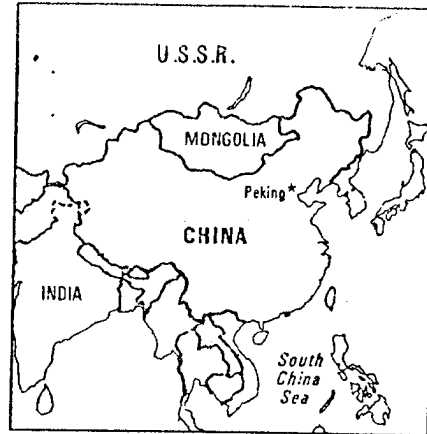


January 1976

PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF

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(b) (3)



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(See reference map VII)

wasteland, plains, rolling hills, and basins from which about 3% could be reclaimed), 8% forested; 2%-3% inland water

Land boundaries: 15,000 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.

Coastline: 9,000 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 953,107,000, average annual growth rate 2.4% (current)

Nationality: noun—Chinese (sing., pl.); adjective—Chinese

Ethnic divisions: 94% Han Chinese; 6% Chuang, Uighur, Hui, Yi, Tibetan, Miao, Manchu, Mongol, Pu-I, Korean, and numerous lesser nationalities

Religion: most people, even before 1949, have been pragmatic and eclectic, not seriously religious; most important elements of religion are Confucianism, Taoism, Buddhism, ancestor worship; about 2%-3% Muslim, 1% Christian

Language: Chinese (Mandarin mainly; also Cantonese, Wu, Fukienese, Amoy, Hsiang, Kan, Hakka dialects), and minority languages (see ethnic divisions above)

Literacy: at least 25%

Labor force: 335 million (mid-1966); 85% agriculture, 15% other; shortage of skilled labor (managerial, technical, mechanics, etc.); surplus of unskilled labor

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Peoples Republic of China

Type: Communist state; real authority lies with Communist party's political bureau; the National People's Congress, in theory the highest organ of government, in reality merely rubber stamps the party's programs; the State Council is the actual governing organism

Capital: Peking

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
DATE: NOV 2005

CHINA, PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF

LAND

3.7 million sq. mi.; 11% cultivated, sown area extended by multicropping, 78% desert, waste, or urban (32% of this area consists largely of denuded

~~SECRET~~

G

Political subdivisions: 21 provinces, 3 centrally governed municipalities, and 5 autonomous regions

Legal system: before 1966, a complex amalgam of custom and statute, largely criminal; little ostensible development of uniform code of administrative and civil law; highest judicial organ is Supreme People's Court although legal activity centered in parallel network of Public Security organs; laws and legal procedure clearly subordinated to priorities of party policy; whole system largely suspended during Cultural Revolution, but gradually being revived

Branches: prior to 1966 control was exercised by Chinese Communist Party, through State Council, which supervised more than 50 ministries, commissions, bureaus, etc., all technically under the standing committee of the National People's Congress; this system broke down under "Cultural Revolution" pressures but has been reconsolidated and streamlined to 29 ministries

Government leader: Premier of State Council, Chou En-lai; government subordinate to central committee of CCP, under Chairman Mao Tse-tung

Suffrage: universal over age 18, though this is academic

Elections: no meaningful elections

Political parties and leaders: Chinese Communist Party (CCP), headed by Mao Tse-tung; Mao is Chairman of Central Committee; a new central committee was formed at the 10th Party Congress held in August 1973

Voting strength: 100% Communist for practical purposes; no political nonconformity permitted

Communists: about 28 million party members in 1973

Other political or pressure groups: army (PLA) remains a major force, although many soldiers who acquired a wide range of civil political-administrative duties during the Cultural Revolution have been removed; many veteran civilian officials, in eclipse since the Cultural Revolution, have been reinstated; mass organizations, such as the trade unions and the youth league, have been rebuilt in the provinces; plans are underway to rebuild the national organizations

Member of: FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, Red Cross, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, other international bodies

ECONOMY

GNP: \$223 billion (1974), \$240 per capita

Agriculture: main crops — rice, wheat, miscellaneous grains, cotton; caloric intake, 2,000 calories per day per capita (1974); agriculture mainly subsistence; grain imports 7.0 million tons in 1974

Major industries: iron and steel, coal, machine building, armaments, textiles

Shortages: complex machinery and equipment, highly skilled scientists and technicians

Crude steel: 23.8 million metric tons produced, 26 kilograms per capita (1974)

Electric power: 29,000,000 kw. capacity (1974); 110 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 118 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$6.5 billion (f.o.b., 1974); agricultural products, minerals and metals, manufactured goods

Imports: \$7.5 billion (c.i.f., 1974); grain, chemical fertilizer, industrial raw materials, machinery and equipment

Major trade partners: Japan, U.S., Hong Kong, West Germany, Singapore/Malaysia, Canada, Australia, France, U.K., U.S.S.R. (1974)

Monetary conversion rate: about 2 yuan = US\$1 (arbitrarily established)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: about 27,000 mi., of which 382 mi. 3'3/8" gage, 26,647 mi. 4'8 1/2" gage; nearly 5,400 mi. double track; 416 mi. electrified; government owned

Highways: 435,000 mi. (est.); about 5,000 mi. paved and treated, 130,000 mi. gravel and crushed stone, 100,000 mi. improved earth, and 200,000 mi. unimproved earth, including tracks

Inland waterways: 105,000 mi.; 25,000 mi. navigable by modern motorized craft

Ports: 9 major, 180 minor

Merchant marine: 477 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 3,831,800 GRT, 5,552,900 DWT, includes 26 passenger, 321 cargo, 84 tanker, 46 bulk; in terms of DWT, about 40% of the fleet is employed in domestic operations and the remainder in international operations to all continents; China beneficially owns an additional 114 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 955,400 GRT, 1,358,800 DWT which operate primarily under the Somali flag

Civil air: 147 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 382 total; 243 with permanent-surface runways; 7 with runways over 12,000 ft., 78 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 212 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: urban and industrial areas served by reasonably adequate facilities for domestic and international communication needs; facilities

being expanded: effective broadcast coverage is provided by radio, extensive wired-broadcast networks, and an expanding TV network; estimated 5 million telephones, 45 million radio receivers, 140 million wired-speakers and 350,000 TV receivers; 250 AM, 2 FM, and 100 TV transmitter and rebroadcast stations; 3 standard and 2 nonstandard communications satellite ground stations; coaxial cable links Canton to Hong Kong; submarine cable under construction to Japan; additional submarine cables planned

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 226,199,000, about 126,624,000 fit for military service; about 8,900,000 reach military age (18) annually

Personnel: army 3,500,000, navy 308,000 (including 277,000 general service, 31,000 naval air), air force 401,000 (including 174,000 assigned to AC&W, SAM, and AAA units), and strategic rocket force 50,000-60,000

Personnel in reserve (not on active duty): army 3-5 million (armed militia); navy has no known organized reserve; air force negligible

Major ground units: army has 11 territorial commands and 37 army headquarters, with total of 266 divisions—208 combat divisions (120 infantry, 11 armored, 3 airborne/airtransportable, 41 border defense/military internal security, 32 garrison, 1 cavalry), 42 combat support (20 field artillery, 4 antitank, 18 antiaircraft), 16 service support (railway engineer); in addition, army has 270 independent regiments—127 combat (9 armored, 16 garrison, 99 border defense/military internal security, 3 cavalry), 80 combat support (8 field artillery, 12 antiaircraft, 2 rocket launchers, 2 antichemical warfare, 44 engineer, 12 signal), 63 service support (62 motor transport, 1 railway engineer)

Ships: 329 combatant units (not including 705 small yard/coastal/river/roadstead patrol boats and 450 landing craft mechanized), supported by 237 auxiliary organized in 3 fleets—North, East, South Seas; units include 10 guided missile destroyers (SSM), 5 destroyer escorts, 5 guided missile destroyer escorts, 55 coastal patrol ships, 1 ballistic missile submarine, 1 nuclear powered submarine (SSN), 65 submarines, 138 guided missile boats, 261 motor torpedo boats, 462 other patrol craft, 43 mine warfare craft, and 46 (plus 22 in merchant service) amphibious vessels

Aircraft: 5,829 in operational units as follows—Air Force (PRCAF) total 5,072 including 3,416 jet air defense fighters, 58 jet and 12 prop medium bombers, 1 EW aircraft, 252 jet and 80 prop light bombers, 499 jet attack aircraft, 11 jet reconnaissance, 9 jet, 53 turboprop, 370 prop transports, and 311 helicopters; Naval air force (PRCNF) total 757 including 492 jet

fighters, 5 jet medium bombers, 124 jet light bombers, 15 jet and 11 prop reconnaissance, 19 jet attack, 18 prop light bombers, 5 turboprop, 39 prop transports, and 29 helicopters

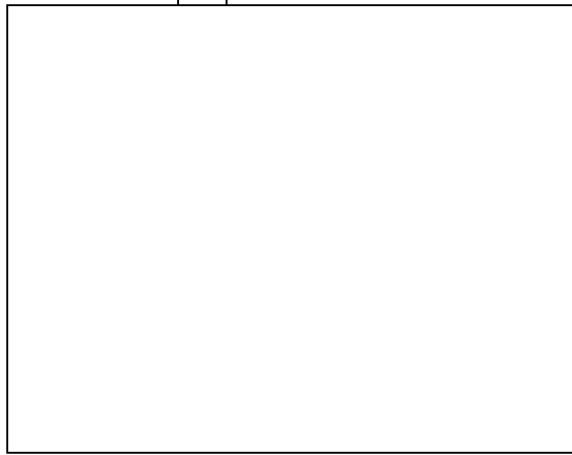
AAA: some 23 divisions of PRCAF antiaircraft artillery; in addition, there are 17 PRCA AAA divisions (listed above)

Missiles: 72 CSA-1 sites (including 13 unoccupied sites, and 3 training areas) plus 3 R&D sites

Nuclear weapons: China has made rapid progress and has currently attained a regional strike capability with approximately medium and intermediate range strategic missiles as well as medium and light bomber forces

Supply: military industrial base supports a comprehensive and integrated modern weapons program; production includes substantial quantities of infantry weapons, tanks, armored personnel carriers, artillery pieces, ammunition, radar and signal equipment, trucks and jeeps, jet aircraft, and surface-to-surface missiles (including limited number of IRBM's and R&D models of ICBM's), surface-to-air and naval cruise missiles, as well as some air-to-air missiles; naval ships including submarines and guided missile destroyers, and unknown quantities of chemical and biological warfare defensive materiel; transport aircraft obtained from U.S.S.R., U.K., and U.S.;

Military budget: defense expenditures for 1972 estimated to have been about 19 billion yuan or about 12% of yuan GNP; a meaningful dollar value for total military expenditures cannot be established; however, the value of military production in 1972 estimated to be \$3.4 billion



CHINA, REPUBLIC OF

LAND

14,000 sq. mi. (Taiwan and Pescadores); 24% cultivated, 6% pasture, 55% forested, 15% other (urban, industrial, denuded, water area)