

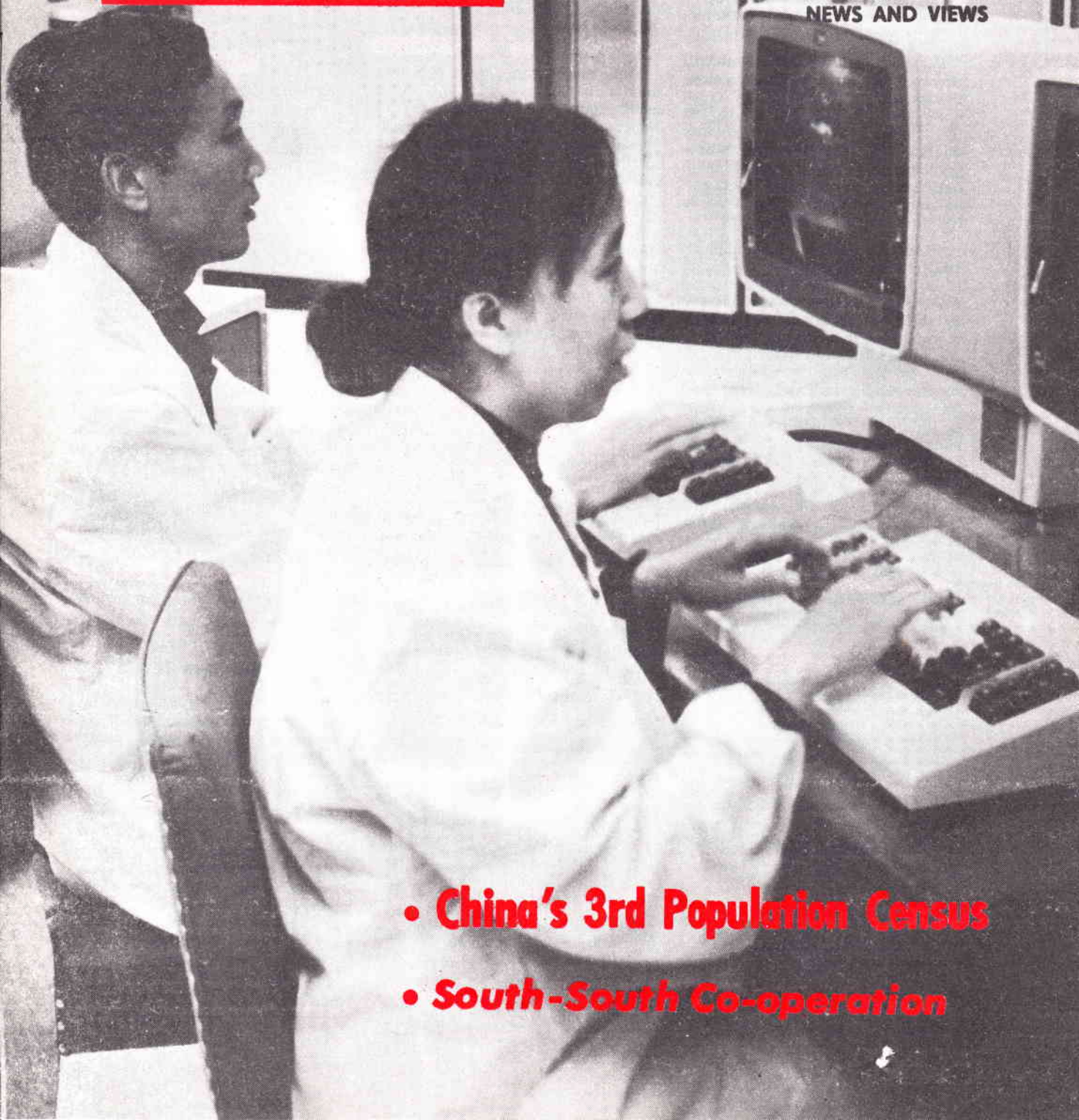
Vol. 25, No. 26

June 28, 1982

# BEIJING REVIEW



A CHINESE WEEKLY OF  
NEWS AND VIEWS



- **China's 3rd Population Census**
- **South-South Co-operation**

# LETTERS

## Anti-Nuclear Movement

The article "Anti-Nuclear Movement Gaining Momentum" in issue No. 19 is a rather objective and correct analysis but exact figures are lacking.

I think a war between any two of China, the Soviet Union and the United States would be a doomsday for mankind. Japanese scientists concur in this warning.

It is easy to say that the war will surely break out but this is a dangerous view. With such a view, one's destiny becomes controlled by others. We should not only analyse war; we must try to prevent it. There is only one choice: between peace and war, between existence and death. People sense the urgency of opposing war.

"Report From Kampuchean Battlefields" (issues No. 19 and 20) is also good. The Japanese press reports a "holocaust" carried out by the Government of Democratic Kampuchea in order to legitimize the annexation of the Khmer nation by the Vietnamese Government. Holocaust and aggression are separate issues and should not be linked. We must oppose aggression. Please stand by the Kampuchean people and carry more reports.

**Yotaro Saito**  
Sakura, Japan

## The Third World Countries

I am glad to hear that China firmly stands for third world countries and for their liberties. I want to thank you for reporting Premier Zhao's remarks (issue No. 18) that China firmly supports struggles against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and that China will make its efforts to help maintain world peace.

**Digendra Wangkhem**  
Kathmandu, Nepal

## Hardships and Achievements

Articles of the latest achievements in China inspire me. The construction of a big dam or the success of testing a continental missile arouses my interest to look further for such kind of articles. All the great achievements are not easy to attain; they are reached through many hardships. I have the impulse to want to share the feeling of achievement as if they are my own.

Some articles are consistent and down to earth but others just want to suit certain readers' needs or tastes. The "Art Page" is too brief. On the whole, *Beijing Review* is all right.

**Wong Yin Hung**  
Toronto, Canada

## Criticisms

1. I think some articles in *Beijing Review* are not so interesting,

such as reports of visits by foreigners. In the column "Political," some articles are unnecessary and lack practical meaning.

2. Some important articles have not been featured on the front cover. For example, "Nature of Chinese Society Today" (issue No. 23, 1981) did not appear on the cover. On the contrary, you promote uninteresting articles.

**Fidel Rivas Nanez**  
Huancayo, Peru

## Too Shallow

I have noticed that on the whole, *Beijing Review* has not printed thoroughgoing expositions on international politics. My requirement is that you should bravely engage in criticism.

**Torres Simoes**  
Paris, France

## Movie Goers

I particularly enjoyed reading the article in the "Culture and Science" column dealing with the film attendance in issue No. 9 of *Beijing Review* ("Film Attendance Exceeds 10,000 Million" — *Ed.*). I often attend films and Chinese films are the most interesting to watch.

**Bateganya Abdulatifu**  
Jinja, Uganda

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COVER: Control system, editing programme and tabulating programme of population census, Photo by Chen Chao

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## National Census

**Why are you taking another national census and how will it be conducted?**

Preparatory work for China's third nationwide census is basically completed and it will be conducted on schedule, beginning at zero hour, July 1, 1982.

Two other censuses have been taken since liberation, in 1953 and 1964. In the 18 years since the second census, the country's population composition has changed significantly. A new census, therefore, is necessary. This one includes questions about a total of 19 demographic items, 13 to be answered by each individual and 6 by each household. The results will be processed with the aid of computers. The census will require great efforts over a comparatively long time.

The census will delineate and tabulate the population's geographical distribution, sex, age, nationality, educational level, occupation and profession, marital status and number of children. Valuable data will be obtained through comparisons and calculations.

The data will facilitate the drawing up of principles and policies for socialist economic construction in line with China's national conditions. Readjustment of the national economy, plans for construction, improvement of the material and cultural well-being of the people and formulation of population policies and plans should all be based on population data which reflect the basic conditions in our country.

In addition, this census complies with a suggestion made at

the UN World Population Conference in 1974 that all countries carry out a new census between 1975 and 1985. As China is a member of the United Nations, with one quarter of the world's population, our forthcoming census will be considered important throughout the world.

Preparatory work for this census began in early 1980. The two and half years' preparation included working out census methods, conducting pilot cen-



Census insignia.

suses, checking on resident registration, installing computers and training technical personnel. Computer centres have been established in the country's 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, 5,000 computer technicians and data entry operators have been trained, and 100,000 coding workers and 5 million census staff and instructors have been selected for the work.

The enumeration will be completed and checked in the first two weeks of July this year. The main census figures will be obtained before the end of September this year, including the total number of households nationally, the number of males and females and the population of each nationality. The final

results of the census are expected to be ready before the end of 1984.

Those to be surveyed are citizens of the People's Republic of China who are presently living on the mainland. Chinese citizens working in China's embassies and consulates abroad and Chinese students studying abroad also will be enumerated. Foreigners living in China will not be counted. The population figures of Taiwan, Penghu, Jinmen and Mazu will be based on data released by the Taiwan authorities.

Figures obtained in the pilot censuses have proved to be comparatively accurate. For instance, in east China's Wuxi city where the economy and culture are fairly developed, cross-checking showed that the error rate of population figures was 0.017 per cent and that of the age enumeration was 0.71 per cent. The enumeration in an economically and culturally backward pastureland commune in north China's Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region saw a 0.09 per cent error rate in population figures and a 4 per cent error rate in the age enumeration. The error in ages is mainly because older people tend to count their ages according to China's traditional lunar calendar, which can differ with the solar calendar by one or two years.

The United Nations' Fund for Population Activities has provided China with 21 computers and other equipment for this census, including equipment for data entry.

— Political Editor An Zhiguo

## ECONOMIC

## Quality Control in Enterprises

The improvement in many Chinese industrial enterprises can be attributed to the institution of comprehensive quality control measures. An increasing number of them see quality control (turning out good products at minimal cost) as the key to good enterprise management.

Before the quality control drive began, quite a few factories operated at less than full capacity. Some expected that sooner or later they would shut down, either because their products were so poor that they didn't sell or because the factories had not responded appropriately to the changes in market demand. However, many of these ailing enterprises perked up rapidly following the practice of effective quality control.

The Nanjing Film Machinery Factory is one example. In 1979, the factory had so few orders that only half of its machinery was in use. A market survey revealed that there was a great demand for film projectors in the countryside, but the Nanjing projectors were not wanted because of bad quality. The factory held quality control classes during work hours, which were attended by the factory director and deputy directors, engineers and ordinary workers, on rotation. Together they identified the causes of the poor quality — the picture was dark and the sound indistinct. They applied their knowledge to upgrading their 16-mm film projectors, and finally produced projectors with good lighting, colour and sound. Their production orders immediately shot up. At present the factory supplies 70 per cent of the nation's demand for film projectors. By the end of this year, it is expected to reach 90 per cent. Still

the supply will fall short of the demand.

Only two years ago, the Changchun Air Compressor Factory in Jilin Province had no clients. But since quality control was instituted, the factory has turned out quality products. For the first time, the China-made compressors have entered the European market and are being sold in more than 10 countries.

Even those factories that always operated at full capacity have achieved better results with the implementation of quality control.

The State Council recently approved the establishment of a quality control bureau under the State Economic Commission. In addition, a quality control association with branches in every province has been set up. It has wide contacts with tens of thousands of quality control groups all over China, with about a million workers taking part in the work. This represents a new trend in Chinese industrial enterprises.

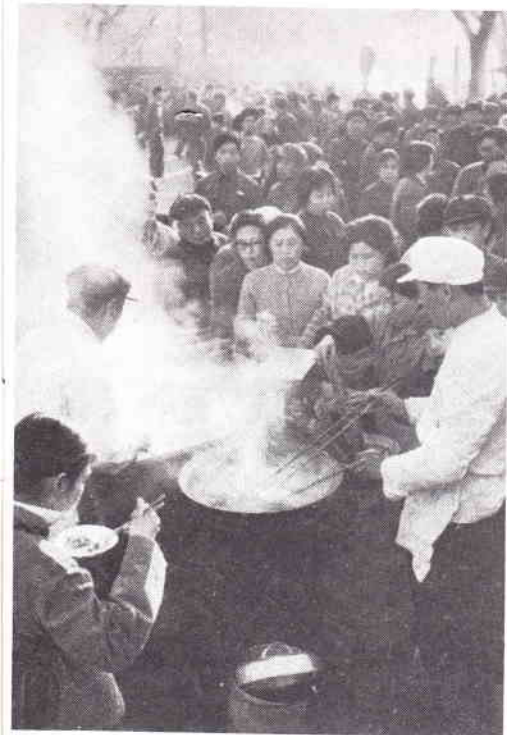


Professors and specialists are often invited to help solve knotty technical problems at a factory that produces miniature electrical machinery in Tongxian County on the outskirts of Beijing.

## More Shops and Catering Services

Businesses are multiplying geometrically across the country, according to government figures.

More than 95,000 shops, restaurants and other service centres have sprung up in Sichuan, China's most populous province since the beginning of 1979, exceeding the peak figure registered in 1963. The shops, restaurants and service centres run by collectively owned units have a total of 0.4 million workers and



A breakfast stall in Shenyang in northeast China.

the self-employed units have 100,000 workers.

Statistics from China's second largest port city of Tianjin show that over the past two years the city has added 3,300 collectively owned shops, restaurants and repair centres, and 19,071 individual households also engage in similar trades.

Chen Weida, first secretary of the Tianjin municipal Party committee, said that developing the collective and self-employed businesses is one of the ways to achieve full employment because state industrial and commercial enterprises cannot take in the great number of young people leaving schools every year. He added that as another 3 million square metres of new housing will be built this year, the city will need more shops run by the collectives or individuals. The newly established businesses have provided jobs for more than 80,000 young people; this

year jobs will have to be provided for 100,000 young people.

By the end of 1981, there were 3.29 million shops run by the state, collectively owned units and self-employed persons, 73 per cent more than in 1978. The number of people working in shops run by the collective and self-employed units rose respectively from 32.8 and 4.4 per cent of the total in 1978 to 37.1 and 15.8 per cent in 1981, while that in the state-run shops dropped from 62.8 per cent to 47 per cent.

Government departments at various levels have appropriated large amounts of money to establish a number of key commercial and service centres. At the same time they encourage the collective and self-employed sectors to assist in the endeavour by granting them tax reductions, exemptions or preferential credits.

## FOREIGN RELATIONS

### China Offers PLO One Million US Dollars

During his meeting on June 19 with Tayeb Abdul Rahim Mahmoud, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in Beijing, Vice-Foreign Minister Wen Yezhan told him that the Chinese Government had decided to provide one million US dollars in emergency aid for the PLO.

Vice-Minister Wen said that the Chinese Government and people were closely following the situation in Lebanon and that they sympathized with the Palestinian people who were suffering and making sacrifices. He reiterated that the national rights of Palestine must be re-

spected and that China firmly supported the Palestinian people and the people of the Arab countries in their just struggle against Israeli aggression and in defence of their national rights.

Mahmoud thanked the Chinese Government and people for their support given to the revolutionary struggle of Palestine and the Arab just cause.

Earlier, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the All-China Women's Federation, the All-China Students' Federation sent messages to Palestinian sent messages to Palestinian and Lebanese mass organizations, supporting their struggle and condemning Israel's bombing and invasion of Lebanon.

## POLITICAL

### Workers' Congresses

Congresses of workers and staff have been established and democratic management has been instituted in 95 per cent of the big and medium-sized enterprises in China's major industrial cities.

The workers' congress system allows the workers and staff members, led by Party committees, to participate in the management and supervise the administrative affairs of their enterprises and to educate themselves. Deputies to the congresses are elected from among the workers and staff.

The congresses are empowered to examine reports made by the enterprise leadership, as well as to discuss major matters such as production plans, the organization of the labour force, the use of enterprise funds and other financial matters. They also oversee welfare



and labour protection, make criticisms and suggestions regarding all fields of work, and exercise supervision over the work of the leadership.

About 101,100 enterprises and government organizations in China have established congresses of workers and staff, which is 64,900 more than the 1980 figure. The work to popularize the workers' congress system has proceeded more rapidly in industrial units, transport and communications departments, postal and telecommunications services and capital construction enterprises.

Where conditions permit, grass-roots management cadres are also elected by the workers and staff instead of being appointed by the higher authorities. Government statistics show that 29,400 grass-roots units have democratically elected group and section leaders, 14,800 units have elected workshop heads and deputy heads, and 8,900 elected factory directors and deputy directors, managers and deputy managers and other administrative personnel.

## SOCIAL

### Rules for Peasants

Rules for peasants — an effective method for self-education and self-administration — have been established in some rural areas in China.

The rules may differ from place to place, but their basic content is more or less the same. The main points are: encourage collective prosperity and getting rich through labour, oppose gaining wealth through illegal

means such as speculation; encourage the study of culture and science, oppose feudal ideas and superstitions; encourage patriotism and care for public property, oppose gaining profit at the expense of public welfare; encourage healthy and good cultural and recreational activities and oppose gambling, presentations of bad operas or public story-telling of immoral tales; encourage respect for the old and love of the young, unite and help one another, oppose quarrels, fighting and creating disturbances.

These rules are binding and can be enforced. Those who violate them can be criticized or fined.

Although it has been only a little more than one year since the rules were first put into effect, the results are heartening:

— Great changes in peasants' outlook. In 820 production brigades in Zouxian County in east China's Shandong Province, 6,000 families have been cited as "five-good families" since March last year. The "five-goods" are: good in work, study and production; good in implementing government policies and observing discipline; good family relations and relations with neighbours; good in family planning and in bringing up the children; and good in giving up feudal customs and habits and in courtesy. (One production brigade comprises several to over a dozen production teams and each team embraces about 20 families.)

— Better social order. In many counties there has been a marked drop in criminal cases and civil disputes. Take for instance Jiyuan County in Henan Province. It handled on the



Left poster commends a person who found money and returned it, and the right poster criticizes one who violated the peasant rules in Zouxian County, Shandong Province.

average 100 civil cases every month in the first half of 1981, but only 51 cases since the peasants' rules were put into practice.

— Less uncivilized customs and habits. In one production brigade, wedding ceremonies usually included a number of vulgar practices such as painting the bride's face in garish colours like a mask. Today the ceremony has been simplified but is still lively.

— Changes in environment. In Zouxian County, nearly 100 production brigades are now almost mosquito-free. Last year 60,000 evergreens and 25,000 other trees were planted, and lawns and flower-beds were laid out in the county seat.

## Three Kampuchean Resistance Leaders Form Coalition Government

SAMDECH Norodom Sihanouk, former Head of State of Kampuchea, Khieu Samphan, Prime Minister of Democratic Kampuchea, and Son Sann, former Kampuchean Prime Minister, signed a formal agreement in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, on June 22 setting up a coalition government for their country.

The agreement calls for Prince Sihanouk to be President of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. Khieu Samphan is to be Vice-President in charge of foreign affairs; and Son Sann is to be Prime Minister.

Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali, hosting the Kampuchean resistance summit in Kuala Lumpur, witnessed the signing ceremony.

### Growing Support

Under the glare of TV cameras, Tan Sri Ghazali embraced each of the three Kampuchean leaders, then proudly watched as the three leaders embraced each other.

Observers from the five ASEAN countries — Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand — and the respective delegations of the three Kampuchean leaders witnessed the signing ceremony.

After the ceremony, Prince Sihanouk said his government hoped to achieve great credibil-

ity at the national and international level and to get growing support both internally and externally.

Son Sann described the coalition government as "an authentic and legal government representing the Kampuchean state and Kampuchean people before the world and within all international organizations and institutions."

Khieu Samphan voiced hope that the coalition would be able to exist for a long time after a Vietnamese withdrawal. He said his organization "will abide by and implement the spirit and the letter of the Declaration on the Formation of the Coalition Government."

Tan Sri Ghazali said, "Malaysia, and I think I can speak for the other members of ASEAN, hopes that your coalition government will get our wholehearted support."

### Joint Declaration

According to the Joint Declaration on the Formation of a Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, the purpose of the coalition is to mobilize all efforts in the struggle to liberate Kampuchea from the Vietnamese aggressors, restore the motherland as a sovereign and independent coun-

try and bring about the implementation of the declaration of the international conference on Kampuchea and other relevant UN General Assembly resolutions.

Its operation principles are:

The coalition government is under the legitimacy and framework of the state of Democratic Kampuchea, which is a member state of the United Nations. To this end, the coalition government will strive to defend Democratic Kampuchea's seat in the United Nations.

Each participating party in the coalition government shall retain its own organization, political identity and freedom of action, including the right to receive and dispose of international aid specifically granted to it. The coalition government shall have no right to take any decision infringing or restricting this autonomy.

The workings of the coalition shall be guided by the principles of tripartism, equality and non-preponderance.

The operation of the coalition government shall be governed by the principle of consensus applicable to matters of importance.

The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea will be administered by a Council of Ministers. The council will include an inner cabinet and a number of co-ordination committees.

— Ren Yan

# Ceasefire Agreement Reached Over Malvinas

ARGENTINA and Britain reached an informal ceasefire agreement in Puerto Argentino (Port Stanley) on June 14 after bitter fighting near the capital of the Malvinas (Falkland). The two-and-a-half month war over the islands has come to an end.

However, the dispute between the two countries and the issue of sovereignty remain unsolved. The Argentine people say they will never renounce their sovereignty claim.

## Negotiations Are the Solution

Argentine army generals reportedly held a meeting to discuss relevant questions about the ceasefire. Leopoldo Galtieri supported the continuation of the war. But the other participants maintained that hostile actions should be stopped to facilitate a diplomatic settlement.

Leopoldo Galtieri resigned on June 17 as president and commander-in-chief of the Argentine army. Interior Minister General Alfredo Saint Jean has succeeded Galtieri and is now interim president. Cristino Nicolaides, commander of the first army corps, has assumed the post of commander-in-chief of the army.

The dispute over the South Atlantic Islands is a problem left over from colonial days. Argentina's sovereignty claim, which reflects its national aspiration ever since its independence almost 200 years ago, enjoys the sympathy and support of third world countries, especially the non-aligned nations and the Latin American countries.

The UN Security Council twice adopted resolutions urging

Argentina and Britain to end hostilities, withdraw their military forces and seek a peaceful settlement. The UN Secretary-General carried out mediations under the mandate of the Security Council. All this shows that international organizations desire a reasonable settlement of the dispute over the Malvinas Islands.

Some Latin American countries have issued statements on the informal ceasefire agreement over the islands. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Brazil says that Argentina has never stopped its struggle for the sovereignty of Malvinas Islands since 1833. It also says that Brazil has always supported Argentina's struggle and seeks to solve the Malvinas dispute by political and diplomatic means.

In his talks with journalists, the Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella said his

country supports Argentina's sovereignty claim.

The Colombian Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds says that Argentina and Britain should seek a diplomatic settlement of the Malvinas dispute.

## China's Attitude

The Chinese people firmly oppose imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and support all third world nations and people in their just struggles to defend state sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The correct way to solve the Argentine-British dispute is to respect and implement the relevant resolutions adopted by the Non-Aligned Nations and the Organization of American States in support of Argentina's sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands. Such a solution will conform to the interests of Argentina and Britain and also contribute to the maintenance of peace in the South Atlantic and the world at large.

— *Zhong Tai*

## Six Months of State of Siege In Poland

SOME progress has been made as was hoped by Polish authorities, but economic difficulties and complicated social and political contradictions remain after six months of the state of siege the country has been in since last December.

During the early days of the state of siege, authorities detained more than 5,000 Solidarity trade union leaders and advisers, suspended all trade unions and other mass organizations and banned strikes, demonstrations and mass meetings. Then they placed more

than 200 important state-run enterprises and economic units under military administration and carried out an emergency "campaign programme" to concentrate techniques and materials in an attempt to restore production in 14 economic departments vital to the national economy.

Workers in most of the provinces and about 200 industrial and mining enterprises went on strike against the declaration of the state of siege at the end of last year. This produced bloody



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conflicts between coal miners, the armed forces and the police in Katowice (Silesia) Province.

The fierce clashes which plagued the country have gradually been stopped by the authorities and no major strikes have been staged recently. As a result the country's social order has been somewhat stabilized.

### Antagonism Remains

The Polish Government has promised to relax restrictions on certain conditions on several occasions. Some interned people have been released. The Polish authorities announced at the end of April that restrictions would be considerably eased. However, because of street demonstrations in Warsaw and a dozen other cities, the night curfew was reimposed on May 4.

Since the state of siege was announced, the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party has held two plenary sessions. There have been no great changes in the Political Bureau, except the election of two additional alternate politburo members. However, Party leaders at the grassroots level have been changed on a comparatively large scale. Over 200,000 Party members throughout the country have quit the Party during the past six months.

At present, the Solidarity trade union is prohibited from open activities, but its contradictions with and antagonism towards the authorities continue unabated. Not long after the state of siege was announced, some Solidarity trade union

leaders and activists launched an underground resistance movement, called for an end to the state of siege and for the restoration of Solidarity trade union activities. Press releases show such underground activities have recently increased.

During the past few months, government representatives have held several talks with the interned Solidarity trade union Chairman Lech Walesa to discuss the future and role of the trade union but failed to gain any results. In mid-February this year, the government issued a suggestion on trade union movements in Poland for the country to discuss. It said: "Once the situation can ensure trade union movements to function normally," trade union activities will be restored immediately.

Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Mieczyslaw Rakowski recently said, "A fairly large number of Solidarity trade union members avoided discussing it," and all trade unions, including Solidarity, "still stick to their position taken before last December 13." Because the issue of trade unions has remained unsolved, it is difficult to normalize the Polish situation.

Now Polish authorities, the Catholic church, the trade unions and people of all circles almost unanimously hold the view that the only solution to the Polish crisis is a "national understanding" resulting from consultations and dialogue. However, opinions differ on preconditions for consultations and the basis for "understandings" and "compromises."

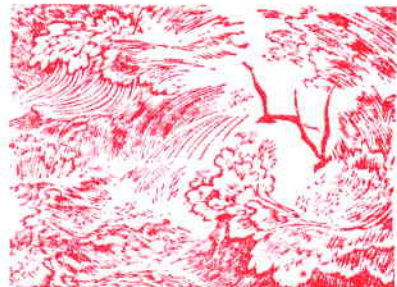
### Continuing Economic Problems

The Polish economy still faces difficulties. Because of the social disorder and the economic sanctions imposed by the Western countries, Poland has a serious shortage of raw materials and parts. Excepting mining and power industries, industrial production is declining, although the rate has been slowed.

Poland is now troubled by a grain shortage of 5 million tons. The government started to reform the economic management system and raise by wide margins the retail prices of food at the beginning of the year. These measures have improved market supplies to a certain extent.

During the past six months, Wojciech Jaruzelski has visited the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania in an effort to win understanding, support and assistance to resist the Western economic sanctions. Poland regards the Western policy of economic sanctions as "interference in Poland's internal affairs." The Polish Government says it will never yield in the fight against such sanctions.

— *Xin Zhong*



# South-South Co-operation

by Xu Mei

• **Strengthening economic co-operation among developing countries is of great significance. Increasing South-South co-operation to achieve collective self-reliance is the source of strength for reinforcing developing countries' position in North-South talks and for transforming existing international relations. It offers effective means for developing countries to shake off their dependence on developed ones.**

• **Economic co-operation between developing countries has made progress on regional and inter-regional levels; it has also developed in production, trade, science, technology, money and finance. But many difficulties and obstacles continue to impede the development of economic co-operation among developing countries. To change their traditional relations with developed countries and properly solve differences among themselves, developing countries still have to make arduous efforts.**

**S**TRENGTHENING South-South co-operation is increasingly important in the third world's struggle for a new international economic order.

This co-operation has gradually developed. Around the 1960s, many regional and sub-regional economic integration organizations and organizations of primary product producing and exporting countries emerged in the third world. By the beginning of the 1970s, developing countries were paying more attention to their economic co-operation, regarding it as a component of the new international economic order. The Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Programme of Action, adopted at the Sixth Special Session of the UN General Assembly in 1974, advocated strengthening co-operation among developing countries in economic, trade, financial and technological fields on a preferential basis through individual and collective actions. They also suggested that developing countries' collective self-reliance and economic co-operation would enhance their role in the new international economic order. Since then, economic co-operation among developing coun-

tries has become a major topic for the ministerial conference of the Group of 77, the Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries and the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). The UNCTAD Council set up an economic co-operation committee of developing countries in 1976 as a central organ co-ordinating South-South co-operation.

## (1)

There are profound reasons for strengthened economic co-operation among developing countries.

First, developing countries, after winning political independence, all applied themselves to developing their economies. However, most of them placed their hopes on the economic prosperity of developed countries for expanding their economies. After the 1973-75 economic crises in the capitalist world, developed countries were faced with long-term stagflation. As a result, their economic growth rate in the 1980s is likely to be much lower than in the past. Therefore, developing countries have come to realize that they cannot place much hope on the economic incentives of developed countries. To develop their economies, they must primarily rely on their own efforts and strengthen South-South co-operation.

Second, the failure to achieve substantial progress in the series of North-South talks in the 1970s has brought home to developing countries the importance of strengthening unity and speaking with one voice in North-South talks. It has also helped them understand that they must have strength when dealing with developed countries. Strengthened South-South co-operation will provide certain kinds of economic leverage for developing countries and increase their economic strength, thereby offering them effective means for promoting their position in negotiations.

Third, victory in the 1973 oil struggle has increased the confidence of developing countries and enabled them to understand that so

long as they possess human and material resources necessary for self-reliance, they will be able to force the developed countries to make concessions through South-South co-operation.

Fourth, owing to the uneven economic development in third world countries, there have emerged various types of countries, including oil-exporting countries, finished product-exporting countries, raw material-exporting countries and the least developed countries. Since their levels of development, economic interests and primary negotiating concerns are varied, they need to co-ordinate their stands when addressing the North. In the meantime their differences make it possible for them to supply each other's needs and conduct economic co-operation.

## (2)

To strengthen South-South co-operation, many conferences have been held and programmatic documents adopted by the Group of 77, the Non-Aligned Movement and various UN organizations.

These documents define the objectives of South-South co-operation. They point out that although many developing countries have achieved political independence since World War II, economic dependence left over from colonial rule and resulting from existing relationship of inequality is still common. The developing countries' economic co-operation is intended to strengthen their political and economic independence and to increase their collective economic strength and thereby facilitate the establishment of a new international economic order. They also emphasize the need to structurally reform the existing international economic relationship. They say that the developing countries' collective self-reliance is the primary component of structural reform while South-South co-operation is crucial to collective self-reliance. Through such self-reliance and co-operation, developing countries will increase their negotiating position with developed countries, promote structural reform, realize a rational international division of labour and thereby use the world's resources more effectively and establish a new relationship on the basis of mutual benefit and co-ordination.

The documents also point out that South-South co-operation should be based on the initiative of the developing countries and their efforts for self-support and prosperity. By effectively controlling their wealth, natural resources, system of production and economic

activities, southern nations should be able to expand agricultural production to achieve self-sufficiency in grain, process raw materials and diversify their exports.

As for co-operative methods, these documents have advocated strengthening existing regional, sub-regional and inter-regional economic integration and co-operation and exploring new co-operative methods, such as establishing preferential global trade systems among developing countries, supporting the establishment of their multinational producing and selling enterprises, establishing a non-aligned countries' solidarity fund and opening banks in developing countries.

To facilitate a smooth development of South-South co-operation, these documents have also defined some guiding principles for handling relations between developing countries. For instance, the developing countries should make full use of their existing and potential resources to make up each other's deficiencies and in ways which profit all participants on the principle of mutual benefit. They should also consider the economic and industrial capacities of individual developing countries, their trade formations and trade systems and give preferential treatment to the least developed countries. Those developing countries which export grain and energy, without harming their own interests and keeping their existing promises, should give prior consideration to other developing countries which import such goods. After arrangements for such prior supply are made, the exporting and importing countries should sign direct contracts and carry them out. Those developing countries which are capable of supplying funds are advised to increase their financial aid to and investments in developing countries which need such funds. Recipient countries, within the framework of their policies, should take steps to ensure the safety of investments and provide the most-favoured treatment to these investments. These principles reflect the spirit of unity, co-operation, equality, mutual benefit and mutual assistance.

The developing countries' proposal for strengthening South-South co-operation in order to realize collective self-reliance implies both economic co-operation among them and co-ordination of their stands regarding the North. Their objective is to transform the irrational and unequal international economic relationship and gradually eliminate their de-



pendence on developed countries. The proposal not only represents a strategic measure for establishing a new international economic order, but expedites an important change in the existing international economic relationship. The development of South-South co-operation and collective self-reliance conforms with the historical trend in which third world countries develop their national economies in order to consolidate their political independence. It constitutes a strength for changing the old order.

### (3)

Through years of painstaking efforts, economic co-operation between developing countries has made progress on regional and inter-regional levels; it has also developed in production, trade, science, technology, money and finance.

The third world's regional economic co-operative organizations are increasing in number and their co-operation is developing in breadth and depth. The measures adopted by these organizations for reducing or exempting custom duties among member states and defining common foreign tariffs have promoted the development of regional trade. Some countries co-ordinate their policies regarding multinational corporations and foreign capital and this contributes to safeguarding the national interests of developing countries. Free circulation of regional funds and personnel, strengthened co-operation in industry, agriculture, transport, communications, money, finance, science and technology also facilitate the economic expansion of developing countries. In addition to regional co-operative organizations, there are organizations of primary product producing and exporting countries. These organizations, to varying extents, have played their role in uniting their actions against low prices by international monopoly capital and protecting the economic interests of the member states. Their role was clearly apparent in 1973 when OPEC used oil as a political weapon to recover their right to produce petroleum and to control prices.

If specific spheres are analysed, economic co-operation among developing countries has yielded remarkable results.

**Trade Co-operation.** An important objective for South-South co-operation is to expand trade among developing countries. In the 1970s, the growth rate of trade among developing countries was higher than that between the developing and developed countries. The proportion of export trade among developing countries to

their total exports was 20.3 per cent in 1970, and 24.7 per cent in 1979. If fuel was excluded, the proportion increased from 19.9 per cent in 1970 to 30.1 per cent in 1979.

Noteworthy changes have taken place in the composition of export commodities in trade among developing countries. In trade among developing countries in the past, food and agricultural raw materials constituted a bigger proportion — 66.1 per cent in 1960. Finished products constituted a smaller proportion — 26.9 per cent in 1960, of which machines and transport equipment made up only 3.6 per cent. In 1979, the proportion of food and agricultural raw materials was 39 per cent while finished products rose to 51.6 per cent. Machines and transport equipment increased to 17.5 per cent. Such changes are conducive to reducing the developing countries' trade dependence on developed countries.

An important reason for the rapid development of trade among developing countries in the 1970s was that the oil-producing countries increased their incomes 100 per cent. This accelerated their internal economic construction and greatly enhanced their capacity and requirements for imports and thereby expanded export outlets for developing countries in other regions.

The changes in the composition of commodities exported by developing countries resulted mainly from the emergence of a small number of finished product-exporting countries in the third world. The products of these countries have found their way into the markets of developed countries and their exports increased as developing countries expanded their markets.

**Money and Financial Co-operation.** Co-operation among developing countries in money and finance consists mainly of two categories. One is regional and sub-regional payments arrangements. Trade development is accelerated mainly through the establishment of clearing houses, payments unions and reserves centres. Such arrangements promote regional trade.

The other category of money and financial co-operation is composed of multilateral development monetary organs and development funds. Such credit organizations provide financial aid to the member states, which have huge deficits in their balance of international payments, on more generous terms than the International Monetary Fund. Money and financial co-operation between the oil-producing coun-

tries with surplus funds and other developing countries short of funds has developed fairly fast in recent years. In 1979, OPEC provided official development aid of 6,123 million US dollars to the third world. By 1980, OPEC had increased this sum to an estimated 6,999 million US dollars. The proportion of these oil-producing countries' official development aid to GNP far exceeds the 0.7 per cent which the United Nations specifies for developed countries.

Besides offering official development aid, OPEC also sets up joint enterprises in developing countries. The oil-producing countries contribute funds and the developing countries contribute techniques and talented people to run agriculture and industry in other developing countries. India, Brazil, Yugoslavia and other countries with industrial foundations and trained technicians are fairly active in setting up joint enterprises in other developing countries.

**Investment of Manpower and Labour Co-operation.** OPEC's member states have to recruit workers from abroad in order to develop their economies because they lack appropriate workers and managerial expertise. As a result, the number of workers who go from North Africa and South Asia to the oil-producing countries in the Middle East is increasing. The money remitted home by these workers has become an important source of foreign exchange for many developing countries. Such remittance was estimated at 10,000 million US dollars in 1979.

**Technical Co-operation.** The programme of action adopted in September 1978 for technical co-operation among developing countries calls for these countries to strengthen their technical co-operation through exchanging experiences and sharing technology. This has proved difficult and only those few countries with industrial foundations can provide technology.

At present, economic co-operation among developing countries is carried out mainly in Asia, Africa and Latin America with the region or sub-region as a unit. Notable progress has been made in trade, but only a little headway in other spheres. In recent years, the use of joint enterprises, contracted projects and labour co-operation has increased, but the primary participants are the oil-producing countries in the Middle East and those countries which possess intermediate technology and human resources. As for the establishment of banks financed by third world countries, including monetary co-operation which involves the entire third world, the idea has been put

forward for many years, but it is still being discussed by a specialist group.

#### (4)

Many difficulties and obstacles continue to impede the development of economic co-operation among developing countries.

1. Economic dependence on developed countries constitutes the biggest check to the development of economic co-operation. Developing countries are still governed by developed countries in terms of funds, trade and technology. Take trade as an example. Almost three-fourths of the developing countries' exports are transported to developed countries. This is true with the primary product producing and exporting countries. A few finished product exporting countries in Latin America and East Asia, which have industrial foundations, export their products mainly to developed countries. There is still limited room for large-scale trade among developing countries. Their basic internal installations such as communication equipment, ports and transport facilities mostly serve the developed countries and are linked to the markets of industrialized countries.

2. The uneven economic expansion of developing countries is unfavourable to South-South co-operation. In certain regional co-operative organizations, those countries with a higher level of development gain bigger profits; they export manufactured goods to less developed countries, and thus achieve a favourable balance of trade. Those developing countries which have a lower level of development and export mainly primary products suffer an adverse balance of trade. If this situation is allowed to persist, it naturally will give rise to contradictions among developing countries. Regarding the relationship between the oil-importing and oil-exporting countries, the former hope for more aid and investment from the latter. The latter, however, tend to invest large sums of oil dollars in the international monetary markets.

3. Political differences and historical disputes impede the development of economic co-operation. Conflicts among some countries have also undermined economic co-operation among developing countries.

4. Interference from the developed countries. Obstruction by transnational corporations

*(Continued on p. 15.)*

## MATHEMATICS

### *Ancient Chinese Mathematician*

Liu Hui developed in 263 A.D. a theory of volume. According to researchers of the Institute for the History of Natural Science, this Chinese mathematician solved the problem of volume, one of 23 issues designated by German mathematician D. Hilbert in 1900 as crucial to the development of mathematics.

Liu Hui's notes to *Nine-Chapter Arithmetics*, a work of the early Eastern Han Dynasty (25-220 A.D.), contain proofs of the formulas for calculating the volume of a solid and the area of a circle. He determined pi to be 3.1416.

Liu Hui proved the formulas and theorems in the *Nine-Chapter Arithmetics* which accorded with formal logic, and gave exact and scientific definitions to some major mathematical concepts.

The researchers conclude that it is incorrect to think that in ancient China there was only mathematical methodology and no theory.

and Japan won three gold medals apiece and India, the Soviet Union and Trinidad and Tobago each won one gold medal.

- In the men's 400-metre race, L. Puckering of Trinidad and Tobago took first place with a time of 46.99 seconds.

- In the men's 5,000-metre race, Indian athlete Raj Kumar captured the gold medal with a time of 14 minutes 0.69 seconds.

- In the men's 100-metre race, Chinese athlete Yuan Guoqiang won the title with a time of 10.57 seconds.

- In men's broadjump, Chinese athlete Liu Yuhuang captured the gold medal with a leap of 7.94 metres.

- In the women's discus throw event, Jitka Prouzova of Czechoslovakia was victorious with a throw of 59.42 metres.

- In the women's javelin event, Romanian Eva Raduly Zorgo took the title with a throw of 58.24 metres.

- In the men's 800-metre race, Chinese athlete Huang Luotao placed first with a time of 1 minute 50.47 seconds.

- In the women's 800-metre race, Junghiatu Mitica of Ro-

mania earned the gold medal with a time of 2 minutes 6.87 seconds.

- In women's broadjump, Ludmila Jimramovska of Czechoslovakia won the title with a leap of 6.46 metres.

- In women's 400-metre hurdle, Chizuko Akimoto of Japan was victorious with a time of 58.50 seconds, breaking the Asian record of 59.24 seconds.

- In men's javelin throw, China's Tibetan athlete Pubu Ciren won the title with a throw of 79.82 metres.

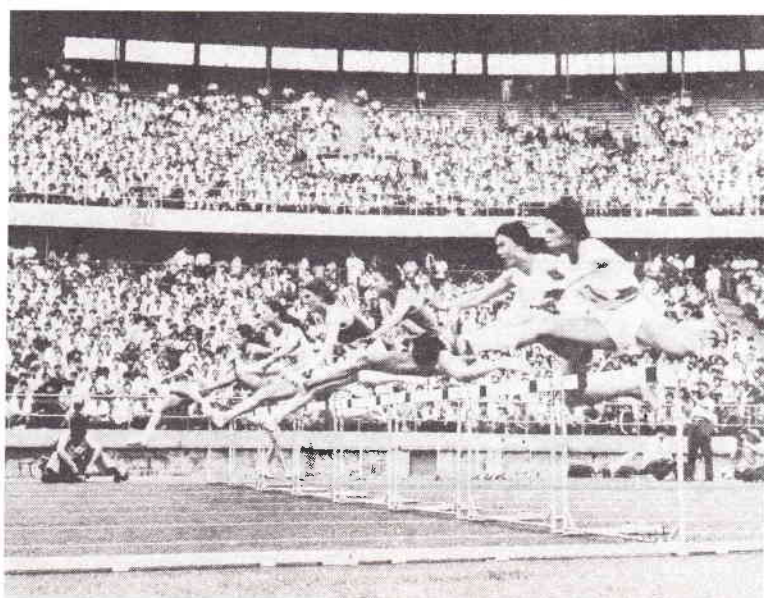
- In men's triple jump, Zou Zhenxian of China won the gold medal with a leap of 16.72 metres.

- In women's shotput, Ilona Slupianek of the German Democratic Republic placed first with 21.20 metres.

- In women's 100-metre hurdle, Cornelia Riefstahl of the German Democratic Republic won the gold medal with a time of 13.35 seconds.

- In men's 110-metre hurdle, Thomas Munkelt of the German Democratic Republic broke the tape first with a time of 13.72 seconds.

Women's 100-metre hurdle finals.



## SPORTS

### *Beijing International Track and Field Tournament*

After three days of keen competitions, the 1982 Beijing International Track and Field Tournament with participants from 10 countries closed on June 20. Chinese athletes captured five gold medals. Romania, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia

• In men's 200-metre race, Japanese athlete Toshio Toyota captured the title with a time of 21.37 seconds.

• In the men's 10,000-metre race, Kazuyoshi Kudo of Japan won the gold medal with a time of 29 minutes 58.21 seconds.

• In the women's 1,500-metre race, Junghiatsu Mitica of Romania triumphed with a time of 4 minutes 19.51 seconds.

• In men's discus, Antonin Wybraniec of Czechoslovakia out-tossed the others with a throw of 60.36 metres.

• In men's pole vault, Soviet athlete Konstantin Volkov won the gold medal with a vault of 5.60 metres.

Athletes from Czechoslovakia, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, India, Japan, Romania, Thailand, Trinidad

and Tobago, the Soviet Union and China competed in the 20 men's and women's events.

J.B. Holt, General Secretary of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, was honoured guest at the competition.

### **International Archery Tournament**

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea won the women's team and individual titles at the nine-nation 1982 Shijiazhuang International Archery Tournament which ended on June 6.

The women's team of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea scored a total of 7,356 points, 83 points more than the runner-up, China team A. The other places went to the United States (7,270 points), China team

B (7,196 points), the Federal Republic of Germany (7,172 points) and the Chinese Youth team (7,006 points).

O Gwang Sun of the DPRK captured the title of women's individual double-round event with 2,543 points, 58 points ahead of Ruth Rowe of the United States.

Italy was first in the men's team event with 7,378 points followed by the United States (7,292 points), the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (7,263 points), Finland (7,228 points), the Federal Republic of Germany (7,187 points) and China team A (7,168 points).

Kyosti Laasonen of Finland came first in the men's individual double-round event with 2,510 points, and Kim Gei Yeing of Korea placed second with 2,477 points.

*(Continued from p. 13.)*

constitutes an important cause for the difficulties in developing countries' technical co-operation. The funds provided by developed countries to developing countries are generally used to import the former's technology. This limits the latter's effort to seek technical co-operation with other developing countries which possess intermediate technology. Moreover, taking advantage of the developing countries' desire for strengthened economic co-operation, the developed countries try to influence the developing countries' orientation of economic integration so as to continue to profit themselves.

Owing to the difficulties and obstacles mentioned above, economic co-operation among developing countries still falls far short of the requirements as specified in the plans and programmes they have adopted.

But co-operation among developing countries represents the direction of historical development. An increasing number of developing countries have come to realize that strengthened South-South co-operation is the key to establishing a new international economic order. The New Delhi Consultation held last February called upon developing countries to accelerate their co-operation with greater political deter-

mination. The Chinese representative pointed out at the meeting: South-South co-operation is the source of strength for reinforcing the developing countries' position in the North-South talks and for transforming existing international economic relations. It is also an important means for ridding developing nations of their economic dependence on the developed ones.

To change their traditional relations with developed countries and properly solve differences among themselves, developing countries still have to carry out arduous struggle and hard work. But one must not fail to note that developing countries had the same experience in the past and are now faced with common tasks, that they have defined a series of programmes of action and worked out detailed measures for economic co-operation among themselves over the last decade and have accumulated valuable experiences. After winning political independence, the developing countries, to varying degrees, have established a foundation for developing their national economies. These are favourable conditions for strengthening South-South co-operation.

*(This is an abridged translation of an article in "Journal of International Studies," issue No. 2, 1982.)*



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