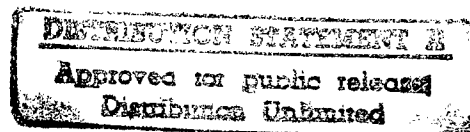


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13 April 1993



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Neauthoritarianism, Last Hope of CPC

93CM0204A Hong Kong KAIFANG [OPEN
MAGAZINE] in Chinese No 53, 18 Feb 93 pp 40-41

[Article by Ting Ch'u (0002 2806): "The Chinese Dream of Neauthoritarianism, Last Hope for the CPC"]

[Text] A society's optimum self-modification condition is when its people carry it out unconsciously. Crossing the river by feeling one's way along the solid stones is the wisest reform strategy, what need does a nation acting in this way have for authority?

Just as each age has its own dream, the communist dream is also stamped by time.

So the sense of powerlessness of the third generation of communists in achieving their reform objectives through a "neauthoritarian dream," leaves them often pining for the type of absolute authority once held by the older generations.

The Official Notion of Neauthoritarianism

Neauthoritarianism is a particularly hazy theoretical concept. Its general meaning in today's world connotes a type of development model, i.e., one in which a society controlled by an autocratic political system achieves the goal of economic modernization first (before political reform). Typical examples of the neauthoritarian model are Taiwan, South Korea, and Singapore (Asia's three little dragons). The PRC's neauthoritarianism has additional distinct Chinese characteristics.

The PRC model takes a lenient approach to various lifestyles, with a policy of encouraging market economy and private property, while absolutely refusing to loosen its political autocracy and one-party dictatorship.

In China, all explanations of neauthoritarianism are undoubtedly stamped with the old authority of the age of Mao Zedong. The so-called ideological trend of neauthoritarianism with distinct Chinese characteristics has unbreakable blood ties to traditional authoritarianism, being an extension and refraction of, as well as a pining for, the old authority.

The official CPC hopes for new authority reflect simply the declining stage of the old authority. The party's weakened economic and cultural control have forced it to tighten its dictatorship. This is a no-alternative matter, involving nothing "new."

Academically, the neauthoritarian ideological trend reflects a sense of setback among some Chinese intellectuals. While they are searching for a new goal in the ruins left in the wake of the collapse of traditional ideology and centrally-planned economy, it is precisely their sense of powerlessness in reaching this new goal that leaves them often pining for the authoritative force of the age of Mao Zedong.

An Age That Cannot Engender Authority

A society cannot engender authority as it pleases at any time, real authority invariably emerges from the ruins of the chaos left by wars and disasters. The chaos left by war was the absolute setting of all famous authoritarian ages in all countries throughout the world without exception, all the way from Cromwell, Napoleon, Stalin, and Hitler to Mao Zedong.

The authority of all of Asia's three little dragons similarly grew out of times of chaos, in what direction is the mood of mainland Chinese now swinging? Mainland China has just emerged from the shadows of absolute authority, and its people have a generally antiauthoritarian mindset. They so bitterly hate the past all-pervasive government, they are only too anxious to see their current government exercising increasingly less control. They hate the old order, are yearning for an age of freedom, and there is no place for any neauthoritarianism to take hold. The authority held by the current CPC powerholders is nothing but the leftover dregs of past authority. While China was still suffering from the height of centralization of state power just a dozen or so years ago, the "neauthoritarians" are actually still indulging in the wild fantasy of trying to interrupt the great decline of waning centralized power, by reestablishing a new peak midway in its slide.

A society does not need authority at all times, just as it cannot engender authority as it pleases at any time.

Mainland China's neauthoritarian ideological trend comes on one hand from a pining for the authority of the age of Mao Zedong, and on the other from envy of the "neauthoritarian" model of Asia's three little dragons. The neauthoritarian problem on mainland China is that they are using this dictatorial centralization of power to ensure not the development of the socialist economy, but rather the progress of economic liberalization. Chiang Kai-shek's son (Chiang Ching-kuo) in Taiwan, South Korea's Syngman Rhee, and Singapore's Lee Kuang-yao all originally established their authoritarian regimes to enhance their economic development planning, not their economic liberalization. Their economies were undoubtedly already more liberal before their authoritarian rule evolved.

But mainland China's economic reform drive is now moving in exactly the opposite direction, being in a reverse process of returning from a planned economy to a free (or more liberal) one. This could be compared to turning a brick house back into the clay it was made from, being a completely natural process of weathering and disintegration, and one of anti-planning, anti-organization, and breakdown of authority. Such a process essentially needs not authority, but rather simply time for peaceful evolution.

The Two Reform Models

Let us contrast these two reform models as follows:

One reform model might be called the "directed demolition" style. This entails authoritative organs (or commissioned braintrusts) first, drawing up overall reform plans, and then pursuing them in a prescribed order. Each reform step is preceded by a general propaganda buildup, after which it is steadily spread from pilot projects to overall implementation. This formula is obviously one that the communist party is good at, being the means that it has always used in either launching campaigns or carrying out economic reforms.

The other reform model could be called the "natural weathering" style. This entails the authorities gradually easing all restrictions, after which they close their eyes and allow market economy forces to mature spontaneously through the private sector until they supplant the former planned economy mechanisms and gain the upper hand in the national economy. Throughout this process, the government merely draws a bottom line through legal clauses, after which it takes a stance of defending this bottom line to preserve a fundamental social order.

"Directed demolition"-style reform is visible-actor reform, with its greatest defect being that all actions are overt. Social transformations always unavoidably produce winners, as well as losers who will curse them, which is unavoidable in all reform. The greatest problem with visible actors is that they very easily become the targets of such cursing. While such actors have been woe to take the credit when the weather is good, the people will also naturally vent their wrath about natural and human disasters on them.

But "natural weathering"-style reform is invisible-actor reform, in which all change occurs so quietly that it is almost imperceptible. The advantage of invisible actors is that they make it impossible for losers to find targets on which to vent their wrath, forcing them to come to terms with their losses on their own.

A society's optimum self-modification (reform) condition is when its people carry it out unconsciously, just as their bodies are always changing, about which they are not aware until years later when they take a look back

and suddenly have a sense of other-worldliness, discovering "just how time has flown." In China's decade-plus of reform, most planned-implementation and theoretically-built-up reform measures have suffered setbacks, while almost all of the smoother changes have occurred through spontaneous private evolution. So if a reform strategy is really essential, then crossing the river by feeling one's way along the solid stones is the wisest one.

So what need does a nation that is just crossing the river by feeling its way along the solid stones have for authority?

The Clash of Means and Ends

The greatest conflict facing neauthoritarians is the clash between their means and ends. Their logic is to eliminate planned economy with planning, achieve freedom through centralization, and realize democracy via dictatorship.

They ask, do you not want democracy? To which they reply, then let us first have economic liberalization to cultivate a middle-class. But in the interests of such a great strategy, we must first ensure political stability, by using the iron fist to stamp out dissent.

While the communist party's old authoritarians also designed a grandiose blueprint for this world, they also certainly used the sword to spur people onto the path of liberation. Just as the path to heaven is strewn with bones, all of the world's authoritarians, old and new, are backed up by an essentially common covert logic of thinking that they can use any means necessary as long as their ends are correct.

Realizing this alone is enough to make one lose confidence in all such grandiose human motivations. A lofty motive can become a means to clear oneself of the criminal responsibility for bloody repression, while a grand end can become a rationale for brutal persecution. It is precisely a Chinese shortcoming to get too entangled in ends and motives, while often ignoring means and processes. But the crimes of the communist party authoritarians are not in "what" they do, but rather in exactly "how" they do it. As the irrationality of all of the world's dictators is not in their ends, but rather in their means, the best criteria for evaluating a doctrine's justness is not its ends, but rather its means.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS, POLICY

Forecast for 1993 Economy, Recommendations

93CE0307A Beijing JINRONG SHIBAO in Chinese
8 Feb 93 p 3

[Article by Ma Jiantang (7456 1696 1016): "Estimate and Recommendation for 1993 Economic Situation"]

[Text] I. National Economy Will Maintain Continuous Growth

Since 1992, with the acceleration of reform and opening up, and certain improvement of structural adjustment and quality, the national economy has entered a new phase of fast development. The overall situation of development has been good. There, however, have occurred some noticeable problems during the process. The major problems include: Excessive large-scale capital construction, too many new, blind and redundant projects; rate of industrial growth too fast, making the constraints of basic industry more acute; and over issuance of currency, increasing the pressure of inflation possibilities. To avoid major economic fluctuation and maintain a fast yet steady economic development, the central government has somewhat tightened its control over the magnitude of loans and capital construction since the last season of 1992, and has decided to set the growth rate of GNP at 8-9 percent in 1993, reducing the previous projection of 12 percent growth rate by 3 to 4 percent. The decision is definitely correct.

It must be noted, however, that the 1993 economic growth could still be too high because of the inertia of economic operation and lack of adjustment and control measures. Adequate knowledge of the situation is therefore required to take appropriate measures for expected economic growth. Reasons the economy may grow in 1993 are:

1. The fast expansion of investment in 1992 will lead to strong demand for industry, especially heavy industrial production. From January to November 1992, national investment in fixed assets increased by 37.7 percent over the same period of 1991. The total of such investment grew by 37.3 percent. New projects involving 50,000 yuan or more reached 49,870. This will result in a peak for investment product demand, which will in turn push for a continuous and fast growth of the means of production. Based on the calculation of the ratio between industrial growth rate and investment growth rate of last year, the growth rate of heavy industry this year will possibly maintain that of 20 percent or so as it was last year.

At the same time, because of the fast increase in urban residents' income, consumption as a function of income will maintain a growth rate of 15 percent like the last two years. In addition, collective consumption will dramatically increase as a result of the "fever of establishment of new companies." It is estimated that the production of all consumer goods except for durable goods and textile

products will grow fast. The growth rate of total production of consumer goods will possibly reach around 15 percent.

2. There exists a strong desire for investment in practically every region. A sense of mission to speed up developing the local economy, lack of constraining mechanism in investment policies, and the phenomenon of "rigid uniformity" during the austerity program over the last two years, all make local governments compete for immediate and big projects, repeating the investment-hunger phenomenon. Meanwhile, the administrative checking mechanisms for control over expansion of investment have greatly weakened, and the market mechanisms constraining over investment have not come into being. It is, therefore, expected that without effective adjustment and control measures, the investment will still grow at a rate of 30-35 percent this year.

3. The ability of macro-economic adjustment and control has somewhat decreased. This year, there are not only the social atmosphere and physical forces pushing for fast economic increase, but also the over relaxation of control over such forces. Traditional means to prevent an overheated economy are mostly obsolete, and new mechanisms are yet to be established. In terms of investment regulations, the right to examine and approve investment has been granted to much lower authorities. Financially, direct transactions have grown rapidly, while the proportion of indirect transactions controlled by the government has decreased. In terms of revenue, little can be done for macro adjustment because of the nature of spending. Presently, the central government is left with only a means to control the magnitude of loans, and yet even such means has been greatly weakened. In the first place, the proportion of loans from national banks has decreased relative to the total financial transactions as was discussed above. Second, bank branches are becoming more and more "localized." As a result, the attempt to use the means of macro adjustment and control in the economy can hardly be effective for the obsolescence of most traditional means and lack of new mechanisms.

II. Prices May Continue To Rise

The price index of cost of living for urban residents will possibly increase from last year's 9 percent or so to a two digit figure this year for the following reasons:

1. The fast growing investment and industrial production will pull up prices of the means of production, especially prices of investment services in the first place. The relatively abundant inventory of means of production early last year offset the corresponding demand. Such condition will change this year. If the growth rate of investment should reach or go beyond 30 percent this year, the prices of means of production are expected to go up by 10 percent or so above and beyond last year's increase.

2. The prices of industrial consumer goods will be faced by two pull factors. First, the increase of prices of

first-class products will push up the production cost of industrial consumer goods, and second the fast increase in residents' income will promote consumption demand. It is estimated that the total retail price index will be higher than that of last year, possibly from last year's 5.5 percent or so to 7 percent or so.

3. Similarly, two pull factors will affect the price index of residents' cost of living. First, basic services such as gas, water, rent, and transportation will continue the transformation from the nature of welfare to that of commercialization. Second, with income increase, the demand for services for high income earners (such as communications and travel) will grow fast. These two factors will cause a higher price hike in service industries than in industrial consumer goods. Service prices are expected to go up 20 percent or so. Total price index of cost of living for urban workers including goods and services may reach about 10 percent. In 35 big and medium cities, the price hike may go beyond 13 percent.

In a word, the past combination of fast development and low prices will gradually come to an end. There will possibly be great price hikes this year.

III. Policy Suggestions

The goal of macroeconomic policies in 1993 should be focused on efforts to keep prices at bearable levels, and prevent serious inflation, while protecting and correctly directing the morale of the cadres at various levels and the broad masses in their initiatives to speed up economic development. The basis measure to realize this goal is to continue market-oriented reform, establish mechanisms of checks and incentives compatible with the socialist market economy. In the near term, moderate austerity policies should be adopted.

1. The general scope of investment should be appropriately controlled, making investment correspond to the provision of services and truly obtainable funds. Projects without assured source of funds should be resolutely reduced or canceled. The investment growth rate for 1993 should be kept at a level within 30 percent. At present, the state should particularly tighten its control over the composition of investment. Bettering the investment composition is all the more important when total investment grows rapidly. The state should make sure that industrial policies and scope measurement policies be implemented in the area of investment in its formulation of investment plans, imposing strict regulations on the selection of industries for restricted investment or noninvestment. At the same time, standards for minimum scope of relevant industries should be set up. No investment is allowed for industries below the standards.

2. On the condition that the initiatives of localities and the masses in reform and opening up are not harmed, reasonable directions should be carried out to modestly cool down the ever increasing "heat of development

zones" and "heat of real estate industries." It is suggested that the right to approve the establishment of development zones be reserved at the level of province and key cities.

3. Interest rate should be moderately raised. This is a modest currency policy with a warning function. Such a measure may encourage deposits, help maintain a steady market, alleviate the tightness of the financial market, increase the cost of financial transactions, and constrain demand for inefficient projects.

4. Control over the magnitude of loans should be carried on. The growth rate of loans for 1993 should be kept within 20 percent. With reform of the banking system, further improvement on the structure of loans should be made.

5. In the reform of price systems, and acceleration of price decontrols, attention should be paid to the use of economic means to prevent excessive price hikes. Apart from increased interest rates mentioned above, the storage system for livelihood materials should be further perfected to prevent great fluctuations of prices of agricultural and side-line products. At the same time, deregulated prices should be subject to necessary administrative supervision and management. We must support and direct industrial associations in self-discipline and self-management.

PROVINCIAL

Shanghai Government Work Report

93CE0313A Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese
26 Feb 93 pp 1-3

[Article: "Government Work Report Submitted by Shanghai Mayor Huang Ju to the First Session of the 10th Shanghai Municipal People's Congress on 16 February 1993"]

[Text] On behalf of the Shanghai Municipal People's Government, I am now submitting a government work report for your examination and approval. I would also appreciate comments from members of the municipal committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] as well as others who are attending this session as observers.

A Review of the Work Over the Past Five Years

Since the First Session of the Ninth Shanghai Municipal People's Congress, the current government has relied on the people of the whole municipality to work hard in unity, stand tests, and conquer difficulties under the leadership of the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee. It has thus maintained political and social stability, ensured sustained economic development, successfully fulfilled the Seventh Five-Year Plan, and made a good start for the implementation of the Eighth Five-Year

Plan. During the past five years, we have fully implemented the party's basic line, upheld Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics as the guideline, made ceaseless efforts to open to the outside world and to blaze new trails, and energetically explored new ways for the development of an extra large socialist city. As a result, we have made breakthroughs in our reform and opening drive, our road of economic development has become wider and wider, our urban construction has advanced on a large scale, our people's living standards have continued to improve, and all our social undertakings have achieved vigorous development. In sum, our exploratory and practical work since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee plus our efforts over the past five years have brought Shanghai to a new stage of revitalization and development.

(1) Our economic strength has grown remarkably, and industrial restructuring proceeded at an accelerated pace, laying a new material and technical foundation for Shanghai's revitalization and development.

Since 1988, Shanghai's economic construction has suffered interference by political disturbance, undergone the tests of severe natural disasters, and met with challenges due to a change in the macroeconomic environment. The economy first stopped declining, then gradually picked up, and finally achieved all-round growth. The past five years have seen a marked increase in our economic strength. In 1992, our total output value reached 105.4 billion yuan, up 44.3 percent compared with the 1987 record and averaging a 7.6 percent growth annually. Industrial production totaled 242.1 billion yuan, showing a 64 percent increase and averaging an annual growth of 10.4 percent. Total investment in fixed assets was 32.5 billion yuan, an increase of 77.4 percent and an average annual growth of 10.5 percent. Total export volume was \$6.55 billion, an increase of 57.5 percent and an average annual growth of 9.5 percent. Retail sales of commodities totaled 47.94 billion yuan, an increase of 100 percent and an average annual growth of 15 percent. Per-capita output value averaged 8,179 yuan, remaining in the lead nationwide. During this period, industrial restructuring has been put in high gear. Nearly 40 billion yuan have been pumped into the tertiary industry. Banking, commerce and trade, real estate business, tourism, as well as information and consultation services have all developed by leaps and bounds. Among them, the increase in banking business has accounted for one quarter of the growth of the tertiary industry. Of our total output value, the proportion attributable to the tertiary industry has increased from 29.2 percent in 1987 to 33.1 percent in 1992. Meanwhile, the secondary industry has expedited its internal restructuring with as firm a determination as "a warrior cutting his wrist to pledge his resolve." On the one hand, it has increased the use of foreign capital and expanded the import of advanced technology under the "9.4" special program for a large-scale campaign to technologically transform the traditional industries and

upgrade their products. As a result, Shanghai's products have become more competitive in both domestic and overseas markets. On the other hand, it has re-oriented its investment toward domestic and overseas markets, and accordingly, built or expanded a number of backbone projects, including the production of Santana sedans, Bell program-controlled telephone switchboards, Pilkington float glass, Yongxin color kinescopes, and Yichang cold-rolled steel sheets as well as the second-phase construction project of the Baoshan Iron and Steel Complex, a 300,000-ton ethylene project, and a medium- and thick-plate manufacturing project at the Shanghai No 3 Steel Works. All these have developed step by step into new pillar industries. In addition, the suburban economy has flourished. The proportion of this economic sector in our municipality's total output value has increased from 21.5 to 24.1 percent. With regard to agricultural production, successive bumper harvests have been reaped despite numerous natural disasters. Large-scale farmland and water-conservancy construction centered on the Taipu He project is in full swing. The "vegetable basket" project has produced effective results, and township industry has continued to improve. The suburbs are now taking a new road of development with a suburban characteristic and featuring urban-rural integration. During this period, the leading role of science and technology in economic development has been intensified. Key research, development, and problem-solving projects have been carried out in such new- and high-tech fields as modernized communications, microelectronics, biotechnology, computer science, and new materials. Efforts have been made to speed up the commercialization and industrialization of the successful results of scientific and technological research.

(2) Economic restructuring has continued step by step, various economic relations have been gradually rationalized, and new strides have been made in switching over to a socialist market economy.

With the attention of the party Central Committee and the State Council, Shanghai has since 1988 carried out a dual contract responsibility system covering finances and foreign trade and a responsibility system for the accumulation of credit funds and the leading of credit loans. On this basis, we have put forward a series of new reform ideas and measures, resulting in significant breakthroughs in restructuring the economy. One is gradually continuing enterprise reform. Over the past five years, we have introduced various contract management responsibility systems, primarily the comprehensive contract system, to industrial enterprises owned by the whole people included in the local budget. Exploratory reforms, such as pilot projects to decontrol enterprise operations, have been carried out in 18 enterprises. All-out efforts have also been made to develop the three types of foreign-funded enterprises. Especially since the Central Work Conference in September 1991, our efforts have been focused on improving state-owned big and medium-sized enterprises. The reform work has

advanced from the contract system toward diversified objectives, such as the shareholding system and "operations modeling on the three types of foreign-funded enterprises." The scope has expanded from pilot projects to full-fledged implementation, involving not only industrial enterprises but also those engaged in commerce, foreign trade, and construction. Now, 86 percent of the industrial enterprises owned by the whole people listed in the local budget have carried out reforms of one kind or another, while over one half of the big and medium-sized commercial enterprises have conducted the "six self-decisions" reform. Collective-owned enterprises are proceeding with reforms based mainly on the shareholding cooperative system. In coordination with enterprise reform, we have also conducted price and housing reforms and put into effect an unemployment insurance for enterprise staff members and workers. The second breakthrough is the rapid development of all kinds of economic element markets. During this period, we have established a securities exchange and issued special shares abroad in renminbi, both being the first of its kind in China. The 1992 share trade amounted to 76 billion yuan. We have also established the nation's first foreign exchange adjustment center, which registered a transaction volume of \$3.7 billion in 1992. The short-term financing market has made great headway with inter-bank lending and borrowing as its main activities. Twenty foreign banks, financial institutions, and insurance companies have come into being. The first national-level domestic markets for capital goods and futures have also been established and put into operation. The real estate market has developed quickly, while markets for human resources and technologies have become increasingly active. Meanwhile, rapid progress has been made in developing the consumer goods market. With the development of these markets, Shanghai's function as a central economic metropolis has been further enhanced, and the fundamental role of markets in the allocation of resources has become more and more apparent. The third breakthrough is that we have taken steps to reform the administrative system. During the past five years, we have made great progress in reforming the planning, financial, investment, foreign trade, and commercial systems. In particular, we have on several occasions delegated power to districts and counties in line with the requirement of "two levels of government and two levels of administration." This has enabled both the municipal and the district and county governments to display their initiative and has boosted the vitality of the district and county economies, thereby effectively promoting Shanghai's urban construction and economic development.

(3) Development of Pudong has been in full swing, the opening-up drive toward the inland and the outside world has expanded quickly, and a pattern of opening on all sides is taking shape.

Development and opening of Pudong is a major event during these five years. It is a historical opportunity provided to Shanghai by the times. The Pudong development proposal was first set forth in the 1984 "Outline

of Report on Shanghai's Economic Development Strategy." After several years of deliberation, Shanghai formed a leading group for developing the New Pudong District in 1988. Many symposia were held to study and discuss the matter, and full attention was given to suggestions made by experts and scholars at home and abroad. In April 1990, the party Central Committee and the State Council adopted an important strategic policy decision on Pudong's development. Then, in 1992, they set forth a strategic demand, namely, developing Pudong and letting it play the lead in spurring the economic development of the Chang Jiang delta and the entire Chang Jiang valley. During the past three years, we have gradually accelerated the pace of Pudong's development, which has three salient features: First, we have maintained a high standard from the very beginning. At the inception, the district's overall program and its economic and social development outline were revised again and again to meet the requirements for building a first-class, export-oriented, and multifunctional new modern district in the world. Priority has been given to the construction of infrastructure and the development of banking, trade, and new- and high-tech industries. All development and construction projects have been carried out according to high standards. Second, development work has proceeded quickly with smooth progress noted in infrastructure construction. The 10 major infrastructure construction projects, originally scheduled to be completed by the end of the Eighth Five-Year Plan period, can be finished two years earlier. Construction of the four key sub-districts has been carried out on a full scale and is progressing at a quickened pace. With the formulation of various development policies and the incessant improvement of the investment climate, the new district's economic development has accelerated remarkably, surpassing the average economic growth rate of the municipality. Third, the new district has many big projects, tertiary industry projects, and new- and high-tech projects. So far, there are more than 700 foreign-funded enterprises and some 1,400 enterprises with domestic investment. Foreign capital absorbed into this district has amounted to \$1.56 billion, and domestic investment 9.26 billion yuan. Pudong's development has expedited the opening of our municipality to the outside world. In accordance with the strategic goal of "revitalizing Shanghai, developing Pudong, serving the whole country, and orienting toward the world," our municipality has expanded its scope of openness from the industrial section to the fields of banking, real estate, commerce, foreign trade, and consultation service. As for the opening strategy, we have no longer focused on soliciting investment from abroad but expanded our activities to setting up overseas ventures and multinational corporations. As of the end of 1992, we had approved some 3,200 direct-foreign-investment projects and absorbed, through negotiations, more than \$6.6 billion of foreign capital into our municipality. What is more, all these are big projects capable of yielding good returns, depending largely on technology, and having a good chance of success. Every year has seen some enterprises in the three foreign-funded categories in our

municipality cited as the nation's "10-good enterprises with foreign investment." Over the past few years, the foreign capital we have used indirectly through foreign governments, international financial institutions, and overseas commercial banks has amounted to \$4 billion. The export volume has grown steadily, while fairly good progress has been made in developing international tourism, contracting construction projects overseas, and promoting the export of labor. Meanwhile, construction of three development zones—Minhang, Hongqiao, and Caohejing—has been by and large completed, and their investment climate is being improved. Benefits from investment in these zones are becoming increasingly apparent.

(4) Investment in urban construction has increased each year, infrastructure construction has been carried out on a full scale, and the city is entering an unprecedented stage of transformation.

Shanghai's backward urban infrastructure has long been a constraint on its economic and social development. To remedy this situation, we have set forth the principle of paying equal attention to urban and economic construction in planning our investment during the past five years. In drawing up our projects, we have taken traffic improvement as a key task and paid attention to correcting our weaknesses in providing sufficient electricity and gas supplies. In raising funds for urban construction and old-district improvement, we have adopted a series of methods, including leasing out large tracts of land, using foreign capital, and issuing securities. In organizing construction work on major projects, we have carried out the principle of "concentrating on doing fast work without harassing the local residents." This way, we have ensured the investment in urban construction and the smooth progress of major backbone projects. Investment in urban infrastructure construction over the past five years has exceeded 26.4 billion yuan, equivalent to 1.4 times of the total investment made in the 1980s. During the past five years, we have built the cross-the-river tunnel on the Yanan East Avenue, the Nanpu Bridge, the Xinsong Expressway, and the Yanggao Road in Pudong. We have also completed the first-phase work of the Waitan project and renovated a number of main traffic routes in the downtown area. The terminal building at the Hongqiao International Airport has been expanded, and some new wharf berths have been built. In addition, work has been started on a number of new major projects, including the subway, the Yangpu Bridge, and the elevated road on the Inner Beltway. In the development of telecommunications, a seven-digit dialing system has been adopted for the municipal telephone network, which has now a capacity of over 1 million channels. Automation of the telephone system in suburban areas has been basically completed. Meanwhile, the Shidongkou No 2 Power Plant, the sixth-phase project of the Wujing Thermal Power Plant, and the second-phase project of the Pudong Coal Gas Plant have all been completed and become operational, thereby easing the shortage of energy supply. Additionally, while

beefing up the protection of the water source in the upper reaches of the Huangpu Jiang, we are working strenuously on a relevant sewage disposal project. In short, both the urban construction investment climate and the people's living environment have been improved to a relatively big extent.

(5) Persisting in "grasping with both hands," we have continued to strengthen the building of spiritual civilization and made incessant progress in developing various social undertakings.

In view of the new conditions and problems that have cropped up in Shanghai's economic construction and its reform and opening drive, we have, during the past five years, put emphasis on educating the people so as to enable them to uphold the party's basic line and make them aware of the current situation in developing Pudong and revitalizing Shanghai. We have also given them education about the socialist legal system, work ethics, social morality, and family ethics. Above all, we have beefed up the effort to build an industrious and incorruptible government and to correct unhealthy trends. This has helped raise our standard of social conduct and enhance the people's solidarity in working for socialist construction. The work of science and technology has been oriented toward the main goal of serving economic construction. A series of policies and measures have been formulated for the integration of science and technology with production. Work has been sped up on the training and exchange of scientists and technicians and on the transfer of scientific and technological research results to production departments. Efforts to spread scientific knowledge have also been geared up on a wide scale. Over the past five years, our municipality has scored success in 11,154 research projects, and the percentage of research results applied to production has risen from 78.8 to 93.9 percent. Social science studies have also been vigorous and fruitful, contributing significantly to exploring new ways for our development as an extra large city. In the educational field, we have consolidated the nine-year compulsory education system after it was popularized in the municipality. We have properly solved the problem of insufficient primary and middle schools to accommodate the large numbers of students, improved 86 neighborhood primary schools, and renovated some 500,000 square meters of dilapidated and old school buildings. The higher education system has been further improved, while great headway has been made in developing vocational and technical education. An adult education system that stresses on-the-job training and continued education has basically taken shape. Marked progress has been made in reforming the administrative system within the educational field as well as the systems for enrolling students and assigning jobs to graduates. Other undertakings such as journalism, publication, radio broadcasting, cinema, television, literature, and art all have achieved new development. Investments in these undertakings have increased to a fairly big extent. A number of cultural facilities have been built, including

the Shanghai Film Studio, the Literature and Art Center, and the Hall of Education. A variety of Sino-foreign cultural exchanges and mass cultural activities have been carried out on a wide scale, enriching the life of the masses. Health care and prophylactic work have been improved each year, while the quality of medical work has been raised considerably. Being the first of its kind in the country, our medical insurance system, including hospitalization, for primary and middle school students and kindergarten children has produced fairly good social benefits. In two nationwide appraisals, Shanghai has been cited as a "10-good" sanitary city. With regard to family planning, 99.7 percent of the target has been met, and the population growth rate has been put under effective control. We have further raised our level of physical culture and sports, thus enabling our athletes to win, for the first time, gold medals in the Olympic Games. Extensive mass sports activities have been carried out, and all our suburban counties have become the nation's advanced sports counties. Our "double support" work has been raised to a new level. Unity has been further strengthened between the army and government and between the army and people. We have made progress in improving the legal system, thus providing a basic legal protection for our reform and opening drive. To improve public order in society, we have unremittently relied on such comprehensive measures as "paying attention to both punishing and preventing crimes and taking action not only to cure symptoms but also to solve the problem radically with emphasis on the latter." This way, we have effectively cracked down on various crimes and ensured our social stability.

(6) The people's living conditions have been improved, and their living standards further elevated.

Over the past five years, our people's living standards have risen further above the level of adequate food and clothing. In 1992, the average per-capita income of urban residents used for living expenses and the average per-capita net income of farmers in suburban areas both increased 1.1 times compared with the 1987 records. After adjustment for inflation, this gives an average annual increase of 3.2 percent. Savings deposits of both urban and rural residents have increased by 2.4 times. Their consumption pattern has changed considerably with a marked advance in quality. Such durables as color television sets, refrigerators, and washing machines have become virtually popular. In addition, the past five years have seen some 22 million square meters of new housing units built in urban areas, bringing the average per-capita housing area to 6.9 square meters as against 6.1 square meters in 1987. In the suburbs, about 40 percent of the farming households have renovated their houses, and 86 percent have tap water. We have upheld the goal of doing several solid things each year for the benefit of the people. In particular, we have taken roads and traffic, housing and coal gas, and the "vegetable basket" project as our three major tasks. Through our efforts, many striking problems encountered by the people in their daily life have been alleviated—examples are difficulties

in getting child care, sending children to schools, buying nonstaple foods, and making telephone calls. Community services have also been developed. In this way, the tradition of doing solid work for the benefit of the people has been carried forward.

Of these five years, 1992 was a year when Shanghai made breakthroughs in its reform and opening drive and economic construction. Inspired and guided by the important remarks that Comrade Deng Xiaoping made during his inspection tour in the south and by the guidelines of the plenary session of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau held in March that year, the Shanghai people emancipated their minds, sought truth from facts, and seized the fine opportunity to explore new ways to advance. That year Shanghai made fairly big strides in economic construction. The speed of economic development was double the average economic growth rate for the 1980s. Foreign capital used directly by the municipality topped the total amount it used during the years preceding 1992. Investment in infrastructure hit a record high. Reform and opening activities were up to high standards. Securities and other financial markets sprang up quickly. Fairly big progress was made in developing the market system, and relatively new strategies were applied to urban development. By speeding up the pace in leasing out large tracts of land and expanding the use of overseas investment, Shanghai embarked on a new path of raising construction funds through diversified channels. Meanwhile, the relatively quick development of various social undertakings provided a powerful support and a favorable environment for our economic construction and the reform and opening drive. Now, the Shanghai people are in high spirits, and both sides of the Huangpu Jiang present a thriving scene full of vigor and vitality.

Shanghai's achievements in economic and social development over the past five years were remarkable. These achievements were made by relying on the joint efforts of the people of the entire municipality, especially the working class of Shanghai, under the leadership of the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee with the supervision and support by the municipal People's Congress and the municipal CPPCC Committee. These achievements are inextricably associated with the support rendered by various central departments, by other provinces and municipalities, and by the People's Liberation Army and the Armed Police Force. They are also inseparably linked with the assistance and supervision by the people's deputies, CPPCC Committee members, democratic party members, and personages of all social sectors. Here, on behalf of the Shanghai Municipal People's Government, I express heartfelt thanks to all comrades and friends who have shown concern about, given support to, and taken part in the endeavor to revitalize and develop Shanghai!

Of course, while reviewing the achievements, we should not overlook the numerous difficulties and problems on

the road ahead: Despite our accelerated economic development, the overall economic results are not satisfactory, and profound problems affecting our economic growth, such as the irrational economic structure, have yet to be resolved. Another example is that our work of urban planning and administration cannot catch up with the ongoing large-scale infrastructure construction. In particular, no effective measure has been taken to solve the serious downtown traffic problem, which causes great inconvenience to the broad masses of residents in their daily life, especially when they are going to and from their workplaces. This has drawn and is still drawing complaints and dissatisfaction from the masses. While we have expanded the administrative power of district and county governments, we have not done meticulous work of organization and coordination, nor have we given them scrupulous guidance for the various kinds of work they are required to do. In addition, after intensifying our efforts for reform and opening, we have to tackle, in the course of practical work, such questions as how to quickly grasp the developments of the situation, promptly perceive the feelings of the masses, and solve sensitive problems in good time. In transition to the market economy, numerous questions still exist with regard to building the legal system, making the government industrious and corruption-free, promoting work ethics, and raising the standard of social conduct. All these questions should be conscientiously resolved in the course of work in the future.

After reviewing the work over the past five years, we have gained the following insights in the main:

First, we must concentrate our efforts on economic construction. Adhering to the four cardinal principles, upholding reform and opening, and concentrating on developing the economy is not only a significant economic task but also a vital political issue. Only by making a success of our economic construction, going all out to develop our social productive forces, and raising our overall economic strength is it possible to consolidate and perfect our socialist system and play a more important role in the international arena. In view of Shanghai's important position, what we should do is to strive for quicker and better economic development. That is the only way for us to play the lead in bringing about a new economic leap in the Chang Jiang delta and valley. During the past few years, we have achieved unity in thinking, kept ourselves free from interference, and concentrated on economic construction as our central task. We have seized the historical opportunity afforded by the state's decision to designate the development of Pudong as a key project in the reform and opening drive and to put to the fore the task of improving state-owned big and medium-sized enterprises. We have properly solved the problems due to the relatively fast economic growth, such as shortages of funds and other resources, and managed to have Shanghai's economy develop at a gradually accelerated pace. Practical experience over these years has shown that political unity and stability is a must in developing the economy. Without political and

social stability, the work of reform, opening, and economic construction cannot proceed smoothly. In the days to come, we must continue to see to it that all our work is subordinate to and serves the purpose of the central task of economic construction. We must enhance our sense of urgency for accelerating economic construction, and at the same time, pay great attention to social and political stability. We must make every effort to ensure Shanghai's sustained, coordinated, and stable economic growth and strive to bring the economy to a new level in every few years so as to make still greater contributions to China's modernization.

Second, we must unremittingly promote reform and opening to the outside world. The most striking characteristic of the new period is reform and opening. Shanghai is now at an important juncture in reform and opening to the outside world. Ideologically, we must firmly believe that reform and opening is the only way to revitalize Shanghai. In practical work, we must unswervingly conduct reform and open ourselves to the outside world and persist in doing so even when faced with difficulties and problems. Practical experiences gained over the past few years in reforming the pricing and housing systems, experimenting with the shareholding system, leasing out large tracts of land, and developing securities markets have borne out a fact: In reform and opening, some new problems are inevitable. We must be bold in exploring and putting into practice whatever is conducive to developing our productive forces, boosting our overall economic strength, and raising our people's living standards. Besides, we must carefully and seriously sum up experience, energetically and properly solve the problems on the road ahead, and guide, protect, and give full play to the initiative of the vast numbers of cadres and masses so that our reform and opening drive will continue to advance.

Third, it is imperative to maintain the continuity, stability, and exploratory nature of our work. Developing Pudong, transforming Puxi, and opening a new path to revitalize this extra large city is a great cause that carries forward our fine traditions and ushers in a bright future. We have implemented the major guidelines for transforming and revitalizing Shanghai contained in our municipality's economic development strategy and overall development blueprint, launched a host of major backbone programs and construction projects that have been justified by repeated feasibility studies, upheld the effective systems and measures established in the course of practical work, and inherited the practice of persistently doing solid work for the benefit of the people and other time-honored fine traditions. This way, we have been able to ensure the continuity, stability, and orderliness of Shanghai's work in all fields. Meanwhile, based on the new situation and needs, we have made every effort to do well in setting the principles and determining the strategic focal tasks for our industrial development, deciding on the comprehensive functions of this municipality as a central city, diversifying the fund-raising channels, and implementing the policy of opening up on all sides. We

have also set more specific objectives for our work of revitalizing Shanghai and developing Pudong. Our present development strategy and reform and opening-up measures are the outcome of our previous exploratory work. All our present accomplishments are indicative of our efforts accumulated in the past. Practical experience has shown that only by maintaining the continuity, stability, and exploratory nature of our work can we ensure the stable development of our economy and society. Only thus can we create new vistas in reforming, opening, and developing Shanghai.

Fourth, we must persistently carry out the mass line, do everything for the masses, and rely on the masses in every respect. Serving the people wholeheartedly is the starting point and the ultimate goal of all work we are doing. So, in doing everything to expedite economic construction and promote reform and opening-up, we have persisted in following the mass line. We have let the masses know, understand, take part in, and support the formulation of our major policy decisions. Following the great discussion campaign on the housing reform advocated by Comrade Zhu Rongji, then mayor of Shanghai, we have organized large-scale discussions on traffic improvement, old-age insurance reform, and several other subjects. This way, the institution of all our major reform measures would be backed by relatively firm popular support. In implementing major measures, we have paid attention to both the long-term and immediate interests of the masses. Also, we have been concerned about the questions affecting the actual well-being of the masses and made every effort to solve them. In doing this, we have paid attention not only to raising the living standards of the majority but also to solving the difficulties peculiar to a few people. As for the special difficulties faced by the masses, we have studied them one by one and worked out appropriate solutions. While carrying out large-scale infrastructure construction in urban areas, we have paid attention to solving traffic problems so as to minimize the inconvenience caused to the residents' work and everyday life by the projects under construction. In the days to come, we will continually uphold the mass line, respect the creative spirit of the masses, and give full play to their intelligence, wisdom, and socialist initiative so as to pool their efforts to advance the great cause of revitalizing Shanghai.

Main Goals for a Big Change in Three Years

The term of the new government is from 1993 to 1997, spanning the Eighth and Ninth Five-Year plans. Based on the long-range objectives for Shanghai's economic and social development, we have set more explicit goals for our economic development, urban construction, and the reform and opening drive for the last three years of the Eighth Five-Year Plan. This was done in accordance with the guidelines of the 14th CPC National Congress and the Sixth Municipal Party Congress and in connection with the formulation of Shanghai's Eighth Five-Year Plan and 10-Year Program for Economic and Social Development.

The 14th CPC National Congress report pointed out: "We should open more cities along the Chang Jiang while concentrating on the development and opening of the Pudong area of Shanghai. We want to make Shanghai one of the international economic, financial, and trade centers as soon as possible and to bring about a new leap in economic development in the Chang Jiang delta and valley." This significant strategic policy decision made by the party Central Committee has defined Shanghai's position and role in the reform and opening drive and in the economic construction of our country. It has made clear Shanghai's strategic objective for the 1990s and even for a longer period to come. We propose to use about 20 years' time to achieve this objective. This will be done in three stages:

Long-range development goals: By 2010, Shanghai will basically become one of the international economic, financial, and trade centers. Pudong will be turned basically into a top-notch, export-oriented, and multi-functional modern new district in the world. We will strive to meet five requirements: Our economic scale and overall strength will by and large reach the level of a big international city. We will have the basic pattern of a first-rate modern city in the world. Generally, we will be in an all-round-open posture with extensive connections with other parts of our country and with the outside world. Basically, we will have a market economic operational mechanism and pattern that can meet international competition. Basically, we will have a highly civilized cultural structure and social style.

Medium-range development goals: By 2000, we will have an initial framework as one of the international economic, financial, and trade centers. By raising product quality, optimizing industrial structure, and boosting economic efficiency, we will raise our total annual output value to more than 200 billion yuan. This means an average growth of about 10 percent per year. Of the output value, the proportion attributable to the tertiary industry will be raised to more than 45 percent. A number of relatively-large-scale industries based on new and high technology will be established. The technological level of key industries and backbone enterprises will be up to the international standard for the 1990's. We will try to boost the export volume to 50 percent of our total output value. In addition, we will form an economic operational mechanism and pattern, basically in line with the world economy, to meet the requirement for building a socialist market economy. The people's living standards will be raised remarkably, and the city will take on a brand-new look. There will be a marked improvement of the people's living conditions and environment. Shanghai's overall economic quality and strength will be raised to a new level. New progress will be made in developing socialist democracy and the socialist legal system and in promoting spiritual civilization.

Short-term development goals: By 1995, we will have laid the groundwork for building Shanghai into one of the international economic, financial, and trade centers.

During the last three years of the Eighth Five-Year Plan period, we will proceed full steam ahead with reform and opening, bring into full play the market's role as a basic instrument for the allocation of resources under our socialist state's macro-regulation and control, and speed up our transition to the market economy. With regard to banking and trade, we will widely adopt the international practice and take initial steps to link our domestic market with the international market. In addition, we will strategically adjust our economic structure and give full play to our favorable conditions with respect to competent professionals, technology, and managerial expertise. All these are aimed at bringing our economy to a new level.

In the next three years, we will achieve the following six goals with respect to our overall situation so as to meet Comrade Deng Xiaoping's demand for "a change in one year and a big change in three years":

(1) We will see to it that a self-perpetuating economic development in a sustained, stable, and harmonious way has taken initial shape.

In the next three years, we will seize every favorable opportunity to speed up our development, raise the overall quality of our economy, and achieve a self-perpetuating economic growth. We will see to it that our economy will keep growing at a fairly quick pace, our total output value will increase by more than 10 percent annually, and there will be a rather big improvement of our overall economic efficiency. The three key strategic development areas, namely, urban infrastructure construction, tertiary industry, and new- and high-tech production, will take initial shape. The tertiary industry will account for about 40 percent of our total output value as against 33.1 percent in 1992. In the 10 major new- and high-tech fields, we will establish a number of big enterprises capable of producing a total output value of 16 billion yuan. The secondary industry is a major part of Shanghai's economic foundation. To revitalize this industry, efforts must be devoted to adjusting its internal structure and establishing a number of new pillar production projects. Stress will be put on developing 10 major fields of manufacture and 50 categories of products, including sedans, telecommunications equipment, microelectronics and computers, petrochemical industry, fine chemical industry, power plant equipment, and metallurgy. We will make every effort to boost their value of production so that it will reach 100 billion yuan and account for about 30 percent of our municipality's total industrial output. Industrial economic efficiency will be raised steadily, while the index for comprehensive economic efficiency will remain in the lead nationwide. As for the primary industry, we will make continued efforts to optimize its production structure by raising the proportion of characteristic, exchange-earning, and ecologically sound agriculture. In addition, while ensuring a positive, dynamic internal-external balance, we will make full use of funds, resources, and markets available at home and abroad so as to achieve

initial results in easing the shortages of capital, energy, and raw materials, problems that have long hampered Shanghai's economic development and urban construction. By doing the above, we will put Shanghai's economy on a new track characterized by faster development, better efficiency, and a smoother cycle of social reproduction.

(2) The New Pudong District will assume an initial form of all-round development and openness.

In the next three years, we will make all-out efforts to develop and open the New Pudong District in line with the requirement that its development should play a leading role in opening up more cities along the Chang Jiang and according to the principle that fundamental development and functional development should go hand in hand. By the end of the Eighth Five-Year Plan period, we will meet the following basic targets: Infrastructure construction will be carried out on a large scale with the first 10 major projects completed ahead of schedule. Work will be started on other major urban construction projects, including the Pudong section of the Outer Beltway, the Pudong trunk railway, and the telecommunications hub project. Preliminary work will be completed for the Pudong International Airport and the first phase project of the No 2 subway. The key sub-districts designated for development will take initial shape. Development of 35 square kilometers of land will be completed in the new district. This, plus the areas already urbanized, will bring the total area of urbanization in the new district to 70 square kilometers. Banking and trade will begin to display their functions. The new district will have more than 2,000 foreign-funded projects and over 4,000 domestically financed ones. Over 100 banking and trading office buildings will be constructed, and one-third of them will be completed and put to use. A business center on Zhangyang Road, double the size of the present one on Nanjing Road, will be completed and become operational. Some 10,000 Chinese and foreign banking, trading, building, and real estate enterprises and intermediary organizations of one kind or another will go into operations. The economy will embark on a fast-development path. By the end of 1995, the new district's total annual output will reach 20 billion yuan, averaging an annual growth rate of more than 27 percent. By that time, the total annual output of the tertiary industry will be 8 billion yuan, or an average increase of more than 30 percent annually. Exports will amount to \$2 billion, or an average annual growth rate of over 28 percent. All social undertakings, including education, public health, cultural activities, sports, and civil affairs, will develop simultaneously and harmoniously. Meanwhile, to take the lead in forming a socialist market economic system and operational mechanism and to fulfill the idea of creating new management methods, we will, through bold explorations, establish a unified, streamlined, and highly efficient modern administrative system.

(3) We will have a basic initial framework of infrastructure construction for a modernized city.

In the next three years, we will continue to increase investment in and quicken the pace of urban construction. We will form a basic initial framework of infrastructure construction for a modernized city centered on traffic facilities and including telecommunications, energy supply, water and sewer systems, and environmental protection. In building traffic facilities, we have set a three-step goal for the next three years. In 1993, all of the 48-kilometer Inner Beltway will be open to traffic. The second-phase Waitan comprehensive improvement project and the Jiangsu Avenue widening project will be totally completed. An initial system with traffic circles at intersections will be formed in downtown areas. In 1994, the elevated roads on the Inner Beltway and Chengdu Avenue will be completed, and the Guangxin Avenue interchange will also be finished and open to traffic, forming an initial framework of downtown traffic. Projects to be completed in 1995 will be the No 1 Subway, the two-way tunnel on Yanan East Avenue, the Shanghai section of the Shanghai-Nanjing Expressway, the Fengpu Bridge, and some highway interchanges. In addition, construction of the Outer Beltway will be in full swing, and work will be started on an elevated road on Yanan Avenue as the foundation for building an elevated traffic system. With regard to international transportation, emphasis will be put on building airports and seaports. Plans will be drawn up and carried out by stages for expanding the Hongqiao International Airport and building the Pudong International Airport. Construction of deep-water sea lanes and docks will be put in high gear so as to meet the need of world-class large container ships sailing into and out of the ports. As for telecommunications, the municipality's telephone capacity will be raised to 2.5 million channels in the next three years. This means a 150 percent rise over the 1992 capacity. The total capacity of domestic long-distance telephone switchboards will reach 112,000 channels, or an increase of 7.6 times. Our international long-distance telephone switchboards will have a total capacity of 25,000 channels, or an increase of 6.3 times. In improving energy supply, we will put emphasis on renovation and construction of the municipality's power stations and electric grids. The coking plant's triple supply system, the Shidongkou Gas Work, and the Jinshan Petrochemical Plant's project of converting residual oil into light oil will all be completed. These are aimed at meeting the increased energy demand due to economic growth. Another goal to be achieved is the use of gas for cooking by most residents. As regards the water-supply and sewer-disposal systems, in the next three years, we will by and large complete the second-phase water supply project on the upper reaches of the Huangpu Jiang and the first-phase water supply project on the Chang Jiang. We will build or expand several water works and pumping stations, including those at Zhabei, Lingqiao, Dachang, and Lingjiang. The sewer system within the Zhongshan Beltway will be basically completed. Efforts will be made to expand the coverage of the urban

sewer system and to raise its sewage-disposal and flood-draining capacities. In environmental work, we will complete the first-phase work of the Suzhou He sewage disposal project so as to bring a basic change to this filthy and stinking river. We will complete the main pipeline of the second Bailonggang sewage disposal system to provide an sewage outlet for the New Pudong District and the southern part of the city. New garbage disposal installations will be set up so as to eliminate the garbage-heap spots within a scope of 15 square kilometers in the downtown area. In urban areas, the public green land will average 1.2 square meters per capita, and the percentage of vegetation cover will reach 14 percent. Meanwhile, housing construction will be carried out toward the target of 10 square meters per capita by the end of this century. The next three years will see 18.5 million square meters of housing completed, or over 6 million square meters per year. On the average, over 1 million square meters of dilapidated and old housing units will be torn down annually. With the continuation of housing system reform, our work to remedy the shortage of housing will continue to progress. Through three years of efforts as stated above, we will be able to lay a solid foundation for turning Shanghai into a modern international metropolis with a rational urban layout, advanced traffic network, convenient and rapid telecommunications system, and sound ecological environment.

(4) We will form an initial framework of a new socialist market economic structure.

In the next three years, we will further quicken our pace of economic restructuring in accordance with the characteristics and demands of the socialist market economy. First, we will establish a pluralistic ownership structure with public ownership as the mainstay. That is, while strengthening the systems of all-people and collective ownership, we will also develop the private, individual, and foreign-capital economic sectors and expand the spheres of their investment. All economic sectors will be subject to the same taxation system, laws, and regulations and will engage in fair competition. Second, state-owned enterprises will be turned principally into legal-person entities. They will become main competitors in the market, operating independently, responsible for their own profits and losses, and developing as well as restraining themselves. They will have clear-cut property rights as legal persons, and their operations will be market-oriented. Diversified forms of enterprises characterized by efficient operations will come into being. State-owned big and medium-sized enterprises will basically complete the transformation of operational mechanism. Third, under the state's macro-regulation and control, we will give full play to the market's role as a basic instrument for the allocation of resources. We will also rationalize the pricing system and price-management system, and basically achieve the goal that the prices of production elements and products are determined by market supply and demand. Great efforts will be made to develop the markets for various economic elements, especially financial, labor, technology, information, real estate, and property rights markets. We will also

go all out to develop high-stratum markets represented by securities exchanges, central wholesale markets, and futures markets. Through information exchange, transaction coordination, and system standardization, markets capable of international transactions will be encouraged to participate in world economic operations according to the international practice. Fourth, we will speed up the reform of the labor and wage system, establish and perfect the social security system, and continue reform of the distribution system. We will gradually form appropriate wage systems suited to the characteristics of enterprises, institutions, and government organizations and establish normal wage-raising mechanisms in an effort to solve the problem of egalitarian and unfair distribution. We will improve the labor contract system and establish a competitive, open employment system that allows employers and employees to choose each other. Positive efforts will be devoted to various social security arrangements, including unemployment, old-age, and medical insurance, so as to form a social security system covering practically all working people. Fifth, the government will modify its economic management functions so that it will only exercise macroeconomic management, primarily through indirect regulation and control. A system for the management and operation of state-owned assets will be established. The government's function as the representative of the state asset owner will be separated from the economic management function. In the main, the government will concentrate its efforts on the macroeconomic aspect, namely, balancing the total supply and demand and optimizing the overall economic structure. Further efforts will be made to reform the planning, investment, financial, and banking management systems, strengthen the regulatory and control role of economic policies and economic levers, and beef up the audit work and the formulation of economic laws and regulations. In addition, we will establish a number of accountants' offices, lawyers' offices, auditing offices, and other intermediary organizations so as to form a relatively comprehensive social supervisory and service system.

(5) We will form initial links between domestic and international markets.

In the next three years, we will open wider to the outside world and establish four initial links with the international economy: One is the financial link. This means we will further increase the number of foreign banks, establish more Sino-foreign joint financial institutions, raise domestic financial institutions' ability to use modern international financial instruments, and strengthen their connections with the international financial system so as to open more fund-raising channels for domestic enterprises. The second is the trade link. On the one hand, we will make full use of the special conditions of the Waigaoqiao Bonded Area in Pudong to establish a number of foreign trade firms with Chinese and foreign investment aimed at developing entrepot trade. At the same time, we will promote association between industry and commerce and between domestic business and foreign trade so that more enterprises will engage directly in

imports and exports. We will see to it that by the end of the Eighth Five-Year Plan period, every enterprise qualified for foreign trade will have the right to do import and export business. On the other hand, while enlivening the consumer market and building modern shopping centers, we will develop capital goods markets with emphasis on improving various types of spot and futures markets. We will gradually form a market system linked with the international market and turn Shanghai into one of the commodity-circulation centers in China and even in the Far East. The third is the industrial link. By taking advantage of the worldwide step-by-step relocation of industries, we will attract large amounts of direct investments into our municipality from internationally renowned big companies and enterprises so as to open and widen the channels for the influx of new industries. Then, using this as a foundation, we will raise our ability of independent development and secure more international market for our products. Also, we will lose no time in forming enterprise conglomerates engaged in diversified domestic and international operations and doing multinational business. In addition, we will strive to achieve success in running a number of overseas companies and to raise the level of Shanghai's involvement in international economic activities. The fourth is the management link. We will draw on the advanced experiences of developed countries in managing various trades and professions, in conducting administrative work, and in managing social affairs. We will establish a set of administrative standards and rules compatible with the international practice. Particular attention will be paid to encouraging the 700-plus state-owned big and medium-sized enterprises in our municipality to modify their quality-control, cost, labor, and wage management systems as well as their accounting systems in line with the international practice. All these are aimed at raising Shanghai's overall management level.

(6) We will win initial success in bringing about coordinated economic and social development and raise our spiritual civilization and all social affairs to a new level.

To revitalize Shanghai and develop Pudong, we should not only bring our economic development to a new level, but also push ahead our social development in every field. For the next three years, Shanghai's main social development targets are as follows: Further efforts will be devoted to building the spiritual civilization. The people will be more energetic, and the quality of laborers will continue to rise. The people of our municipality will further enhance their socialist conviction, national pride, and self-confidence. They will display their vigorous enterprising spirit in conducting reform, opening to the outside world, and developing the economy. With their work ethics, social morality, and high-quality services, they will create a favorable environment for building Shanghai into a socialist modern international city. Science and technology will play a more dynamic role in economic development, urban construction, and social affairs. Our achievements in science and technology will continue to hold a leading position in the

country. Contributions to economic construction due to progress in science and technology will continue to increase, and more and more research results will be put into application. In the educational field, the nine-year compulsory education system will be widely popularized and successfully implemented. Enrollment of students for senior middle schools will reach 80 percent of the youths who have attained the age for that education, while enrollment for institutions of higher learning will be raised to 23 percent of the people at the age for higher education. Greater efforts will be devoted to improving some 30 model backbone vocational and technical schools. Training programs will be established for nine categories of urgently needed professionals, including those in the fields of banking, insurance, real estate, tourism, foreign commercial affairs, law, financial management, and accounting. Cultural activities conducted by professionals will be upgraded. Mass cultural activities will become more vigorous. Eleven major cultural and sports facilities, including the Eastern Pearl Television Tower, the New Shanghai Library, the New Shanghai Museum, and the cable television network, will be completed or essentially completed. By stepping up comprehensive efforts to improve public order, we will effectively free our society from disgusting phenomena and ensure a more stable social order.

The next three years are a period when Shanghai will undergo a drastic change. The tasks before us are arduous, and many difficulties will come up. But we firmly believe that our goal will be achieved through the joint efforts of the people at large in our municipality.

Main Tasks for 1993

The year 1993 is a crucial year for Shanghai in the drive to bring about "a change in one year and a big change in three years." We must positively, thoroughly, and properly implement the guidelines set by the 14th CPC National Congress and contained in the important remarks that Comrade Deng Xiaoping made when he was inspecting the south. In accordance with the objectives and tasks set by the Sixth Shanghai Municipal Party Congress, we must persistently emancipate our minds, seek truth from facts, and further change our thinking. We must have a more competitive mindset and enhance our sense of urgency for faster development. We must continue our hard efforts to explore ways to raise all our work to a new level this year.

Judging from the current economic situation at home and abroad, there are favorable conditions as well as restrictive factors for Shanghai's economic development, reform, and opening to the outside world. On the one hand, international economic and trade activities are becoming increasingly vigorous. Our national economy, under appropriate macro-regulation and control, is developing step by step in the direction of improving quality, adjusting structure, and increasing efficiency. All factors contributing to Shanghai's accelerated economic growth are still at work. These have provided a favorable macro-environment for Shanghai to maintain

its sustained economic development. On the other hand, however, unfavorable factors such as inadequate transportation facilities, shortage of capital funds, and rise in production costs are hindering Shanghai's economic growth.

In view of the above, we must be realistic in planning this year's work. We must not only take into full consideration Shanghai's present foundation and favorable conditions, but also face the difficulties squarely and make a clear, sufficient assessment of the restrictive factors before us. We must not only devote all-out efforts to the strategic restructuring of our industry, strive to raise the quality of our work in developing the economy, and improve our overall economic quality, but also maintain a certain rate of economic growth. On the one hand, we have to sum up experience and solve in good time new problems encountered in the reform and opening drive and the hot and difficult issues that the masses are concerned about. On the other hand, we must continue to pluck up our spirits and seize the opportunity to expedite our reform and development. Only by acting correctly in these major aspects can we consolidate and develop our excellent situation in the new year. Only thus can we continue to develop the economy and improve our overall economic quality, expedite all aspects of our urban infrastructure construction, lead other localities in the reform drive, keep up the momentum of Pudong's rapid development, promote the building of our spiritual civilization, and spur on the progress of all our social undertakings.

For 1993, the main targets of Shanghai's economic and social development are as follows: The growth of the total output value is planned at 10 percent, but we will try to achieve a 12 percent hike if at all possible. The total import and export volume will be raised by 15 percent with the increase in exports exceeding the growth of the total output value by 2 percentage points. The total commodity retail sales will increase 15 percent. Revenue will be raised by 4 percent when calculated on a comparable basis. The local fixed asset investment will go up by 22.4 percent. The increase in the retail price index for consumer goods will be kept below 10 percent. The natural population growth rate will be 0.22 per thousand.

To meet the above targets, we should fulfill 10 major tasks in 1993:

(1) We should start a full-scale strategic industrial restructuring.

We should quickly proceed with a strategic industrial restructuring. According to the order of priorities of the "tertiary, secondary, and primary" industries, we should further adjust the proportions of investments in these three industries so as to maximize the effect of such adjustment on our economic growth. Input for the tertiary industry should be raised to over 30 percent of the total fixed asset investment. Further efforts should be made to develop banking, commerce and trade, real

estate, tourism, and information and service industries. Positive attention should be paid to exploring new businesses based on advance in science and technology as well as those service industries that can improve the people's quality of life. We should see to it that the tertiary industry will grow at a rate of 15 percent and account for 35 percent of our municipality's total output value. In developing the tertiary industry, we should bring into full play the initiative of all quarters of society and the positive role of all economic sectors. With regard to the secondary industry, we should speed up its internal restructuring in line with the changes in domestic and overseas market demands as well as the opportunities and challenges it will face after China has restored the status as a contracting party to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Efforts should be concentrated on developing the production of 14 major backbone industrial products, including Santana sedans, 25-inch color kinescopes, program-controlled telephone switchboards, fax machines, optical-fiber cables, and mobile telephones. Efforts should also be devoted to those major construction projects that use foreign capital and can be developed into good shape within three years. We should choose 20 high and new technologies, gradually industrialize them, and try to create a new industrial development trend in Shanghai on the basis of these technologies. A serious campaign to increase production and practice economy and to increase revenues and retrench expenditures should be launched, while work to upgrade product quality should be put in high gear. Technological transformation should be conducted and quality control intensified so as to raise the grades and quality of products in general. Noncompetitive products should be resolutely eliminated. Encouragement should be given to production of those products that are needed by the market, have fine quality, and can yield good profits. By restructuring this industry, we should see to it that its output value of marketable products will be raised by 15 percent, that no less than 98 percent of its total production can be sold on the market, and that its profit and tax contributions to the state will continue to rise. As for the primary industry, continued efforts should be made to optimize its production structure so as to speed up its transition toward a high-yield, fine-quality, and efficient agriculture.

(2) We should accelerate Pudong's development and opening and give play to the externally oriented functions of this new district.

The work of developing and opening Pudong has entered a new stage. The 10 major municipal construction projects, originally slated to be completed in the Eighth Five-Year Plan period, should be finished ahead of schedule. The total area of land leveled for the seven categories of infrastructure construction [roads, tap water, electricity, telecommunications, gas, drainage pipes, and sewer pipes] in the four key sub-districts should reach 11 square kilometers. The total output value of this new district should increase by 27 percent according to the plan. While accelerating infrastructure

construction and further soliciting domestic and overseas investment into this district, we should bring into full play its external economic functions such as free trade and international banking and promote "mutual stimulation between Pudong and Puxi" in a bid to speed up Shanghai's export-oriented economy. By energetically drawing on the successful international experience, the Waigaoqiao Bonded Area should go all out to develop entrepot trade, bonded warehousing, and export-processing industries, and on a trial basis, engage in off-shore banking. Its developed area should reach four kilometers. The Lujiazui Banking and Trading Area should continue to draw domestic and overseas financial institutions and trade organizations to set up offices there and expand its developed land to two square kilometers. The Jinqiao Export-Processing Zone should have more than 200 new projects with investment from outside, and construction work should be started on more than 100 of them. The developed area in this zone should reach four square kilometers. The Zhangjiang High-Tech Park should put its software industrial projects into operation while soliciting more high-tech industries to come to set up plants. Also, the park should have one square kilometer of developed land. Now, an Administrative Committee for the New Pudong District has been established. It should properly handle the various tasks and clearly define the responsibilities and authorities of various units so as to meet the requirement of smooth transition of functions. Through earnest study, it should gradually form an administrative system suited to the development of the socialist market economy.

(3) We should continue to do good, solid work closely related to the people's daily life with emphasis on traffic improvement.

Congested traffic in downtown areas is a very serious problem in Shanghai's economic development and its residents' daily life. To solve this problem, we should act on the principle of combining long- and short-term measures and curing the symptoms as well as solving the radical problem. We should gear up three things simultaneously: urban construction, urban administration, and propaganda and education. We should make great efforts and do our utmost to solve the traffic problem, which is the common concern of the public. This year our work is to speed up road construction to fulfill the requirement of building an initial system of traffic circles in downtown areas. All parts of the Inner Beltway should be open to traffic. With coordination and support from all concerned, we should ensure the completion of some major backbone traffic projects within this year, including the second-phase work of the Waitan comprehensive traffic improvement project. As for the downtown road projects already started last year, we should make every effort to speed up their progress so as to have them completed as early as possible. Because of the long time required for infrastructure construction, any large-scale urban construction and transformation project will further aggravate the "traffic difficulty." Under these special circumstances, strengthening urban administration and traffic control has become a vital way to solve

the downtown traffic problem. For this purpose, the municipal government has decided to make a special appropriation to buy new public buses to replace the old and overused ones that have insufficient engine power so as to reduce the cases of buses breaking down on the way and blocking the traffic. In addition to this, steps should be taken as soon as possible to boost the traffic police force so as to raise its ability at both the municipal and district levels to take emergency measures to clear up traffic congestion and to reinforce traffic management in the sections and at the crossroads on public bus routes where traffic is usually blocked. The method of rescheduling of working hours and off-days to stagger rush-hour traffic should be further popularized. Extensive propaganda and education should be conducted to raise the public's consciousness of observing traffic rules and regulations. It is necessary to use comprehensive measures, including economic, administrative, and legal measures, to reinforce management of main traffic routes and strictly ban the misuse of roads, such as the encroachment of stalls, piled articles, and shacks onto the roadway, so as to ensure the smoother passage of public buses. All levels of government should pay attention to road management and improvement as a task of prime importance, while people of all walks of life are required to coordinate wholeheartedly with the government's efforts. In other words, the entire society should do its utmost to alleviate the "traffic difficulty." We believe that through the joint efforts of all people in the municipality, it is entirely possible to overcome the temporary traffic difficulty and ensure the normal process of our social and economic activities as well as the normal daily life of the people.

It is imperative to accomplish all the tasks closely related to the people's everyday life as planned by the municipal government. Among other things, we should speed up housing construction and the transformation of old residential areas. Housing construction is planned at 6 million square meters. In addition, we should renovate 1 million square meters of dilapidated and old houses and make proper arrangements to relocate their occupants. Good work should be done on projects in support of municipal construction. These include providing coal gas to 200,000 new users, increasing the number of telephone subscribers by 250,000, and further developing community services by setting up service centers in over 95 percent of the neighborhoods (towns) and by expanding the variety and improving the quality of the services. Other tasks to be accomplished are consolidating and improving the "vegetable basket project," raising the quality of the people's nonstaple food supplies, improving the facilities of grassroots hospitals, and providing a better living environment for urban and rural residents alike.

We should see to it that, with the development of the economy, the actual income of office employees, workers, and farmers will continue to rise and their living standards improve steadily. We should take practical measures to give proper care to the livelihood of

retired personnel and help less lucrative enterprises solve the practical difficulties encountered by their employees. As for the childless elderly living alone, we should provide a basic guarantee for their subsistence by pooling the efforts of all social sectors.

(4) We should increase the reform effort and energetically explore ways to establish a socialist market economic system.

This year we should increase our effort and quicken our pace in restructuring the economy with attention to four tasks, namely, transforming the enterprise operational mechanism, establishing a social security system, fostering a new market system, and modifying the government's functions.

Transforming the enterprise operational mechanism should be the central task of enterprise reform. We should fully implement the "Regulations Concerning the Transformation of the Operational Mechanism of Industrial Enterprises Owned by the Whole People," grant these enterprises autonomy in various aspects of their operations, quickly push them into the market, and ensure that within this year all of them will operate essentially as stipulated in the above "regulations." To meet the requirement for linking themselves with the international market, the enterprises should establish and make perfect a mechanism that will enable them to react sensitively and quickly to market changes. Moreover, they should bring their accounting systems, enterprise management procedures, and technical and quality standards in line with the international practice as soon as possible. Conditions permitting, some old enterprises should be transformed into Sino-foreign ventures or cooperative enterprises through the absorption of foreign capital and technology so that they will be better able to compete internationally.

It is necessary to speed up the reform of the social security system. This year, while continuing to improve the unemployment insurance system, we should earnestly work out and implement plans to reform the old-age and medical insurance systems. By extensively soliciting public opinion and conducting test reforms, we should see to it that the reform plans are improved, and necessary supplementary measures are put into effect in coordination with the reforms. Reform of the housing system should proceed toward the direction of commercialization. New steps should be taken to sell old and new housing units owned by the government, transform old residential areas, and renovate old houses.

To speed up reform of the circulation system, we should improve and develop various kinds of markets according to international standards. As we continue to develop and improve the commodity and financial markets, we should simultaneously accelerate the development of technology, human resources, and information markets and support brokers in developing intermediary business. Within this year, we should build markets to

disseminate nationally recognized scientific and technological research achievements. We should improve the management of technology markets and formulate an initial technology market policy and system. Step by step, we should establish a variety of large tangible human resources markets, such as markets for technical professionals and managerial personnel. Also, we should develop an information market and promote the industrialization of consultative service by building information networks in the economic, financial, foreign trade, scientific, and technological fields. An important task in building these markets is to standardize their operations and set up a legal system to govern their activities. We should keep improving their management and operational mechanisms to ensure open, fair, and just competition.

We should quickly modify the government's functions and improve macroeconomic management. The government should further streamline their administration and delegate power to lower levels. In economic management, the focus of the government's efforts should be shifted to overall planning and coordination, supervision, investigation, and service. Within this year, it is imperative to establish a state asset management committee, a social insurance committee, and a market and trade administrative committee. Through practical reforms, we should gradually improve our planning, investment, financial, and banking management systems. We should strengthen the work of auditing and supervision and gradually establish a macroeconomic regulatory and control system based mainly on indirect management as a way to guide the rational allocation of resources and the healthy operation of markets. Further efforts should be made to expand the administrative power of districts and counties, improve the system of "two levels of government and two levels of administration," and bring into full play the initiative of both the municipal and the district and county governments. With regard to urban planning and administration, more attention should be devoted to guidance for different categories of work and macro-coordination of efforts across the municipality. Moreover, all districts and counties should persist in separating their government administrative function from enterprise management and streamlining their administration while granting autonomy to lower levels. As for the reform of government organizations, work should be carried out step by step according to the plan under the unified arrangement by the central authorities.

(5) We should strengthen agriculture and rural work so as to achieve a steady improvement of our agriculture and a sustained growth of our suburban economy.

A modern Shanghai should be supported by a modern agriculture. It is, therefore, necessary to put agriculture and rural work to the fore. All professions and trades in the municipality should be concerned about and give all-out support to agriculture. While upholding the principles of "urban-rural integration, two footholds," and "coordinated development of the three undertakings,"

and based on the needs for developing a socialist market economy and building a modern suburban agriculture, we should explore new ways to strengthen our agriculture and rural work in the course of reform. This year we should lay emphasis on the following areas of agricultural work: We should continue to increase input to agriculture. To this end, we should raise funds for agricultural development through diversified channels at different levels and encourage farmers to invest more in agriculture. Efforts should be made to continue reform of the commodity-circulation system so as to reduce intermediate links. Work should be sped up to develop economic entities engaged in both production and marketing and featuring the integration of trade, industry, and agriculture. Market-oriented restructuring of agriculture should proceed at a quicker pace. Energetic efforts should be made to develop famous, special, good-quality, and rare products while stabilizing the production of grain, cotton, cooking oil, hogs, poultry, eggs, vegetables, and other products required in large quantities by the public. We should persist in using science and technology to develop agriculture, broaden the application of successful results of agrosience research, and go all out to develop intensively processed and high-value-added agricultural and sideline products. Positive steps should also be taken to develop export-oriented agricultural projects using overseas investment. Capital construction of farmland and water conservancy facilities should be stepped up to boost our agriculture's resistance against natural disasters. Earnest efforts should be made to lighten farmers' burden and protect their enthusiasm for farming. It is imperative to perfect the agricultural service system, establish and improve the agricultural insurance system against risks, steadily promote appropriate-scale operations, and raise the extent of intensive operations and modernization of agriculture so as to boost the productivity of both land and labor. We should continue the comprehensive reform of the suburban economic system so as to open the suburbs wider to the outside world and raise their economy to a new level. In accordance with the requirement for city-country integration, we should make earnest efforts to map out an overall suburban development plan, including the improvement of main traffic routes, construction of industrial sub-districts and towns, and acceleration of development of tourist spots such as Hengsha Dao, Dianshan Hu, and Sheshan. In addition, we should launch a long-range development program on Chongming Dao. Also, we should see to it that our suburban industry will maintain a high growth rate through the boosting of investment, optimization of its structure, and improvement of efficiency. The shareholding cooperative system should be energetically popularized to boost the vitality of the collective economic sector in the suburbs. Every effort should be made to achieve success in running state-owned farms so as to give full play to their exemplary role in agricultural specialization, commercialization, and modernization and in planning and developing the construction of suburban towns.

(6) We should use more foreign capital, develop foreign trade, expand the scope of opening, and increase the ways of cooperation with the outside world.

We should expand the scope of utilization of foreign capital on the basis of raising the quality and improving the efficiency of investment. In accordance with our municipality's industrial policy, we should draw multinational companies in the world to come in and invest in capital-intensive programs and new- and high-tech projects. Further, we should energetically explore ways to use foreign capital to develop the tertiary industry. In particular, we should solicit foreign investment to invest in those real estate projects that will help accelerate the transformation of old districts. Authorities at the district, county, and bureau levels should be granted more autonomy in approving foreign investment projects. As to the already-approved projects, every effort should be made to put the projects into operation and ensure that they meet the production targets as planned. A large part of the approved projects should become operational, and a high percentage of the projected foreign-sourced funds should be received and put to use so that greater benefit may be gained in using overseas investment. We should continue to solicit more investment from abroad, improve our investment climate, and perfect our investment laws, regulations, and policies so as to provide more convenience and legal protection for overseas investors.

Expansion of exports is a significant way to speed up the connection between Shanghai's economy and the international market and enable Shanghai to participate in international competition. Foreign trade enterprises should quickly transform their operational mechanisms, and by putting into trial operation various forms of managerial contracts, raise their adaptability to changing conditions and boost their vitality. Other tasks are opening more export channels, enhancing industry-trade cooperation, accelerating the adjustment of export mix, and raising the grade and quality of export products. In addition, active efforts should be made to organize enterprise conglomerates featuring the integration of trade with industry, technology, commerce, and the economy, expand economic and technological cooperation with foreign firms, give full play to the functions of overseas corporations, develop multinational businesses, and improve Shanghai enterprises' competitiveness in the international market.

(7) We should develop science, technology, and education and reform their management systems to provide a more effective technical and intellectual support for our sustained economic growth.

"Science and technology constitute a primary productive force." To raise the overall quality and strength of Shanghai's economy, it is imperative to rely on the progress of science and technology. We should further gear the work of science and technology to the need of economic construction and beef up the work force in three areas: research and development, new and high

technologies and related industries, and basic studies. With regard to new and high technologies, we should make a real effort to quicken the pace of industrialization and develop a lot of new and high-tech products in 10 technological fields. We should establish or bolster 100 relatively big science and technology enterprises for the purpose of using successful research enterprises in developing new products with promising markets. We should see to it that achievements in science and technology are translated into actual productive forces in more sophisticated fields and on a wider scale. All policies encouraging the development of new and high technologies and industries should be carried out seriously. In connection with industrial restructuring, product upgrading, major municipal construction, and the "vegetable basket project," scientists and technicians should be encouraged to further strengthen their cooperation and gear up their joint campaigns to solve key problems in science and technology. Efforts should also be stepped up to absorb and assimilate technologies from abroad and, using these as a basis, to create our own new technologies. We should also accelerate the development of technology markets and promote science and technology exchanges among economic zones along the Chang Jiang. Continued efforts should be made to beef up basic as well as applied research, stabilize the ranks of research workers, improve research organizations, and strive to turn out new, first-rate achievements in the world. As to social science, the broad masses of workers should further their studies and explorations on major subjects and put forth new ideas and proposals commensurate with the reality of the reform and opening drive and the development of a market economy in Shanghai.

Of all work of vital and lasting importance, education is the fundamental one. In the historical process of revitalizing Shanghai, we must take the development of education as a priority strategic task and strive to raise the ideological, moral, science, and cultural levels of all people in our municipality. All levels of government should continue to increase input to education and use diverse channels to raise funds for this purpose, while the entire society should be concerned about and give support to the cause of education. The education work should aim at further accelerating the training of competent personnel and continuing reforms in various fields with a view to raising the people's adaptability to the development of a market economy. Great efforts should be made to strengthen the basic education. A new curriculum and teaching-material reform plan should be put into effect in all primary and middle schools, beginning with the entering class this year. Also to be implemented is a five-year specialized education system for training primary school teachers. As to poorly equipped primary and middle schools still beset with difficulties, we should make a real effort to improve their conditions and give them special treatment when allocating funds and assigning teachers to them and when formulating relevant policies. We should make continued efforts to solve the problem of insufficient primary and middle schools to accommodate the large numbers of students.

We should also raise the overall quality of primary and middle school education. As regards higher education, the scale should be expanded step by step. A 5 percent increase in enrollment is planned for this year. Among local universities and colleges, work should be stepped up to improve key schools and specialties designated by the state, and projects should be launched to train qualified worker urgently needed in various fields. Vocational and technical education and adult education should be energetically developed. Continued efforts should be made to continue reform of the admission system for higher-educational institutions and secondary vocational schools and the job-assignment system for their graduates. Among the new students admitted to higher-educational institutions, the proportion of tuition-paying students and students to be trained for various departments should be raised to 30 percent. A job-hunting guidance center for graduates from higher-educational institutions should be set up in Shanghai. Apart from the above, we should continue reform of the school operations system, enact relevant laws, regulations, and policies, encourage and guide the establishment of private schools, and seek international cooperation in founding schools. Also, we should continue the reform of the management systems of various categories of schools at various levels, pluck up the energy in running schools, and earnestly improve the teachers' working and living conditions so as to further bring up their morale.

(8) We should continually promote the building of spiritual civilization and make a success of the East Asian Games with all our might.

Further promoting the building of a socialist spiritual civilization is a vital task for this year. We should arm our cadres and masses with the theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, go all out to enhance education about patriotism, collectivism, and socialism, and continue to develop vocational, public-morality, and family-ethics education so as to raise the people's awareness of the need for education as a means for their personality improvement. We should energetically train new socialist people with high ideals, moral integrity, good education, and a strong sense of discipline and continue to conduct various spiritual civilization activities focusing on raising the cultural level of both the people and the city. This way, we will bring the Shanghai people's mental attitude and standard of social conduct up to the level of a big international city. In society, we should bring about the good general practice of respecting knowledge and talented people and create a favorable atmosphere for the broad masses of intellectuals to display their wisdom and intelligence. With regard to public health, we should earnestly conduct sanitary and prophylactic work toward two major goals: making Shanghai a sanitary city in China and preventing contagious intestine diseases. A series of measures should be taken to

improve the city's outlook and environmental sanitation so as to bring a new change to Shanghai's appearance. Further, we should continue reform of our medical and public health systems and take effective measures to remedy the weaknesses and improve the quality of our medical-care service. More efforts should be devoted to the work of journalism, publication, radio broadcast, and television, and in a reform spirit, continue to raise the quality of newspapers, radio broadcasts, television programs, books, and other publications so that Shanghai's press and publications will fully manifest a unique local feature. Upholding the orientation of "serving the people and socialism," we should continue to develop and invigorate various cultural undertakings and see to it that the people are provided with healthy, rich, and colorful mental nourishment. We should do our best to host the first International Film Festival and International Children's Art Day as a way to promote international exchanges and cooperation in the cultural and art fields. We should also continue reform of our cultural system, develop and improve our cultural markets, and expedite the construction of major cultural facilities and public cultural plazas and halls.

Hosting the First East Asian Games is a good opportunity to publicize Shanghai's construction achievements and spiritual look and to enable the world to better understand this municipality. It is also a vital component part of China's bid for the 2000 Olympic Games. Successfully hosting the East Asian Games on behalf of the people around the country is the Shanghai people's duty and a test of their performance in improving the urban environment and building spiritual civilization. We should seize this rare opportunity to vigorously promote the two civilizations and make it a new general practice of our municipality to stress ideals, civility, and credibility and to emulate one another for better quality, higher efficiency, and greater contributions. With our first-rate service, quality, and efficiency, we should try to make the East Asian Games in May a wonderful, satisfactory, and successful event. We should do well in organizing the various municipal sports activities and training athletes so that they will win high scores at the East Asian Games and the Seventh National Sports Meet. It is imperative to lay emphasis on developing the physical education of youngsters and to pay attention to training reserve athletes so as to raise Shanghai's athletics to a still higher level.

(9) We should devote more efforts to promoting democracy and building a legal system so as to ensure economic development and social stability.

Promoting socialist democracy and building a socialist legal system is a vital guarantee for the development of a socialist market economy, smooth progress of the reform and opening drive, and maintenance of our social and political stability. Governments at all levels should strive to do their work under the supervision and with the support of the people's congress and its

Standing Committee. They should also hold political consultation with the CPPCC Committee and subject their work to the latter's democratic supervision. Moreover, they should seriously handle the motions, proposals, and written opinions submitted by people's deputies and CPPCC Committee members, extensively heed the comments, criticisms, and suggestions by democratic parties and public figures in society, and give full play to the advisory and consultative role of counseling and research organizations and experts. They should go all out to support the military work by promoting national defense education to enhance the people's awareness of the importance of national defense and by doing good militia and reserve service work to strengthen the national defense reserve force. The "double support" work should be further promoted so as to reinforce army-government and army-people unity. More attention should be paid to civil affairs. Governments at all levels should be concerned about the well-being of handicapped people, develop various social welfare programs, and seriously carry out the party's policies about nationalities, religions, and overseas Chinese affairs. Additionally, they should make a success of the work toward Taiwan and strengthen their ties with trade unions, the Chinese Youth League, the Women's Federation, and other mass organizations. In sum, they should bring all positive factors into play to accelerate the development of Shanghai's work in every field.

Development of a socialist market economy requires a sound legal system. This year we should lay particular emphasis on formulating and perfecting regulations commensurate with the transformation of enterprise operational mechanisms and devote more efforts to enacting regulations governing real estate, securities, and capital goods markets. We should organize a task force to sort out those laws and regulations that are incompatible with the formation of operational mechanisms for the market economy. Such laws and regulations should be promptly revised, modified, or rescinded according to legally prescribed procedures. Another task is to gear up supervision over administrative and law-enforcement work. This includes improving the administrative and law-enforcement systems, instituting a performance evaluation procedure, and ensuring compliance with the law in making policies and doing administrative and management work. Administrative and law-enforcement departments are required to enhance their consciousness of doing good work and be more serious in fulfilling their responsibilities. Matters involving the reconsideration of administrative decisions and the handling of petitions should be dealt with properly and seriously. The citizens' legal rights and interests should be protected as stipulated by the law. Meanwhile, we should reform and strengthen the work of lawyers and notaries public so as to expand the scope and raise the quality of these legal services. We should strike hard at severe criminal offenses, including severe economic crimes, put up an

in-depth fight against theft, make serious and comprehensive efforts to improve our public order, and resolutely rid our society of all kinds of disgusting phenomena. Continued efforts should be made to eliminate fake and shoddy products so as to safeguard the consumers' interests. We should give scope to the initiative of all quarters, settle social contradictions by persuasion and guidance, and eliminate all destabilizing factors in their embryonic stage so as to ensure our social stability.

(10) The government should observe strict discipline and pay more attention to self-improvement. With continuous reform, the increasing extent of openness, and the further development of a socialist market economy, it is especially necessary for the government to pay more attention to improving itself. The government should forge a close link with the masses and encourage the cadres to carry forward their style of hard struggle and their dedication spirit in serving the people wholeheartedly. Government organs at all levels should take Shanghai's heavy historical mission into account, streamline their administration, decentralize power, modify their functions, and overcome bureaucracy and formalism. They should hold less meetings, cut down superfluous paperwork, discuss only major issues, and do solid work so as to raise their work efficiency and quality. Cadres at all levels should go deep into the reality to conduct investigations and studies. They should perceive the feelings of the people, readily receive criticisms, and discover and solve problems in good time. Continued efforts should be made to strengthen supervision over the government to make sure it is clean and efficient. To meet this requirement, it is necessary to beef up the functions of supervisory organizations. An important part of the work of supervising the government is to investigate and punish violations of laws and discipline by leading organs, leading cadres, economic management units, administrative departments, law-enforcing agencies, and their personnel. The government should observe strict discipline. Throughout the process of reform and opening, it is imperative to combat corruption and resolutely punish those corrupt elements who harm the interests of the state and the people—absolutely there should be no appeasement whoever they are. Leading cadres should exercise strict self-discipline, set an example with their own conduct, and take the lead in combating corruption. In evaluating a cadre, a key criterion is to see if he is diligent and corruption-free. Under the new circumstances where we are developing a socialist market economy, we should study and perfect our policies and regulations, adopt new measures and procedures to improve the government, and establish effective restraining mechanisms to forestall abuse of power for selfish ends and unhealthy practices in various fields. The government should pay attention to letters and visits from the people and handle them with a serious attitude. It should always put its work under the supervision by the people.

Fellow deputies: Family planning and environmental protection are two basic national policies of our country, which must be earnestly implemented. With respect to family planning, we should continue to conduct diversified propaganda, provide various kinds of services, and persistently improve prenatal and post-natal care. We should provide good health care for women and children, strive to improve our population quality, emphasize the importance of aging-population study, and seriously deal with this problem. As for environmental protection, the faster the economy is developing, the more is we need to strengthen the environmental work. We should further enhance the awareness of the whole people concerning the importance of environmental protection, raise our ability to monitor and control pollution, insist on rational exploitation of land, water, and other natural resources, and resolutely ban unlawful acts that spoil the ecosystem, such as wanton use of vegetation-covered land and contamination of water sources. It is imperative to make a real effort to improve the environment of our municipality.

Fellow deputies:

The opportunity that we can take to attain a mammoth development is rare. We should get a clear understanding of the situation, seize the current opportunity, boldly take up the heavy historical responsibility, and go all out to fulfill with confidence the great objective of revitalizing Shanghai. Now that all major policies, targets, and tasks have been set, it is of key importance to fulfill them in all seriousness and with all our might. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the nucleus, let us forge ahead on the road charted by the 14th CPC National Congress, brave the wind and waves, and take steady steps to surmount difficulties and scale new heights. Let us make new contributions to turning Shanghai into a big modern international city.

TRANSPORTATION

Four Airlines To Fly to Singapore

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[Text] Singapore, April 8 (XINHUA)—There will be more competition among four Chinese airlines and the Singapore Airlines, as three new Chinese airlines are flying here.

The three new comers—China Eastern Airlines, China Southern Airlines and Yunnan Airlines—and the Air China Airlines, which has operated flights to Singapore since 1985, jointly hosted a dinner to celebrate the formers starting their services to Singapore this evening.

Zhan Zhichong, vice-president of Air China, and deputy general managers from the other three airlines attended the celebration.

Cheong Choong Kong, managing director of Singapore Airlines (SIA) and other high-level SIA officials were presented at the dinner.

Zhan said that in the past seven years, Air China was the only Chinese carrier to Singapore, but now, Yunnan Airlines and China Southern Airlines began services here from last month, while China Eastern Airlines will fly here soon on April 24, totaling 14 flights weekly from Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Xiamen and Kunming to Singapore, and the SIA will also provide 14 services from Singapore to the cities in China.

When the China Eastern Airlines begins its services to Singapore in less than a month's time, China will have match Japan's record of having as many as four airlines flying to Singapore from the same country.

"True, there will be keener competition, but this competition will enlarge the market to the good of all participants," Cheong added.

Goal of Literary Studies in 1990s

93CM0200A Beijing WENYI BAO in Chinese
6 Feb 93 p 3

[Article by Zhang Jiong (1728 3518): "Ushering in Literary Studies of the 1990s"]

[Text] The Chinese people have ushered in the profoundly important last decade of this century. The changes that have occurred in China in the 20th century, it may be said, were unprecedented and simply earth-shaking in their scope and depth. In less than 100 years, Chinese culture underwent three monumental transformations. The first was touched off by the May Fourth new cultural movement. At the time Chinese and Western cultures clashed head-on on a massive scale for the first time. The attempt initiated by the Westernization school of the 19th century to adopt Western learning for utilitarian purposes while preserving Chinese learning as the base was no longer sustainable. Western culture, from the humanism of the Renaissance to the scientific thinking of Bacon, Locke, and Russell, from Darwin's theory of evolution to Marxism and the theory of social revolution, was pounding on the shores of China like a tidal wave. The result was a desperate scramble in every field in the world of learning and culture in China to discard the old and adopt the new. Summing up this transformation in his work "Theory of New Democracy," Mao Zedong wrote that after the May Fourth Movement, there emerged in China a vital new force on the cultural front. "This vital new force made an enormous amount of progress in social science, whether it be philosophy, economics, political science, military science, or history, in literature, and in art (drama, films, music, sculpture, and painting). Over the past 20 years, a sweeping revolution invariably broke out wherever the vital new force turned its attention, from thought to form (written characters). It was so powerful that it was simply invincible. More people were involved in it than at any other period in Chinese history." On the literary front, not only did new literature replace old literature, but influenced by Western scientific thinking, humanism, and Marxism, literary research as modernly defined also quickly secured a foothold in these areas: literary history, literary theories, and literary criticism, producing a bumper crop of writings. The second change occurred with the founding of new China when the Marxist world outlook and Marxist methodology swept through every base in the world of learning and culture. As the product of the marriage between Marxism-Leninism and the actual practice of the Chinese revolution and as the crystallization of the collective wisdom of Chinese communists, Mao Zedong Thought increasingly struck root in the hearts of the people throughout 9,600,000 square kilometers of land. In the 1950s we devoted ourselves to transplanting Soviet learning and literature and critically adopted the cultural legacy of all mankind. Later we launched a drive to write and compile college-level cultural and educational teaching materials. In all these years we did our best in every field to keep China's traditional academic and cultural achievements a part of

modern scholastic and cultural development. It was against this particular ideological and cultural backdrop that people in the field of literary research initiated a critique of past writings on the history of literature and the study of literature and art. It was also against this backdrop that a crop of new general works on literature and the history of literature appeared, such as the four-volume and three-volume *History of Chinese Literature* compiled by Beijing University and the Literature Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences [as published], respectively; *Fundamental Principles of Literature*, edited by Ye Yiqun [0673 0110 5028]; and *Introduction to Literature*, edited by Cai Yi [5591 0308]. Marxist literary and artistic criticism also gained ground rapidly in the world of letters even as leftist dogmatism and vulgar sociology were wreaking greater and greater havoc. Only the launching of the Cultural Revolution halted the march in scientific and cultural development. The third transformation came about in the new era when, guided by the line of the Third Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we liberated our thinking and brought order out of chaos. Reform and the open policy led to another full-fledged collision between Chinese and Western cultures. Throughout the 1980s, the Chinese academic and cultural community was most active. On the one hand, we critiqued and eradicated in earnest the influence of leftist errors and revealed Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought in their true colors. Even as we adhered to their fundamental tenets, we worked hard to develop and refine them in light of new social practice and the new achievements of natural science, social science, and the humanities. On the other hand, a host of trends of thought and schools of teaching from the West were liberally allowed into the country and introduced to the public. In the field of scientific thinking, there were more translations of writings on logical empiricism, critical rationalism, historicism, and structuralism. In the realm of humanistic thinking, existentialism, Freudian thinking, the Frankfurt school of thought, pragmatism, and phenomenism found their way into China one after another. There was a deeper understanding among Chinese scholars and writers of Russian formalism, Czech and French structuralism, receptive aesthetics from Western Europe, symbolism from the Soviet Union, neo-criticism and deconstructionism from Western Europe and North America. Then there was the influence of modernist and post-modernist writings and thought. Add the inspiration of systems theory, control theory, information theory, and the methods of prototype criticism and comparative literature, and the inevitable result was profound changes in every aspect of the study of literature, including concepts, objects, perspectives, and methods. Apart from continuing to publish numerous works on the history of literature, the theory of literature, and the criticism of literature guided by Marxism, the literary research community has also published and issued many non-Marxist works. Works based on Marxism contain some of the positive achievements of modern scientific non-Marxist teaching. Similarly, writings that subscribe to the new trend also include traces of Marxism. However, the impact of bourgeois

liberalism on literary studies cannot be ignored. Already a wide-ranging debate has gone under way on such major theoretical issues as concepts, methods, essential nature, thinking in terms of images, subjectivity, realism, modernism, humanity, and humanitarianism. In a period of 10 years, there was an explosion of achievements in literary studies. The study of the literary and artistic theories of Marx and Mao Zedong boasted spectacular results. Lu Deshen [0712 1795 3947] and others at Beijing University edited the *History of Marxist Literary and Artistic Thought* and Chen Liao [7115 6697] put together a similar work. The Center for Marxist-Leninist Literary and Artistic Theoretical Research at the Chinese Art Institute initiated many projects in this area and published a string of works, including a multi-volume series *A Study of Marxist Literary and Artistic Theories*, edited by Lu Meilin [7120 2734 2651] and Zheng Daixi [4453 0108 3556]. There was also a debate in some newspapers and periodicals on the creation of a system of modern Marxist literary and artistic theory. The study of Mao Zedong literary and artistic thought yielded an abundant crop of papers and a host of monographs, such as *Mao Zedong Literary and Artistic Thought Revisited*, by Li Zhun [2621 0402] and Ding Zhenhai [0002 2182 3189]. In basic literary and artistic theoretical research, a large number of new introductory works on literature were published, along with some writings on literary linguistics, literary psychology, and literary sociology. The Literature Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences [CASS], for instance, published *Principles of Literature: Development Theory*, by Qian Zhongwen [6929 0022 2429]; *Principles of Literature: Theory of Creation*, by Du Shuying [2629 2579 3467]; and *Principles of Literature: Theory of Works*, by Wang Chunyuan [3769 2504 0337]. There were *The New Study of Literature and Art*, edited by Wang Xiangfeng [3769 0686 1496]; *On Literary Creation*, by Sun Shaozhen [1327 4806 2182]; *The Principles of Artistic Creation*, by Ye Jibin [0673 4764 1755], as well as works on literary and artistic psychology by Jin Kaicheng [6855 7030 6134], Peng Dingan [1756 1353 1344], Lu Yifan [7120 0001 1581], Qian Gurong [6929 6253 5816], and Lu Shuyuan [7627 2873 0337], which all attracted widespread attention despite their limitations and shortcomings. In the field of literary history, *The History of Literature in the Northern and Southern Dynasties* by Cao Daoheng [2580 6670 5899] and Shen Yucheng [3088 3768 2052] and *History of Literature in the Yuan Dynasty* by Deng Shaoji [6772 4801 1015] were published as part of a series on a general history of Chinese literature by the Literature Institute of CASS. Other notable works include *A History of Poetry in the Eight Dynasties*, by the young scholar Ge Xiaoying [5514 2556 5391], and *History of Poetry and Songs from the Third Through the Ninth Centuries*, by Wang Zhongling [3769 6988 7117]. In the history of modern and contemporary literature, newly published works number in the dozens, including those on general history and those that deal with a particular genre, a particular minority nationality, or a particular region, (such as a history of Taiwan literature). *Modern Chinese Literary History*, by Huang

Xiji [7606 0208 1569], *History of Modern Chinese Fiction*, by Yang Yi [2799 5030], and *A History of the Different Schools in Modern Chinese Fiction*, by Yan Jiayan [0917 1367 3508] have all become famous for the novelty of their framework, the comprehensiveness and accuracy of their materials, or the uniqueness of their perspective. *First Draft of the History of Contemporary Chinese Literature*, with Huang Mei [5435 3561] as adviser, *Contemporary Chinese Literature*, with Feng Mu [7458 3668] as adviser, *Introduction to Contemporary Chinese Literature*, by Zhang Zhong [1728 6988], and *A Contemporary Literary History of China's Minority Nationalities*, by Li Hongran [2621 7703 3544] can truly be regarded as typical of the works in modern literary history published in the past dozen years or so, having made an indelible contribution to creating this new discipline. In literary criticism, hundreds of monographs and collections of papers and commentaries have been published by elderly, middle-aged, and young scholars and experts in the new era, fully demonstrating the breath and depth of literary research, both macro and micro, today. *Guanchu Pian* by Qian Zhongshu [6929 6988 2579], for instance, has been praised at home and overseas for the breadth of his scholastic vision which embraces the modern and the ancient, Chinese and foreign, as well as copious quotations from numerous sources and sharp arguments.

The 1990s are a decade when China will continue reform, to open up to the outside world, and when people of all nationalities in China strive to make new contributions to the building of socialism with Chinese characteristics and accomplish the second strategic goal. It is also a time when the world will become even more volatile with rapid economic and technological developments and fierce competition. To catch up with developed nations and regions in the world, China faces grim challenges in all fields. It is imperative, therefore, that we absorb the latest achievements in every realm of scientific research, including literary research, and engage in international cultural exchange energetically to avoid self-imposed isolation in learning. On the other hand, cultural and academic developments must subordinate and orient themselves to the general goal of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. We must strengthen the predominant position of Chinese learning and culture. Chinese literary studies in the 1990s must build on the achievements of the 1980s while avoiding the failures of the past decade. (For instance, there was no in-depth research and critique of Western works. In our haste to transplant and copy them, we inevitably ended up accepting something we could not digest. Also, while we have started to study literature from the perspectives of sociology, anthropology, culture, and psychology, not enough is being done to relate it to the reality in China, particularly the reality of building socialism in China.) I believe we must work mighty hard to achieve new progress in these following areas:

First, literary theory. We must continue to step up basic theoretical research and intensify the development of

related disciplines under the guidance of Marxism. We have in mind research on different styles of writing, research on literary appreciation and critical psychology, and research on literary social formation within literary sociology, among others. Even as we intensify the research on the universal principles of literature, we must step up the research of those special principles of socialist literature with Chinese characteristics. By struggling to master literary phenomena in depth from all perspectives at all levels, we should gain a more comprehensive, more thorough, and more scientific understanding of the essential characteristics of literature and its principles of development. To stimulate theoretical research, it is vital that we continue to identify the fine legacy of classical and modern literary theories, both Chinese and foreign, and adopt them, including the best that contemporary Western literary theories have to offer. Much solid work remains to be done if we are to advance literary theories by marrying literary theories with the practice of literary creation and by reviewing in depth the practical experience. We must continue to close the gap between theoretical work and practice in the real world and develop a body of scientific Marxist literary and artistic theories. A fuller and deeper discourse is needed on the ideology of literature and art, the special characteristics and principles of literary and artistic thinking, the relations between subject and object in literature, the relations between rationality and instinct in literary creation, humanity, and humanitarianism in literature.

Second, literary history. We must step up research on literary history and literary historiography. Trace the development of literary history more systematically. Use the appropriate achievements of modern science to build a new theory of literary history. Enrich and further the traditional and Marxist theories of literary history. This is most critical to raising the standard of literary historical research significantly. New innovative concepts, methods, and frameworks in literary history depend on the overhauling and deepening of the theories of literary history. Certainly, the dialectical materialist view of history remains the cornerstone of our scientific literary history. Encourage them to write literary historic works of different types, including works written collectively and those penned by individuals to express unique personal opinions; histories that deal with a particular style of writing, a particular historical period, a particular region, or a particular nationality; histories in the annalistic style, as well as general histories. Also encourage them to write the kind of individualistic and profound works similar to *Mainstream Literature of the Nineteenth Century*, by Bo Lan Dui Si [0514 5695 0345 2448] and *A General Survey of Russian Literature in the Gogol Era* by Che Er Ni Xue Fu Si Ji [6508 1422 1441 7185 1133 2448 1015].

Third, literary criticism. Go all out to develop Marxist aesthetic and historical criticism. At the same time, however, we must encourage both diversity in and synthesis of the perspectives and methods of criticism.

Increase both macro criticism and micro criticism. Continue research on writers of different eras, different regions, and different nationalities. There should be room to accommodate different perspectives—anthropological, sociological, psychological, and cultural—and their corresponding methods in our criticism and analysis of writings. There is also fertile ground for the Marxist world outlook and methodology. Strengthen the analysis and critique of a work's aesthetic attributes. Study in depth the language, imagery, and ways of expression of a work from the perspectives of structuralism and symbolism. There should be more inquiries along this line as such research helps deepen public understanding of literature and raise the standard of literary creation. Needless to say, Chinese scholars engaged in such research should steer clear of metaphysics and self-isolation and avoid separating form from substance, literature from society, so as not to isolate one from the other.

Fourth, continue to open up new research territory, fill research gaps, and strengthen weak links. Fully use the comprehensive advantages of natural science, social science, and the humanities. Develop inter-disciplinary and marginal fields. In literary dynastic history research, for instance, it is necessary to step up research on Five-Dynasty history and modern history. Resources should be expended to carry out the necessary research on the works of many accomplished writers, ancient, modern, and contemporary, which have seldom been studied thus far. In contemporary literature, deeper inquiries are called for in the development of different literary trends in different periods; the damage inflicted on literature by the Cultural Revolution and the lessons it offers; the way the numerous complex phenomena in literature in the new era, including scar literature, reflection literature, reform literature, root literature, vanguard literature, to name a few, have given way to one another; and in the field of poetry, on hazy moonlight poetry, new generation poetry, new frontier poetry, urban living poetry, and negativism poetry. In literary theory, literary linguistics remains its weakest area. In comparative literature, in particular, there is an even greater need for research on the history of literary relations between China's various nationalities and the history of literary relations between the various nations in Eastern Asia as such research is a prerequisite for the writing of a Chinese national literary history and any effort to correct the Eurocentric bias in world literary history. In addition, we need to intensify research on folk literature, popular literature, children's literature, science fiction, and factual literature in all forms and shapes that has become so fashionable lately to come up with even more research achievements.

Fifth, we should continue to emphasize the gathering of literary historical materials by devoting even more resources to it. The establishment of Society of Historical Materials should give a boost to the gathering, processing, compilation, and publication of historical materials. *Recent Chinese Literary Research Materials Series*, *Modern Chinese Literary Research Materials*

Series, and *Contemporary Chinese Literary Research Materials Series*, all compiled jointly by the Literature Institute of the CASS and institutions of higher education, and the *New Chinese Literature and Art* series published by China Wenlian Publishing Company should all receive new attention in the 1990s. In the collection and publishing of literary classics, a lot of work was done in the 1980s. The CASS entered the entire collection of Tang poems into a computer indexing system. Beijing University compiled and published the *Complete Collection of Song Poetry*, Sichuan University compiled and published the *Complete Collection of Song Literature*, Shanghai Ancient Book Publishing Company published *Ancient Chinese Opera Series*, and China Bookstore published *Ancient Chinese Novel Series*. These and other publications collecting ancient literary classics, including collected works of some writers, have contributed to enriching literary historical materials and facilitated the use of such materials. With the publishing units and other interested units working together, there should be even more solid and endeavors on a larger scale in this area in the 1990s.

To sum up, although literary studies in China still fall far short of what the nation needs and what the people demand, the joint efforts so far by experts and scholars across the nation have produced achievements that cannot be underestimated. It is particularly worth noting

that besides the Literature Institute at the CASS, academies of social sciences in the provinces and municipalities have also set up literature institutes one after another. The China Writers' Association and its counterparts in the provinces and municipalities too have established literary and artistic creation studies institutes. The All-China Federation of Literary and Artistic Circles and its counterparts in provinces and municipalities have set up theoretical research offices. Add the literary studies centers and teaching and research sections set up by the Chinese departments at colleges and universities across the nation, and you have an army of literary researchers of unprecedented size. The creation of an army of nation-wide literary societies and research centers has only served to stimulate academic exchange and cooperation between researchers. All of that ensures manpower and scientific research mechanisms for more effective and more thorough literary studies in the 1990s. We are convinced that under new historical circumstances in the last decade of this century, our literary researchers, bursting with high spirits, high morale, and vigor, will come up with more creative work at a time when scientific research is not without its difficulties, contributing as they should to the development of learning, the flourishing of socialist literature and art, and the construction of socialist culture and socialist spiritual civilization.

Outline of PAP Training, Management Tasks in 1993

93CM0220A Beijing RENMIN WUJING BAO
[PEOPLE'S ARMED POLICE] in Chinese
27 Feb 93 p 1

[Article by correspondent Liu Lixian (0491 4539 3759): "General Headquarters Convenes Telephone Conference To Lay Out Training and Management Tasks for the New Year"]

[Text] On the afternoon of 25 February, General Headquarters convened a telephone conference to summarize and critique training and management since 1992, to arrange mobilization for training in the new year, and to lay out administrative and management tasks for 1993. Commander Ba Zhongyan [1572 1813 0086+3608] and Political Commissar Zhang Shutian [1728 2885 3944] made important speeches during the telephone conference.

Guided by the spirit of the 14th Party Congress and Comrade Xiaoping's thinking about the building of the armed forces during the new period, the conference centered around improving People's Armed Police [PAP] ability to perform guard duty and to deal with fast-breaking incidents, closely relating these matters to the tasks for which the PAP are responsible, made quality the central focus and cadres the key element in the intensification of training reform and in the improvement of training and management. It stressed the need to lay a foundation for assuring PAP fulfillment of all tasks, guard duty and the handling of fast-breaking incidents being the main ones. After summarizing and critiquing training during 1992, Deputy Commander Wang Wenli stated on behalf of the PAP CPC Committee the guiding thought and tasks for military training during the new year. He emphasized the need to continue to adhere to the basic idea that training is for the performance of guard duty and dealing with fast-breaking incidents, to adhere to the idea of full training in accordance with guiding principles, and to adhere to the idea of reform and innovation. Diligent efforts must be made to improve the organizational leadership of training, CPC committees at all levels controlling all major aspects of training, military and political officers in charge at all levels devoting close attention to all important segments of training, and organizations at all levels conducting training as their responsibilities require. Training must be further standardized, full enforcement of training laws and regulations serving to ensure the "four implementations" in training. Close attention to cadre and permanent cadre training, close attention to course work training, and close attention to training style are to serve as means to improve the quality of training. A good job of ideological mobilization, and the conduct of training role model, testing, and comparative assessment campaigns are to serve as means of rousing troop training enthusiasm among the far-flung officers and men to usher in a new kind of troop training.

Deputy Commander Zuo Yinsheng summarized and critiqued troop implementation of the spirit of the General Headquarters telephone conference of 30 December 1992, and stated management work requirements during the new year. He emphasized the need for full understanding of the new circumstances being faced in management work, and for diligent study of the new circumstances to solve new problems. He emphasized the need to implement to the letter rules and regulations and the eight requirements of regular management, working hard on thoroughness, sustained effort, a solid job, and general application. Comprehensive control must be maintained, all laxity resolutely corrected. The "unanimity of officers and men" must be adhered to, relations between officers and men further cemented, and management training improved in pertinent ways. Key areas must be highlighted, firm attention given to prevention in advancing the performance of security work.

Political commissar Zhang Shutian made an important speech. He said that the full role of service and support should be applied in the improvement of education, training, and political work. Political work in the course of military training is an important integral part of political work in China's armed forces; it provides important support for good performance of education and training and full improvement of military units' combat capabilities. Leaders and political organs at all levels must diligently improve leadership of political work in training, and study new situations and new problems that appear in the course of training. They must focus on the different character of tasks for which military units are responsible, making sure that ideological work permeates training. They must conduct widespread training competition campaigns of various kinds to propagate progressive role models. They must show concern for the tribulations of officers and men at the grassroots level, resolutely prohibit striking, cursing, or corporally punishing soldiers, and prevent training accidents. Finally, political commissar Zhang called upon cadres at all levels to work on examining and summarizing the special characteristics and laws governing political work in the training of PAP units; to study diligently and to take to heart Comrade Deng Xiaoping's thoughts on the building of the armed forces during the new era, and to study modern military science to elevate education and training to a new level.

Commander Ba Zhongyan finally emphasized the need for CPC committee leaders at all levels to grasp the spirit of Comrade Xiaoping's instructions on giving a strategic place to education and training, to fully understand the functional role of the PAP, to concentrate Comrade Jiang Zemin's call for "political competence, military excellence, a fine work style, strict discipline, and vigorous support," genuinely placing education and training on the daily agenda for close attention and good performance. Training must practice the principle of study for the purpose of application, and the oneness of education and nurture. High level training in command

and coordination even more requires study for application. Commander Ba asked that the broad masses of cadres increase their study of modern science and high science and technology, carry forward the fine tradition

of China's armed forces, love the soldiers as one's own children as the older generation did, and do a truly good job of management work for further consolidation and improvement of troop combat capabilities.

NORTH REGION

Work Report of Beijing Standing Committee

93CM0210A Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese
13 Feb 93 p 3

[Article by Xia Qinlin (1115 2953 2651), vice chairman of the Standing Committee of Beijing Municipal People's Congress: "Work Report of the Standing Committee of Beijing Municipal People's Congress"]

[Text] Delegates,

As entrusted by the Standing Committee of the ninth municipal people's congress and Chairman Zhao Pengfei [6392 7720 7378], I present this work report to the conference for review and examination.

In the five years following the first meeting of the ninth municipal people's congress, Beijing adhered to the party's basic line in earnest and stayed the course of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. Under the leadership of the Beijing CPC Committee, people of all nationalities in the city liberated their thinking, struggled as one to overcome all sorts of difficulties, successfully completed the Seventh Five-Year Plan, accomplished the first strategic objective of doubling the gross product ahead of time, and are working hard at present to complete the Eighth Five-Year Plan and 10-Year Plan earlier than scheduled. As symbolized by the effort to implement the spirit of the important speech made by Comrade Deng Xiaoping when he inspected the south and that of the plenary session of the politburo of the CPC Central Committee, reform, the open policy, and modernization entered a new era in the capital. In these five years, the Standing Committee of the municipal people's congress conscientiously discharged all the responsibilities entrusted to it by the constitution and local organic laws, revolving around the party's basic line—"one center, two basic points"—and the demands of successive meetings of the municipal people's congress. It has vigorously pushed ahead with socialist democratic and legal construction, powerfully promoting political stability and stimulating economic development and social progress in the capital.

In the past five years, the Standing Committee held 39 meetings, examined 249 topics, formulated 29 sets of local regulations, examined the enforcement of 73 laws and regulations, passed 31 resolutions and decisions, and appointed and removed or approved the appointments and removals of 844 state workers. The Standing Committee of the people's congress has made new progress in its work and development.

1. Improved and intensified local law-making. The pace of local law-making has picked up. The quality of the laws and regulations made has improved.

In accordance with the principle of active responsibility, the Standing Committee tackled local law-making energetically, while avoiding any conflicts with the constitution, laws, and administrative regulations. In particular, it made economic law-making a top priority. Of the 29 sets of local regulations passed by the current Standing Committee, 12, or 42 percent, pertain to reform, the open policy, and the intensification of economic construction and management. Examples include the urban planning regulations, agricultural regulations, implementation regulations for the land management law, implementation regulations for the water and soil conservation law, implementation regulations for the air pollution prevention and treatment law, water resources management regulations, urban water conservation regulations, urban greening regulations, and suburban forestation regulations. Nine sets of regulations, or 31 percent of the total, have to do with the safeguarding of civil rights and the preservation of social order. Examples include regulations for the protection of minors, regulations for the protection of the physically disabled, regulations for the protection of the legitimate rights and interests of consumers, public order comprehensive treatment regulations, anti-gambling regulations, implementation regulations for the law on assemblies, rallies, and demonstrations, and implementation regulations for the urban neighborhood committee organic law. Another five sets of regulations, or 17 percent, pertain to the development of education, culture, and public health, including the workers' educational regulations; secondary vocational and technical education regulations; books, newspapers, and cassette market regulations; and family planning regulations. Three sets of regulations, or 10 percent, are concerned with the strengthening of the people's congress system, including rules of procedure for the Standing Committee of the municipal people's congress; organic rules for village, nationality village, and township people's congresses; and implementation regulations for the representation law. In addition, five sets of local regulations were either amended or repealed, and 11 decisions with the force of law were adopted. These laws, regulations, and decisions have given work in many areas a legal basis.

The Standing Committee adhered to the following points in local law-making. First, using the theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and the party's basic line as a guide. Vigorously formulating local laws and regulations to ensure the implementation of the constitution and laws and provide legal safeguards for reform, the open policy, and economic development. Drawing up important regulations in light of the reality in the city promptly wherever such regulations were permitted by national laws and regulations. Where some sort of regulation was acutely needed but where the state had not made any rules, the municipality exercised local initiative and took up rule-making energetically. Second, proceeding from reality, stepping up research and study, reviewing experience in earnest, and learning from and emulating positive experiences both from outside the city and from overseas. Regulations were written with a

specific target in mind, the goal being pragmatism, not perfection. The Standing Committee looked for laws and regulations that could really solve problems. Third, the mass line was adhered to in law-making. Law-makers, implementors, and theoretical workers, including legal construction advisers, were all involved in research and drafting. To pool the wisdom of the masses, a wide spectrum of opinions was sought. Before a set of regulations was drawn up, all related laws, regulations, and other materials were consulted, a succession of seminars was held, and a multitude of special-topic analyses were sorted out. The drafts were discussed and examined in earnest and amended repeatedly to come up with laws and regulations that were in line with reality and were practical and workable.

The Standing Committee also had its members, delegates, and other interested parties involved in law-making activities at the state level. As demanded by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, seminars were held on 63 draft laws and draft decisions involving legal matters and opinions were widely sought, many of which were subsequently adopted.

2. Exercised its power to make decisions in major matters and its power to appoint and dismiss personnel. Fulfilled the role of a power organ in the city's political, economic, and social life.

One of the leading functions of the Standing Committee is to deliberate and make decisions in major matters in political, economic, educational, scientific, and cultural affairs, in public health, in civil administration, and in nationalities work within the municipality's jurisdiction. The 31 resolutions and decisions adopted by this Standing Committee were all based on the municipality's actual needs and the urgent demands of the masses and aimed at carrying out the party's line, principles, and policies. Some of these regulations and decisions had to do with elections and the convening of the people's congress as required under the law. The balance can be divided into the several following areas:

First, major matters in reform and the open policy. The Standing Committee adopted the "Resolution on Vigorously Developing Foreign-Funded Enterprises" in the spirit of the important speech made by Deng Xiaoping while he inspected the south and the plenary session of the CPC Politburo. The resolution demanded that the city further liberate thinking, develop a heightened sense of opening to the outside world, grasp the current favorable opportunity, speed up the pace of opening to the outside world, expand the area for use of foreign capital, and explore new ways of using such capital, so that in time Beijing will be opened up across the board at a number of levels and become one of the most opened cities in the nation. To adapt the overall pattern of capital construction to the new set of circumstances, continue reform, and make Beijing more open, the Standing Committee carefully examined the revised draft of the comprehensive urban plan and adopted an appropriate resolution, in principle approving the

revised draft which was subsequently submitted by the Standing Committee to the municipal government for the latter's examination and approval.

Second, outstanding problems and weak links in economic construction. At one point during the drive to improve the economic climate and rectify the economic order, the development of township and town enterprises faced many hurdles. In response the Standing Committee passed the "Resolution on Fostering and Guiding the Healthy Development of Township and Town Enterprises." In view of the potential danger that grain output might slip after a string of bumper harvests, the Standing Committee adopted the "Resolution on Further Developing Grain Production." The development of the mountainous areas being a weak link in the city's economy, the Standing Committee adopted the resolution "On Further Helping Impoverished Mountainous Areas Change Their Look." This was followed by the "10-Year Enrichment Engineering Program for Villages in the Remote Mountainous Areas in Beijing." The implementation of these resolutions powerfully consolidated agriculture's place as the city's cornerstone and spurred the development of the rural economy overall.

Third, major emergencies. During the political turmoil that erupted between the spring and summer of 1989, the Standing Committee firmly enforced the policy of the CPC Central Committee and the resolutions of the municipal people's congress, stood up to the disturbances unwaveringly, supported the effort to quell the counter-revolutionary riots, passed the appropriate resolutions, protected the people's basic interests, and promoted political stability and social order in the capital. In the summer of 1991, some parts of the city were hit by severe flooding. Subsequently the Standing Committee adopted the "Resolution on Flooding Relief Work" and sent officials and delegates to the front-line of disaster relief, inspecting the area, offering sympathy and solicitude to the people, and strongly supporting and encouraging them to overcome natural disasters.

Soon after its establishment, this Standing Committee appointed the bulk of the personnel in the new government, the head of the municipality's intermediate people's court, and the head of the municipal branch of the people's procuratorate in accordance with the local organic law. Thereafter it also made other appointment and dismissal decisions, including those involving a few vice mayors. In personnel matters, the Standing Committee adhered to the principle of four modernizations as applied to cadres and the principle of combining ability with moral integrity. New practices were instituted, such as requiring the hiring unit to brief the Standing Committee on the situation and answer questions, resolution by secret ballot, and issuing appointment letters. The Standing Committee demanded that personnel of the state organs mentioned above abide by the party's basic line, further liberate thinking, and boldly experiment and practice in the course of reform and opening up to the outside world; that they keep firmly in mind the basic goal of serving the people and

faithfully represent the people's interests; that they operate strictly in accordance with the law whether they are managing the economy or engaged in other undertakings; and that they be honest on the job and set an example in obeying the law. By improving personnel appointment and dismissal work and personnel practices, the Standing Committee has given a boost to and provided an organizational guarantee for all undertakings in the city.

3. Relied on and organized forces in all quarters to inspect law enforcement, boosting law observance and enforcement.

Putting equal emphasis on the supervision of law enforcement and law-making, the Standing Committee significantly stepped up the inspection of the way laws and regulations were enforced.

The basic method of law enforcement inspection was this. Each year about 10 laws and regulations were selected for special scrutiny, depending on the needs of the way work was shaping up. Working together, the Standing Committee of the people's congress, the people's government, the courts, and the procuratorate decided what was to be inspected, the criteria of inspection, and the procedures of inspection. Within a set period of time, the units were required to carry out general self-inspection while the departments in charge would select certain areas for sample inspection. The Standing Committee, for its part, conducted typical surveys and sent delegates to inspect. The same procedures were followed by the Standing Committees of township and county people's congresses. Then the Standing Committee would be presented with a report on the supervision of law enforcement and make suggestions for improvement. The supervision of law enforcement typically sought to achieve three combinations: combining law enforcement supervision with education about the legal system; combining law enforcement supervision with the improvement of the terms of law enforcement, the strengthening of law enforcement organizations, and the perfection of the management system; and combining law enforcement supervision with strict law enforcement and strict correction and treatment of violations of the law. In the process, the public became more conscious of the rule of law and the overall standard of law enforcement and law observance has gone up.

Using this method, the Standing Committee selected a number of key laws and regulations for inspection year after year. As a result, the laws and regulations in question have been implemented fairly comprehensively. The compulsory education law and the city's implementation measures, for instance, were the targets of inspection five years in a row. Consequently, the system of grade separation was implemented and each department discharged law-enforcement responsibilities. Also, educational funding has increased substantially and a much higher percentage of teachers are now up to standard in terms of both educational qualifications and

teaching competence. The ability to operate schools has improved notably and the quality of education has gotten better steadily. The city will meet the basic demand of offering nine-year compulsory education at the end of this year, two years earlier than scheduled.

The above-mentioned measures have also resulted in the steady expansion of the scope of law-enforcement inspection. In the enforcement of the penal code, the inspection successively targeted corruption and bribery cases, economic crimes, and other cases involving violations of the law and discipline. In the enforcement of the civil code and the economic law, the city successively inspected the applicability of the civil law general rules to civil cases and the trials of economic cases. Turning to procedural law, the focus was on the period for closing a case and the public trial system. The enforcement of the criminal procedural law was inspected, as were preparations for introducing the administrative procedural law. This way the several basic laws the political and judicial organs were responsible for enforcing were inspected, with varying areas of emphasis, in the five-year term of this Standing Committee.

The Standing Committee also has vigorously sought to run the city in accordance with the law, inspecting and expediting the drive to popularize the rule of law so that in time the cadres and masses would come to understand the laws and regulations. Typical experiences in running the districts, counties, villages, and factories in accordance with the law and in improving the management of a trade or industry were popularized so that laws and regulations were extensively applied in real life. The effort by the government, the courts, and the procuratorate to step up the build-up of the law-enforcement contingent and the law-service contingent were encouraged and supported. All this has done much to heighten law observance and enforcement.

4. Heard, examined, and approved work reports, focusing on the important issues. Actively supervised and encouraged the work of the government, the courts, and the procuratorate.

The Standing Committee has actively supervised the work of the government, the courts, and the procuratorate and done much to improve it.

To the Standing Committee, hearing, examining, and approving work reports was the basic format of work supervision. Depending on the principles and tasks laid down by the people's congress and the needs of the developing situation, the Standing Committee each year heard, examined, and approved over 20 special-topic reports on the government, the courts, and the procuratorate, focusing on the important issues. Their substance mainly covered three areas. First, it worked hard to promote the development of social productive forces. In the third quarter of each year it examined the national economic and social development plan as well as the implementation of the government budget. In addition, it heard special reports on specific matters of vital

importance to national economic development: the vitalization of large and mid-sized enterprises, commercial reform, foreign trade reform, general tax inspection, prices inspection, and auditing work. The Standing Committee, which made the development of primary scientific and technical productive forces a top priority, heard and discussed a string of reports on the implementation of the "spark plan," "torch plan," "industry and technology revitalization plan," and the "urban construction, urban management, and scientific and technical development plan," and inspected the development of the high- and new-tech industrial development experimental zone and the way science and technology was being used to vitalize agriculture. Second, devoted to intensifying the construction of a socialist spiritual civilization, the Standing Committee heard and discussed reports on a city-wide comprehensive approach to the construction of a spiritual civilization, social ethics education, ideological education in elementary and secondary schools, the movement to study Lei Feng and welcome the Asian Games, and the launching of mass culture and sports. Third, it considered hot topics of widespread interest to the general public, such as promoting integrity in government, housing reform, price reform, public health care reform, drugs administration, comprehensive approach toward maintaining law and order in society, and the crackdown on criminals who make and sell fake or inferior drugs.

Of the above-mentioned special-topic reports heard and reviewed by the Standing Committee, 28 percent came about after a topic was suggested by the delegates in accordance with the law, which was subsequently given by the presidium of the people's congress to the government for implementation, with a demand that the Standing Committee review it. Both the government and the Standing Committee attached a good deal of importance to these cases. The Standing Committee routinely invited some delegates to join in the review progress and reported the results of the review to the delegate involved.

To examine the various work reports properly, the Standing Committee always spent time before a meeting earnestly organizing the inspection and preparing for the review. In the review, opinions were expressed on various aspects: the guiding thought behind the work, its goals and tasks, policies and principles, and methods of management. The Standing Committee endorsed what was correct; expressed support for the government so that it could boldly experiment where such experimentation was necessary in reform; and criticized constructively what was inappropriate or wrong and made suggestions. This kind of supervision both restrained the work of the government, the courts, and the procuratorate as well as supporting and encouraging it.

5. Broadening and deepening the delegates' work and enabling them to fulfill the delegates' role further.

The Standing Committee tackled the maintenance of close links with the delegates, the organization of activities for the delegates, and the fulfillment of the delegates' role as the people's congress basic work. It formulated methods of maintaining close links with delegates and held several meetings specifically to exchange experience in delegates' work. Each year it organized activities involving 300 to 400 delegates. After the promulgation of the "Representation Law for the National People's Congress and Local People's Congresses at All Levels" in 1992, the Standing Committee moved to educate the delegates and other departments involved about the law and formulated implementation methods for the law to further institutionalize the delegates' work.

All departments under the Standing Committee have initiated activities to maintain close ties with the delegates. Such activities took a variety of forms, being highly diversified. These were the major things the Standing Committee did for delegates. Each time before the people's congress met, the Standing Committee, depending on the meeting's agenda, organized an inspection involving all delegates. It reported to the delegates regularly to keep them informed about what was happening in government. It organized large-scale special inspections and visits revolving around major municipality-wide events such as the Asian Games. It organized special inspections and investigations to tie in with the issues the Standing Committee was reviewing and examining. It invited delegates to attend seminars featuring leaders from the municipal government and other departments involved to discuss a specific hot issue of widespread public interest. It involved delegates in discussions on drafting a bill. It involved them in major special-topic investigations such as the general tax inspection and price inspection. It regularly organized activities for a group of delegates or several groups of delegates. It invited delegates to attend meetings of the Standing Committee and other working committees. Furthermore, members of the Standing Committee individually kept in touch with the delegates. Through these activities, the delegates were able to play their role more and more fully.

There was steady improvement in the way the delegates' suggestions, criticisms, and opinions were handled. These were the main measures taken. Each year the Standing Committee and the municipal government jointly convened a working conference on the handling of suggestions, laying down tasks and spelling out requirements. If the suggestions were important and difficult to carry out, the leading comrades and the various committees would jointly supervise their implementation. Suggestions that had already been processed were rechecked regularly. Where the delegate put forward a different opinion, the departments concerned were urged to implement it. Suggestions incorporated into the plan were monitored to make sure they were carried out. In conjunction with the departments concerned, the Standing Committee convened meetings to commend departments which handled the delegates'

suggestions well and exchange experience in such work. The procedures in which the government, the courts, and the procuratorate processed the delegates' suggestions were gradually improved and institutionalized. With the joint effort of the Standing Committee, the government, the courts, the procuratorate, and other units involved, most of the problems raised in the 8,100 suggestions made by the delegates in the past five years were resolved or basically resolved. With the approval of the Standing Committee chairmen's conference, the "Measures for Handling Complaints and Accusations by the Masses in Writing or Person" was adopted. Over the past five years, 13,643 such visits and letters were handled, prompting the departments involved to solve a host of problems.

6. Made self-improvement a top priority. Steadily improved the people's congress organizationally and institutionally.

The democratic election of people's congress delegates is the cornerstone of the people's congress system. The Standing Committee successively guided the elections of people's congress delegates at the district, county, township, and town levels and presided over the election of people's congress delegates at the municipal level. In its electoral work, the Standing Committee took care to promote democracy and operated strictly in accordance with the law. It insisted that there be more than a candidate for a seat and adhered to the rule that 10 voters or delegates be allowed to jointly petition to put a person's name on the ballot. It used a variety of ways to introduce a candidate. The voters' democratic rights were safeguarded and the elections resulted in delegates who were more broadly representative. Both the level of education and age distribution of the delegates have improved, so now delegates are of a better caliber.

"The Standing Committee is both a power organ and a functional body." To live up to that demand, the Standing Committee took a decision regarding its administrative setup. Each functional department was headed by a member of the Standing Committee. Each Standing Committee member sat on a functional committee, which also included some delegates. The deputy chairmen oversee the work of the various committees. Moreover, the spirit of some of the key CPC Central Committee and Standing Committee meetings was transmitted promptly. These practices helped committee members participate in investigations, inspections, and seminars pertaining to the resolution being considered; involve themselves closely in the supervision of the enforcement of laws, regulations, resolutions, and decisions; strengthen their ties with the masses; and integrate the spirit of the CPC Central Committee with local reality. Incorporating some delegates into the various committees as members has expanded the working base of the committees and influenced the work of the Standing Committee positively.

The people's congress and its Standing Committee discharge their responsibilities mainly by holding successful

meetings. Over the past five years, the Standing Committee convened five people's congress meetings and did a lot of preparatory work. After reviewing in earnest the work experience over the last few years, the Standing Committee drafted the people's congress rules of procedure, which was considered and approved by the people's congress, as well as a set of rules of procedure for the Standing Committee itself. The rules of procedure spell out the preparatory work before a meeting, ways of handling the inquiries, suggestions, criticisms, and opinions put forward at a meeting in response to the various resolutions, the methods and procedures for examining and approving work reports and all resolutions, how a member can ask for the floor, and the voting procedure. The Standing Committee also formulated rules of procedure for the chairmen's conference. The implementation of all these regulations made democracy more institutionalized and regularized, improving both the quality and efficiency of parliamentary deliberations. The Standing Committee also has formulated organic rules for people's congresses at the village, nationality village, and townships levels, bringing about new progress in people's congress work in townships and towns.

To intensify theoretical research and the exchange of experience in people's congress work, the Standing Committee organized training courses for district and county people's congress Standing Committee chairmen. In these training courses the chairmen reviewed, discussed, and exchanged ideas on how to exercise their powers and discharge their responsibilities in accordance with the law, how to translate party proposals into the wishes of the state, and how to correctly handle the relations with the government, the courts, and the procuratorate. Special topic seminars were held to address such issues as elections, legal supervision, and the work of township and town people's congresses. At the district and county levels, a system was set up whereby functional departments under the Standing Committee of the people's congress held joint meetings. The Standing Committee also worked to increase contacts, coordination, and cooperation with its counterparts at the district and county levels in a variety of ways.

During the past five years, the Standing Committee did a lot of successful work because the delegates of the municipal people's congress, all members of the Standing Committee, and workers in all functional bodies under the Standing Committee maintained close links with the masses, conducted in-depth investigations and studies, vigorously opened up new paths and forged ahead, and worked hard under the leadership of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee. The success of the Standing Committee was also inseparable from the strict enforcement of the rule of holding the government, the courts, and the procuratorate accountable to organs of power and from the active support and cooperation of the Standing Committees of people's congresses at the district and county levels in every way.

Delegates, upholding and perfecting the people's congress system is a major part of political structural reform while strengthening the work of the people's congress Standing Committee and improving it is a key link in the drive to perfect the people's congress system. Looking back at past practice, we realize we must achieve the following if we are to make the work of the people's congress Standing Committee a success.

- 1) Uphold party leadership. Unwaveringly implement the party's basic line informed with the theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.
- 2) Exercise powers and responsibilities on behalf of the people even more successfully and submit to popular supervision.
- 3) Further democracy in every way. Exercise powers and responsibilities collectively.
- 4) Adapt to the needs of the developing situation and never go easy on self-improvement.

Delegates, the 14th CPC National Congress systematically and profoundly summed up the basic practice and basic experience since the Third Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, incisively set forth Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, determined that the goal of Chinese economic reform is to build a socialist market economy, and laid down the objectives the entire party and the entire nation should strive for in the 1990s along with our strategic missions. At the same time, it unequivocally demanded that concomitant with economic reform and economic development political reform be speeded up mightily and that the people's congress system be further reformed to bring about substantial progress in socialist democratic and legal construction. This injected a new dose of life into the development of the people's congress system and made more exacting demands on people's congress work. We must comprehensively and properly realize the spirit of the 14th CPC National Congress; adhere to the basic line of "one center and two basic points"; push ahead with reform, the open policy, and economic construction; and, revolving around economic construction, accelerate socialist democratic and legal construction and the construction of the spiritual civilization to bring about progress in society across the board. We must go all out to intensify law-making, particularly the formulation and improvement of laws and regulations that safeguard reform and the open policy, tighten macroeconomic management, and regulate microeconomic behavior. We must intensify legal supervision and work supervision and make the discussion of topics relating to reform, the open policy, and economic construction a top priority, effectively ensuring the observance and implementation in this jurisdiction of the constitution, laws, regulations, and national policies. We must enforce the representation law in earnest and make better use of the people's delegates. We must implement the principle of "grappling with two hands" and the principle that "both hands

must be hard," vigorously run the city in accordance with the law, and integrate the practice of the democratic legal system with education in the democratic legal system to steer all undertakings onto the legal path. We must continue to tackle the self-improvement of the people's congress Standing Committee and its functional agencies unrelentingly and ensure the successful accomplishment of all tasks. Guided by Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speech he delivered while he inspected the south and the spirit of the 14th CPC National Congress, we believe the new people's congress and its Standing Committee will do an even better job in discharging the solemn responsibilities entrusted to them by the constitution and other laws and raise the work of the people's congress to a new level, making even greater contributions to the reform and opening up of the capital and socialist modernization.

Work Report of Beijing Municipal CPPCC Committee

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[Report delivered by Feng Mingwei at the first session of the Eighth Beijing Municipal CPPCC Committee on 28 January 1993: "Make Contributions To Accelerating Socialist Modernization in Capital"]

[Text] Fellow members:

Entrusted by the Standing Committee of the Seventh Beijing Municipal Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] Committee, I now submit a work report to the eighth municipal CPPCC committee for examination and approval.

I. Review of Work in Past Five Years

Since the convocation of the first session of the Seventh Beijing Municipal CPPCC Committee in January 1988, China's cause of socialism flourished even more in the past five years. During an inspection tour of South China early last year, comrade Deng Xiaoping gave important talks. In October, the Communist Party of China again triumphantly held the 14th National Congress. All this is of great and far-reaching significance in quickening the pace to carry out reform, open to the outside world and develop the modernization program, and in winning a still greater victory in the development of socialism with Chinese characteristics. It is also of great importance in strengthening the united front and the CPPCC's work.

During the past five years, Beijing Municipality made overall developments in carrying out reform, opening to the outside world and promoting the modernization program. Under the leadership of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee and the National CPPCC Committee, the Beijing Municipal CPPCC Committee earnestly implemented the party's basic line of "one central task, two basic points"; worked hard to carry out the "Guidelines Proposed by the CPC Central Committee on Upholding and Improving the System of Multi-party

Cooperation and Political Consultation Under the Leadership of the CCP"; and put into practice the resolutions adopted by various CPPCC sessions. All CPPCC members actively participated in the discussion and administration of state and government affairs; and worked hard to unite with people of all circles in serving economic construction, maintaining the political situation of stability and unity, promoting socialist spiritual civilization and the democratic legal system; and carried out a great deal of work and made remarkable progress for the peaceful reunification of the motherland.

(1) Carry Out Mass Consultation and Supervision Activities With Focus on Economic Construction

Since the first session of the Seventh Municipal CPPCC committee, we conscientiously implemented the guideline laid down by the 13th National CCP Congress, and regarded the overall implementation of the party's basic line and the continuous development of Beijing's economic construction as our major tasks.

The several plenary sessions of the Seventh Municipal CPPCC Committee had earnestly discussed the work report submitted by the municipal government, and studied Beijing's plan for the promotion of social and economic development. To carry out the guideline laid down by the Sixth Beijing Municipal Party Congress on "conducting political consultations before making policy decisions," all plenary sessions of the municipal CPPCC committee since 1989 were held prior to the convocation of the Beijing municipal people's congresses so that CPPCC members would have ample time to discuss the report on government work, solicit opinions, and timely air views and offer suggestions for revisions. Most of the views were accepted and endorsed so that the report on government work would become more complete and the plans more realistic.

The Seventh Municipal CPPCC Committee held a total of 37 Standing Committee meetings. In 16 of the meetings, committee members discussed economic and other related issues. At the 22d enlarged Standing Committee meeting held in February 1991, committee members had paid particular attention to discussing the "Proposal of Beijing Municipal CPC Committee on Beijing's 10-Year Program for Economic and Social Development (Draft)." Prior to the meeting, various special work committees coordinated with various democratic parties and the Federation of Industry and Commerce in submitting, after three months of preparation, the outline of more than 20 speeches. At the meeting, over 200 CPPCC committee members and experts of various democratic parties coordinated with a team of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee for initiating the "draft proposal" in discussing how to draw up the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan. Those attending the meeting spoke out freely and aired their views in 14 aspects on how to set up guidelines for formulating the plan and on Beijing Municipality's urban characteristics and economic development. They also submitted a proposal to the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee. The "Proposal

on Formulating Beijing Municipality's 10-Year Program and Eighth Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development (draft)" revised by the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee incorporated CPPCC members' views and proposals. It was once again submitted to all committee members for discussion at the Fifth plenary session of the Seventh Municipal CPPCC Committee held in April 1992. To meet the needs in carrying out reform, opening to the outside world and promoting economic development in Beijing, committee members earnestly discussed the "Program for Revising Beijing's Overall Urban Construction (draft)" put forward by the department of planning at the 33d Standing Committee meeting held in April 1992. They aired their views to make supplementary revisions in seven aspects including the scale and layout in urban construction, measures to protect relics and historic sites, the development of infrastructure and environment protection. The draft program for revising Beijing's overall plan for urban construction which had been submitted to the State Council for examination and approval incorporated the opinions and proposals put forward by CPPCC members of all circles.

Since the founding of various special work committees in July 1989, various committees have conducted extensive investigations and studies on special issues with emphasis on economic development and in the light of their own specialties and strong points. Of the 50 investigation reports on various special issues submitted by them, 28 or 56 percent involved economic development. The proposals in most of the reports were quite feasible, playing a significant advisory role. The Economic Work Committee organized its members to go deep into 219 basic-level units for four years in succession, and investigated and studied in a systematical manner the problems in state-owned large and medium-sized industrial enterprises. With a great deal of detailed and accurate information on hand, they realistically analyzed the existing problems, and offered constructive suggestions on the basis of the studies conducted by the committee members of all circles. For example, the investigation report on readjusting industrial structure and product mix and that on the quality of manufactured consumer goods were listed as important documents at meetings of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, arousing the attention of the leadership. The Scientific, Educational, Cultural, Public Health and Physical Culture Work Committee coordinated with other relevant committees in conducting investigations for three years in succession on how to develop agriculture with science and technology, accelerate educational structural reform, train more qualified personnel for the development of economic construction, and make overall arrangements to promote agriculture, education and science and technology. Experts and scholars among the committee members also carried out experiments in 10 villages of six counties, and made contributions to promoting agricultural reform and invigorating rural economy in Beijing. The Social and Legislative Work Committee submitted a report and proposal on strengthening

democratic management after carrying out an investigation on problems in Beijing's state-owned large and medium-sized enterprises. The Urban Construction and Management Work Committee carried out investigations and studies, and made recommendations on how to make Beijing's urban construction projects serve economic development and on municipal administration, environmental protection, landscape improvement and improvement of old and unsafe houses.

During the past five years, the committee members of all circles made a total of 4,295 motions. Two Thousand twenty six or 47.2 percent of them involved economic construction. Many committee members also acted as go-between, and achieved good results in helping various districts and counties develop township enterprises, introduce investment from abroad and establish lateral ties at home.

(2) Bring forth superiority of CPPCC organizations; make contributions to safeguarding stability and unity in the capital, and to promoting spiritual civilization and democracy and to strengthening the legal system.

The Seventh Municipal CPPCC Committee regarded its task to maintain stability and unity in the capital as something extremely important. During these unusual five years, political turmoil broke out in the country, while the international situation changed from time to time. Closely following the leadership of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, we unswervingly upheld the four cardinal principles, and combated bourgeois liberalization. In face of the rigorous test of the turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion which took place in late spring and early summer of 1989, the various parties, people's organizations and nonparty personages of the CPPCC and its members of all circles and nationalities maintained close ties and united with personages of all walks of life in society to energetically support the party and the government in quelling the counterrevolutionary riot; and made contributions to safeguarding stability and unity in the capital. To enliven the 11th Asian Games in 1990, over 3,000 CPPCC members conducted more than 30 inspection tours and offered many constructive suggestions on the overall planning for the construction of facilities and for the improvement of urban environment and social order. Their painstaking efforts helped the Asian Games win a complete success.

For several years, the committee members visited the basic-level units to study how to strengthen ideological education among college students and teenagers. They paid particular attention to continuously developing supervisory activities on the issue of building a clean and honest government and running the government with thrift—an issue which people of all walks of life in society showed great concern. They visited related government departments and grass-roots units to carry out investigation and supervision on how to curb unhealthy tendencies in various trades and build a clean and honest government. During 1991, some committee members

participated in the investigation conducted by the Beijing Municipal Leadership Group for Building a Clean and Honest Government in 10 different bureaus on their efforts to combat corruption; and sincerely and candidly reflected the views and requirements of the personages of all circles. For three years in succession, the Social and Legislative Work Committee visited the residential district, police sub-stations, industrial and commercial enterprises and agricultural trade markets under the jurisdiction of the Dongcheng District Government. By carrying mass investigations, they understood how laws were being enforced and measures against unhealthy practices in various trades implemented; and played a significant role in helping combat corruption in Dongcheng District. Some committee members participated in the mass campaign that was organized by the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee once a year to check on financial affairs, taxation and commodity price. Since 1990, more than 40 committee members were appointed by the Municipal Supervisory Bureau, the Municipal Bureau of Financial Affairs, the Municipal Bureau of Planning, the Municipal Bureau of Commodity Price, the Municipal Bureau of Education, the Municipal Bureau of Industry and Commerce, the Municipal Bureau of Auditing and other departments in Beijing as special supervisors education superintends, special auditors and other government personnel. Through these appointments, they were able to directly supervise and check up the administrative work of various government departments and blaze new trails for participating in the administration of state and government affairs and exercising democratic supervision. In summing up, committee members said: "This is training for participating in the discussion and administration of state and government affairs, an embodiment of democratic supervision, a bridge for facilitating the flow of information and a practice for promoting multi-party cooperation."

Committee members held various forums to discuss more than 30 draft state laws and local regulations including the Law on State-owned Enterprises, Law on Parading and Demonstration, Hong Kong Basic Law, Regulations on Protection of the Underage and Regulations on Education for Enterprise Workers; and aired their views for the revision of these laws and regulations. They also visited grass-roots units to check how the Law on State-Owned Enterprises, the Law on Protection of Women's Rights and Interests, the Trade Union Law, the Regulations for Protection of Female Workers and other laws and regulations were being implemented in such units. They also went to various districts and counties to investigate how state policies on nationalities and religious affairs were being implemented; and put forward the "Investigation Report on Implementation of State Policy on Religion in Beijing Municipality" and the proposal on training and hiring minority cadres.

(3) Strive to strengthen ties with compatriots from Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and overseas Chinese; and promote peaceful reunification of the motherland.

For the past five years, we continued to implement the principle of "peaceful reunification" and that of "one

country, two systems"; held aloft the banner of patriotism; and extensively united with all patriots that upheld the reunification of the motherland. Six more people from Hong Kong and Macao became members of the municipal CPPCC committee. Over 200 committee members used their old relationship and contacts to continuously strengthen their ties with their friends and relatives in Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao and abroad. They received more compatriots from Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and overseas Chinese each year, and played a significant role in promoting economic and cultural exchanges across the strait. In the past five years, their work was characterized by "four more's"—more visitors, more visiting groups and teams, more personages of upper strata with political influence, economic power and high prestige in society, and more business exchanges.

We also adopted the form of "going out to seek comments and inviting others in to give their views" to establish overseas ties. During the period of the Asian Games, the municipal CPPCC committee and the related departments jointly invited public figures from Hong Kong and Macao and overseas personages to come to Beijing to participate in various activities. Some of the committee members who worked for the Asian Games visited Taiwan and Hong Kong several times. They also helped sponsor an exhibition of Beijing's high-tech products in Macao, and publish books on historical accounts of past events in Hong Kong and Japan. All these served to expand Beijing's influence abroad and promote non-government contacts across the strait; and helped enhance mutual understanding and promote peaceful reunification of the motherland.

In addition, we had also received on different occasions various friendly delegations from 23 nations and regions, developed people-to-people diplomatic activities and further broadened the influence of the Beijing Municipal CPPCC Committee in the world.

(4) Continuously improve ourselves to adapt ourselves to the changing situation.

The "Opinions on Upholding and Improving System of Multi-Party Cooperation and Political Consultation Under the Leadership of the Communist Party of China" promulgated by the CPC Central Committee at the end of 1989 specifically pointed out that the system of multi-party cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the Communist Party of China is a basic political system of our country. The People's Political Consultative Conference is a patriotic united front organization, and an important form of organization of multi-party cooperation and political consultation. It is an important location for various parties, organizations and representatives of people of all walks of life to unite and cooperate with each other to participate in the discussion and administration of state and government affairs. For the past several years, we had always improved ourselves according to these requirements to keep abreast of the developing situation.

First, we strengthened ourselves ideologically. Making use of the large volume of information and the vast number of qualified people in the capital, we timely organized over 110 forums to discuss the situation at that time, and propagate and study the principles and policies laid down by the CPC Central Committee and the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee. At the same time, we organized committee members to earnestly study comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics, his important talks which he gave during his inspection tour in South China and comrade Jiang Zemin's report at the 14th National CPC Congress. We paid particular attention to discussing issues on the development of socialist market economy. We also organized committee members to eliminate "leftist" tendencies, help them emancipate their thinking and strengthen their unity on a common ground. We also formed six study classes for various democratic parties and the Federation of Industry and Commerce, laying a good ideological foundation in strengthening unity within the united front.

Second, organizationally we made readjustments according to the changing situation and turned the original work committees and 16 work groups into four work committees—the Economic Work Committee, the Urban Construction and Management Work Committee, the Scientific, Educational, Cultural, Public Health and Physical Culture Work Committee and the Social and Legislative Work Committee. The work committees were led by various vice chairmen of the municipal CPPCC committee. Full-time vice chairmen were also appointed to strengthen the leadership and develop activities in carrying out political consultation and providing democratic supervision. We set up a guidance committee for the Institute of Socialism to help administer the institute. We also strengthened our news reporting and propaganda work, and built a municipal CPPCC station for television reporters.

Third, to carry out political consultation and democratic supervision regularly and systematically, we strengthened our system by working out the "Interim Provisions of the Beijing Municipal CPPCC Committee Regarding Political Consultation and Democratic Supervision" and the "Regulations of the Beijing Municipal CPPCC Committee Regarding Motions." We worked out other rules and regulations including the "Rules of Debates of the Beijing Municipal CPPCC Committee's Standing Committee," the "Rules of Debates of the Chairman's Meeting of the Beijing Municipal CPPCC Committee" and the "Procedures on Organizing Study Forums for Various Democratic Parties in Beijing." Various special work committees and municipal CPPCC organizations also set up their relevant systems to ensure standardization in doing all CPPCC work.

We further improved our consulting services to help CPPCC organizations in various districts and counties maintain close ties. We also made progress in gathering and publishing cultural and historical data. During the past five years, we collected a total of 1,227 historical

accounts of past events with a total wordage of 8.03 million; and published 21 books including 13 volumes of *Selected Works of Cultural and Historical Data, Memoirs of Past Events in National Capital and Life of an Old Beijinger*.

II. Several Experiences

For the past five years, we made great progress in doing our work to keep abreast of the developing situation in the capital. This was the period in which we continuously explored ways to forge ahead with emphasis on economic construction. This was the period in which we continuously broadened unity and expanded democratic channels. This was the period in which political consultation and democratic supervision had become an institutionalized and methodized procedure. We could mainly summarize our experiences as follows:

(1) Only by fostering the guiding ideology of serving economic construction, will it be possible to do a still better job in giving full play the role of the CPPCC.

Since the First Session of the Seventh Municipal CPPCC Committee, we repeatedly carried out discussions on how the CPPCC could implement the basic line of "one central task, two basic points." While continuously summing up our experience, we came to clearly understand that in doing the CPPCC's work, we must submit ourselves to and serve the central task of carrying out economic construction. Only by doing so, will it be possible for us to carry out our consultative and supervisory activities more realistically and effectively. To give full play to the basic functions and role of the CPPCC with economic construction as its central task conformed with the interests of the people and the various democratic parties. This also constituted the basic requirement for the CPPCC. From our experience in the past five years, we came to understand that in serving economic construction, the CPPCC should play its role in the following aspects:

First, they should render consultative and advisory services before policy decisions were made. They should organize members to carry out discussions, provide consultations, air views and offer suggestions on major economic construction projects and draft plans for the development of the national economy put forward by the party and the government so as to make the procedure of making policy decisions more scientific and democratic.

Second, they should exercise democratic supervision in the course of making policy decisions. Mainly all CPPCC members or various special work committees should conduct inspection and investigation tours to study major issues; understand how the party's line, principles and policies and the government's programs and plans were being implemented; and offered criticisms and suggestions on existing problems.

Third, they should assist the various localities to develop various undertakings that will help promote the socialist economy. They should bring into full play the strong

points of the CPPCC members who are experts in various circles to provide consultative services, act as a go-between in introducing investment from abroad and establishing lateral ties at home, and try their best to help township enterprises in Beijing's various districts and counties solve some actual problems.

(2) Unity and democracy are main themes in CPPCC work.

The CPPCC is a patriotic united front organization. Its work is to unite on a broad basis with all the forces that can be united by fully promoting socialist democracy, mobilize all positive factors and make strenuous efforts to achieve the goal set by the Communist Party of China. To help the CPPCC promote democracy, we strengthened our work in attaching importance to all CPPCC meetings and the motions submitted by CPPCC members.

On the subject of convening meetings, first, we made preparations prior to any meeting. We distributed data among CPPCC members or briefed them on the situation ahead of schedule. Second, we conducted investigations and studies on key issues, and collected ample materials ahead of schedule so that the views and proposals put forward by the CPPCC members were realistic. Third, we created a harmonious and relaxed atmosphere at each meeting, and let CPPCC members of all circles freely air their views. We did not insist on uniformity. Four, we reflected members' views to the party and government through various channels, while paying attention to the actions taken on the basis of such views.

On motions presented by CPPCC members, first of all, we paid attention to the quality of the motions, and ensured that their motions were closely connected with the city's central task. We also worked out regulations on motions to institutionalize and methodize the procedure of submitting motions. We summed up our experience in sponsoring meetings to exchange ideas and in choosing outstanding motions. Second, we paid attention to how motions were handled. Some of the important motions were handled personally by the leadership, or dealt with as a part of the routine activities of consultation and supervision of the various special work committees to ensure the proper handling of the motions.

In addition, we strengthened social and fellowship activities. That was also an important form to deepen mutual understanding and enhance unity. For the past five years, we sponsored the CPPCC Day activities on 58 occasions.

(3) To conduct investigation and study is an important form in improving CPPCC members' abilities in the discussion of and participation in state and government affairs.

One important aspect in doing CPPCC work is to conduct investigations and studies. Particularly, to carry out reform, open to the outside world and develop

socialism with Chinese characteristics is an unprecedented and brand new undertaking. Many new situations and problems will crop up. Only by going to the forefront, will it be possible for us to understand the actual situation. Therefore, we always regarded the practice of conducting investigations and studies as an important way in improving members' abilities in the discussion of and participation in state and government affairs. CPPCC's investigations and studies differ from those conducted by party and government organs and scientific research departments. CPPCC organizations have their own unique features and strong points. After carrying out our work for several years, we came to realize that conducting investigations and studies in a down-to-earth manner was an approach that would help the CPPCC do a fairly good job in playing its role well, grasping the major events, achieving actual results, and serving the party and government well. In the course of conducting investigations and studies, we had especially realized the following:

A. Subjects must be selected accurately. When subjects are accurately selected, we can get twice the result with half the effort. In selecting the subject for our investigation, we must stress the main points, and act according to our capability so that it will be easy for CPPCC members to offer consultations for making policy decisions and bring the specialties of the CPPCC experts and the collective wisdom of the members of all circles into full play.

B. We must pay attention to continuity in conducting investigations. To make our views and proposals conform with the developing situation and the actual conditions in carrying out reform and opening to the outside world, we must pay attention to continuity in conducting investigations and studies. Only by continuously carrying out our investigations and studies on the crucial issue, will it be possible for us to gather full and accurate data, succeed in finding out the laws for development, and offer feasible recommendations.

C. In conducting investigations and studies, we must persistently adopt a realistic approach. In carrying out investigations, we must listen to views from all quarters and pay attention to different ideas. We must carry out analysis in an overall manner, and dare to expose contradictions. We must express views and offer proposals that are easy to put into practice.

D. In conducting investigations and studies, we must closely cooperate with the party and government departments and join our efforts in studying how various principles and policies can be carried out. We must not only present issues and exchange views, but also negotiate with each other to look for ways to solve problems and enhance unity and cooperation.

(4) In doing CPPCC work, it is necessary to firmly rely on the party's leadership, give full play to the role of various democratic parties, and strengthen ties with all relevant departments.

1. Firmly relying on the party's leadership is our basic principle in doing our work well. The Beijing Municipal CPC Committee has always attached importance to bringing the role of the CPPCC into full play. After hearing the report on the work of the CPPCC in the city, the Standing Committee of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee pointed out in March 1989: "It is essential to place emphasis on improving the system of political consultation and democratic supervision, raising the level in the discussion of and participation in state and government affairs, and strengthening unity within the united front and let the CPPCC play a significant role in promoting socialist democratic politics." The Beijing Municipal CPC Committee also transmitted the "Interim Provisions of the Municipal CPPCC Committee on Political Consultation and Democratic Supervision." The principal responsible comrades of the municipal CPC committee and the municipal government attended the several CPPCC plenary sessions, and more than once came to the CPPCC office to brief CPPCC members on the current situation, or to exchange views. The United Front Work Department of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee also joined the CPPCC in sponsoring 44 "biweekly forums" for various democratic parties to maintain regular ties with the CPPCC members and various democratic parties. The Beijing Municipal CPC Committee and the municipal government specifically stressed the need to invite the leading comrades of the municipal CPPCC committee to attend important meetings such as the Standing Committee meetings of the municipal CPC committee and the municipal government as observers. Members of various CPPCC special work committees also attended the relevant special work meetings of the municipal CPC committee and the municipal government as observers so as to help the CPPCC leadership fully understand the situation and arrangements made by the party and government for their work so that the CPPCC could organize its members to carry out their activities with a realistic approach and ensure that it could play an even more significant role in carrying out its work under the leadership of the party.

2. In doing CPPCC work, we must pay full attention to giving full play to the role of various democratic parties and the Federation of Industry and Commerce. According to the "Views on Upholding and Improving the System of Multi-Party Cooperation and Political Consultation Under the Leadership of the Communist Party of China" and the requirements of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, the party group of the Beijing Municipal CPPCC Committee each year regularly solicited views from those CPPCC members who held responsible posts in various democratic parties, nonparty patriotic personages and the representatives of people of various nationalities and in various religious circles to continuously enhance mutual understanding and strengthen cooperation. It was doing so for the past five years. The Municipal CPPCC Committee helped and provided places for various democratic parties and the Federation of Industry and Commerce to carry out

their activities. Various CPPCC organizations in the city also invited members of various democratic parties and the Federation of Industry and Commerce to participate in their major activities for providing consultations, and holding forums for studies and reports and meetings to brief the audience on the current situation. Various CPPCC special work committees coordinated with relevant organizations of various democratic parties and the Federation of Industry and Commerce in setting up a system to maintain ties on a regular basis. They had organized joint investigation and study activities on several occasions. To help various democratic parties express their views at the plenary sessions and some of the Standing Committee meetings, arrangements were made so that members of various democratic parties and the federation were able to speak on special topics. To insure that motions submitted by various democratic parties and the Federation of Industry and Commerce were properly handled, the CPPCC Motions Work Committee worked with the relevant departments of the municipal government to set up a system so that motions would be directly forwarded to the leadership in charge of the specific issues. Various democratic parties and the Federation of Industry and Commerce also made full use of the site of the municipal CPPCC committee to express their views and to participate in and discuss state and government affairs. This had not only broadened the democratic channels of the municipal CPPCC committee, but also given full play to the galaxy of talented people in various democratic parties and the Federation of Industry and Commerce. That constituted a significant change that we made in doing CPPCC work during the past five years.

3. Strengthening ties with various relevant party and government departments and continuously getting their support and help are necessary conditions in doing CPPCC work well. Right now, the municipal CPPCC committee together with the various relevant departments of the municipal party committee and the municipal government and nearly 100 units of various districts, counties and bureaus had set up a system to maintain regular ties with each other. For the past five years, these party and government departments had attached even greater importance to the CPPCC for briefing the latter on some major issues and the current situation. They also sponsored various forums to hear opinions. As a result, this procedure of maintaining ties was institutionalized and methodized.

In addition, we continuously worked hard to win the support of the National CPPCC Committee, while strengthening our ties with fraternal CPPCC committees in various provinces and cities. We participated in the conference on CPPCC work in North China's five provinces, the conference on overseas work in seven coastal provinces and cities and other activities aimed at promoting exchanges. We learned a great deal from the experience of fraternal provinces and cities and continuously improved our work.

For the past five years, we were still unable to keep abreast of the developing situation and meet the requirements set by the 14th National CPC Congress, although we made great progress in doing our work. We still need to emancipate our thought. Our organizations are still not so ideal. We need to make further readjustments. Meantime, we must also improve our work style and raise our CPPCC work to a new high level.

III. Suggestions for Future Work

Fellow members: The 14th National CPC Congress held in October last year summarized the basic experience in carrying out reform, opening to the outside world and promoting the modernization program since the Third Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee; brilliantly expounded comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on developing socialism with Chinese characteristics; and pointed out the important tasks for the 1990s. It defined that economic structural reform was aimed at setting up and perfecting the socialist market economy and that political structural reform was aimed at improving the people's congress system and the system of multi-party cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, and at developing socialist democratic politics. It further elucidated the important role of the CPPCC in developing socialist democratic politics with Chinese characteristics, and greatly whipped up the political enthusiasm of all CPPCC members. The Seventh Beijing Municipal CPC Congress held recently already made specific arrangements for implementing the guideline laid down by the 14th National CPC Congress. As a patriotic united front organization which maintained close ties with people of all walks of life in the city, the Beijing Municipal CPPCC Committee must make new contributions to implementing the guideline set by the 14th National CPC Congress and the Seventh Beijing Municipal CPC Congress, and quickening the pace to carry out reform, open to the outside world and develop the two types of civilization in the capital.

Now we would like to offer the following suggestions for the reference of the Eighth Municipal CPPCC Committee:

(1) Our primary task is to study well comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on developing socialism with Chinese characteristics and comrade Jiang Zemin's report delivered at the 14th National CPC Congress. This is an ideological and political foundation for strengthening unity within the united front and developing the patriotic united front. This theory and report have substantial contents for us to study. The key is to do a good job in studying the theory of developing socialism with Chinese characteristics. The system of socialist market economy defined by the 14th National CPC Congress is a major breakthrough in the socialist economic theory. We must fully understand its essence, maintain close touch with reality, emancipate our thought, change our concepts to adapt ourselves to the developing situation, and do a still better job in carrying out all CPPCC tasks.

(2) We must unswervingly follow the party's basic line at all times. Our main task is to regard economic construction as the central task, and unite with all the forces that can be united and mobilize all positive factors to carry out activities for political consultation and democratic supervision on Beijing's economic and urban construction, on the development of spiritual civilization, democracy and the legal system and on other major issues of great interest to the masses. In doing its work, the CPPCC must arrange its work around the central task, concentrate on major issues, conduct investigations and studies, encourage the free airing of views, actively participate in and discuss state and government affairs, and try to achieve actual results.

(3) We must continue to hoist aloft the banner of patriotism; follow the principle for "peaceful reunification" and that of "one country, two systems"; unite on a broad basis with all patriots who cherish the motherland, and endorse and uphold peaceful reunification of the motherland; vigorously develop friendship with overseas personages; strengthen ties with compatriots from Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and overseas Chinese; and continue to make contributions to promoting peaceful reunification of the motherland.

(4) We must further strengthen the CPPCC organizations; develop new work style and attain new experiences in conformity with the developing situation. We must pay attention to improving relations and overcome the drawbacks of overlapping and unwieldiness of the CPPCC organizations. We must strengthen ourselves organizationally, streamline our administration, and turn the municipal CPPCC committee into an important place to promote unity and cooperation among various parties, mass organizations and representatives of all circles in the city and help them actively participate in and discuss state and government affairs.

Fellow members: The capital is entering a crucial stage for carrying out reform, opening to the outside world and developing economic construction. The Seventh Beijing Municipal CPC Committee has explicitly put forward the task for the next several years. This task is arduous and glorious. Under the guidance of the principle laid down by the 14th National CPC Congress, we must unite with the people of all nationalities in Beijing, forge ahead with one heart and one mind, conscientiously uphold and improve the system of multi-party cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, develop the patriotic united front during the new period, and win a new victory for the promotion of socialist modernization in the capital!

Publicity Campaigns for GATT Entrance Launched

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[ECONOMIC REPORTER] in Chinese No 6,
15 Feb 93 p 2

[Article by Chang Yi (4545 1837): "Taiwan Launching Intense Publicity Campaign in Preparation for Entering GATT"]

[Text] The first working group meeting on Taiwan's application to join the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs [GATT] was held in the beginning of November 1992. The second working group meeting was to be held this year on March 25 and 26. Taiwan authorities believe that these will be substantive negotiations on Taiwan entering the GATT. The process for future Taiwan entrance to the GATT is extremely important, and requires that each side actively and properly prepare to be able to deal with every situation that arises. For this reason, relevant parties in Taiwan have recently launched an intense publicity campaign to carry out various types of planning.

Concerns of the People and Determination of the Authorities

After withdrawing from the GATT in 1950, in early January 1990, under the name "Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu Islands Independent Customs Territory" Taiwan officially applied to the GATT for admission, but did not obtain the approval of the GATT board of directors members. After this Taiwan applied again under the name "China Taipei," and has been placed on the conference agenda. Though the entrance procedures are complex, and will require a considerable period of time, Taiwan authorities remain optimistic about entrance.

Issues associated with GATT entry have aroused controversy on Taiwan, and special articles and editions with large captions have appeared in newspapers and magazines, for example: "Will a Return to GATT Create Conflicts in Taiwan?" "How Will the Government, Private Business, and Industry Join Hands To Struggle for the Good of Taiwan as a Whole?" "After Entering GATT, It Will Be Difficult To Avoid Having Japanese Business Gobble Up a Big Chunk of the Economic Pie." People are worried that Taiwan's return to the GATT will be a major blow to agriculture, industry and services: Japanese products will sweep Taiwan, the automobile industry will face unprecedented competition, close to 80 types of agricultural products will lose protection, domestic transportation must open up and allow foreigners to manage, and purchase government and publicly-owned business, and no longer favor Taiwan enterprises...the cost of joining the GATT is too high!

Taiwan authorities have a different view of this. Economics Minister Hsiao Wanchang believes that the trends over the past several years towards the liberalization, and internationalization of Taiwan are correct, but

these have not been done within the world economic system, and there has been no integrated, long-term global vision. There has been no integrated plan, and this has produced imbalances and dislocations. Now, it is necessary to give the policies of liberalization and internationalization a new orientation, and have an integrated, long-term, global plan for entering the GATT, and use its global system to implement internationalization and liberalization. This approach means it will not be necessary to allow what should not be allowed, nor to restrict what should not be restricted, but it will enable Taiwan's economic and trade system reform to keep pace with the rest of the world. He said that joining the GATT is not a question of face, but is necessary to improve Taiwan's economic structure and to join the international economy, and even has a certain definite and legal aspect. Taiwan's economic power is becoming larger and larger, and an economic position without legal protection will produce undefined elements. It appears that Taiwan must join.

Preparatory Work Launched

It is precisely because Taiwan officials firmly believe that joining the GATT will have profound and long-lasting effects both in terms of Taiwan's whole economy and foreign trade that they have launched a series of "joining GATT" preparatory work:

In the second half of 1992, Taiwan officials established a "three-tiered system of organizations," which divides responsibilities and work related to discussions among GATT member states. These three-tiered organizations are: first, the establishment by ministries and commissions under the Executive Yuan of a tactics group, responsible for solving GATT-related policy issues; second, the establishment of a GATT experts group made up of 23 interrelated "ministries and commissions" responsible persons convened by Vice Minister of the Economics Ministry Chiang Ping-kun [3068 0014 0981], responsible for handling routine affairs; and third, the establishment of a working group, made up of interrelated "ministries" and commission responsible persons within each organization, responsible for actually carrying out work. "Board of Foreign Trade" head Hsu Ke-sheng [6079 2688 3932] will be responsible for hosting a series of trade discussions.

At the same time, to cater to the GATT's pursuit of liberalization, Taiwan will as soon as possible draft import-related decrees through trade law drafts, and actively put in order the additional remarks in the recently revised sections of Taiwan's trade system memorandum.

In addition, Taiwan will progressively open its financial markets, and will allow more foreign funded financial organizations to engage in business on Taiwan. It has been said that authorities will examine regulations limiting foreign banks and insurance companies, including changing the regulation which only allows three foreign banks to establish branch offices on Taiwan each year.

Moreover, Taiwan authorities are also strengthening the training of specialists and are as rapidly as possible working to obtain a common understanding with Taiwan industrial circles to obtain the support of even more people on the island.

Facing Difficulties and Resistance

Though Taiwan officials are devoting themselves to seeking GATT entrance, they still face certain problems and resistance, primarily the need to face the queries of 25 countries on relevant import regulations, agriculture, intellectual property rights, government purchasing, etc., in all some 530 economic and trade issues. For this reason, Taiwan's economic and trade authorities have

demanding that each relevant ministry, in accordance with each query, carefully respond, and finalize a version at the end of February.

According to GATT convention, the application for entry proposal must obtain the approval of the board of directors members, and then a working group on GATT entry can be established. Then an investigation is conducted of the application proposal, and finally the application must be approved by more than two-thirds of GATT signatories. At this point the applicant officially becomes a member. The time for the discussions related to the investigation must be one year. At present, Taiwan's GATT entry working group has entered a tense period of planning work, so that on 25 March it can launch real discussion work on GATT entry application.

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