

centuries of countless famines and wars.

Chi-hsein Tuan, a research associate at the East-West Population Institute (which received a U.S. AID grant for \$7,000,000 for 1982-83 analytical activities concerning Asian/Pacific countries) explained that the government's policy "was based on a novel U-shaped transition curve. The theory is that fertility should be brought down below replacement level and kept there for a number of years, then raised to achieve replacement level fertility at the ideal population size. The pursuit of this goal has led to the single-child family program." While the hesitant leadership was unable to enforce such a program due to the decentralization of the last seven or eight years, it has also been unable to restrain the ideologues who have sprung up in crusade proportions to implement the goal at whatever cost. It was that pursuit which the Population Crisis Committee warmly praised as "surpris-

ingly effective . . . the world's most comprehensive battle to control population growth."

Four birth-control campaigns

Since the establishment of the communist regime in 1949, there have been four birth-planning campaigns:

- The First Campaign, 1956-58;
- The Second Campaign, 1962-66;
- The Wan Xi Shao (Later, Longer, Fewer) Campaign, 1971-1979;
- The One-Child Campaign, 1979 to the present.

China's initial resistance to population-control policies under Chairman Mao changed with the legalization of abortion in 1954 and the launching of a large-scale publicity campaign to control population growth in 1956, all in order to "facilitate the country's drive toward economic prosperity."

West finances China's population control

The population experts of the United Nations and its affiliated Non-Governmental Organizations are financing and promoting the population control policy of the People's Republic of China as a model for the rest of the developing sector to follow. At its 27th session in June 1980, the United Nations Governing Council approved Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) assistance to the PRC to the tune of \$50 million for four years in support of China's comprehensive population program. The Chinese government's contribution for the program was about \$143.21 million. The participating agencies were the World Health Organization (WHO), U.N. Development Program/Asia and Pacific Programme for Development, Training, and Communication Planning, the Programme for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the U.N. Fund For Population Activities.

Some of the projects under the program are: population census taking, training in demography, establishing a modern professional publicity and education network for family planning, providing modern equipment for condom production, installation of oral contraceptive facilities, research in male methods of fertility regulation and strengthening of training centers for family planning personnel at provincial, prefectural, and commune levels "so as to ensure zero population growth by the year 2000."

China has also gotten an assist from other Non-Governmental Organizations. Some of those projects are:

- In 1981-82 the World Health Organization supported research in oral and injectable contraceptives, Intra-Uterine

Devices (IUDs), prostaglandins for pregnancy termination, and birth control vaccines.

- The Johns Hopkins University Program for International Education in Gynecology and Obstetrics received a grant for close to \$20,000 for reproductive health and edoscopic educational programs for physicians from China. The JHPIEGO has gained international notoriety for its population reduction policies, including the avowed intent to sterilize 25% of the fertile women in the world within the next 10 years! A group of physicians from the Johns Hopkins program signed a statement circulated by the Society for the Right to Die earlier this year endorsing euthanasia for elderly and terminally ill patients in the United States.

- With the help of the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), the China Family Planning Association was founded in May 1980, primarily to establish links with other international organizations and to mobilize volunteers to assist in the national zero population growth effort and to provide financial assistance. It officially became a member of IPPF in 1981. Besides national seminars on family planning, publicity and education for the family planning workers from the provinces and municipalities, it visits "successful" programs in other Asian countries and Family Planning Associations. IPPF grants totaled approximately \$570,000 from 1981 to 1983.

- The Programme for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PIACT) granted a three year UNFPA contract of \$7,147,425 for providing technical assistance, training, needed equipment, and supplies to up-

When Dr. Qian Xinzhong, chairman of the State Planning Commission, accepted the U.N. Population award for highest achievement in population reduction last year, he pointed to the revered Chinese economics teacher, Professor Ma Yinchu, as the major innovator in population control when his *New Theory on Population* was introduced in the early 1950s. Professor Ma, who was educated at Yale University and received his M. A. and Ph.D. in economics from Columbia, was a fervent devotee of the population theories of Parson Malthus, although he opposed abortion as a means to achieve population reduction. Simply put, the professor reversed the standard Western theory that birth rates decline as industrialization occurs, and proposed vigorous reduction of China's population, thinking in this way to accelerate development!

By 1958, the influence of Ma's "theories" came to an end

with the Great Leap Forward and Mao's plans to decentralize industry and collectivize agriculture. Professor Ma was removed from his position as the president of Beijing University in 1960 and his theories were banned from the public press.

The Great Leap Forward proved to be a Great Leap Backward into the misery of a dark age, with widespread famine and breakdown of all industry and food production. By the Chinese government's own count, over 20 million Chinese died between 1958 and 1961.

In 1962, a second birth-planning program was launched with the central government playing a much larger role, holding national conferences, and passing new, less restrictive laws on abortion, sterilization, and the distribution of contraceptives. It was the Cultural Revolution which shut down factories and disrupted these activities from 1966 to 1968.

grade and expand contraceptive production in China.

- The Rockefeller Foundation granted \$25,000 in 1980 to the Beijing University for research in reproductive biology and \$350,000 in 1979 to the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences to evaluate studies of Gossypol as a male contraceptive.

The U.N. Economic and Social Council for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) is the major regional organization through which the U.N. Population Division provides its plethora of "services" and funding in the family planning arena. China is one of the 38 members of ESCAP which has participated in a UNFPA fellowship from the International Institute for Population Studies for training in the field as well as IIPS study tours for the Population Officers of China. In November 1980, China also participated in a jointly sponsored training seminar by ESCAP and the WHO Special Program of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction.

China participated in a series of activities during 1980-82 with the ESCAP Regional Population Information Center through its Clearinghouse and Information Section, which coordinated in-service training and consultancies to the China Population Information Center with UNFPA funding, while ESCAP intensified its overall program support and technical assistance for the same. ESCAP also sent regional advisers to assist China and Mongolia for the 1980 round of population census.

Other organizations such as the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP), the Population Council, the International Committee on the Management of Population Programmes (ICOMP), and the Japanese Organization for International Co-operation for Family Planning, Inc. have also been involved in China's program.



The United Nations experts want to extend the Chinese model of population control throughout Asia. Shown is a family planning course in India, funded by the U.N. Fund for Population Activities.

United Nations