent.

Per-capita consumption of the urban and rural population will grow at an average of 4.1 per cent annually.

Residential housing with a floor space totalling 310 million square metres will be completed in the five years in cities and towns; the floor space of newly built housing in the countryside will total 2.5 billion square metres.

There will be 250,000 newly added beds in hospitals and an increase of 600,000 professional medical personnel.

There will be a fairly substantial development in culture and art, broadcasting and television, journalism and publications and physical culture.

PART TWO

Plan for the Development of Various Economic Branches

Chapter VII

Agriculture

During the period of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, we shall continue to give agriculture a position of strategic importance and promote a continued upsurge in the agricultural economy. We shall stabilize the various forms of the production responsibility system in the countryside and gradually bring it to perfection and to a higher plane on the basis of experience of the masses. We shall take great efforts to disseminate and use the latest achievements in agricultural science and technology and improve the conditions of agricultural production. We must in no way slacken our efforts in grain production, actively develop a diversified economy in agriculture and strive for an all-round growth of agriculture.

Section One Raising Crops

In 1985, the targets for the output of the main crops are as follows:

Grain: 360 million tons, 12.3 per cent more than the 320.56 million tons in 1980. Of this, soy beans, 11.5 million tons, 44.8 per cent increase over the 7.94 million tons in 1980.

Cotton: 3.6 million tons, 33 per cent more than the 2.707 million tons in 1980.

Oil-bearing crops: 10.5 million tons, 36.5 per cent more than 1980 (7.69 million tons).

Sugar-bearing crops: 46.7 million tons, 60.4 per cent more than 1980 (29.11 million tons). Of this, sugar cane, 35.88 million tons; sugar beet, 10.82 million tons.

Cured tobacco: 1.3 million tons, 81 per cent more than 1980 (717,000 tons).

By serving notice on relevant departments of the lower levels in regard to the acreage of the main crops under cultivation and the targets for government purchases, by signing purchasing contracts and pursuing a correct price policy, by directing peasants to make rational arrangements in the cultivation of crops, we expect that

the supply of agricultural produce will be in the main in accord with social needs. The acreage of crops under cultivation, on a nationwide scale, will remain at the level of 1,700 million *mu* (1 *mu* = 1/15 hectare) without further reductions. Within the various provinces, and autonomous regions, proper adjustments are allowed according to local conditions.

The acreage of cotton fields throughout the country will remain at about 85 million *mu* and rational readjustments are to be made between different regions. The acreage for rapeseed should be kept under check. The acreage for cured tobacco will be kept at about 8 million *mu*. The state will fix the basic quotas, the task of procurement and the amount of purchases for the major agricultural and sideline products. After the quotas are fulfilled, some products may be purchased by the state at higher prices, some at lower prices, some will not be purchased by the state but put on the market by the peasants themselves.

To arouse still better the production enthusiasm of the peasants in the grain growing areas, the state will give them preferential treatment in investments and distribution of goods. Construction of marketable grain bases will be intensified in a planned way. At the same time, we will actively help and support the provinces and autonomous regions that import grain from other places in the country and develop production of food grain.

In the technical aspects of agricultural production, we should select, cultivate and popularize improved seeds; increase the amount of fertilizer and improve the chemical fertilizer composition and the technique of manuring; intensify construction of farmland water conservancy projects; prevent and control plant diseases and eliminate pests; develop and popularize new techniques in agriculture in a big way; ensure the supply of diesel oil, electric power, farm machinery and tools indispensable to agricultural production; and run the state farms effectively by making further improvements in management.

Section Two Livestock Breeding

By 1985, the output of pork, beef and mutton will reach 14.6 million tons, an increase of 21 per cent, compared with 1980. We will raise the output of poultry, eggs and milk and, depending upon local conditions, develop higher

quality breeds of animals, fowl, bees and rabbits peculiar to the various localities and raise such rare animals as marten and musk deer.

We will actively implement the various policies. Livestock farming may take different forms, to be run by the state, by collectives or by individuals; individual households are encouraged to raise livestock and become specialized in this line. We will continue to readjust the proportion of different animals in livestock breeding. While developing our ability to raise pigs, we also will raise cattle, sheep and rabbits fed mainly on herbage, raise the proportion of female animals and popularize the method of fattening up lambs to be butchered in the same year. We will intensify the construction of grasslands in the pastoral regions, expanding the man-made grasslands in 1985 to 100 million *mu* as against 32 million *mu* in 1980. We will process chaff, bran and rice dregs to turn out byproducts and develop the fodder industry by jointly establishing factories and through many other means. On the outskirts of the big and medium-sized cities and in the vicinity of big enterprises and mines, we will actively develop the raising of milch cows and sheep by collectives and peasant households to improve the supply of fresh milk in the cities.

Section Three Aquatic Products

By 1985 the output of aquatic products will reach 5.1 million tons, an increase of 13 per cent over 1980; the amount of fresh-water aquacultural products will reach 1.6 million tons, an increase of 78 per cent compared with that of 1980; sea-water aquacultural products will reach 550,000 tons, an increase of 25 per cent over 1980.

Move towards settling the question of who has the right to use the lakes, ponds and weirs, water reservoirs and shoals; actively develop contracts with the specialized and key households, develop aquaculture by the families of commune members and encourage various joint ventures. In 1985, the acreage of fresh-water aquaculture will reach 59 million *mu*, 16 million *mu* more than 1980. Sea-water aquaculture will cover an area of 2.5 million *mu*, 500,000 *mu* more than we had in 1980.

Section Four Rural Industry and Sideline Production

There will be a fairly rapid growth of the output value of industrial and sideline production in the countryside. Existing industrial and

sideline enterprises there will be readjusted and consolidated and put under more effective management. Without violating the relevant state regulations and based on the principle of helping agricultural production without damaging natural resources and without contending for energy and raw materials with the big industries, the regions should state clearly the direction of development in industrial and sideline production for their localities, and help them improve managerial level and produce popular products of good quality.

Section Five Water Conservancy

To consolidate the existing capacity of the big rivers such as the Huanghe, Changjiang, Huaihe and Haihe Rivers to control floods and ensure the security of the major sectors of the dykes and of major cities. We shall provide a reliable water supply to key areas in north China. Our main concern is to complete the Panjiakou and Daheiting reservoirs and the engineering work diverting the water of the Luanhe River to Tianjin to bring water to that city and ease the water supply problem in the Beijing-Tianjin area.

To carry out water conservancy construction in the key marketable grain bases on the plains along the Wusuli, Songhua and Heilong Rivers in Heilongjiang Province, Poyang Lake district in Jiangxi, Dongting Lake district in Hunan and the Pi-Shi-Hang Irrigational Area in Anhui, and gradually improve the drainage and irrigation conditions in these places.

To intensify water conservancy construction in various localities. At the same time, we shall continue to mobilize peasants to enlarge the accumulation of labour for effective construction of irrigation and water conservancy works.

Section Six Meteorology

Our meteorology undertakings will make use of the necessary new technology and tap the existing technical potential with the aim of "accuracy, speed and economy"; meteorological information, forecasting and weather materials and many other means will be employed to serve the national economy and national defence with the purpose of avoiding disasters and taking advantage of the weather conditions.

Chapter VIII

Forestry

Section One Afforestation

We will continue to build up shelterbelt networks in northwest, north and northeast China. On the plains and in river-webbed areas, strenuous efforts should be made to build farmland shelterbelts and plant trees on the fringes of villages, along rivers and roads and around cottages. Stress should be laid on building fast-growing, high-yielding forests and economic forests.

A total of 290 million *mu* of land should be afforested throughout the country. The quality of afforestation should be guaranteed. Efforts should be made to raise the survival rate to over 60 per cent by 1985 so that the forest cover of the country can be increased.

Bring into play the initiative of all sectors and conscientiously organize well nationwide afforestation campaigns. It is necessary to define and stabilize the proprietary rights over mountains and forests, and establish and perfect various forms of the responsibility system. Earnestly carry out the principle of attaching equal importance to afforestation and forest management and strengthening the management and protection of forest trees. Those who encroach upon other people's rights over their woods and undermine the forest resources should be punished according to law.

Section Two Lumbering and Transportation

By 1985, the output of timber will reach 55 million cubic metres, 2.6 per cent more than in 1980. Of this 31 million cubic metres, 1.3 per cent more than in 1980, will be handed over to the state. In the five years, a total of 39.1 million *mu* of cutover will be reforested. Of this 31 million *mu* will be reforested through artificial regeneration. The newly added timber production capacity will be 3.2 million cubic metres.

Earnestly carrying out the state policy with regard to timber and strictly controlling the cut of forest trees. No state forests are allowed to be transferred into the hands of collectives and individuals. Nor should the collectives distribute their woods to private individuals. Firm and effective measures should be taken to stop destructive lumbering. The plan of timber production for turning over to the state as drawn up by the State Council should be strictly followed. Above-quota cut is not permitted; intercepting and holding on to state timber is also

not allowed. State monopoly of purchase and marketing of timber should be implemented seriously, free timber markets should be closed, and negotiated price for timber or negotiated price in disguise should be banned.

Section Three Forest Product Industry

It is necessary to make energetic efforts to develop the production of artificial boards made of left-over materials from lumbering, bucking and timber processing, continue to do well in the comprehensive utilization of timber and grasp well the production of forest chemical products including resin, tannin extract and shellac.

Chapter IX

Consumer Goods Industry

Section One Textile Industry

Cotton textile industry. The planned output of cotton yarn for 1985 is 3.59 million tons, 22.8 per cent more than that of 1980; and output of cloth, 15,300 million metres, 1,830 million metres more than that of 1980. Our cotton spinning capacity will be increased by 4.7 million spindles in the five years. This will be achieved mainly by expanding and transforming the existing mills, in addition to the construction of some new mills in cotton-producing areas alongside the readjustment of the distribution of the textile industry.

Wool and linen industry. The wool spinning capacity will be increased by 470,000 spindles in the five years. In 1985, the country will produce 180 million metres of woollen fabrics, 78 per cent more than in 1980. In the five years, new as well as extension projects will be undertaken in the sheep-wool-producing areas such as Inner Mongolia and Xinjiang, also in Shanghai, Beijing and Tianjin, which use a lot of imported wool, so that the production capacity of wool top will increase by 30,000 tons. The production capacity of linen fabrics will be increased in the five years by 90,000 spindles.

Silk industry. It is necessary to bring into play the traditional techniques and skills of silk production and increase the variety of peculiar products. The variety of silk products can be diversified. The planned output of silk for 1985 is 43,000 tons, 23 per cent more than in 1980; and that of silk fabrics, 1,000 million metres, a 32 per cent increase over that of 1980.

Chemical fibre industry. In 1985, the production of chemical fibre will be 780,000 tons. The production capacity of chemical fibre will be increased by 380,000 tons in the five years. By 1985, the country will be able to basically solve its needs for chemical fibre raw materials.

Section Two Papermaking Industry

The papermaking industry will devote major attention to readjusting its product mix and, while ensuring the production of paper for cultural and publication purposes and paper for industrial use, lay stress on the development of various kinds of packing paper and paperboard, and increase the production of high-grade printing paper and coated paper. By 1985, the paper output will reach 6 million tons, a 12 per cent increase over 1980. Newly added papermaking capacity in the five years will be 1.06 million tons. The production capacity of various kinds of packing paperboard will be increased by 500,000 tons through the construction of extension projects and technical renovation.

Section Three Food Industry

Sugar. In 1985, sugar output is expected to reach 4.3 million tons, a 67.3 per cent increase over 1980. The sugar refining capacity will increase by 1.88 million tons in the five years.

Beer. Beer production capacity will increase by 1.5 million tons in the five years. In 1985, the output of beer will be 2 million tons, a nearly 3-fold increase over 1980.

Cigarettes. In 1985, the output of cigarettes will be 20 million cases, 32 per cent more than that of 1980. Through enterprises consolidation, centralized management and state monopoly, cigarette production will be organized strictly according to a unified plan.

Salt. The output of salt for 1985 will be 16.5 million tons.

The various localities should actively develop the production of beverages, sweets, pastry, dairy products, baby food, prepared food, tinned food, grape wine, yellow rice wine, famous-brand and fine-quality alcoholic beverages as well as various kinds of spices according to the conditions of resources and the demand of the market.

Section Four Durable Consumer Goods Industry

The 1985 targets of major products are as follows:

Bicycles 33 million, a 2.5-fold increase over that of 1980.

Sewing machines, 14 million pieces, 82 per cent more than in 1980.

Watches, 45 million, 98.5 per cent more than in 1980.

Washing machines, 3.5 million, 14 times that of 1980.

Tape recorders, 4.5 million, a 6-fold increase over that of 1980.

TV sets, 7 million, a 2.8-fold increase over that of 1980.

The output of electric fans, alarm clocks, wall and bracket clocks and radio sets will be restricted and their quality will be improved.

The industrial distribution and production increases of durable consumer goods must be carried out strictly in accord with the plan and the principles of industrial distribution so as to prevent indiscriminate production of these goods.

Section Five Chemical Goods for Daily Use

Efforts will be devoted to developing plastics, detergents, light-sensitive materials and cosmetics. Pronounced progress also is expected in phasing out outdated products.

Section Six Other Light Industries

China will actively develop leather products, ceramic items, glassware, hardware, clothing, footwear and headgear, arts and crafts and furniture. Furthermore, we should actively develop electric lighting, stationery, articles for daily use by various nationalities and other small commodities.

Chapter X Energy

Section One Energy Conservation

In 1985, the nation's total output of primary energy (coal, petroleum, natural gas and hydropower) will equal 682.9 million tons of standard coal, a 45.7 million-ton increase over 1980 and an average annual growth rate of 1.4 per cent. During the period of the Sixth Five-

Year Plan, industrial production will grow at an average annual rate of 4 per cent; this will be achieved mainly by conserving energy.

Energy to be saved in these five years will equal 70-90 million tons of standard coal. In this conservation drive, the focus is on heavy energy consumption areas—east China, north China, Beijing, Tianjin and Sichuan—and on high energy-consumption sectors such as the power, metallurgical, chemical, building material and petroleum industries and transportation (especially railways).

Of the 1,303 energy-saving projects arranged for the period of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, 195 involve major technical transformation which will each require over 10 million yuan of investment.

In 1985, oil used for fuel will be 10 million tons less than in 1980. In these five years, funds will be allocated to refit oil-burning power station to burn coal and to increase coal supplies.

By 1985, these energy-saving measures will yield the following results: Energy consumption for per-unit industrial output value will drop at an average annual rate of 2.6-3.5 per cent; per-unit energy consumption for steel, electricity and 15 other major industrial products will be reduced by 3-12 per cent in five years.

Section Two Coal Industry

By 1985, the gross national coal output will reach 700 million tons, 80 million tons more than in 1980. This envisages an average annual increase of 2.5 per cent. Of this collieries under central planning will produce 385 million tons, 41 million tons more than in 1980. Coal output in Shanxi Province will hit 160 million tons, 40 million tons more than in 1980, accounting for half of the nation's increase.

The principal measures for expanding coal production are: Speed up the technical transformation of existing mines and coal pits and fully tap their potentials. This is designed to achieve a net increase output of 18 million tons of coal from existing coal mines by 1985, after compensating for reduced production of older mines. Put coal mines built in the period into production on schedule, so that by 1985 coal output will be up 23 million tons. Step up the work of consolidating coal-mining enterprises. The plan requires that per-miner coal output increase from 0.912 ton per day in 1980 to 0.965 ton in 1985. Actively develop mechanized mining, tunnelling and transportation and replace wood

with other materials for pit props. Mechanized coal mining of China's collieries under centralized planning will rise from 37 per cent in 1980 to 44 per cent in 1985.

The nation's total construction scale for the coal-mining industry will reach 220-million-ton capacity. Of these 220 million tons, 80 million tons will be produced by coal miners whose construction will be completed during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period and the remaining 140 million tons of capacity will be realized during the period of the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

Arrangements for coal-mine construction in key areas are:

New coal mines built in north China will have 93 million tons of production capacity: 78 million tons in Shanxi Province and 15 million tons in Hebei Province. Coal mines totalling 29 million tons of capacity will be built and put into operation.

Construction of mines in northeast China and eastern Inner Mongolia equals 50.8 million tons of capacity, including 25 million tons in eastern Inner Mongolia and 11.4 million tons in Liaoning. The construction of mines with a capacity of 16.5 million tons will be completed and put into operation in these five years.

The scale of construction of coal mines in east China will reach 52 million tons, including 21.5 million tons in Shandong and 21.4 million tons in Anhui. In these five years, coal mines with capacities totalling 22 million tons will be completed and put into operation.

Appropriate construction plans are also set for central-south China, 13 million tons; northwest, 8.2 million tons; and southwest, 7.7 million tons.

Section Three Petroleum Industry

The annual crude oil output will be maintained through 1985 at 100 million tons, and that gross output of natural gas reach 10,000 million cubic metres (half from gas fields in Sichuan Province). In these five years, newly tapped oil capacity will be 35 million tons and natural gas capacity will increase 2,500 million cubic metres.

In the five years, the emphasis will be placed on the Songliao Basin in northeast China, the Bohai areas, Henan's Puyang and Inner Mongolia's Erlian Basin. Furthermore, the survey of Xinjiang's Junggar Basin and Qinghai's Qaidam Basin will be appropriately strengthened in order to hasten the discovery of new oil fields. As for natural gas, the emphasis in prospecting

will be given to Sichuan. Prospecting and tapping offshore oil resources in co-operation with foreign countries will be actively pursued.

Section Four Power Industry

In 1985, the national output of electricity will reach 362,000 million kw, 61,400 million kw more than in 1980. This is equivalent to an annual increase of 3.8 per cent, but actually we should strive for an increase of it. Of this, hydropower will reach 70,000 million kw, 11,800 million kw more than in 1980, an average annual increase of 3.8 per cent.

The emphasis in hydropower construction is on continuing the development of a number of large hydropower stations on the upper reaches of the Huanghe River, the trunk and the tributaries of the middle and upper reaches of the Changjiang River and the Hongshui River. Arrangements will be made for the construction of a number of medium-sized hydropower stations in the vicinity of power consumers, on floodless land and which involve simpler engineering, call for small investments and yield quick returns. In the light of local conditions, small hydropower stations should be built in energy-poor places in northeast China, east China and Guangdong Province. Regarding thermal power stations, they should be built in coal-rich areas such as Shanxi, the four leagues in eastern Inner Mongolia, Huainan and Huaibei and in the area north of the Weihe River. While mining coal in these areas, a number of power plants will be built near the mines forming a thermal power supply network. Thermal power plants will also be constructed where transportation facilities allow, in Liaoning, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Guangdong and Sichuan — coal-poor areas with high electricity consumptions. A 300,000 kw nuclear power station will be constructed.

In these five years, the total construction scale of power installations will reach 36.6 million kw of designed capacity, 15.6 million kw of which are hydropower stations. A total capacity of 12.9 million kw (3.2 million kw for hydropower stations) will be commissioned during the period of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, and the construction of 23.7 millions kw of installed capacity will continue into the period of the Seventh Five-Year Plan (12.4 million kw of hydropower stations and 11.3 million kw of thermal power plants).

Construction of transmission and transformer projects will continue. In these five years,

2,700 kilometres of the 5,640 kilometres of 500,000-power line will be installed.

Section Five Rural Energy Development

It is necessary to rationally utilize and conserve energy resources in the rural areas in line with the principle of proceeding from local conditions to develop several mutually supplementary energy sources and to effect multipurpose energy utilization with due consideration given to results.

The major measures for solving the energy problem in the rural areas are: Popularize the use of wood- and coal-saving stoves to 25 million families, one-seventh of China's peasant households. On the basis of maintaining the existing 6.5 million biogas digesters, build 3.5 million new ones. Develop 50 million *mu* of firewood supplying forests. Build more small hydropower stations in rural areas with rich hydropower potentials. Actively develop solar, wind and geothermal energy.

Chapter XI

Metallurgical Industry

Section One Iron and Steel Industry

In 1985 steel output will increase 5 per cent from 1980 to 39 million tons; pig iron output will fall 9.3 to 7.7 per cent from 1980 to 34.5 million to 35.1 million tons so as to save on energy and reduce the production ratio between iron and steel; and iron ore output will rise 3.9 per cent from 1980 to 117 million tons.

By 1985, alloy steel output will reach 3 million tons, up 63.3 per cent from 1980, and ordinary low alloy steel output will be 3.5 million tons, up 15.2 per cent from 1980.

The output of rolled steel will be 29.3 million tons in 1985, up 7.9 per cent from 1980; the percentage of qualified rolled steel will reach 80 per cent, a 3 per cent increase from 1980; the output of products in short supply such as steel plates, steel tubes, silicon steel sheets and strip steel will increase 37 per cent from 1980 to 11.15 million tons, up 3 million tons.

The iron and steel industry must try to lower its consumption of materials. In particular, it must make notable progress in cutting its energy consumption. The production of iron alloy and other products which require plenty of energy must be strictly limited in energy-deficient northeast and east China and such branches of industry should be gradually trans-

ferred to northwestern and southwestern areas of China where hydropower is more plentiful.

Technological transformation at the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, China's biggest iron and steel complex, will enable it to produce more varieties of rolled steel, improve the quality of its products, reduce its energy consumption and solve the problem of its low capability in breaking down steel billets.

The scale of construction for the five years is set at 3.33 million tons of steel, 3.37 million tons of iron and 1.72 million tons of rolled steel. Basically complete the first stage construction of the Shanghai Baoshan Iron and Steel Corporation which will have a yearly production capacity of 3 million tons of steel and 3 million tons of iron. Mines built during the five years are expected to produce 33.55 million tons of iron ore.

Section Two Non-Ferrous Metals Industry

The non-ferrous metals industry will rely on its existing base, give priority to the development of aluminium production, vigorously increase the production of lead and zinc, develop copper production where conditions are suitable and actively make arrangements for producing other products in short supply so as to provide more and better raw and semi-finished materials and new types of materials needed in industry, agriculture, national defence and the most advanced branches of science and technology. By 1985, the output of copper, aluminium, lead, zinc, nickel, tin, antimony, mercury, magnesium and titanium will increase 12.7 per cent over 1980.

We also should try to boost production of gold and silver as well as rare-earth metals and rare metals.

Chapter XII

Chemical Industry

Section One Chemical Fertilizer Industry

Production of phosphate and potash fertilizer will be stepped up and the proportion of phosphate and potash fertilizers in the total output of chemical fertilizer will be increased gradually. In 1985, we shall produce 13.4 million tons of fertilizer, 8.8 per cent more than 1980. Of this, phosphate fertilizer will amount to 2.8 million tons, 21.2 per cent over 1980; potash fertilizer, 50,000 tons, 150 per cent more; and ni-

trogenous fertilizer, 10.55 million tons, up 5.6 per cent.

In the said five years, mines with a total designed production capacity of 8.33 million tons of standard phosphate will be under construction (we expect to finish the construction of some of them with a production capacity of 2.43 million tons and put them in commission). Mines with a total designed production capacity of 3.69 million tons of standard sulphurous iron ore will also be under construction (some of them with a production capacity of 2.9 million tons will be completed and put into production).

We shall build chemical fertilizer plants with a designed production capacity of 500,000 tons of effective phosphate fertilizer and complex fertilizer; the newly increased production capacity will be 46,000 tons. Ammonia, 2.12 million tons, the newly increased production capacity being 1.52 million tons; and urea 2.87 million tons, the newly increased production capacity being 2.24 million tons.

Section Two Pesticide Industry

Efforts will be made to boost the output of highly efficient farm chemicals with low poisonous residue to replace pesticides with high poisonous residue and "666."

Section Three Basic Chemical Industry

In 1985, China will produce 8.1 million tons of sulphuric acid, an increase of 6 per cent over 1980; soda ash, 1.9 million tons, up 18 per cent; and caustic soda, 2.1 million tons, up 9 per cent. Construction of plants with a designed production capacity of 1.39 million tons of soda ash will be undertaken in the five years, the newly increased production capacity being 260,000 tons.

Section Four Petrochemical Industry

We expect to produce 700,000 tons of ethylene in 1985, 43 per cent over 1980; plastics, 1.05 million tons, up 17 per cent; and synthetic rubber, 170,000 tons, up 38 per cent.

The magnitude of the construction in the petrochemical industry in terms of designed production capacity will be: ethylene, 1.01 million tons; plastics, 660,000 tons; synthetic rubber, 95,000 tons; and chemical fibres and chemical fibre raw materials, 780,000 tons. Newly added production capacity in the five years will be: ethylene, 115,000 tons; plastics, 33,000 tons; and synthetic rubber, 95,000 tons.

Section Five Fine Chemical Industry

Fine chemical products, including dyestuff, paint, light-sensitive materials, magnetic tapes and various kinds of chemical reagents, solvents and catalytic agents, are chemical products. The quality of these products will be improved, new varieties added and new techniques developed to prepare for further development during the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

Chapter XIII

Building Material Industry

Emphasis will be put on developing the production of cement, plate glass and ceramic bathroom fixtures and attention will also be attached to developing new-type building materials and non-metallic minerals.

Cement. We shall produce 98 million tons of cement in 1985, an increase of 23 per cent over 1980. This includes 32 million tons, 25 per cent more than 1980, produced by large and medium-sized cement works. During the five years, 25 large and medium-sized cement works will be completed in east Hebei, Huaihai (Jiangsu), Ninguo (Anhui) and elsewhere. A number of large and medium-sized cement works will be transformed and expanded with priorities. Technical transformation also will be carried out in a number of local small cement works with favourable conditions.

Plate glass. China will produce 42 million standard crates of glass in 1985, an increase of 52 per cent over 1980. Concentrated efforts will be made to build 15 large glass works in Loyang (Henan), Qinhuangdao (Hebei), Lanzhou (Gansu) and other places.

Manufacturing ceramic bathroom fixtures. China will produce 4.5 million pieces of these fixtures in 1985, an increase of 54 per cent over 1980.

Chapter XIV

Geological Prospecting

Geological prospecting will be strengthened both actively and systematically. Mineral survey and verification of reserves will be stepped up. Comprehensive prospecting of mineral deposits should be properly carried out, the service area will be expanded — all for the purpose of providing data on mineral resources and geological data that are indispensable to the production and construction in the present decade and the vigorous economic growth in the next.

Step up the general geological survey and prospecting of energy resources, particularly of oil and natural gas, and increase the prepared exploitable reserves. In the five years, it is planned to find 48,000 million tons of newly proved reserves. To meet the needs of the development of hydroelectricity, good work must be done in the geological surveys prior to the construction of hydropower stations. Arrange geological prospecting of metallic and non-metallic minerals in a unified way and expand the sources of staple minerals and some special-need minerals. In the five years, it is expected that the newly proved iron ore reserves will amount to 2,400 million tons, phosphorous reserves, 600 million tons and sulphurous iron reserves, 180 million tons. Actively develop hydrological geology, engineering geology and environmental geology. At the same time, strengthen fundamental geology and develop geological science.

(To be continued.)

Opponents of this opinion argue that the way "ontology" and "ontological concept of matter" are put is in itself unscientific, both being outmoded philosophical terms estranged from philosophy's basic issue: the relationship between matter and consciousness. It is, they say, by uncovering the essential relationship between matter and consciousness that the general law of the movement and development of all objects — including man and his consciousness — is brought to light.

For this reason, philosophy's basic issue is, in essence, a theoretical system on world outlook. Any definition of matter that departs from the relationship between matter and consciousness is devoid of the sense of world outlook and can therefore be hardly called the real philosophical definition of matter, they say.

The correct way to substantiate, improve and develop the definition of matter can be sought only by analysing in a materialist dialectic manner the complex matter-consciousness relationship that manifests itself in the processes of practice and cognition of modern science and only by deepening one's understanding of the basic issue of philosophy.

Exponents of this viewpoint maintain that two implications may be added to Lenin's definition of matter: first, objective reality can be perceived "directly or indirectly" by sense organs and, second, objective reality can be reflected in "general consciousness," including sense perceptions.

A third opinion says that a definite line of distinction should be drawn between the definition of matter, the concept of matter and the philosophy of matter. The definition of matter cannot be equated with the whole concept of matter, because the concept is substantial and specific while the definition cannot possibly reveal the whole content of the concept of matter, much less all properties of matter (such as time, space and movement). They can only be revealed with recourse to the "theory of matter." The definition of matter can only provide a logical starting point for the dialectical materialist theory of matter. Clearly, it is irrational to try to solve the issue by resorting to the definition of matter.

The Basic Issue of Philosophy

The basic issue of philosophy: one-sided or two-sided?

Some philosophers are of the opinion that the basic issue of philosophy includes two as-

pects: The first is which is the primary aspect — matter or consciousness? The second is the identity of thinking and being. They see these two aspects as an integral whole so that neither can stand on its own as the basic issue of philosophy.

A differing opinion holds that the basic or supreme issue of philosophy is: which is the primary — matter or consciousness? The relationship between the two involves many aspects that are not juxtaposed; the position of thinking in relation to being is the most fundamental aspect, an aspect which thereby constitutes the criterion for distinguishing the two basic philosophical schools, materialism and idealism.

The symposium also discussed the relationship between philosophy's basic issue and K.R. Popper's* theory of "three worlds."

Some participants believe that Popper's "World 3," i.e., the world of knowledge in the objective sense, refers, in essence, to the relatively independent nature of consciousness. Judging from philosophy's basic issue, there is no such thing as the "Third World" which belongs neither to matter nor to consciousness. Other participants maintain that as objective consciousness, World 3 does exist, characterized by its objectivization, materialization and subjectivization. However, they say, "World 3" relative to the material world in itself is secondary, but still, such a secondary nature should not be negated.

Material and Spiritual Civilization

A majority opinion maintains that "civilization" falls in the category of social history. An antonym of "barbarity," it refers to the degree of human enlightenment and progress. The level of civilization is judged by the degree to which man estranges himself from the world of animals; only when man completely departs from the world of animals in the context of relations of species and social relations can he create a unified civilization. Civilization is the outcome of man's efforts to remould nature, society and himself; all civilizations are without

Karl Raimund Popper (1902-), an Austrian philosopher. His "Third World," or "World 3" refers to the world of knowledge in an objective sense, which includes the knowledge and system of scientific theories of philosophy, theology, science, history, literature and technology. He regards "World 3" in essence as a product of the human mind.

exception the unity of man's ways of thinking and activities and their outcome.

Two Civilizations: Their Content

The content of the two civilizations (material and spiritual) was a controversial matter at the symposium.

Regarding material civilization, some hold that it refers mainly to the developmental level of the productive forces, the richness of material wealth and material life.

Others say that material civilization includes not only the productive forces but also the relations of production. Because differentiation of the various phases of a civilization does not depend on *what* it produces but on *how* it produces, therefore the relations of production feature prominently in material civilization. The productive forces govern the quantity of material civilization while the relations of production govern its quality.

As to spiritual civilization, some hold that it can be summed up as the unity of the true (rich knowledge, the spirit of seeking truth and unswerving dedication to it), the good (fine ethical qualities and communist values) and the beautiful (a beautiful environment and decent manner, language and mind, as well as the cultivation of people's moral values through music, art and literary works).

Others assert that spiritual civilization contains two aspects: first, the developmental level of science, culture and education; second, social ideology circumscribed by the relations of production, which includes ideals, morals and social mores. As the second aspect mainly concerns the people's conception of value, so spiritual civilization is the unity of scientific and cultural knowledge and the concept of value. On the basis of this point of view, they say, the essential difference between socialist and capitalist spiritual civilization, therefore, lies in the different concepts of value they entail.

Relationship Between Material and Spiritual Civilization

Some scholars argue that the relationship between the two civilizations is basically equivalent to the relationship between matter and spirit. In other words, in its relations with spiritual civilization, material civilization is the primary, deciding and governing spiritual civilization.

A different argument says that matter and spirit precondition material and spiritual civilizations which, in essence, are the offspring of their reaction to each other. But the relationship between the two civilizations and that between matter and spirit are different and cannot be simply equated with each other. There are four reasons for this:

First, material civilization does not simply refer to matter. It is steeped in, and bears the hallmarks of, human wisdom. Spiritual civilization, on its part, appears only when people's spiritual life attains a certain level. Thus, obviously, historically the relationship between the two civilizations came into being much later, and is far more complicated, than the relationship between matter and spirit.

Second, the fruits of human material and spiritual production play both a positive and negative role in society, while the two civilizations are merely the outcome of material and spiritual production in promoting social development. In this sense, the extension of "matter" and "spirit" is far broader than that of "material civilization" and "spiritual civilization."

Third, historically speaking, material civilization appears simultaneously with spiritual civilization, which is an entirely different case from matter and spirit.

Fourth, spiritual civilization does not derive directly from material civilization. Instead, there are many intermediary links between them. Therefore, spiritual civilization is restricted by many factors, involving as it does the productive forces and relations of production on the one hand and politics and national traditions on the other. The relationship between the two civilizations is far from the relationship between matter and spirit.

All in all, material and spiritual civilizations represent two aspects of human progress. Conditioning each other, interrelated and acting upon each other, they become a harmonious whole on the basis of people's social practice.

The 1982 Beijing symposium also discussed the need and feasibility of, and ways and means for, China's ongoing construction of the two civilizations. Quoting Marx as saying that any real philosophy is the cream of the spirit of its times, many participants believe that our philosophy should dovetail with its own times, with one acting on the other, so that it can truly become the living soul of socialist spiritual civilization. □

Facts and Figures

China's National Minorities

(1) Population and location.

<i>National Minorities</i>	<i>Population*</i>	<i>Areas of Distribution</i>
Zhuang	13,378,162	Guangxi, Yunnan, Guangdong, Guizhou
Hui	7,219,352	Ningxia, Gansu, Henan, Xinjiang, Qinghai, Yunnan, Hebei, Shandong, Anhui, Liaoning, Beijing, Inner Mongolia, Heilongjiang, Tianjin, Jilin, Shaanxi
Uygur	5,957,112	Xinjiang, Hunan
Yi	5,453,448	Sichuan, Yunnan, Guizhou, Guangxi
Miao	5,030,897	Guizhou, Yunnan, Hunan, Guangxi, Sichuan, Guangdong, Hubei
Manchu	4,299,159	Liaoning, Heilongjiang, Jilin, Hebei, Beijing, Inner Mongolia
Tibetan	3,870,068	Tibet, Sichuan, Qinghai, Gansu, Yunnan
Mongolian	3,411,657	Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang, Qinghai, Hebei, Henan, Gansu, Yunnan
Tujia	2,832,743	Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan
Bouyei	2,120,469	Guizhou
Korean	1,763,870	Jilin, Heilongjiang, Liaoning, Inner Mongolia
Dong	1,425,100	Guizhou, Hunan, Guangxi
Yao	1,402,676	Guangxi, Hunan, Yunnan, Guangdong, Guizhou
Bai	1,131,124	Yunnan
Hani	1,058,836	Yunnan
Kazak	907,582	Xinjiang, Gansu, Qinghai
Dai	839,797	Yunnan
Li	817,562	Guangdong
Lisu	480,960	Yunnan, Sichuan

She	368,832	Fujian, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Guangdong
Lahu	304,174	Yunnan
Va	298,591	Yunnan
Shui	286,487	Guizhou, Guangxi
Dongxiang	279,397	Gansu, Xinjiang
Naxi	245,154	Yunnan, Sichuan
Tu	159,426	Qinghai, Gansu
Kirgiz	113,999	Xinjiang, Heilongjiang
Qiang	102,768	Sichuan
Daur	94,014	Inner Mongolia, Heilongjiang, Xinjiang
Jingpo	93,008	Yunnan
Mulao	90,426	Guangxi
Xibe	83,629	Xinjiang, Liaoning, Jilin
Salar	69,102	Qinghai, Gansu
Bulang	58,476	Yunnan
Gelao	53,802	Guizhou, Guangxi, Sichuan, Hunan
Maonan	38,135	Guangxi
Tajik	26,503	Xinjiang
Pumi	24,237	Yunnan
Nu	23,166	Yunnan
Achang	20,441	Yunnan
Ewenki	19,343	Inner Mongolia, Heilongjiang
Uzbek	12,453	Xinjiang
Benglong	12,295	Yunnan
Jing	11,995	Guangxi
Jinuo	11,974	Yunnan
Yugur	10,569	Gansu

Baoan	9,027	Gansu
Monba	6,248	Tibet
Drung	4,682	Yunnan
Oroqen	4,132	Inner Mongolia, Heilongjiang
Tartar	4,127	Xinjiang
Russian	2,935	Xinjiang
Loba	2,065	Tibet
Gaoshan**	1,549	Fujian

(2) Regional autonomy is practised in areas where national minorities live in compact communities. In China, there are five autonomous regions, 30 autonomous prefectures and 72 autonomous counties (banners). The five autonomous regions are the Inner Mongolian Au-

Hezhe	1,476	Heilongjiang
Other national minorities (to be specifically identified)	879,201	

*According to the third national census of July 1, 1982, China's total population was 1,031,882,511 and that of the 29 mainland provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions was 1,003,937,078. The population of the Han nationality was 936,703,824, making up 93.3 per cent of the country's total; and that of the national minorities, 67,233,254, or 6.7 per cent of the total. Compared with statistics of the second national census in 1964, the population of the Han nationality increased 43.8 per cent and that of the national minorities increased 68.4 per cent.

**There are also 300,000-400,000 people of Gaoshan nationality in Taiwan Province.

tonomous Region, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region and Tibet Autonomous Region.

(3) Social and economic development of the national minorities.

Economic Statistics of National Autonomous Areas

Item \ Year	1949	1952	1965	1981	Indexes (%)			Average Annual Increase in	
	1949	1952	1965	1981	1949	1952	1965	1981	1950-81 (%)
Total Industrial and Agricultural Output Value (million yuan)	3,660	5,790	15,720	41,670	100	158.0	427.0	997	7.4
Total Agricultural Output Value (million yuan)	3,120	4,650	8,840	18,270	100	149.0	279.0	412	4.5
Total Industrial Output Value (million yuan)	540	1,140	6,880	23,400	100	211.0	1,292.0	4,503	12.7
Railways (kilometres)	3,511	3,787		12,227	100	107.9		348.2	4.0
Highways (thousand kilometres)	11.4	25.9	125.5	212.1	100	227.2	1,100.9	1,860.5	9.6
Total Value of Retail Sales (million yuan)	980	1,790	6,440	22,130	100	182.7	657.1	2,258.2	10.3
Net Domestic Purchases (million yuan)		480	4,290	14,587		100	893.8	3,039.0	

Public Health in National Autonomous Areas

Item \ Year	1949	1952	1965	1981	Indexes (%)			Average Annual Increase 1950-81	
	1949	1952	1965	1981	1949	1952	1965	1981	(%)
Public Health Institutions	361	1,176	25,306	27,604	100	325.8	7,010.0	7,646.5	14.5
Hospitals	230	378	6,275	10,735	100	164.3	2,728.3	4,667.4	12.8
Beds in Hospitals and Sanatoriums	3,310	5,711	93,229	251,776	100	172.5	2,816.6	7,606.2	14.5
Professional Medical Workers	3,531	17,877	156,889	353,395	100	506.3	4,443.2	10,008.4	15.5

Culture and Education in National Autonomous Areas

Item	Year	1949	1952	1965	1981	Indexes (%)			
						1949	1952	1965	1981
National Minority Students in Institutions of Higher Learning (thousands)			2.9	21.9	51.2	100	755.2	1,765.5	
National Minority Middle School Students (thousands)			92.0	390.7	1,862.3	100	424.7	2,024.2	
National Minority Primary School Students (thousands)			1,474.2	4,350.0	7,355.7	100	295.1	499.0	
Titles of Books in National Minority Languages		176	621	1,694	1,904	100	352.8	962.5	1,081.8
Circulation of Books in National Minority Languages (thousands)		1,678	6,612	24,800	26,520	100	394.0	1,477.9	1,580.5
Magazines in National Minority Languages		4	15	36	63	100	375.0	900.0	1,575.0
Circulation of Magazines in National Minority Languages (thousands)		118	1,686	2,680	5,900	100	1,428.8	2,271.2	5,000.0
Circulation of Newspapers in National Minority Languages (thousands)		2,418	29,333	39,550	91,950	100	1,213.1	1,635.6	3,802.7

(Continued from p. 9.)

Under the category "your fondest hope," 93.4 per cent filled in "good health." Many reported suffering from some kind of ill-health or diseases.

Other findings of the survey included: 75.2 per cent of those who smoke said that they did not wish to quit; 52.5 per cent of the sample said they do no physical exercises and 86.1 per cent of those who answered in the affirmative to exercise listed walking as their principal physical activity. Nearly one quarter of those surveyed said they pursued hobbies such as raising pet birds, growing flowers, playing chess or listening to operas.

Eight per cent of China's 1,000 million people are senior citizens. The striking developments of the national economy and a steady rise in living standards have increased the average life-span for the Chinese people from 35 in 1949 to 69 today. People who are older than 100 can

be found everywhere in the country. Last year Guangdong Province alone reported 437 inhabitants who had past their 100th birthday. It is estimated that in the next 40 years, the number of Chinese over 60 will grow to 250 million.

Xu Huanyun, the hospital vice-president who headed the survey, said: "Various circles are expected to devote efforts to the study and solution of the problem of the old. The medical and health protection departments should assume the main responsibility."

Longest railway bridge being built

A 10-kilometre-long bridge now under construction across the Huanghe (Yellow) River at Changyuan County in Henan and Dongming County in Shandong will be the longest in China.

It is one of a dozen bridges that are being built across China's major rivers including the Changjiang River, Huanghe and Haihe Rivers.

A railway bridge with a span of 216 metres will cross the Changjiang River, China's longest river, at Jiujiang city, Jiangxi Province.

It is the third biggest bridge to cross the Changjiang River. The other two, at Nanjing and Wuhan, were already completed. The 6,772-metre-long bridge across the Changjiang River at Nanjing completed in 1968 is the longest double decker bridge presently in China.

Since its founding, New China has built 169 bridges for a total length of 99,395 metres.

China is one of the first countries in the world to build bridges. Chinese people are known to have built a stone bridge in the 8th century B.C. China's first railway bridge was built by the end of 18th century.

The Police and the People

by Our Correspondent Tian Yun

China is a socialist country of people's democratic dictatorship. As a part of state power, what are the functions of the police and their relationship with the people? The following feature gives a brief introduction to these issues. — Ed.

All for the People

CHINA'S police are entrusted with serving the people. They must attack the enemies of socialist China, punish and reform criminals, protect the people and socialist construction and consolidate the people's democratic dictatorship.

Compared with most countries in the world, the portion of China's police in the total population is very small. (According to 1979 statistics, the ratio between the number of police and the population in Shanghai, China's biggest city, was 1:440, while that in New York city was 1:103). They are able to do their work well because they work hard, and because they are trusted and supported by the people.

Police in Charge of Household Registration

The police in charge of household registration are most closely linked to the people. Police substations are agencies of city or county public security bureaus. Each is responsible for registering every member of every family in their area. Their other functions are: maintaining public order and implementing public security laws; cracking down upon the sabotage activities of counter-revolutionaries; preventing and stopping cases of theft and sabotage activities

by other criminal elements; helping in criminal investigations; helping neighbourhood committees set up public security groups to guard against enemy agents, bandits, theft and fires; carrying out education among the inhabitants about law, and actively taking part in public welfare work.

The police often go beyond the requirements of their jobs. For instance, the police in charge of household registration frequently look for lost children and missing adults and give first aid or other help in medical emergencies.

The household registration police are familiar with the needs of widowers, widows and other elderly people in their vicinities. They often help them wash clothes, buy food grain, clean their houses, manage household affairs or get to hospitals when they fall ill.

The local police are responsible for recovering stolen property. Many of them also do their utmost to find the owners of property that is turned into their offices. Last October, a man found a handbag containing 300 yuan in cash and two train tickets and turned it into the Tianqiao police substation in Beijing. The policemen immediately made 99 telephone

calls to local hotels. When this effort failed to find the owner, they rushed to the Beijing Railway Station and made an announcement over the public address system. Finally, they located the owner of the handbag and returned it.

Such good deeds make the police very popular.

Since 1979, under the leadership of the Party organizations and governments at various levels, a nationwide effort has been made to improve public security. All sectors of society, including factories, government institutions, schools and urban neighbourhoods as well as the rural production teams have been mobilized to take effective measures within their authority to prevent the occurrence of criminal activities.

The common efforts made by the judicial and administrative departments, including public security organs, and all social sectors, have greatly reduced the number of criminal cases in the country.

In 1982, crime went down 15.9 per cent compared with 1981. In Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Guangzhou, Harbin and 13 other big cities, it dropped by 22.3 per cent.

Traffic Police

China's traffic police are also well liked because their continuing efforts to bring order to the increasingly busy traffic have drastically reduced accidents.

Beijing enacted new traffic regulations in March last year and has put to use radar traps,

breath test instruments and brake examination instruments on suburban highway sections where accidents occur from time to time.

The city recently designated several downtown area streets for one-way traffic only and opened two beltways, 23 and 40 kilometres long respectively. All these have helped to alleviate traffic snarls within the city.

To ensure the implementation of the new traffic regulations, Beijing's 140,000-plus drivers were each required to attend a one-week training class.

Most factories, schools and government institutions have conducted tests on the new regulations among their workers, students and staff.

In the suburban countryside, broadcasting stations, slide shows and photo exhibitions have been used to publicize the new regulations among the peasants. All these activities were initiated and organized by public security departments.

The practice of saluting before citing someone for a violation of traffic regulations, which was disrupted during the "cultural revolution," has been restored in recent years. It shows the sincere and patient attitude of the policemen towards those who commit violations.

Drivers who repeatedly violate the traffic regulations or are involved in traffic accidents are required to attend classes for concentrated study of the regulations organized by their district or county police. They also are required to watch video tapes of typical accidents and to draw lessons from them.

As a result of such measures, the number of traffic accidents in Beijing has dropped steadily for three years running despite the fact that the city's traffic flow has continued to increase. In 1982, the number of traffic accidents, deaths and injuries caused by these accidents went down 8.1, 20.7 and 6.5 per cent respectively compared with 1981. The death rate in traffic accidents caused by motor-driven and non-motor-driven

vehicles was the lowest since the founding of the People's Republic.

Armed Police and Police Guards

China's armed police force was founded recently by merging the People's Liberation Army units which guard the leading Party and government departments and key installations with armed and frontier police as well as fire brigades formerly under the leadership of the public security departments.

Its duties are to help safeguard the country's sovereignty and dignity, maintain public security and ensure the safety of leading Party and government organizations, key installations as well as the lives and property of the people.

Policemen on guard duties in prisons and reform-through-labour farms shoulder the task of supervising and reforming criminals. Many people's policemen say that tracking down, arresting and bringing criminals to trial are only half of their job. They believe that the most important task is to use productive labour and ideological education to help the overwhelming majority of criminals turn over a new leaf, master necessary labour skills and become people who live on their own labour and are useful to society.

These are the socialist humanitarian measures that will fundamentally eliminate criminal activities.

In order to educate and reform criminals, the prison inmates are allowed to read books and newspapers, acquire scientific and cultural knowledge and take part in recreational and sports activities in their after-work hours. During state holidays, they also have some days



Yu Bangjin, a traffic policeman in Nanchang of Jiangxi Province and winner of the title of "first-class hero," helps a little girl find her mother.



Young policewoman chats with two women in Hunan.

off from labour and have better meals.

Spring Festival, which fell on February 13 this year, is the most important traditional festival in China. Many police guards in the No. 2 Prison in Sichuan Province gave up the opportunity to go home to their families and instead celebrated the occasion with the inmates. Together, they played basketball and Chinese chess, told riddles, went to calligraphy and painting exhibitions, held singing competitions, recited poems and gave theatrical performances. The leading members of the prison took gifts of oranges to inmates who had fallen ill and were in the prison hospitals.

Supervision From the People

The people's police consider criticism from the people an important criterion for judging their public relations.

By law, the people have the right to report mistakes made by the police and to appeal to the public security authorities, and these authorities have the duty to help correct the mistakes and report the results to those

who make the reports and appeals.

The citizens also have the right to lodge complaints with the people's procuratorates about violations of law by the police.

Furthermore, public security agencies at or above the county level assign special officers to deal with visits and letters from the people. Some grass-roots units have also established a system under which the leaders meet the people at regular intervals.

Story of a Young Registration Policeman

ZHANG XUESHEN, a 1979 graduate of the Beijing Municipal Public Security School, is a registration policeman in the Tianqiao Police Substation.

When the 23-year-old first put on the police uniform, he naively thought: "Everybody should listen to me because I am a

Police substations in some places, such as Anyang city in Henan Province, have drawn up regulations for their own conduct, publicized these regulations among the masses and solicited public opinion at regular intervals.

Problems in the work of the police may be published in newspapers; in normal circumstances, criticized police units are expected to publish their solutions in the newspapers.

Problems

It should not be denied that the fine traditions and work style of the Chinese people's police suffered serious damage during the "cultural revolution."

Although the police force has undergone great changes ideologically, organizationally through reorganization in recent years, there are still some problems.

A few officers have tarnished the reputation of the whole police by rude behaviour or violations of the law and discipline. The Ministry of Public Security has expressed serious concern about this phenomenon. The police are now being consolidated and reorganized.

policeman." He never expected to be rebuffed at the very beginning.

Apologizing to the People

It was already nine one evening. Zhang Xueshen had finished the day's work. However, he was so enthusiastic about his work that he made another

inspection tour of the area under his charge. When he arrived at a courtyard on Eastern Xiannongtan Street, he saw a bicycle by the door. He thought this might provide an opportunity for thieves. So he went into the courtyard and knocked on several of the doors. When he was knocking on the door of one family, a young man came out and said angrily: "Don't knock on my door. My family has never lost a bicycle!"

"OK, don't ever complain to me if you lose something," Zhang replied.

A quarrel started and attracted some young people. They surrounded Zhang and ridiculed him. When he was leaving, a young man shouted to him sarcastically: "Your attitude towards the people makes you a great policeman! You're not worthy of wearing the uniform!"

After he returned to the substation, Zhang Xueshen could not put his mind to rest. He thought: "The people are not afraid of the police uniform. Although I have good inten-

tions, they did not heed my warnings because I only threw my weight about." He felt uneasy for several days and at last he decided to make a self-criticism.

Zhang went to the courtyard again and told the young man he had quarrelled with: "My attitude that day was not good and I interrupted your sleep. I am young. Please help me in the future." People living in the courtyard were touched. The young man said: "It is my fault. Your intentions were good."

Since then, Zhang Xueshen has become more polite, not only towards the senior citizens but even towards delinquent youngsters.

Treat People Sincerely

"The problem of juvenile delinquency is also one contradiction among the people," he said. "Only by making friends with them and treating them sincerely, can we make them listen to us."

Gao Yuanming, a youth who was once sent to a reformatory

for re-education through labour because he disrupted normal order in the Beijing Railway Station, explained how Zhang Xueshen had helped him.

"When I was first sent to Tiantanghe Farm, I thought that the idea must be Zhang Xueshen's. I hated him very much and vowed to get my revenge on him later. When he came to the farm for business, he stopped by to see me, asking if I had any problems and telling me to correct my mistakes. I refused to talk to him.

"Some time later, I heard my mother was ill. I sneaked away from the farm and went home. When Zhang Xueshen heard this, he criticized me but said he would ask the farm for leave on my behalf and told me to take good care of my mother. That was the last thing I expected," Gao said.

"What touched me most is what mother told me. She said: 'If not for Zhang, I might not have recovered so soon. It was he who took me to the hospital and bought the medicine I needed with his money. He is neither a relative nor a friend of ours. But he is very kind to us. Do you think you should keep making trouble and let him down?'"

"I finished my time at the farm in February last year," Gao continued. "Zhang Xueshen found a job for me not long afterwards. I could hardly believe it because what he did was not part of the duties of a registration policeman. Now I am a temporary plumber in a stadium. I have come to realize that he really wants to help me turn over a new leaf. I am now happy with my work."

There are altogether — 1,368 households on Zhang Xueshen's



Zhang Xueshen visits a "model family" on Xiannongtan Street, Beijing.



Zhang Xueshen with delinquent Gao Yuanming.

beat. More than 50 youngsters in the area have committed minor offences. But social support and education have helped most of them to change their ways.

Zhang Xueshen is always honest and straightforward with these youths and some of them have come to regard him as their friend. One young man

was discharged from public employment for illegal transactions of rare metals and stealing cultural relics. Zhang Xueshen had many talks with him and helped him to find a new job. The young man has changed and he himself exposed two criminal cases.

Zhang Xueshen always pays attention to the difficulties of

old folks on his beat, and has helped do everything, from putting up a wall to cleaning their houses. He showed particular concern for Duan Zhilan, an old woman who lived on Xiannongtan Street. He had sent her to hospital on many occasions and often bought medicine for her.

Because of his warmheartedness, some people bring their private quarrels to Zhang and asks him for help.

People living in the area are of the opinion that Zhang Xueshen has made rapid progress in his work over the past few years. With the help of the local people and his colleagues, he has acquired a correct understanding of the relationship between the people and the police. Although his job is hard, he takes great pleasure from it. Zhang Xueshen said: "I will be happy to be a policeman all my life."

After Visiting a Prisoner

Following are excerpts of a letter written by a prisoner's father Shen Chaojun, teacher of No. 2 Middle School on Pingliang Road, Shanghai, to the Criminal Reform Bureau of the Shandong Provincial Public Security Department. They tell the readers something about the work of police guards. Subheads are ours.
— Ed.

MY son Shen Huaizhong was sentenced to 15 years in prison for rape and was sent to Weibei Reform-Through-Labour Farm to be re-educated. I visited him in August 1982. I was deeply touched by what I

saw and heard.

A Police Guard

My son was sent to the farm in early 1982. As he was just then sentenced and the sentence was a fairly long one, he thought

that the future for him was dim and so he lost confidence in reforming himself.

One day, he stood like a statue in the snow and wanted to commit suicide. At this juncture, Xin Zhihua, a company leader of the police guards, went to him and talked to him patiently for a long time in the snow. With tears in his eyes, my son was speechless.

But Xin's true concern touched his heart and he followed Xin into the house. Then Xin gave him sweets and pastries.

Formerly, my son expected the police guards to be cold and rude towards the prisoners. He

did not expect that they would act like his parents. His fear began to thaw and he told Xin what was on his mind.

It was the eve of the Spring Festival. Xin Zhihua gave up the opportunity to go home to his family. He talked with my son till late at night. He told my son how to view criminal offences and, after a crime was committed, how to choose one's own road for the future. He also pointed out to my son the subjective and objective factors in becoming a new man. His words solved my son's ideological problems and enabled him to choose the road of reform. He began to write letters home.

Later, Xin Zhihua wrote us, telling us of the ideological changes my son had undergone and asking us to help. After half a year on the farm, my son became mentally stable. He worked and studied hard and really showed signs of discarding his evil habits.

Xin earnestly carried out the state policy of educating, helping and redeeming criminals. He has never maltreated, discriminated against or physically persecuted a prisoner. He works so energetically that he has no time to take care of his family. Once a prisoner fell ill, he prepared a meal for him. The prisoner was moved to tears. Another prisoner occasionally said that he had not eaten persimmons for a long time. When Xin heard this, he bought some with his own money and distributed them among the prisoners.

As time passes, the prisoners come to understand that Xin's purpose is to help them become better men. They have changed. All of them now willingly observe discipline, pay more at-

tention to hygiene, work and study hard.

Like a School

I felt ashamed for my son's crime. On my way to the farm, I decided that I would only take a look at my son and go away as soon as possible. I never expected that I would be accorded a warm reception.

When the police guards on duty learnt that I had come a long way, they asked me to sit down and poured me a cup of water. This made me forget that I was the father of a convicted criminal coming to see his son in prison.

Even company leader Xin Zhihua was kind to me. He told me about my son's situation, that he had educated and encouraged my son to begin anew and expressed his sympathy and hope for me. After my son went away, we had a long talk. At that time, I was so moved that I could only say "thanks."

However, he responded: "It is our duty. We have a common aim, that is, to educate and save people."

What good policemen they are! They are not the parents of the prisoners, but they treat the prisoners with the hearts of parents. Although they are not teachers, they have all the qualifications required of a teacher. They are not doctors, but they have the skills to save sick persons.

The warm reception of the leading members of the farm also helped to relieve me of my uneasiness. They asked me to stay a few more days and showed me around the prison, including the playing fields and living quarters for the inmates.

Formerly, I always associated prison with fear, darkness and dirt. What I saw was just the

opposite. The buildings in the courtyard were well arranged, the roads were lined with trees on both sides and flowers were in full bloom. The guard who showed me around told me that the flowers and lawns were planted by the prisoners. "What? The inmates grow flowers?" I exclaimed.

"Yes, because they also are human beings," he explained. "We educate and reform them as human beings. Therefore, they should also receive an education in aesthetics."

The windows of the dormitories were very clean and air was fresh. All beds were covered with red checked bed sheets. The quilts and pillows were neatly arranged and there was no trace of dirt on the cement floor. Pointing to a bed, Xin Zhihua told me: "This is Shen Huaizhong's." I was too excited to say a word. In the canteen, I also saw with my own eyes what the prisoners ate — pork braised with brown sauce and sliced pumpkin.

A leading member told me: "It is necessary for us to reform criminals through our own deeds, showing concern for their health, including what they eat and wear, and organizing them to study politics, to acquire cultural and technological knowledge, so as to enable them to have confidence in the future and make up their minds to become people of use to society."

What he said is true. In a reading room, I saw many newspapers and magazines. After work, the inmates are allowed to go there to read or they play ball games on the playing field.

Greatly relieved, I told myself: "It is rather more like a school than a prison." I think, with such a good policy and excellent policemen, my son will surely become a new man. □

PUBLICATION

Source of Huanghe River verified

Collected Articles of Investigations on the Source of the Huanghe River offers new perspectives on the second longest river in China, attracting attention from readers both at home and abroad.

This work presents the latest investigative results of the geography and toponymy of the Huanghe River (Yellow River). These studies show that the real head of the river is the Kariqu Stream and not the Yueguzongliequ Stream as was previously assumed; the Kariqu feeds into two lakes, Ngoring Lake to the east and Gyaring Lake to the west.

Historically China has conducted four major river head investigations of the Huanghe River since the Yuan Dynasty (1271-1368), the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911), till the early 1950s. These efforts accumulated huge



Investigators talking with local Tibetans.

amounts of geographical data about the river head. However, the previous surveys did not agree upon the real head of the Huanghe River. Although the present names of these twin lakes appear in the historical records, the post-liberation investigation in the 50s transposed the two names, generating controversy among geographers.

To settle the disagreement, Qinghai Province and the Na-

tional Survey and Mapping Bureau invited scientists to investigate the river head for a fifth time. Evaluating the length, the flow and drainage area of the river, and the discharge of the head stream, and comparing these with historical references, scientists concluded that the real source of the Huanghe River is the Kariqu Stream originating from Mount Gezigeya of the Bayan Har



The true source of the Huanghe River — Kariqu Stream.

mountain range. To solve the puzzle of the names of the twin lakes, scientists turned to historical books and satellite photos and talked with local Tibetans on an extensive scale. They decided that the east lake is the Ngoring Lake and the west one is the Gyaring Lake.

Collected Articles of Investigations on the Source of the Huanghe River compiles dissertations and investigative reports on the river head and associated place names. It examines the geographical features and the fauna and flora near the river head, cites earlier investigations, and includes photographs of the river head and of the investigators at work.

MEDICINE

Prevention of Kaschin-Beck disease

The disfiguring Kashin-Beck disease (osteoarthritis deformans) is now preventable thanks to three years of comprehensive research by Chinese scientists. Their study shows that this chronic and disabling joint disease is caused by a shortage of selenium in the diet. The scientists suggest that prevention and early-stage treatment of children be emphasized in controlling this disease.

The main symptoms of Kaschin-Beck are the denaturation and necrosis of joint cartilage, causing swollen joints, pains, limited mobility and even disfiguration.

To conquer this disease, 180 medical and earth scientists from 29 research institutes and hospitals conducted a three-year study of Yongshou County, Shaanxi Province which has the highest incidence of Kashin-

Beck in China. They carried out epidemiological, biochemical and ecological research, examined X-rays, and studied the pathology and clinical symptoms of the disease. They concluded that the major causal factor of the disease is a lack of selenium in the local ecological environment which is exacerbated by poor hygienic conditions.

The scientists, therefore, suggest that the local diet be changed by replacing low-selenium-content maize with high-selenium-content wheat and by increasing the intake of beans, vegetables and edible oil as well. Meanwhile local methods of drying and storing grain should be improved. Water quality and environmental conditions should also be improved so as to stop the grain and water pollution. Rigorous experiments have attested that these measures can bring the Kaschin-Beck disease under control.

Now Yongshou County has shifted its crop growing pattern by increasing the acreage sown to wheat. This will in time help greatly in preventing the disease.

During their research, scientists made clinical examination and X-ray test of children five to 13 years old in all the 14 communes of the county. This

enabled them to achieve a breakthrough in the knowledge of the disease and in the prevention work of the Kaschin-Beck disease.

ARCHAEOLOGY

Ancient 'pumpkin' Buddha discovered

A 23-metre-long stone "sleeping Buddha" dating from the Tang Dynasty (618-907), and Buddhist sutras running to 400,000 characters have been discovered in China's southwest Sichuan Province.

The recently-discovered statue is in reclining position, on its left side, and is found in Anyue County near the centre of the province. It lay facing south on a 20-metre-high sandstone cliff in a sparsely populated hilly area.

Though it has been lying there for over a thousand years, the local peasants didn't think much of it. Last year when archaeologists went there on a survey tour, they heard a legend that attracted their interest.

The local peasants told the archaeologists that in ancient



times, there was a Buddha who ate nothing but pumpkins. When the supply of pumpkins in the area were exhausted, he starved to death and has been lying up on the hill since. The archaeologists investigated and recent verified the stone Buddha to be of the Tang Dynasty.

The sleeping Buddha, the second discovered in the area in recent years, is thought to have been completed during the Zhenyuan reign (785-805) of the Tang Dynasty when Buddhism prevailed in China. *Annals of Angue County* indicates that the area had nearly one hundred Buddhist temples during the Tang Dynasty. The first sleeping Buddha was found in 1981.

The Buddha statue is flanked by sandstone cliffs carved with 91 caves and niches, 16 of which are inscribed with Buddhist scriptures in vigorous regular script (*kai shu*). Some of the 400,000 characters, covering an area of over 150 square metres, have flying celestial figures with long scarves carved around them.

There are 11 kinds of Buddhist sutras in the caves, among which is the earliest Buddhist stone sutra so far discovered.

China's earliest fossil turtle

A turtle fossil dating back at least 150 million years, the earliest turtle remains so far found in China, was excavated in Zigong, Sichuan Province. This rare discovery and a number of other well-preserved turtle fossils of different shapes of the Mid-Jurassic Period found in Zigong in recent years indicates that China might be

one of the major areas of early turtle development.

The newly found turtle fossil is similar in shell structure with the *Quasi-Baenoides Chengdu-Chongqing* turtle discovered in 1953. The two were found in geographically close locations and paleontologists believe that both belong to the genus of the Chengdu-Chongqing turtle.

The Zigong turtle has its own special characteristics in shell structure and differs from the previously known species. This new species was named Zigong Chengdu-Chongqing by the Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology.

Turtles first appeared in late Triassic Period (approximately 200 million years ago) and thrived in the Cretaceous Period (130-75 million years ago).

A report on the Sichuan Mid-Jurassic turtles by Ye Xiangkui, associate research fellow at the institute, was carried in the last issue of 1982 of the quarterly *Vertebrata Palasiatica*.

Gigantic wooden bridge unearthed

The site of a large 1,100-year-old wooden bridge has been discovered on the east bank of the Weihe River in central Shaanxi Province. It is the largest ancient bridge so far found in the province. Excavations have been going on at the site since September 1981.

The bridge site is 68 kilometres north of Xian, capital of Shaanxi Province. Located in Gaoling County, it is 400 metres long, and has a road paved with stone slabs leading to its southern end. The remains of

the roadway measure 12 by 160 metres.

In the 5,000-square metre excavated area were 14 rows of wooden piles for bridge construction, each row ranging between 9.50 and 10.60 metres in width. Archaeologists believe that there were bolstering piles. Fairly well-preserved wooden piles are still visible.

The head of a stone hydra (an ancient legendary animal) and a stone tablet recording the details of the bridge were found on the southern part of the bridge site.

This complicated bridge was a significant link between Changan (present-day Xian), capital of the powerful Tang Dynasty (618-907), and the Pujinguan pass in present-day Yongji County, Shanxi Province, a site of strategic importance.

According to historical records, during the Heian period (794-1192) in Japan, the monk Ennin and his disciple crossed this bridge to seek enlightenment in Changan in 838 in the company of a Japanese envoy Tsunetsugu Ujiwara. The monk described the bridge in his book *Records of Pilgrimage to Tang* which he wrote after returning to Japan.

The ancient bridge site was discovered by peasants in Gaoling County in 1978 while they were digging up sand and stones for the construction of a pumping station. Shaanxi archaeologists conducted two surveys of the bridge site in 1978 and 1980 respectively.



Cartoons by Liao Bingxiong



Cats and rats working in partnership. (The slogans mean "Down with daytime" and "Support the night.")



Professor's meal.

From "Spring and Autumn in Cats' Kingdom," done in 1945.

Born in 1915 in Guangzhou, noted cartoonist Liao Bingxiong is vice-chairman of the Guangdong branch of the Chinese Artists Association.

His cartoon exhibition, "Spring and Autumn in Cats' Kingdom," played an influential role in promoting the revolutionary "pro-democracy, anti-dictatorship" struggle before liberation.

At present, he is using his cartoons as a tool to clear away obstacles to the modernization drive. Liao's exhibition to mark the 50th anniversary of his art life is being shown in Beijing this month.

Too much worry.

— Hmm, probably it will become a poisonous weed.

From "Hundred Flower Garden of Literature and Art," done in 1979.



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