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# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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28 December 1984

# CHINA REPORT

## POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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SOVIET UNION

RENMIN RIBAO PRAISES SOVIET FILM

HK260257 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Nov 84 p 7

[Article by Li Xiqiao [2621 3305 2890]: "A Typical Film With an Ethical Theme--on 'Moscow Does Not Believe in Tears'"]

[Excerpts] Recently the Central Television Station broadcast a Soviet film entitled "Moscow Does Not Believe in Tears," which is one of the most important films on modern themes that have been produced in the Soviet Union in the past few years. Since it was formally presented in 1980, it has always been warmly received by the audience.

The harmony in families, destiny of women, and growth of children have now become serious social problems that Soviet sociologists and vast number of people show great concern for. The film "Moscow Does Not Believe in Tears" precisely touches a theme of this category. It successively depicts the image of a young woman who does not knuckle under to destiny, is full of confidence and persists in pursuing a fine future. After she suffers a setback in her life, she does not become depressed, but firmly lives on and works hard to make a contribution to society. At the same time, she performs her duty as a mother and brings up her daughter.

Since the film was first shown, there have been a small number of people who hold that this is a film about a modern Cinderella. The change in the heroine takes place almost overnight and is untrue and unbelievable. Leaders of Soviet film circles have refuted this view.

This film has been selected by audience as the best film for 1980 in a public appraisal sponsored by SOVIET SCREEN. In April 1981, it won an Oscar for best foreign language film.

CSO: 4005/223

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

VIETNAMESE OFFENSIVE IN KAMPUCHEA--Bangkok, November 24 (XINHUA)--A major Vietnamese offensive is looming large in Ampil village, the location of the headquarters of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF). Fighting between Vietnamese troops and KPNLF forces yesterday died down at Nong Chan camp, an important base of the KPNLF, which had been subjected to Vietnamese attacks in recent days. The KPNLF fighters now control the situation there, as a major portion of the Vietnamese invaders have left. A Thai security official revealed today that two Vietnamese infantry regiments this morning moved 10-15 kilometers northeast of Ampil, placing the camp within range of artillery. The Vietnamese started transporting personnel and heavy weapons into the areas near Ampil a few days ago, he added. Ampil village is in Kampuchea's Battambang Province and has a civilian population of 25,000. KPNLF forces there repulsed a large-scale offensive by Vietnamese troops last April. It was learned here that Son Sann, president of the KPNLF, returned here from France last night and immediately rushed to Ampil and other KPNLF camps. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1628 GMT 24 Nov 84 OW]

CSO: 4000/051

BRIEFS

GANDHI ON RELATIONS WITH PAKISTAN--Islamabad, November 26 (XINHUA)--Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has pledged to establish friendly relations with Pakistan. In a letter to Pakistan President Ziaul Haq which was published here today, the Indian prime minister expressed sincere appreciation to Zia for his message of sympathy and condolence on the death of the former prime minister, Indira Gandhi. "Your presence with us at this time of shock and grief shall always be remembered by all of us," he said. "My government remains fully committed to continuing Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's endeavors to establish good neighborly and friendly relations between our two countries and peoples," Rajiv Gandhi said. "The many common ties between our peoples provide a good basis for a relationship of mutual trust, peace, friendship and cooperation between our two countries," he said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1629 GMT 26 Nov 84 OW]

CSO: 4000/051

## WESTERN EUROPE

### RENMIN RIBAO ON WESTERN EUROPE COOPERATION IN SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY

HK260339 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Nov 84 p 7

["Roundup" by Zhang Qihua [1728 0796 5478]: "Join Efforts To Take Up New Challenge"]

[Text] In less than 1 month since mid-October, six bilateral talks have been held between the leaders of France, West Germany, Britain, and Italy. Apart from bilateral relations, the relations among West European countries, the relations between the United States and Europe, and East-West relations were also comprehensively discussed at the talks. The attention of public opinion was focused on the discussion, from a strategic angle, on the state of the new technological revolution and how Western Europe is going to come to terms with it.

In the past year or two, Western Europe has made notable progress in strengthening cooperation and solidarity and in pursuing the principle of independence and keeping the initiative in its own hands. Its role in the international community is gaining recognition. However, with the intensification of the arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union and with Japan taking the lead in new technologies, many West Europeans are of the opinion that Europe should do more than devote efforts only in security and diplomacy in its construction. Western Europe is bearing military, political, and economic pressure. At the same time, it is being seriously challenged in the domain of science and technology. The building of a European "science and technology zone" proposed by the 21 members of the Council of Europe not long ago and the conference on "Europe and new technologies" held by the European Community indicate that Western Europe is taking up this challenge.

The meeting between the French and West German leaders was the first one to discuss the new technological revolution. It is reported that the main purpose of the meeting was to discuss Western Europe's plans for developing aerospace technologies. The questions discussed include: 1) Continuing to develop a higher grade of Ariane rockets, which are manufactured by the European Space Agency; 2) the joint efforts made by France and West Germany to develop satellites for both military and civilian purposes; and 3) their taking part in the United States' "Columbus" skylab project. It is known to all that the West European countries have some advanced technologies. However, in many areas of technology, they still fall behind the United States

and Japan. Western Europe has decided to proceed from aerospace technology because it has a rather solid basis in this area.

WELT of West Germany points out that Western Europe's determination to "catch up" in aerospace technology shows that "it is going to make bold strategic innovations." In the opinions of West European politicians, if Western Europe permanently falls behind the technological superpowers, its fate would not be different from that of a subcontractor for other industrial states. Although the development of aerospace technology implies the need to pool and spend huge funds and to mobilize the technological forces of various countries, Western Europe is willing to pay this cost precisely for the above reason. At a meeting with President Mitterrand, Prime Minister Craxi said that Italy was going to be more comprehensively involved in the Ariane-5 rocket project. After a meeting with Craxi, Mrs Thatcher also said that Western Europe should create conditions for industrial development and cooperate in advanced technology and scientific research in order to meet the challenge posed by the United States and Japan.

That Western Europe is united in meeting the new technological revolution is a growing, irrepressible trend. However, the problem of unemployment is generally haunting the West European countries. In addition, the contradictions among the members of the European Community still resist resolution and they hold different views on the construction of Europe. People think that the new technological development will be hindered by the United States and Japan and that it will have effects on various countries' reform of their economic systems, financial and intellectual resources, and education. Thus, it is by no means easy to make Western Europe more united in the field of science and technology. France and West Germany play a "leading role" in developing new technologies. This is of great significance to the cooperation in this area. There is the need for Western Europe to be vigorously united in this area. As President Mitterrand said not long ago: "Only when Europe is united as one can it compete with the United States and Japan in industry and science."

CSO: 4005/223

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### SYMPOSIUM HELD ON WOMEN, WAY OF LIFE IN CHINA

OW030833 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Excerpts] According to a joint report by GUANGMING RIBAO reporter (Wu Qunying) and our reporter (Liu Zhenmin), a number of experts and scholars from various parts of the country specializing in economics, sociology, political science, ethics, and women's questions gathered today for a symposium on the subject of women and the contemporary way of life in China. The symposium was sponsored by the magazine ZHONGGUO FUNU [WOMEN OF CHINA].

Yu Guangyuan, member of the CPC Central Advisory Commission and celebrated economist, delivered an academic report at the symposium's opening ceremony. In the report he pointed out the importance of changing the way of social life and analyzed the present state of women and social life in our country.

As pointed out by the comrades attending this symposium, the change in the way of life is indispensable to social progress. In our country, the historical process of the four modernizations is inevitably accompanied by a change and progress in the way of social life. We should promote a socialist way of life with distinctive Chinese characteristics. In our past work, the trend was merely to grasp production with very little attention given to people's daily life. As a result, the work of production overshadowed the needs of life. In addition, the left political ideas were extended to the sphere of life. The decision on reform of the economic structure adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee repeatedly points out the need to pay attention to the way of life. This fully manifests the Marxist ideology of attaching importance to the value of man and to the improvement of the people's well-being.

Experts and scholars presented more than 40 academic papers to the symposium.

CSO: 4005/223

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### POPULATION SPECIALIST HAILS PRC FAMILY PLANNING

OW230605 Beijing XINHUA in English 1304 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Beijing, November 22 (XINHUA)--China's family planning workers not only publicize the importance of birth control but also help couples who wish to become parents to have healthy pregnancies, said Werner Fornos, president of the Washington-based Population Institute, at an interview here today.

Fornos, who is visiting China at the invitation of the State Family Planning Commission, toured four provinces and two municipalities and talked to numerous rural and urban couples. He said he found the relations between the family planning workers and parents to be friendly and confident. Though he could not categorically assert that coercion does not exist in China, he said he had not detected any coercion in the numerous talks he had held with people in the places he visited in the past two weeks. They are a good sampling, he added.

Abortion, he noticed, is not a method used in family planning in China, but is only resorted to when contraceptive methods have failed. This is up to each individual, and the state does not interfere.

Furthermore, he noticed on the walls of every family planning station posters explicitly stating that coercion will not be tolerated by the state.

When he visited Mimou village, Sichuan, the most populous province in China, he said, almost all the 5,137 couples have a case worker assigned to each one of them, providing them with advice and contraceptives, and making sure that suitable parents can have pregnancy when desired.

What struck him most was that nowhere else in the world could he find husbands so conscientiously taking upon themselves the responsibility of family planning. Of the couples of reproductive age who chose sterilization as a method of birth control, almost three-fourths were males.

At another village, called "Golden Axe," near Chengdu, he found out through his chats with the local peasants that young couples seemed very happy with their small families, he commented.

The 1984 clinical records of annual growth rate in all four provinces and two municipalities he visited are under one percent.

China has shown to the world what can be done when people conscientiously tackle the problem, Fornos stressed. The specialist, who has worked on the population question for 12 years, said that the world must be made aware of the population problem and that world population and global resources must be brought into a more equitable balance.

Speaking of future cooperation plans between his institute and China, he said that the China Population Information Center and the institute had agreed to jointly publish a monthly magazine, "Population Communications" in Chinese, starting early 1985 for China's population planning workers. The institute is also launching an internship program for Chinese family planning workers to visit the Population Institute headquarters for six-month periods. He said he is negotiating with China to have the prize-giving ceremony of the 1985 global media award for population held in China next November. Besides, the Population Institute is considering sending foreign experts to teach at the Nanjing College for Family Planning Administrators.

CSO: 4000/051

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### SUGGESTIONS ON IMPROVING ECONOMIC RESULTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Beijing JIAOYU YANJIU /EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH/ in Chinese No 8, Aug 84 pp 35-37, 60

/Article by Liu Daoyu /0491 6670 3768/ of Wuhan University: "Issues on Getting Better Economic Results in China's Higher Education"/

/Text/ Like economic construction, China's higher education has in it the situation that economic results are not high. If we wish to further develop our educational undertakings, we must find ways, other than increasing funds for education under the premise that the state's financial resources permit it to enable the limited funds we have to produce larger results.

In terms of the internal situation of China's higher education there are many existing problems, whether in the structure and distribution of schools and the setup of specialties or in instruments, equipment and efficiency. For the sake of getting better economic results in education, we must continue implementing the eight-character policy of "readjust, restructure, consolidate and improve" to put our educational undertakings on the right course of development whose central goal is to improve economic results. How can we achieve this goal? The author wishes to offer in this article several simple views merely dealing with the problem of actual work.

1. On the structure of institutions of higher education, we should carry out step-by-step a change of colleges with the unique "heavy structure" /zhongxing jiegou 6850 0992 4814 2845/ to colleges offering various courses. At present, China's institutions of higher education are basically universities of liberal arts and sciences and colleges of single technical courses. Such a system was formed in the early 1950's when our country had an urgent need of a large number of personnel qualified for heavy and national defense industries to build our own independent industrial system. Under such circumstances, many colleges of single technical courses were founded to satisfy the demand for personnel qualified for industrial construction as well as to promote the development of higher education. This practice was not only necessary but also effective, but it has also caused several problems to occur, such as the separation of sciences and engineering has affected mutual osmosis; the merging and removing of schools, which, although having strengthened some key institutes, has led to an imbalance of higher education among areas; and overfounding of colleges of single technical course, which has resulted in the forming of "heavy structure" and overlooked the development of such courses as liberal arts, agriculture and forestry,

finance and economics, light industry, politics and law, and management. In the past 30-some years, especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, there has been a significant change in the structure and distribution of China's economy. After the readjustment made in the last several years, the situation in our national economy that agriculture, light industry and heavy industry were placed upside down in their relationships has been greatly improved, and the ratio between consumption and accumulation has gradually become coordinated. However, the structure of China's higher education remains in the form of "heavy structure" without much change. According to the related statistics of the last several years, since liberation we have cultivated a total of 1.07 million engineers and technicians graduated from colleges, of whom only 20,000 are for the light industry system making up merely 1.87 percent of the total, and a total of 1.14 million engineers and technicians graduated from technical secondary schools, of whom only 50,000 are for the light industry system making up merely 4.3 percent of the total.

The problem concerning agriculture is even more prominent. China used to have 750,000 agrotechnicians graduated from colleges or technical secondary schools, but for various reasons the number has been reduced to 250,000 now. According to the ratio between agrotechnicians and China's agricultural population, we have only 3 agrotechnicians among 10,000 of the agricultural population (in the Soviet Union 81, in Japan 81.9 and in France 237.6), thus making China one of the countries with the lowest ratio. Agriculture is the foundation of our national economy, but if we do not vigorously cultivate qualified personnel and adopt advanced technology for it, not only will the "foundation" turn out to be an empty phrase, it will also become a drag on other trades.

At present, China has nearly 380,000 enterprises of ownership by the whole people, but only 1,020 of the key ones are able to turn over to the state a profit of over 10 million yuan annually while 30 percent of them are suffering a loss. Although there are many factors to cause this situation to happen, the lack of managers and poor management is one of the major reasons. China's education of management is extremely unsuited to the development of its social economy. According to the 1981 statistics, there were 18,000 students enrolled in the management specialty, making up 1.4 percent of the total enrollment. This ratio falls far behind when compared with other countries. For example, the U.S. currently has 1.6 million undergraduates and 400,000 postgraduates majoring in economics and 1 million postgraduates taking economics management. By 1985, diplomas accorded to economic management majors in France will make up one-half of the total of diplomas received by graduates of colleges of engineering.

The uniqueness of our institutions of higher education also reflects on the colleges of single technical courses. According to the 1983 statistics, 60 percent of China's institutions of higher education are colleges of single technical courses operated by the departments concerned. Setting up such colleges and placing them under the charge and leadership of industrial departments is advantageous in terms of mobilizing resources from various sides to run schools, but it is disadvantageous to the coordination and mutual osmosis of various disciplines in terms of the law of education. In terms of management, this small but allround system also affects the development of economic results in education.

In light of the reality caused by the readjustment of colleges and their departments, we cannot carry out readjustment and merging in a large scale now, but we can at least accomplish one thing; i.e., not granting approval for the founding of new colleges of single technical courses henceforth. If a new specialty is to be set up, do it in a college already established as this practice will not only cost less money but will also produce results faster. Meanwhile, we should create conditions for converting, step-by-step, colleges of single technical courses we have now into colleges of various disciplines. In light of our national conditions, we can imagine that the future structure of our colleges will be of the following types: universities of liberal arts, sciences and engineering, universities of liberal arts and sciences, universities of liberal arts, colleges of various science and engineering courses, teacher training colleges, and colleges of various arts courses. If possible, we may also give a try on universities of liberal arts, sciences, engineering, agriculture and medicine. It is anticipated that the structural reform of colleges can break the small but allround system, reduce investment in education and improve economic results in education.

2. On the school system, we should change it from one level to multiple levels, shorten the training period, and cultivate qualified personnel of various types and specifications.

All things in the world are both complex and composed in accordance with fixed levels and structures. And so is education which should have logical levels as well. Since the development of social economy requires qualified personnel of various specifications, the school system of colleges should have multiple levels instead a single one. During the period of the First 5-Year Plan, the structure of our higher education including regular courses and professional training courses was basically logical as far as the ratio was concerned. For example, in 1952 college students taking regular courses made up 55 percent of the national total and those receiving professional training 45 percent, and the latter dropped to 36 percent in the following year. This ratio was better suited to the demand by the economic development, but owing to an oversight of the development of professional training courses in later years, the school system for them was stretched longer with the training and was desperately made closer to that for regular courses, thus causing the number of students for professional training to drop year after year. According to the 1981 statistics, students taking regular course made up 82.9 percent of the national total of college enrollment and those receiving professional training were lowered to 17.1 percent. In fact, many industrial departments have no need of so many graduates of 4-year colleges majoring in regular courses, such as plant analysis and laboratory test and library science. The educational period of a student of professional training can be shortened by 50 percent and the investment in his education reduced to one-half. If the percentage of students of professional training in the ratio is raised from 17.1 to 30, the state can save over 200 million yuan in its investment in education every year. Besides, with several hundred thousands of such students graduating ahead of schedule and participating in economic construction, a tremendous economic value will be created for the state.

The system of 2-year junior college was founded at the beginning of this century, but its development had made almost no progress during the first several decades and picked up speed only in the past 20 or 40 years. There are 3,150 colleges in the United States, of which 1,193 are 2-year community colleges whose students make up 40 percent of the national enrollment. Short-term colleges in France accounted for only 5.9 percent of the national total in 1901 and went up to 20.7 percent 10 years later and 25 percent in 1975. In the last several years, short-term colleges have received much attention in China and been tried at all places. The Hanjiang College founded in Wuhan Municipality is one of this kind. Colleges of this kinds have the following merits: Specialties are set up in line with local conditions, the educational period is short, students are nonresident, investment is small, no guarantee is made for graduates' placement, and the due competitiveness is bound to exist among students. It is anticipated that colleges of this kind will make further advances along with the development of our national economy.

Postgraduate education is the highest level of higher education where people of advanced professional skill are cultivated. A country's ability in cultivating postgraduate students is generally viewed as its ability in storing up potential and wisdom for science as well as in bringing forth new scientific ideas. When compared with other countries, the number of postgraduate students cultivated in China is too small, and the ratio among the postgraduate courses is not all that logical. Since China's key colleges are centers of both teaching and scientific research, they should increase the enrollment of postgraduate students and improve their quality to make contribution to the "four modernizations" by providing qualified personnel of advanced professional skill for it.

3. On the setup of specialties, we should cut down the ones in abundant supply, beef up the ones in short supply and fill the gaps to put them in line with the demand by economy structure.

Setting up specialties in institutions of higher education is a matter of fundamental importance because it directly involves a series of problems; viz., the course of development for the institution, specifications of the personnel to be cultivated, the direction of research for the faculty, and the establishment of teaching materials, instruments and equipment. In the last several years, part of the specialties have been duly readjusted through the implementation of the eight-character policy of "readjust, restructure, consolidate and improve," but the unsuitability of the setup of specialties to our national economy has not yet been thoroughly settled. A fairly significant contradiction continues to exist in the relationship between supply and demand in terms of the distribution of 840 specialties in the country. Statistics show that in these specialties 330 supply falls short of demand and makes up 39.29 percent of the total, in 50-plus supply exceeds demand and makes up slightly more than 5.95 percent, and 450-plus have a balance between supply and demand and make up only 53.57 percent.

In his report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan, Comrade Zhao Ziyang pointed out, "We need to readjust the setup of specialties in colleges and universities and improve their teaching methods. In the past, the division of specialties has been over-meticulous and the students' range of knowledge too narrow, thus making the

students unsuitable to various construction projects or further training. This situation has also often caused problems in the placement of students after graduation and their change of field of employment. We must correct it."

Major points of the problem existing in the setup of specialties may be summarized as follows: (1) The ratio of agriculture, light industry, heavy industry, liberal arts, sciences and engineering specialties is disproportionate. According to the 1978 data, engineering specialties make up nearly 50 percent and sciences specialties 16 percent of the total, while agriculture, medicine, teaching, and finance and economics specialties each account for 5 percent, liberal arts only 4 percent, and politics and law, the lowest, 0.3 percent. (2) Certain specialties are obsolete and overmeticulously divided. Old specialties make up 90 percent of the total, while new courses are set up in a slow pace. Many engineering colleges still follow the old practice of dividing specialties in accordance with products. For example, the processing specialty is divided into cold working and hot working, and the specialty to machinery for processing of polymer into machinery for processing of plastic, machinery for processing of rubber and machinery for processing of fiber. (3) Lack of specialties on comprehensive, frontier courses. China's specialties were formed in the early 1950's, and their pattern, basic science and technology and production have had tremendous changes and development, but their structure has not undergone a relevant transformation in the past 30-some years, thus they cannot satisfy the needs of economic construction.

For a long period of time, the views on whether or not specialties should be set up were not unanimous. Some advocate that they should be cancelled and replaced by the European- and American-style education of "generalists," while some maintain that they should be set up but their range needs to be properly widened. I hold that the substance of this question does not lie in whether or not specialties should be set up because although adopting two completely different systems, both the Soviet Union and the United States have cultivated exemplary personnel and their science and technology are in an advanced position. In fact, both countries are learning from each other's strong points to offset their own weaknesses. Some Americans with breadth of vision have also realized the demerits of "education of generalists" and think that the people trained in this kind of education are short of specialized knowledge and working capability. Hence, they have taken some remedial measures, such as enlarging the enrollment of postgraduate students to make up the defect of "learning but not specializing," and developing vocational education, which as a matter of fact is a "reprocessing" given to college students who have already graduated. The Soviet Union's setup of specialties also had a significant change in the late-1960's as the call for "cultivating specialists who must have specialized knowledge which is both extensive and complete and who should be able to work even in the distant future" was put forth. France has also proposed to cultivate college students to be specialists of "many talents" or "many sides." They should be able to handle not only the technical and economic problems of industrial enterprises but also social problems which are usually taken care of by politicians and ethicists. This shows the argument concerning "specialized education" and "education of generalists" has already begun to converge.

In the cultivation and use of talent there still exists the phenomenon of contradiction. This is, even though we have a shortage of talent in our country there is still great waste. That is to say there is still a fairly large portion of talents who are trained but not used. There are many factors causing this phenomenon," the setup of specialties is not rational and the blind recruitment of students is a major cause. This again illustrates why we must resolutely carry out specialty readjustment and cultivate talent in a planned manner.

4. Logically utilizing human, financial and natural resources in order to achieve in the best possible use of men, funds and material.

Management science is both a type of knowledge and a form of art. Human, financial and natural resources are prerequisites for the development of higher education. The chief way to logically utilize them is to elevate the level of management and place stress on economic results.

The major point of management science is the management of men. Comrade Stalin once said, "Qualified personnel and cadre are the most precious and decisive capital of all precious capitals in the world." Hence, how to fully mobilize the enthusiasm of teachers, administrative staffers and workers and bring the function of men into full play is a key to the improvement of economic results in education.

According to statistics, the number of teachers, administrative staffers and workers of our colleges and universities are out of proportion. The total of administrative staffers and workers account for 50.2 percent, while among teachers, the ratio of those holding high positions is too small. The total of them makes up less than 10 percent, while it is generally as high as over 80 percent in foreign countries. The comparison between the Department of Chemistry of University of California, Berkely and that of Wuhan University shows that the former has 62 professors and associate professors, enrolls over 1,000 undergraduates and 200 postgraduates, and offers 49 undergraduate and postgraduate courses; while the latter has 250-plus faculty members but enrolls only 500-plus undergraduates and 50-plus postgraduates and offers fewer than 30 courses. From this comparison, we can easily discover that our efficiency is very low.

According to the 1981 statistics, our colleges and universities have 250,000 faculty members, but the enrollment of undergraduates is merely 1.2-plus million; while their counterparts in the United States have more than 500,000 faculty members and an enrollment of 12-some million undergraduates. In terms of the ratio between teaching staff and students, it is 1:14 in the Soviet Union, 1:31 in the United States, 1:11 in Japan, 1:20 in France, 1:8 in Federal Republic of Germany, and 1:5.1 in China, the lowest. If we bring the potential of our teaching staff into full play to restore the ratio between teachers and students to the pre-"Great Cultural Revolution" level of 1:6 and supplement it with other conditions, we would be able to enroll 500,000 more undergraduates. In sum, we must take note of the fact that the results of our current investment in education are not high on the one hand and that we have great potential on the other.

As to instruments and equipment, there exists in them the contradictions of instruments being obsolete and quantitatively insufficient and having a poor rate of use. For example, Wuhan University has 35 large instruments, of which only 10 are used 7 hours daily, and the use of laboratories is at a rate of less than 50 percent. The forming of these problems is attributed to the following reasons: (1) Restriction to the use of instruments caused by the system of ownership by the department concerned, (2) Insufficiency in publicizing, training and promotion of new technologies, and (3) lack of the necessary system of management and economic responsibility. In addition, we also have an urgent need to improve the results of the management of libraries and the use of library books.

5. We should scientifically organize teaching and positively carry out reform of teaching to get better results and effects in teaching.

Also existing in the process of teaching is the problem of results. Effectively organizing work can cause teaching to produce better results. Some teachers are involved in serious cases of dragging on their classroom teaching, and such cases are worse in laboratory work for students of science departments. The reasons behind it are that teachers have not sufficiently prepared themselves for the teaching and have not diligently organized their teaching. In addition, the phenomenon that the teacher pours his lecture into the students during the entire classroom hour is serious as well as prevailing, as if teacher lecturing and students listening were an unalterable principle. Teachers do this not only to undergraduates but also postgraduates. One teacher has spent 12 school hours to lecture on the biography of a historical writer, which students could learn in 2 hours by self-study. Marx once said, "all savings, in the final analysis, comes down to saving time."

When talking about management and results, we must first establish the sense of time. In teaching, waste of time is the greatest waste. The German educator Diesterweg once said, "A mediocre teacher can only give out truth, while an outstanding one teaches people how to discover truth." Our teachers should be liberated from "pouring his lecture into students during the entire classroom hour," spend more time on studying problems and teach by means of enlightenment to guide students toward the road of discovering truth.

Since 1978, Wuhan University has adopted the credit system and has achieved initial effects. The substance of this system is letting students logically organize their own structure of knowledge and emphasizing the cultivation of their intelligence. The credit system expands students' limits of course selection and range of knowledge, thus strengthening their suitability to work in the future. Undergraduates who have completed their credits and hold excellent academic records may graduate ahead of schedule or apply for admission to graduate school after approval granted by the university management. Not only does this practice shorten the educational period and save funds, it can also expeditiously deliver a group of exemplary men of ability to the state. After participating in economic construction, they will make due contribution to the state. In terms of the view of educational economics, the credit system is indeed an effective system and should be vigorously promoted.

After the adoption of the credit system, we have carried out several other systems on a trial basis since the beginning of this semester; viz., the tutor system, the teaching credit system, the system of major and minor courses, and the system of academic leave for teachers. The goal of our reform still centers around the improving the quality of teaching, getting better results in education and walking on China's own road of developing higher education.

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CSO: 4005/134

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO URGES MORE VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL EDUCATION

HK301315 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Nov 84 p 3

[Article by Gao Yan [7559 1484]: "Expedite the Development of China's Vocational and Technical Education"--passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] In recent years, general education has developed vigorously in China. However, the progress of vocational and technical education is still slow. By 1983, the number of undergraduates in ordinary institutions of higher learning totaled 1.2 million and the number of students studying in special secondary schools totaled 1.143 million, whereas the students studying in technical schools (0.52 million) plus those in vocational schools totaled only 1.06 million. It is quite obvious that such an educational structure does not correspond to the objective demand for talented people needed for economic development and is disadvantageous to the raising of labor productivity and to the growth of all kinds of talented people. It has already become an important strategic task for the development of China's educational cause to attach great importance to the training of intermediate-grade and junior technicians, to the improvement of the quality of the entire contingent of laborers, and to the vigorous development of vocational and technical education.

/Developing vocational and technical education is the urgent need of the rapid development of China's economic construction./

In the rural areas, with the implementation and continuous improvement of the rural production responsibility system, China's agriculture is undergoing a historical change from a natural to a commodity economy and from a traditional to a modern agriculture. The millions upon millions of peasants now have a pressing need to master scientific and technological knowledge. In order to promote the development of the rural economy, we need senior scientific, technical, and management personnel as well as large numbers of intermediate-level and junior scientific, technical, and management personnel and a generation of new peasants who have certain scientific and technical knowledge and professional skills and who can adapt themselves to the new circumstances and to changes in the rural economy. The present level of China's agricultural productive forces is still relatively low, which calls for the training of various kinds of people. China now has around 50

agricultural colleges and institutes with 700,000 undergraduates and the annual enrollment is 200,000. Naturally, it will be difficult to suit the needs of the development of the rural economy at present by merely developing agricultural colleges and institutes. Practical experience in recent years shows that a number of senior and junior secondary school graduates who returned to their hometown have mastered one or more skills after receiving short-term vocational and technical training and have markedly raised labor productivity, thus enabling a household, a village, or even a township to become rich. The labor force in China's rural areas totals more than 300 million, of which the number of senior and junior secondary school graduates who have returned to their home villages account for only 100 million. While developing general education in the rural areas, it is an important means for education to serve the development of the rural economy to conduct vocational and technical training among the school graduates who have returned to do farm work in their home villages.

In the cities, the central link of the current reform of the economic structure is to enhance the vitality of enterprises and to raise labor productivity. In order to realize this goal, it is necessary to attach importance to the exploitation of intellectual resources. In addition to senior technical personnel, enterprises should also have a considerable number of intermediate-level and junior technicians and large numbers of skilled workers. Only when these factors coordinate with each other can the factories and enterprises operate and work effectively. With the continuous progress of science and technology, it is quite obvious that the proportion of senior technical personnel among staff members and workers will continuously increase. However, even in the countries where science and technology are highly developed, senior technical personnel constitute only a minority among the staff members and workers. According to statistics compiled by foreign experts, in a non-automated industrial production line, the proportion of senior technical personnel accounts for 1 to 2 percent; junior technical personnel, 4 to 8 percent; skilled workers, 33 to 60 percent; and unskilled workers, 35 to 57 percent. In an automated enterprise, the proportion of senior technical personnel accounts for 20 to 40 percent; junior and intermediate-level technical personnel, 40 to 60 percent; and skilled workers, 40 to 50 percent. The ranks of workers also need large numbers of intermediate-level and senior skilled workers. According to statistics, of the ranks of workers in the United States, senior skilled workers constitute 33 percent; intermediate-level skilled workers (equivalent to workers of grades 4 to 6 in China), 57 percent; and semiskilled workers, only 4.7 percent. Therefore, even under conditions of advanced science and technology, it is still necessary to have large numbers of skilled workers and intermediate-level and junior technicians. In China, the number of workers and staff members in enterprises totals more than 80 million. In addition to a lack of various technical personnel, the workers' technical levels are rather low. According to statistics, of the 40 million technical workers in the whole country, those below grade 3 constitute 70 percent, while the senior technical workers (namely, workers of grades 7 and 8), constitute only 2.3 percent. Of the young workers who started work since 1966, those under grade 3 constituted 80 to 90 percent. These young workers account for around 60 percent of the total number of workers and staff members. Most of them are now in the frontline of

production and have become the main force in production. Such a low level of technical quality has directly affected the factories and enterprises in raising their labor productivity and attaining better economic results. It can thus be seen that the shortage of skilled technical workers is as serious as that of scientific and technical personnel and that the cultural level and technical quality of the total ranks of workers and staff members demand upgrading.

Moreover, with the reform of the urban and rural economic structure, the development of the socialist commodity economy, and the constant improvement of the people's standard of living, there is a pressing need for vigorously developing tertiary industry, such as commerce, catering, services, and other industries. The level of these industries is now extremely backward. According to relevant statistics, of the workers and staff members engaged in commerce, those with education below junior secondary school level account for 77 percent; and of the workers and staff members engaged in service industries, those with education below junior secondary school level account for 86 percent. Only a very small proportion among the total number of workers and staff members have received special training. Such a state of affairs has severely affected the development and improvement of these industries and has a direct bearing on the improvement of the people's lives. As tertiary industry involves a variety of trades and skilled and artistic work, there is an urgent need to develop elementary and intermediate and vocational and technical education.

Viewed from the above aspects, the current economic development urgently requires the vigorous development of vocational and technical education. Therefore, while developing general education, we must also take note of simultaneously developing vocational and technical education.

/Developing vocational and technical education is an important means for developing China's educational cause and a component part of educational reform./

Comrade Deng Xiaoping once pointed out: "The entire educational cause should correspond to the development of the national economy." At present, the irrational educational structure is one of the main aspects which does not correspond to the economic construction. In the 35 years since the founding of the PRC, we have trained a total of 4.11 million university and college graduates and 7.22 million special secondary school graduates, a ratio of 1:1.76, which does not correspond to the need for various kinds of personnel for economic development. It is particularly noteworthy that the present enrollment ratio between ordinary institutions of higher learning and special secondary schools is still unbalanced. Moreover, the enrollment in special secondary schools is dropping year by year. The ratio of enrollment between institutions of higher learning and special secondary schools was 1:1.79 in 1979; 1:1.66 in 1980; 1:1.55 in 1981; 1:1.33 in 1982; and 1:1.22 in 1983. Of these, the ratio of enrollment between the engineering departments of institutions of higher learning and special secondary schools dropped from 1:0.91 in 1979 to 1:0.69 in 1983. The proportion of engineers to technicians is reversed in a considerable number of enterprises at present.

It is even from 7:1 to 9:1 in some enterprises. The declining trend in the enrollment in special secondary schools is bound to intensify the imbalance in proportions of personnel and will cause colossal waste in the use of personnel. The training of technical workers is further limited in scale, and cannot be compared with that for technicians. In 1983, the technical schools enrolled only 300,000 students and the number of undergraduates was 500,000. Viewed from the needs of the state, of the 40 million technical workers in the whole country, those below grade 3 total 28 million. Even if we are to raise the number by 50 percent by the year 2000, we shall need an additional 20 million workers. Given the current training capability of the technical schools, we would need more than 100 years to accomplish the task of conducting vocational and technical training among the above two sections of workers so that they could reach grade 4 level. In the rural areas, the annual enrollment in agricultural secondary schools is only 430,000. Even if this is added to the enrollment in vocational secondary schools in the cities, the figure is only 750,000. China now has around 100 million senior and junior secondary school graduates. It is quite obvious that the training capability of the agricultural secondary schools is far from meeting the need to enable these young people to gain proficiency in a particular line. Therefore, developing vocational and technical education is a question that calls for prompt solution in the current educational reform.

In developing education, we must proceed from China's realities. According to the 1982 national census, in the metallurgical industry, the workers and staff members with education below junior secondary school level accounted for 73 percent; in the textile industry, they accounted for 72 percent; in the electric and electronic equipment manufacturing industry, they accounted for 68 percent; and in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery, they accounted for 95 percent. The practice of merely developing higher education and using senior technical personnel to make up the shortage of intermediate-level and junior technicians does not conform to China's national conditions and is divorced from the educational level of personnel in all trades in our country. Therefore, while developing general education, it is an important means for developing China's educational cause in a greater, faster, better, and more economical manner to energetically develop vocational and technical education, which starts from the junior and senior secondary school graduation level. However, in the course of development of the educational cause, there exists the tendency of merely taking note of developing higher education and neglecting the training of intermediate-level and junior technicians and the improvement of the quality of the entire ranks of workers and staff members. In the self-study drive, some youths have also become divorced from the needs of their work and from their actual educational level and have blindly pursued qualifications. This tendency merits attention.

/We must learn from the experience of some developed countries in attaching great importance to the development of vocational and technical education./

If we review the history of economic and educational development of all countries, we can see that many developed countries have attached great importance to vocational and technical education. Vocational and technical

education has developed rapidly in the FRG. The people who received training in the 9,200 vocational schools of various kinds throughout the country total 2.6 million, more than 10 percent of the number of people employed. They have regarded vocational and technical education as the "mainstay for developing Germany's economy" and the "basis for the existence of a nation." Japan's senior secondary schools are divided into ordinary and vocational sections. The vocational section includes agricultural, industrial, commercial, and aquatic schools. The graduates from vocational senior secondary schools enjoy preferential treatment in obtaining employment. In addition, Japan also implements a vocational training system, in which the government, mass organizations, and enterprises conduct vocational training for the unemployed and the newly employed, which enhances their work ability and further raises labor productivity. Some Japanese figures speak highly of this system: "Vocational education has saved Japan from tiding over a difficult period and has made a direct contribution to the state." The Soviet Union has also adopted a series of measures to attract secondary school graduates into receiving vocational and technical education. According to 1983 statistics, 33 percent of graduates from the 10-grade secondary schools in the Soviet Union attended vocational and technical schools and 17 percent attended special secondary schools. Of the graduates from the 8-grade secondary schools, 20 to 25 percent attended vocational and technical schools and 15 to 20 percent attended special secondary schools. The educational reform carried out recently in the Soviet Union demanded that 40 to 50 percent of the graduates from the 8-grade secondary schools be promoted to vocational and technical schools. In 1983, the annual enrollment in various vocational and technical schools was 2.5 million; in special secondary schools, 1.45 million; and in institutions of higher learning, around 1 million. The ratios of senior experts, intermediate-level experts, and skilled technical workers in the Soviet Union are approximately 2:3:5. According to relevant plans, more vocational and technical schools will be developed and the enrollment will increase by 100 percent within the next 10 years, so as to increase the proportion of skilled technical workers. In Democratic Germany, 61.4 percent of the students who received education in the 10-grade ordinary schools since 1980 attended schools for training technical and skilled workers and only 18.8 percent attended universities and institutes. We must use for reference the experience of the developed countries in attaching importance to vocational and technical education.

Speeding up the development of vocational and technical education is a most pressing and important strategic task for developing China's educational cause. We must fully realize and actively publicize the position and role of vocational and technical education in the entire educational system in China and overcome the tendency of merely developing higher education but neglecting vocational and technical education. China's current educational structure should be further reformed and readjusted so as to suit the need for training various kinds of personnel for economic development and to enable education to better serve the building of the four modernizations. On the basis of investigations and studies, we must adopt a series of forceful measures, earnestly solve the practical problems concerning vocational and technical education, gradually establish a vocational and technical education system which suits China's national conditions, train more talented people for socialist construction, and make due contributions to the further improvement of the quality of laborers.

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### POSTGRADUATE EDUCATION REFORM MEASURES EXPLORED

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 8 Sep 84 p 1

[Article: "The Ministry of Education Decides on Four Experimental Reform Measures To Strengthen Postgraduate Schools"]

[Text] This paper has learned that the Ministry of Education has recently issued a bulletin urging 22 key-point institutions of higher education in the nation including Beijing University to, in their experimentation with postgraduate programs, actively explore reform measures, accelerate the pace of reform, manage successfully recruitment, education, administrative work, and degree conferment, upgrade the quality of teachers, curricula, and basic facilities such as labs, devise the educational program for graduate students during the "7th 5-year plan" so that the postgraduate programs in these schools can be developed on schedule or even before schedule.

This paper reported on 12 June that 22 of the nation's key-point institutions of higher education have been permitted by the State Council to experiment with postgraduate programs. This is an important reform in postgraduate education. By 1990, the graduate students in these schools will account for approximately one-third of the nation's total number of graduate students.

The Ministry of Education has decided to experiment with four reform measures in order to bring into full play the initiative of these schools and expand the authority given to them concerning the education of graduate students:

--These schools may, as long as they have actively fulfilled state recruitment plans, formulate plans for recruiting additional students should the need arise and if they are capable of taking on more students. However, the number of entering graduate students recruited under the additional recruitment plan may not exceed 10 percent of the number allowed for by the state plan.

--Schools already meeting the basic requirements may, as long as they can assure the quality of candidates, award Masters degrees through individual departments and branch committees. However, the conferment of these degrees must be approved by committees of degree evaluation in various schools (colleges).

--Experiment with having graduate students work as teaching assistants. The income of graduate students who work as teaching assistants in schools that have been given permission to experiment with this measure should be slightly higher than the amount of scholarship money they currently receive.

--Schools make unified arrangement concerning state funding for, and planning in, the recruitment of graduate students by institutions of higher education. Postgraduate schools should be involved in studying how to make good use of funding and how to comply with state plans.

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## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### EDUCATIONAL REFORM IN RURAL AREAS DISCUSSED

Beijing XHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 9 Sep 84 p 1

[Article by Sun Baosen [1327 5508 2773]: "Reform Rural Education, Strengthen Labor Education"]

[Text] The All-China Rural School Work/study Program Experience Exchange Conference sponsored by the Ministry of Education suggested the absorption of the work-study program into the orbit of the whole educational reform, to the end that through the work/study program, a large number of producers and managers of new quality will be cultivated for rural economic construction.

This conference was held between 13 and 20 August in Kirin Province. Participating in the conference were the responsible cadres in charge of the work/study program of the departments (bureaus) of education of the various provincial, municipal and autonomous regions, some rural school representatives and the cadres concerned in State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fishery, the Ministry of Forestry and the State Afforestation Commission. At the conference were exchanged the experiences of developing the rural school work/study program in Kirin Province and in other places in the country. The delegates surveyed more than 10 rural schools in the suburbs of Ji An County and Hun Jiang Municipality, studied the means of carrying out CPC Central Committee Document No 1 and went one step forward in doing a good job in solving the problems relating to the work/study program in the rural schools. Deputy Minister of Education Zhang Wensung [1728 2429 2646] spoke at the conclusion of the conference.

The conference pointed out that since the Kirin Provincial Work/study Program Experience Exchange Conference in 1979, the recovery of the rural school work/study program throughout China has developed rather speedily. According to the 1983 statistics, the school-sponsored farm and forest acreage has increased from 4.33 million mu in 1979 to 7.2 million mu, representing an increase of 60 percent, and the net income from agricultural sideline businesses has increased from 73.28 million yuan in 1979 to 132.99 million yuan, representing an increase of 81 percent. This has brought about a positive function in making elementary education universal and in reforming the rural educational structure, developing rural vocational technical education and in a better way accomplishing the "dual tasks" of normal education.

The conference affirmed the following four basic experiences in grasping the rural school work/study program in Kirin Province. (1) The guiding ideas should be clear and definite. The development of the work/study enterprise should be recognized as equal in importance to the reform of rural school education. In accordance with the requirements of CPC Central Committee Document No 1 and No 16, special attention should be paid to solve the problem of the "three incompatibilities" of rural schools in developing the work/study program. (2) The work/study production items should be developed in accordance with the requirements of modern agricultural and commodity production by gradually bringing into being a comprehensive agriculture from single-item grain production, a commodity production from primitive management and a three-dimensional agriculture from traditional agriculture. (3) The work/study program should be made the link and the bridge between education and production, theory and practice and study and employment. Starting from educating the people, a good job should be done in the "three coordinations"--that is, coordinating the work/study program with labor education for solving the problem of incompatibility between the ideas of rural schools and students and the requirements of agricultural modernization; coordinating the work/study program with the development of knowledge for solving the problem of the incompatibility between the quality of rural schools and students and the requirements of agricultural modernization; and coordinating the work/study program with vocational technical education for solving the problem of incompatibility between the technical requirements of the rural schools and students and those of agricultural modernization. (4) Management and research should be strengthened; the base for developing production labor education should be consolidated; various regulations and systems should be established for a healthy labor education and technical education, and for conducting examinations, giving rewards or imposing penalties; and efforts should be exerted to render the work/study program normal and scientific.

The conference suggested the general requirements for the future development of the work/study program in the rural schools, which are, first, to adapt to the situation of rural economic development and, second, to cultivate talents for rural economic construction. The main tasks are: (1) conscientiously investigate and study the strong points of the local economy and natural resources and do a good job in planning for grasping work enhancement well. (2) Make production, provision and marketing a complete set for forming a peasant-laborer-merchant complex of the work/study program. (3) Coordinate the work/study program with thought education, theoretical (civilization) education and vocational education in order to cultivate a large number of producers and managers of new quality for rural construction. (4) Grasp well the reform of the work/study program for the sake of increasing economic benefits and educational benefits.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

COMPUTER EDUCATION IN MIDDLE SCHOOLS EMPHASIZED

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 11 Sep 84 p 2

/Article by Dong Chen /5516 2525/: "A Report on the Second Conference on Computer Education in Middle Schools"/

/Text/ The Second Conference on the Experimental Work of Computer Education in Middle Schools which was convened by the Department of Middle School Affairs of the Ministry of Education ended on 9 August. Participants of the conference discussed the guiding principle of work for carrying on computer education in middle schools from now on and also discussed matters concerning the purpose and demand in conducting computer education in middle schools, the supply of teachers and the setting up of educational bases.

Participants of the conference felt that, in order to implement Comrade Deng Xiaoping's instruction that "education must be geared to the needs of the modernizations, of the world and of the future," it is absolutely necessary for us to conduct computer education in middle schools. Over the past 2 years, a few middle schools in some provinces and municipalities have already carried out this kind of work. However, at present, they still remain at the experimental stage and there is a shortage of teachers, equipment and funds. The purpose and demand in conducting computer education are still under discussion. Teaching programs and materials have not yet been getting into shape. Therefore, we must, on the basis of doing a good job conscientiously in pilot projects, expand gradually the scope of experiment with emphasis placed on key points and in a planned way. We must regard this as the guiding principle for conducting computer education in middle schools in a certain period of time from now on.

Participants of the conference suggested that, the experimental work in teaching computer courses must first be carried out step by step in key middle schools in the cities and in middle schools with better conditions. In principle, the elective computer course should be set up only at the time when the fundamental education of the original courses has been strengthened. However, we should not be in a hurry to set up computer courses in middle schools where the laboratory facilities of physics, chemistry and biology are not as perfect as regulated in the educational program. Attention must be paid to schools which are qualified to conduct computer education in order to distinguish different conditions and set forth different demands so that elective computer course and lecturers may

be offered and after-class activities may be carried out in accordance with actual needs. It is not advisable to "impose uniformity in all cases without considering the differences."

Participants of the conference felt that, at the present time, it is more appropriate for us to offer computer courses in senior middle schools only as an elective course. The purpose of setting up this course is to enable students to have a preliminary understanding of the fundamental functional principles of electronic computers and of its role in modern society, to master the BASIC language, to acquire certain skills in programming and debugging, and to develop gradually their abilities in logical thinking, in resolving actual problems and in creativity.

Judged by practices in the past 2 years, in places where successes have been achieved in the experimental work of computer education, students' knowledge in the basic courses have been strengthened and their abilities have been developed after electing this course. Many teachers said: No student has been affected in their basic course achievement after having elected the computer course, but rather there is a general improvement.

Comrades who participated in the conference reflected that, at present, all provinces and municipalities have already attached more importance to computer education in middle schools. Some large cities and coastal provinces and municipalities, in particular, have earmarked special funds one after another to purchase electronic computers for use in middle schools. The conference asked all educational departments to do a good job in setting up educational bases in accordance with the principle of spending less money but doing more work.

Comrades who participated in the conference felt that the key to conducting computer education well lies in the teachers. Teachers who are going to teach computer courses must first undergo professional study or specialized training. They must have with them a certificate of qualification issued by relevant units. Experiences on the question of training middle school computer course teachers have also been exchanged at the conference.

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## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### GUANGMING RIBAO ON ANCIENT SCHOLAR'S ADVICE

HK280850 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 14 Nov 84 p 3

[Article by Wang Tongce [3769 0681 4595]: "Zhang Yanghao's Thinking on the Management of the Civil Service as Seen From His 'Advice on Government'"]

[Text] Zhang Yanghao (1720-1329 A.D.) alias Zhang Ximeng or Zhang Yuanzhuang, was a native of Jinan. He was generally known as a famous writer of verse. However, apart from being a famous man of letters, he was also a rather famous politician of the Yuan Dynasty. The book "Advice on Government" (also known as "Advice on Three Things," including "Advice on Ruling the People," "Advice on Discipline and the Law," and "Advice on Temples and Shrines," in four volumes) was a summation of his experiences in the civil service as a magistrate and a high official in other posts. Since the book was published, it has been highly evaluated. The book was concisely written; but as the author had been in various posts from local to central levels in the feudal society, he made a profound observation of the civil service and had a deep grasp of the whole picture, which enabled him to give an all-round description of the situation with accuracy, and his analysis of the causes was sure and profound.

To Cherish and Care for the People, and To Grasp Production in a Down-to-Earth Way so as To Make the People Rich

The guiding idea that ran through "Advice on Government" was Confucian doctrine, and the most conspicuous point was the view that a government official must cherish and show concern for the people, and grasp production in a down-to-earth way so as to make the people rich. He said: "The prosperity of a country, the pacifying of the neighboring nations, the thriving of the imperial court, and the continuous offering of sacrifices at the ancestral temple and tribute and taxes to the state solely rely on the people." (Note: The following quotations are all from "Advice on Government.") Thus, his conclusion was: "The king is the one who protects his people for heaven and his ancestors." If a king should fail to perform his duty to protect the people and to make his people live and work in peace and contentment, and should go so far as to "harass them, hurt them, treat them as animals and care nothing about their lives, it would be violating the will of heaven and his ancestors and bringing his country to doom." Hence, he made the assertion that "there has never been a king who cares about his people but fails to rule his country." Starting from this point, he attributed the causes of the hard life of the

people, the scenes of devastation, the long-lasting wars, and the rise of robbers and thieves all to the management of the civil service, saying: "The lack of education among the people gives rise to a growing number of cases of violating the law, and the lack of proper methods in caring about the people causes many to suffer from starvation and diseases."

In order to carry out reform and to accomplish good government, Zhang Yanghao held that it was necessary to make the people grow rich first, so that they might not face a hopeless situation in their material needs at least, which would be the most efficient means to achieve social stability in politics, and to put a stop to robbery and disturbances. He said: "To prevent robbery, the fundamental thing is to grasp production in a down-to-earth way, so as to make the people become rich. Hard work will bring wealth; with wealth, people will attach importance to etiquette and righteousness. When people have a sense of etiquette and righteousness, they are not likely to steal even when they are compelled to do so!" Zhang Yanghao fully appreciated Emperor Xuan Di of the Han Dynasty who implemented the policy of "making the people become rich," and the reign of Emperor Tai Zong of the Tang Dynasty, when "there was enough food and clothing for every household." He accepted the view of Guan Zhong that "when the grainages are filled, people have good manners; and when one has enough food and clothing, he is able to tell honor from shame," and praised highly the latter's foresight and good knowledge.

In reference to the relation between the virtue of being loyal to the king and cherishing the people and the intelligence and competence in governmental management, Zhang Yanghao held that "a heart that cherishes the people plays a decisive role." He said: "Intelligence will never fail when there is sincere love for the people"; that is because "love grows out of sincerity, and intelligence out of love. With sincerity, love will take care of everything; and with love, intelligence will never fail...so long as there is love for the people, one need not worry about the failure of intelligence!"

To cherish and show concern for the people, it was imperative to get rid of the malpractices of injuring and harassing the people. He regarded extorting grain and money from the people and overelaborate formalities which took up the precious time for farming as malpractices of burdening the people. He said: "Taxes and corvee of all descriptions are pressed from the peasants all the year round. Army deserters, escaped robbers, and people who have failed to pay taxes abound, and hundreds of them have long been kept in jail for failing to offer bribes." Good government would be out of the question without abolishing such malpractices as harassing the people, and making the people rich would be an empty word if harsh government remained.

As a high official of the feudal society, no matter which beautiful words he used for "cherishing the people" and "making the people rich" in summing up the experiences of ruling the people, such ideas could not be the ultimate objective. The reason some of the honest and upright officials wanted such ideas to be practiced and why they abstracted the ideas systematically, elevating them to theory, was because they had drawn lessons from historical

experiences. If people who had not an inch of land to call their own were starving to death throughout the country, and if lamentation over the deaths spread throughout the land, rebellions would come in succession. Hence, their lovely "paradise" would be no more. Weighing the pros and cons, a policy of "cherishing the people and making them rich" seemed to be wiser. In spite of this, the advocacy of the honest and upright officials to "cherish the people" and "be strict with discipline in civil service" in history was generally and objectively better than tyranny, and would always serve to alleviate the oppression of some people in politics and economic exploitation. It more or less played a role in pushing forward the development of the productive forces and was helpful for social progress. Therefore, we should not totally nullify the advocacy of Zhang Yanghao.

#### It Was Imperative To Appoint Good Officials in the Civil Service

In order to do a good job in implementing the general political line mentioned above, Zhang Yanghao held that the crux of the question was to acquire good officials. In reference to appointing good officials in civil service, "Advice on Government" laid stress on the following aspects:

First, it was necessary to continuously recommend the virtuous and the competent, and to remold the contingent of officials so that genuinely virtuous and competent people might become officials in the civil service. He said: "If a person has the public at heart, he will be able to recommend the virtuous in the country." Regarding those people who appointed people by favoritism, gave vent to personal spite, nursed thoughts of revenge, and curried favor with somebody in authority for personal gain in the name of recommending the virtuous, such as "recommending only those who are closely related and impeaching one's personal enemy," he held that they should be severely punished. He proposed the demand that "one should not recommend those who have asked for favors, and one does not necessarily have to personally know the man he recommends." It was his belief that if such a principle of selecting and appointing talented people was earnestly implemented, there would not be "any regret because of a lack of talented people if an emergency arose."

Second, those in civil service must be strict with themselves in discipline. Although the three books included in "Advice on Government" were not completed in the same year, the idea that "one must first become a virtuous person before he becomes a good official" ran through them all. To become a virtuous person involves strict self-discipline. That was why, in the first chapter of "Advice on Ruling the People," the subjects of "self-examination," "overcoming prejudices," and "guarding against avarice" were discussed. In the first chapter of "Advice on Discipline and the Law," "self-discipline" was discussed. In "Advice on Temples and Shrines," the subject of "cultivating one's moral character" was given priority. By analyzing various malpractices in civil service in the feudal society, Zhang Yanghao acutely revealed the utter importance of the moral character of officials in the management of civil service.

Directing his criticism at those who were afraid of offending others and who resorted to passing problems to a higher level, he said: "When the armies of two countries are at war, confronting the enemy's swords, those who are devoted to the country will brave them. Those who are in civil service are far from being in as dangerous a situation as those in military service; if these officials are so concerned about their own interests, what will they do if they are facing death?" To uphold justice for truth is the general idea for most people to follow, but if an official of the people is afraid of causing offense, how can we expect him to devote his life to the country when the occasion calls for it!

Directing his criticism at those who tried to maintain their authority and who had no regard for the losses of the people because of rigidly following the rules and regulations stipulated by their superiors, he cited the example of exterminating locusts: "Whenever a plague of locusts occurs, an official there will invariably report it to his superiors as quickly as possible. If he delays even a moment, he will be held responsible for it." Therefore, the official not carrying out an investigation or analyzing the situation was not simply to shirk his responsibility; instead, he would report to his superiors the emergence of locusts as soon as he hears about it. As a result, "all the people would be mobilized to eliminate the locusts, the whole area would be disturbed, and the injury done would be even greater than that brought about by the plague." If an official failed to adopt measures suitable to the changes in the situation, but in his own interests would rather carry out the rules and regulations to the letter, it would only bring greater disasters to the people.

Third, attention should be given to the education of officials.

Fourth, evil-doers violating the law and discipline must be severely punished or impeached.

Fifth, an official must adopt a correct attitude toward his promotions and retirement. He should not grow conceited when promoted and should not be discouraged when he retires. Promotion and demotion of officials was a matter of course. As an official, "when he is promoted, he should do his best to bring his ability into play, if he should be demoted, he should work hard to improve himself." In this way, those who were promoted would still have something to achieve, and those who were demoted would also be able to make accomplishments. Zhang Yanghao held that an official's attitude concerning his own appointment to or removal from office and his own promotion or demotion was a touchstone for his motivation in becoming an official. "When an intellectual becomes an official, his post demands him to take up his responsibility, which makes him worry." The wise kings and ministers of ancient times "were always worrying lest their competence fail them in performing their duties, but they would rarely display their conceit over their high positions." "Those who are conceited over their high positions are often those who are after high officialdom only." If one attaches so much importance to a higher position, it could prove that it was for his own personal interests only, not for the people, that he wanted it.

To sum up, one must be fair and just in the selection and promotion of officials. Those appointed to office must be strict with themselves in discipline and perform their duty with loyalty. Officials should be continuously educated. In reference to evil-doers, they must be dealt with according to the law and discipline. Finally, one should be broadminded about his own promotion or demotion. Zhang Yanghao held that only when this set of concrete principles was adopted in selecting, training, educating, and renovating the rank and file of civil officials would it be possible to run a country well, so as to achieve self-sufficiency in every household and the security and stability of the nation.

Of course, the specific criteria for good or bad, evil or virtuous referred to by Zhang Yanghao each had its own class and historical nature. Nevertheless, many of the problems he proposed and analyzed still inspire our readers of today, and should not be totally negated. Nor should we come to an overly simple conclusion, holding that a "reversal of past evaluation" will correct our view.

#### Improving the Competence of Officials in the Management of Civil Service

In reference to improving the competence of officials and attaching attention to the methods of management in civil service, Zhang Yanghao mentioned in "Advice on Government" the following:

First, it was necessary to do a good job in investigation and to have a command of the situation. Zhang Yanghao compared a nation to a family, saying: "A magistrate is more or less like the head of a family. The head of a family is good at running his household only when he has a perfect understanding of all his family members, his brothers and sons, and his servants and slaves, and the temperament and conduct of each. Any negligence will lead to being fooled and to a misunderstanding. If such a condition should continue, he will one day confuse right and wrong, take the crafty and fawning as the loyal, the greedy as the honest, and the incompetent as the able; then commands will be disobeyed and discipline will fail!" In order to achieve their own political aims, the feudal bureaucrats were not entirely bureaucratic, regardless of the actual conditions in ruling the people and in the management of the civil service.

Second, it was necessary to analyze the situation and be good at making a distinction between good and evil. An important aspect of good government was to deal with different things or people in different ways. Without a head for analysis, and with a failure to differentiate between true and false and good and evil, it would be very easy for one to be fooled without even knowing it.

Third, all-round consideration should be given to a problem in dealing with it, and meticulous care should be taken in implementing a plan. For instance, while strictly impeaching the evil-doers, it was necessary to select excellent officials who could set an example. At the same time, it was necessary to cherish and protect talented people. He said: "It is very difficult to discover talented people, in particular talented people of all-round

development." "Regarding a gentleman who commits a mistake, if the mistake is not too serious, it is best not to punish him rashly for it, for his meritorious service of several decades would come to naught with the punishment." Such a way to sum things up is particularly well observed and handled by the author.

Fourth, from one small clue, one should know what is coming, and thus prepare to provide for possible trouble.

Fifth, it was necessary to regard things as both opposite and complementary to each other, and to adroitly guide action according to circumstances. Zhang Yanghao educated the officials in attaching attention to regarding things as both opposite and complementary to each other as a mode of thinking for handling affairs. He held that it would be very helpful for officials in their management of civil service to simultaneously see the positive and negative sides of things.

In reference to the "difficulties" and "danger" of "discipline and the law," he said: "The higher one's position, the more meticulous one should be in preventing himself from making a mistake; an honest and upright official should all the more guard against corruption." This was because his duty was to "discuss with the king as to what is right and wrong," "to carry out debates with the ministers as to what should be done or not," and "to expose the evildoings of some officials, to demote some people, to remove others from office, or to put some criminals to death." With the growth of one's power, one should be all the more strict with himself in regard to discipline." "He will not dare pursue what most people are after, he will not dare enjoy what most people are enjoying, and he will not dare seeking personal gains while most people are doing so." He should be "utterly loyal in fulfilling his duty." The greater the power he exercised, the more meticulous he should be, so as to control the possibility of mistakes to the smallest possible degree.

The above mode of thinking and work methods in the management of civil service were summed up and crystallized by Zhang Yanghao from his own experiences over decades in office. They have been highly appraised in theory by people of various dynasties, and the practice he espoused has been proven to be effective.

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## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### GUANGMING RIBAO ON IMPROVING CADRE TRAINING

HK220859 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 10 Nov 84 p 3

[Article by Yang Wenming [2709 2429 2494]: "Further Grasp the Work of Cadre Training"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have realized a change in the focus of our work. This has started a new period in the work of training our party cadres, a period of developing the training around economic construction. Before 1990, we should lay a sound economic foundation, accumulate our strength, and create conditions and after 1990, our country's economy will take off. There are many factors that will determine whether or not it will be able to take off, how high it will be able to fly, how long it will be able to fly, and whether it will tumble down. One of the most important factors is the quality of our cadres. It is precisely because of the importance of the quality of our cadres that, during the past few years, the CPC Central Committee has always regarded the work of cadre training as a very important task to grasp. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has not only pointed out with deep insight that "our education should be geared to the needs of the modernization, the world and the future," but also in his speech on this year's National Day again put forth the question of strengthening the work of educating our cadres. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's thoughts should arouse our great attention and urge us to conscientiously study this question and carry out this work. We should understand that whether or not we satisfactorily grasp the work of cadre training not only has a bearing on the question of whether we will be able to have a large number of qualified cadres as a reserve to take over the leading posts from which the old comrades will retire one by one in the coming few years and to shoulder the heavy responsibility for the leadership over economic construction and various other undertakings, but also is vital to the question of whether or not China will smoothly achieve its four modernizations and is vital to China's destiny after the year 2000.

#### I

At present, in order to meet the demands of the new situation, we must solve as soon as possible the problems related to the outdated, one-sided and rigid knowledge structure of our cadres.

1. We should renew our cadres' knowledge as soon as possible. To summarize, the following are aspects of the problem related to cadres' knowledge being outdated: 1) What they learned in the past has been forgotten. Many of those who graduated from institutes of higher education and middle technical schools have neglected their professional and fundamental knowledge for over 10 or 20 years because of the "Cultural Revolution" or other reasons; therefore, the knowledge that they can still remember and use now is very limited. Those comrades who graduated from senior or junior middle schools at that time can remember or use even less knowledge. Of course, some of them have recovered some of their knowledge through restudy, but generally speaking, the problem of forgetting knowledge is very serious among them, including among old college graduates. 2) What was taught in senior middle schools over 10 or 20 years ago is now mainly taught in junior middle schools and lots of what was taught in junior schools then is now put into the primary schools syllabi. 3) Even if they have soundly mastered and have not forgotten the knowledge that they learned at that time, they have to restudy it because the contents or the knowledge has been developing. Many problems are now viewed differently from in the past, the viewpoints have changed, and the concepts and basic conclusions have also changed to some extent. In short, the problem of knowledge becoming outdated is by no means a problem concerning one or two circles of educated people or one or two professions but is a problem existing in all circles of educated people and all professions.

2. We should make our cadres to have systematic knowledge as soon as possible. Comrade Hu Yaobang once pointed out: We should study mathematics, physics, chemistry, astronomy, geography, biology, literature, history, and philosophy, otherwise, even if it is on record that one has received formal schooling in a university or college, he has not eliminated the weak points in the structure of his knowledge and will still find it difficult to become competent in his job. However, some comrades think that they are satisfactorily educated after they have studied one or two subjects or received 6 months or 1 year of full-time training. This is wrong. The reason why quite many of our very clever comrades have failed to score outstanding achievements or create a new situation in an area or department is to a great extent because they have failed to acquire a full system of knowledge. We all know that a system of knowledge consists of many mutually independent and interconnected theorems and laws and that these theorems and laws are formed by a certain number of units of knowledge. It is difficult to form a system of knowledge without a certain, sufficient number of units of knowledge. Therefore, by upholding the "four transformations and eight competences" related to our cadres, we mean that we should enable our cadres to acquire relatively complete systems of knowledge.

At present there is a relatively serious problem of cadres lacking basic knowledge about natural science. Some comrades have been able to study a little literature and are not afraid of studying history, but they are afraid of studying mathematics, physics, and chemistry. However, it is precisely the lack of the basic knowledge about these subjects of the natural sciences that have often causes us to commit mistakes in exercising our leadership over various aspects of our work, particularly over economic work. Many of our comrades lack a sense of statistics in their minds and are not good at

quantitative analysis. Therefore, even if they do not commit major mistakes, they are not able to make their leadership work scientific.

3. We should strive to improve our methods of thinking and heighten the ability to blaze new trails. There are no existing patterns for our economic construction, the process of which is like searching for a ford across a river. That is why mistakes are unavoidable. However, in our practice a gleam of success often shines in our mistakes and the bud of success will always break through the earth. As long as we are able to grasp the gleam which will disappear after a shining moment, and as long as we are able to find the buds which are very likely to be trampled by our feet, we will be able to reduce the number of mistakes and double the results of our work. This kind of competence is very important for cadres who are exercising their leadership over the reforms in various professions and trades. Genuine knowledge comes from practice. We should raise some things of fundamental importance to the plane of theory in our extensive practice. This requires us to make sound investigation and study in our practice, proceed from reality in doing everything, persist in seeking truth from facts, continue to make exploration, overcome conservative thoughts and the influence of "leftism," and improve our thinking methods.

## II

Judging by the present situation, we should make the following breakthroughs in our work of training cadres:

1. We should make a breakthrough in our teaching materials. At present, there is a problem of "uniformity" or "eating out of the same pot" concerning our teaching materials; therefore, we should continue to study the question of how we are to teach our cadres in accordance with their aptitudes. In the past, in training cadres we paid attention to taking into account their differing professional competence and educational levels. This is necessary, but not enough. We should make a study and see that there are different types of cadres. For example, some people are inventive and good at putting forth questions, but they are not good at solving actual problems; others are good at carrying out the ideas put forth by other people though they are not good at putting forth new ideas; still others are broadminded and pay attention to macrothinking but they fail to pay attention to details. This kind of difference is due not only to inborn factors but also to the habits that they have acquired in the extensive practice over their lives. Once these characteristics have been formed, they become relatively stable things. These types cannot be clearly distinguished through looking into their professional competence or educational level. We must have new standards for classifications. Before we want to select and promote a person to the third echelon and plan to train him, we had better make an analysis to clearly know what type of person he is and create some conditions to facilitate the continuous development of his strong points while sending him to study a certain profession in the light of his educational level. However, when a person has a strong point in a certain aspect, generally speaking, he will necessarily have a weak point in another aspect, therefore, while promoting the development of his strong point, we should adopt measures to

enable him to overcome his shortcoming. This has raised the problem related to our teaching materials.

Another outstanding problem that we should make a breakthrough in is to appropriately write into our teaching materials the latest knowledge, in particular, the latest knowledge concerning natural sciences and the new technological revolution and thus enable our teaching materials to catch up with the development of the situation.

2. We should make a breakthrough concerning our ranks of teachers. At present, there is a serious shortage of teachers in many of our party schools and cadre schools. This is an actual problem that we must solve and it is necessary to transfer some teachers from universities and colleges to these schools. However, we should overcome the guiding idea that only university professors and lecturers can be our teachers. As a matter of fact, veteran cadres, the experts in various fields, successive reformers in our enterprises and institutions, experienced enterprise or institution managers, experienced old industrialists and businessmen, those who have satisfactorily operated individual firms of specialized households and foreign or Overseas Chinese industrialists or businessmen can all be full-time or part-time teachers for us. This can not only solve the problem related to the shortage of teachers, but more importantly can also solve the problem related to the uniformity of our teachers.

3. We should make a breakthrough in our teaching methods. The training of cadres differs very greatly from educating the students who enter universities after finishing their study in middle schools. Our cadres are older and have more experience. They have a better comprehension and greater capacity for self-study. They should mainly rely on self-study in learning knowledge about many subjects. Training cadres is by no means aimed at merely force-feeding them some ready-made conclusions. What is more important is to enable them to master, through the training, ways and methods of studying and applying knowledge of various subjects. Making them rely too much on their teachers during their training in school is detrimental to their continuous self-study after training.

Training cadres should, at the same time, be combined with analyzing and studying the problems that have emerged in the reforms in various professions and trades. In particular, those cadres who have a relatively high educational background should study and discuss in training some problems of practical significance and thus enable the training to vigorously promote various kinds of reform. The training of those comrades who have a relatively high educational background can be carried out in schools, but we can also organize them to take up research topics and go to economic development areas, advanced units, or backward units that have suffered losses for a long time, to do research while working and carrying out their studies, and finally write their theses. This kind of training will be very useful in enabling the reserve cadres to adapt themselves to their work and to create a new situation as soon as possible.

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## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### GUANGMING RIBAO ON REFORM, DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM

HK261440 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 12 Nov 84 p 3

[Article by Liao Jianxin [1675 1696 2450]: "Economic Structural Reform and the Principle of Democratic Centralism"]

[Text] In doing well in reforming the economic structure, apart from implementing the reform in a guided, planned, and step-by-step way in the light of China's national conditions, we must observe several basic principles. The principle of democratic centralism is one of these.

Democratic centralism is not only an organizational principle in socialist political life, but is also a managerial principle in socialist economic life and the economic system. Democratic centralism, as a principle of economic management, is the best combination of the democratic system and the centralized system. In essence, it guarantees that the laborers participate in management and exercise extensive supervision over social economic life. Strengthening democracy in economic management is a demand of the socialist relations of production in economic management. Socialist public ownership of the means of production determines that the laborers are the main prop in the management of the social economy. However, at the present stage, the sector of the economy owned by the whole people, as the leading component of the national economy, operates as a form of state ownership. The basic characteristic of direct management of the economy by the state is centralization. Compared to the anarchic state of capitalist social production, it is vastly superior. However, if not handled well, it can easily lead to the use of administrative measures instead of economic means in managing the economy. The result of this is that the enterprises are restricted to a relatively great degree and they lack the vigor they should possess. It is also disadvantageous to the laboring people in exercising their right to be masters of their own affairs. If we want to overcome this defect, we need to appropriately combine centralization with decentralized freedom. Policy-making authority in regard to the strategic goals of national economic development, major national economic proportional relationships, the determining of the scale and direction of investment, the formulation of social economic development plans, the deployment and layout of the productive forces, and other important general and specific policies must be centralized within the central authorities. At the same time, we must adopt appropriate forms to reduce the gap which prevents laborers from

combining with the means of production. This requires that we combine central guidance with democratic management and develop democratic management forms. Hu Yaobang pointed this out at the 12th CPC Congress when he said: "Socialist democracy should be extended to all spheres of life--political, economic, cultural and social--and it is necessary to extend democratic management to all enterprises and institutions and encourage self-management of community affairs by the masses at the grassroots level."

When diversified economic forms exist together, and the economy owned by the whole people plays the leading role, it is necessary that there be centralized leadership as well as policy-making autonomy at various levels. Our nation's socialist planned economy is a planned commodity economy based on public ownership. At the present stage, China has adopted whole people ownership and collective ownership as the two forms of socialist public ownership. The enterprises owned by the whole people are relatively independent. Thus, the scope and degree of centralization in the socialist planned economy at the present stage must be restricted. If we ignore this objective reality, and make centralization absolute, it will greatly restrict the enterprises. This would be disadvantageous to the development of the socialist economy. Practice has proven that whether material benefits are great or few is related to whether the number of economic forms is large or small. The fact that the publicly owned economy is in the leading position determines the unanimity of the laboring people's basic interests. The concurrent existence of diversified economic forms also determines a pluralism in relations of material interests. A unanimity of basic interests, founded on public ownership, is the basis for centralization. However, the pluralized interests reflected in diversified economic forms are, in a commodity economy, only realized through the market. This requires that enterprises, in their production, improve their ability to handle emergencies in the complicated and ever-changing market. "Keep a firm grip on major aspects while allowing flexibility in minor ones." This correct economic development policy can be brought into play if the principle of democratic centralism is an important principle for guiding the reform of the economic structure, how can this principle be implemented and reflected in the structural reform?

First, closely link the implementation of the planned economy with the autonomy of the vast number of enterprises. The planned economy is the basic economic system of socialism. The reform is intended to establish a socialist economic system which is full of life. The reform of the economic structure is self-reform and self-improvement by the socialist economic system. Its main component is increasing the vitality of enterprises. The provision of autonomy to the vast number of enterprises is being carried out under the leadership of the planned economy, and is one aspect of the improvement of the socialist planned economy. It is beneficial to smashing the egalitarianism where the enterprises eat from the "big pot" of the state and workers eat from the "big pot" of the enterprise. It is also beneficial to strengthening economic accounting, to implementing systems of responsibility for profits and losses, to realizing a situation where laborers are masters of their own destiny, and to bringing about democratically managed enterprises. In the reform of the economic structure, we must create a situation where there are both centralized and democratic economic activities. That is,

we must establish a correct relationship between the state and enterprises owned by the whole people. Central departments, provinces and cities must simplify administration and delegate power to lower levels. Thus, while enterprises follow state plans and accord with state management, they will have the right to choose flexible, diversified management forms; the right to arrange their own supply, production and sales activities; the right to have and control their own funds; the right to employ and dismiss people in accordance with regulations, and to engage and select the workers for their enterprise; the right to determine how to use workers and to decide on wage and bonus forms; the right to decide, within the limits allowed by the state, the prices for the enterprise's products; and so on. In general, we must cause enterprises to really become relatively independent economic entities, and really become socialist commodity producers and managers which decide on their operations and are solely responsible for profits and losses.

Second, strengthen and improve the system of enterprise workers and staff congresses, and integrate central leadership with democratic management. The system of workers congresses is a basic system of our nation's socialist enterprises. It is the basic form of democratic management. The establishment of a correct relationship between the state and enterprises and the expansion of enterprise autonomy, as well as the establishment of a correct relationship between workers and their enterprises so as to guarantee the position of the laborers as the masters of the enterprise, are essential parts and basic requirements of the urban economic structural reform which our nation is currently carrying out. While strengthening collective leadership and implementing manager responsibility systems, it is necessary to strengthen the workers and staff congress system and all democratic systems. This is aimed at fully bringing into play the rights and functions of workers and staff representatives to participate in the major decisions of an enterprise, to supervise administrative leadership, to defend the legal interests of the workers and staff and so on. This will give expression to the working class being in the position of masters. If, after the manager (director) responsibility system is implemented, it is not correspondingly stipulated that "major issues in an enterprise should be discussed at congresses or general meetings of workers and staff" ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 127), a few enterprises might have incompetent responsible persons and they might use their power to encroach upon the rights of the large number of workers. The democratization of enterprise management not only has a direct bearing on the worker's basic interests but also on the nature and direction of the development of socialist enterprises. Since the founding of the PRC, the workers and staff congresses have had many ups and downs. A major lesson lies in the fact that the workers and staff congresses were not systematized or given legal status. Thus in the reform of the economic structure, the establishment of a workers and staff congress system which has a legal status is a problem awaiting urgent resolution.

Third, increase the role played by social groups and mass organizations in management of the social economy and develop democratic management forms for the socialist economy. At present a strong system of social organization is playing a role in the socialist economy. This system should not only include

economic organizations of various types and economic management organs at various levels, but should also include, under the leadership of the party at various levels, the workers congress organizations, CYL and women's organizations, scientific and technical organizations. This will be beneficial to drawing in these organizations and organs to participate in management and to bringing into play their vast strengths. This is an important link which cannot be overlooked in the reform of the economic system.

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## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### ARTICLE ON LENIN'S THINKING ON TRANSITION TO SOCIALISM

HK270604 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 12 Nov 84 p 3

[Article by Gu Mingyu [7357 2494 5940]: "Lenin's Thinking on the Transition Toward Socialism Through the 'Intermediate Link'"]

[Text] In the history of development of scientific socialism, a century has elapsed since the tentative idea of the transition toward the complete communist economy through the "intermediate link" was put forward. It is of particularly great significance to the economically and culturally backward countries which made successes in proletarian revolution to correctly understand and master this "intermediate link" in the transition.

As Marx and Engels lived in the epoch of capitalism, they held that the future society would implement public ownership of the means of production, the state would directly control the production and distribution of social products, and commodity production and exchange would be abolished. Meanwhile, Marx and Engels also took note of the cooperatives emerging in Western Europe in the 19th century which later developed into forms of cooperative production, such as cooperative factories and so on. In a letter written to August Bebel in January 1886, Engels said: "I propose that cooperatives should be developed in current production." He clearly pointed out: "Concerning the transition to a complete communist economy, we must, in a large scale, regard cooperative production as the intermediate link. Marx and I never had any doubts in this respect." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 36, p 416) The "intermediate link" predicted by Marx and Engels referred to "cooperative production," namely, united labor in an organized manner. However, the problem was rather abstract and was put forward merely in principle. Lenin made clear and definite expositions on the thinking of "intermediate link" put forward by Marx and Engels. Nevertheless, the forming of Lenin's thinking also underwent a tortuous process.

From late 1917 to the summer of 1918, while discussing the theoretical problem of transition from capitalism to socialism, Lenin firmly maintained that the word "transition" applied to the economy meant that "the present system contained elements, particles, and fragments of both capitalism and socialism." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 3, p 540) He described the five economic elements existing in Russia at that time, namely, patriarchal peasant farming, small commodity production, private capitalism, state capitalism, and

socialism, in which the petty bourgeois element occupied the predominant position. He further said that state capitalism could be utilized to build socialism. With regard to the bourgeois cooperatives left over from the pre-revolution period, Lenin took an analytical attitude and adopted cautious policies. In the organizational decree for consumptive cooperatives personally signed by Lenin in April 1918, he made concessions to the cooperatives. Lenin explained that the purpose of doing so was to "direct the bourgeois elements, utilize them, and make certain concessions to them, thus creating the conditions for further progress that will be slower than first anticipated, but surer, with the base and lines of communication better secured and with positions won better consolidated." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 3, p 509) In industry, large numbers of medium and small-size enterprises were untouched until June 1918, which left room for transformation and redemption. All this shows that Lenin had the idea of utilizing the "intermediate link" of capitalism, particularly state capitalism, to lead the transition from small production to socialist mass production. However, this idea did not play a leading role in Lenin's thinking at that time. He himself admitted: "At that time, it was just a vague idea." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 4, p 661)

How did Lenin discover the "intermediate link," thus making up his mind to utilize the "intermediate link" to realize the transition? It was mainly obtained by drawing the lessons of the wartime communist policy and summing up the experience of the New Economic Policy. During the period of smashing foreign armed interferences and the offensive by domestic reactionary forces, the party and Lenin implemented the wartime communist policy. This policy totally negated the idea of the "intermediate link," which was gradually taking shape. Following the implementation of this policy, the economic, political, and cultural life was subject to wartime purposes and the highly centralized and compulsory militarized leading methods were adopted in all trades and professions. The main contents of wartime communism were: In agriculture, the surplus grain appropriation system was implemented and agricultural collectivization was vigorously carried out; in industry, over-all nationalization was carried out in medium and small-size enterprises; and in commerce, free trade was prohibited and all kinds of commodity production were abolished. Meanwhile, the systems of egalitarian distribution of goods and universal voluntary labor were implemented. At the time when war was imminent and the people's political power was in a perilous situation, it was understandable for implementing such militarized policies and adopting a series of compulsory measures. The problem was that Lenin and other main party and state leaders held that it was possible to surpass the "intermediate link" and to accomplish a "straight transition" toward socialism, subjectively expecting a rapid turn toward socialism. Consequently, the entire civil war period was a trial implementation of overall "straight transition." Later, Lenin reviewed past mistakes and pointed out: "In attempting to go over straight to communism we, in the spring of 1921, sustained a more serious defeat on the economic front than any defeat inflicted upon us by Kolchak, Denikin, or Pilsudski. This defeat was much more serious, significant, and dangerous." ("Collected Works of Lenin," Vol 33, p 44)

The mistakes and lessons of wartime communism reminded Lenin to restudy the matter. Since discarding the "intermediate link" did not suit Russia, it was necessary to promptly and actively seek the "intermediate link" so as to genuinely solve the issue of transition. Where should the work actually start from? Lenin held that it was necessary first to start with changing the wartime communist policies in the rural areas, to relax policies, to make a retreat, and to grasp the "intermediate link" in the course of the retreat. During the period from January to February 1921, Lenin specially met some peasant representatives in which he had an intimate understanding of the actual circumstances at the basic levels. Meanwhile, he personally presided over the meeting of the Central Committee Political Bureau, carefully discussed and studied the rural issue, and drafted an important document entitled "Rough Draft of Theses Concerning the Peasants" at the meeting. The document called for a substitution of tax payment for the surplus appropriation system and giving farmers more leeway in using their after-tax surplus grain, which was the first relaxation in agricultural policies. Later, in a letter to G. K. Orjonikidze written on 2 March, Lenin definitely pointed out that there was need for a special policy of concessions with regard to the Georgian intelligentsia and small merchants so as to enable them to continue their small trade. He also said that it was imprudent to nationalize them. This was the second relaxation of agricultural policies. At the 10th Congress of the RCB(B) held from 3 to 16 March, the party and Lenin resolutely implemented the New Economic Policy. The main points of the new policy were: Substituting tax payment for surplus grain appropriation so as to stimulate the peasants' interest in their businesses and to attain the goal of resuming agricultural production as quickly as possible; allowing individuals and cooperatives to run small factories and enterprises so as to increase products and to satisfy the people's needs of daily necessities; and permitting free trade within a certain range so as to restore the commodity exchange activities and to realize the objective of linking up the urban and rural economies.

The implementation of the New Economic Policy won extensive mass support and attained remarkable economic results. In a short period of a year or so the new policy brought about a favorable political situation, resumed and developed social production, improved the life of the workers and peasants to some extent, enlivened the nation's economy, and consolidated and strengthened the worker-peasant alliance. In March 1922, Lenin said with full confidence: The only way out to build the socialist economy is to carry out the New Economic Policy. He earnestly told all party members: In order to successfully solve the problem of our transition toward socialism, "we must understand what intermediary paths, methods, means, and instruments are required for the transition from precapitalist relations to socialism. That is the whole point." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 4, p 524) Lenin timely educated party and state cadres and required them to "learn to think of the intermediary links that can facilitate the transition from patriarchalism and small production to socialism over the next few years." (Ibid., p 525) Lenin held that under the condition of small commodity economy existing in Russia, if the policies were relaxed and trade was free, capitalism would inevitably expand within a certain range. However, it was nothing to be frightened about. While conducting ideological

work among cadres, Lenin gave the following instruction: "Capitalism is a bane compared with socialism. Capitalism is a boon compared with medievalism, small production, and the evils of bureaucracy which spring from the dispersal of the small producers." He further pointed out that the communists should "channel such development into state capitalism." ("Collected Works of Lenin," Vol 32, pp 342, 335) If a proletarian political party tries to prohibit entirely and put a lock on all development of capitalism at the transition stage, then "the party that tried to apply such a policy would be foolish and suicidal." (Ibid., p 335) During this period, Lenin formally pointed out that a proletarian state should make use of capitalism, particularly state capitalism, and regard it as the intermediate link between small production and socialism and take it as the means, ways, and methods to expand the productive forces. With the further implementation of the New Economic Policy, Lenin realized that the economic concession was not enough and further concessions were to be made, namely, a change from state capitalism to state regulation over commerce and currency circulation so that the socialist industry can be closely combined with the small peasant economy by means of the market and commerce and that the goal of successful accomplishment of the transition can be attained.

By summing up positive and negative experiences and lessons, Lenin brought to light the objective law of the transition of a small farmer country from capitalism to socialism. He said: "It appears that a number of transitional stages were necessary--state capitalism and socialism--in order to prepare--to prepare by many years of effort--for the transition to communism. Not directly relying on enthusiasm, but aided by the enthusiasm engendered by the great revolution, and on the basis of personal interest, personal incentive and business principles, we must first set to work in this small-peasant country to build solid gangways to socialism by way of state capitalism. Otherwise we shall never get to communism, we shall never bring scores of millions of people to communism." ("Collected Works of Lenin," Vol 33, p 39) Unfortunately, Lenin passed away before he could realize the task of the transition toward socialism. Nevertheless, his ideological theory and initial practice and experience in the "intermediate link" are extremely valuable and of great significance to mankind in marching toward communism.

CSO: 4005/223

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### GONGREN RIBAO COMMEMORATES LI LISAN ANNIVERSARY

HK280841 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Nov 84 p 2

[Article by Wu Xiuquan [0124 0208 2938]: "A Hero of Our Generation, a Lifetime of Frustrations--In Commemoration of the 85th Anniversary of Comrade Li Lisan's Birth"]

[Text] In the history of the CPC, there is a very important though not powerful personage. Though his name is well-known to everyone, nobody seems to know much about him. For a long time in the past, he was treated as a "representative of an erroneous line" or even a "negative teacher." In fact, however, he was a faithful communist fighter. This person was Comrade Li Lisan, prominent activist of the CPC at its early stage and one of the outstanding leaders in China's workers' movements. The 18th of November this year was the 85th anniversary of his birth. Since I had been in touch with him on several occasions in the past, some comrades suggested that I talk about his life story. Today when we have brought order out of chaos, and have restored the tradition of seeking truth from facts, and when the whole party and the whole people are striving for the creation of a new situation in socialist modernizations, it is of course a good thing to introduce such a veteran proletarian revolutionary. However, whenever I think of his premature death in 1967, I cannot but feel deep regret and I cherish the memory of this hero worthy of our times. This veteran revolutionary fighter suffered a lifetime of frustrations just because of the error of a moment.

In the past, because of abnormal political activities in the party, we seldom brought up the history, particularly the achievements, of Comrade Li Lisan. It was not until recently when I read Comrade Tang Chunliang's [0781 4783 5328] "Biography of Li Lisan" that I gained a clear idea of some historical facts. As early as 1919, when Comrade Li Lisan was just 20 years old, he went to France to study in accordance with the work-study program, and there he was influenced by Marxist thinking. In November 1921, he was repatriated by the French police on the grounds that he took part in revolutionary activities. In the same year, he was admitted into the party upon the approval of the CPC Central Committee. In addition, he was immediately sent by the party to participate in the workers' movements. In the following year, he and Comrade Liu Shaoqi successfully led the prominent general strike of miners of Anyuanlu colliery. He went to Shanghai in 1924. In the following year, he took part in leading the world-famous "May 30 Movement" in the

capacity of chairman of the Shanghai Federation of Trade Unions and executive member of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. At the end of that year, he went to the Soviet Union, attending the Sixth Plenary Session of the Communist International Executive Committee as a representative of the CPC. After returning to China in 1926, he participated in the preparatory work and presided over the Third All-China Labor Congress, and was later appointed CPC-CYL secretary of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. In 1927, Comrade Li Lisan attended the Fifth CPC Congress held in Wuhan, at which he was elected a member of the Central Committee, a member of the Political Bureau, and head of the Central Workers' Department. In summer that year, he went to Jiangxi Province and took part in leading the great, historically significant August 1 Uprising in Nanchang in his capacity as member of the party's front committee and of the revolutionary committee, and head of the political security department. In 1928, he again went to the Soviet Union, to attend the Sixth CPC Congress which was held in Moscow. Later, he was elected Standing Committee member of the Political Bureau, and was concurrently made head of the Propaganda Department and secretary general of the CPC Central Committee.

I first met Comrade Li Lisan in early 1926 when he had attended the Communist International meeting in the Soviet Union. Then, I was a student in Dr Sun Yat-sen University, Moscow. He was invited to deliver a report to all students of the university. I vaguely remember that in his report, he mainly talked about the development situation of a large-scale revolution in China. His speech greatly encouraged those of us who were young revolutionaries far from the motherland. We greatly admired his experience and ability. From that time, he left a distinctive impression on my mind. At the end of 1930, I heard that he had committed mistakes and that he had been instructed to go to the Soviet Union. I knew about the facts only after I returned to China in 1931. The actual situation was: Xiang Zhongfa, secretary general of the CPC Central Committee at that time, had a low political and educational level because he had a worker's background. Therefore, he usually accepted Li Lisan's suggestions. Hence, the Political Bureau meeting held in June 1930 adopted an erroneous decision on "The New Revolutionary Upsurge and the First Victory of a Province or Provinces." This decision marked the formation of the "Li Lisan line," which emphatically reflected the erroneous view of Comrade Li Lisan himself. At the same time, it also reflected the revolutionary impetuosity of the petty bourgeoisie which had reached a grave situation within the party, as well as subjectiveness and one-sidedness. Moreover, it showed that the guidance given by the Communist International on China's revolution was impractical. Before long, the decision revealed its serious problems in the course of implementation. Under the criticism and opposition of many comrades within the party, the CPC Central Committee decided to stop implementing this decision at the Third Plenary Session of the Sixth CPC Central Committee held in September of that year. Later, Comrade Li Lisan made a self-criticism on the matter, and then left the leading post. From its proposal to its end, the so-called "Li Lisan line" only lasted for 3 1/2 months. But the matter was repeatedly taken advantage of and was overexaggerated by Wang Ming and his party who had their ulterior motives. Though Comrade Li Lisan had admitted, and made a self-criticism on, his mistakes at the Third Plenary Session of the Sixth

CPC Central Committee, he was instructed to go to the Soviet Union where he was told to report to the Communist International that we would continue to examine the mistakes.

At the end of 1930, Comrade Li Lisan arrived in Moscow and made a self-criticism on his mistakes, which was so bold and sincere that the Executive Committee members of the Communist International were convinced. However, Wang Ming and his party kept picking on him. They hit at and retaliated against him by various ways and means. But under these circumstances, he still took the overall situation into consideration, and endured humiliation in order to carry on the tasks of the party. He took part in (actually, he was responsible for) the editing work of the party's JIUGUO SHIBAO [NATIONAL SALVATION TIMES] which was published and distributed outside China. The "August 1 Manifesto," which was announced on behalf of the CPC Central Committee on establishing a national united front to resist Japan, was first published in his JIUGUO SHIBAO. Furthermore, he was later ordered to restore the telecommunication links near the Sino-Soviet border between the Communist International and the CPC Central Committee. The telecommunication links were suspended because of the Long March. All these activities effectively supported and helped China's revolutionary struggle. It was just at this time that Comrade Lisha [2621 5446], a female member of the Soviet Communist Youth League, fell in love with Comrade Li Lisan, who had unrestrained talent but repeatedly suffered frustrations. The couple married in February 1936. When Wang Ming and his party returned to China the following year, Comrade Li Lisan, who longed to join in the struggle in China, was determined to join the party. But not only did Wang Ming refuse to let him return to China, he made him stay in the Soviet Union only to suffer new and more serious persecution. Not long after Wang Ming's departure, he was framed as being an "agent." He was then arrested and sent to prison by the Soviet Ministry for Internal Affairs. He suffered a lot during his term of imprisonment. Because of this charge, Comrade Lisha had her Youth League membership revoked, and was thrown out of her home. Later, she endured various political discriminations and hardships in living so as to inquire about Comrade Li Lisan's whereabouts. Living frugally, she constantly brought food and clothing to Li Lisan, as well as supporting and encouraging him to overcome difficulties and to stand tests. Their faithful and pure love, as well as firm belief, became a story passed on with approval. As Comrade Li Lisan had some influence in the party and the comrades knew him well, at the Seventh CPC Congress, Comrade Mao Zedong proposed to elect him as a member of the CPC Central Committee. Though he was abroad at that time, the number of votes that he got in the election ranked him 15th among 40-odd CPC Central Committee members. It was not until the end of 1945 that the Soviet Union informed Comrade Li Lisan about the matter. Consequently, the treatment toward him was improved and he was paid back the wages which were taken away from him after his arrest. However, Comrade Li Lisan was not satisfied with the comparatively stable life but repeatedly asked for permission to return to China. In January 1946, he resolutely left Lisha and his daughter, and returned alone to the motherland which was facing much distress.

He arrived first in Harbin, and then went to Meihekou where the Northeast China Bureau and the headquarters of Northeast Democratic United Army were

located. Moreover, he attended a meeting of the Northeast China Bureau, at which I met him again. It had been fully 20 years since we met for the first time in 1926. In that 20 years, both our party and Comrade Li Lisan himself had taken a road which was by no means smooth. After he returned to China, he always felt ashamed of being protractedly divorced from China's arduous struggles. For this reason, he studied various party documents, particularly the works of Comrade Mao Zedong, with great eagerness. He also actively took part in various activities of the party and the army, in which he always showed his sincere and enthusiastic character. At a party meeting, he unequivocally supported the suggestions of Comrade Peng Zhen. But this offended Lin Biao, and unwittingly became a root cause for his being persecuted by Lin Biao and his party in the times that followed. Since he was very eager to join in the new struggle, the Northeast China Bureau assigned him as our party's political adviser to the northeast China executive team of the military supplies department when the bureau was asked to form the team. At the same time, the bureau also assigned me as chief of staff of the team. Later, we boarded an aircraft of the military supplies department, and flew to Shenyang, which was occupied by the KMT troops, in order to take up our posts. Therefore, I had the opportunity to get acquainted and work with him.

Before then, I had imagined that a comrade who committed erroneous "leftist" mistakes in the party was always arrogant and made a showy display of his abilities. In the past, Comrade Li Lisan had behaved rather brusquely. Hence, I thought that he was also fairly arrogant and difficult to get along with. However, when I got acquainted with him, I found that he was not the person that I had imagined. Not only did he treat others in a modest and sincere way, but he did not resent talking about his past mistakes. While frankly stating his own views, he could also conscientiously listen to those of others. Therefore, everyone got along well with him. Nevertheless, he bore himself with fortitude as well as awe-inspiring righteousness before the enemy. At one time, we went to meet Hsiung Shih-hui, director of the KMT northeast China field headquarters. In the course of the meeting, both parties were engaged in an argument in which Comrade Li Lisan showed no compromise. He solemnly criticized unjustifiable statements and actions, and safeguarded our party's standpoint and the people's interests. On another occasion, we visited Liao Yao-hsiang, general of the KMT troops, who was a fellow townsman of Comrade Li Lisan. At the meeting, Liao Yao-hsiang blew his own trumpet, saying that the KMT acted for the country and the people. But Comrade Li Lisan immediately refuted his statement, and said that only our party really served the people and strived for national liberation. It was a heated argument between them. Later, I eased the tension by saying that we always stressed both the statements and the actions of a person; and only facts would show the truth! Only then could these fellow townsmen stop arguing. These examples reflected the particular characteristics of Comrade Li Lisan, as well as his utter devotion to the party and the people's cause.

In June 1946, Comrade Li Lisan flew to Yanan via Beijing on an aircraft of the military supplies department, so as to report to central leading comrades, such as Mao Zedong, Liu Shaoqi, and Zhu De, on the work in northeast China and

on his own case. Again, he made a serious self-criticism on his past mistakes, and voluntarily asked for permission to deliver a long speech to the cadres and party school students in Yanan. Right at the beginning of his speech, he said: "I am Li Lisan, the person who developed the 'Li Lisan line.'" Later, he went to Nanjing to meet Comrade Zhou Enlai in order to listen to his views on his work in future. After returning to northeast China, he handed over to me the post of leading the executive team as ordered, and then took up other important posts, such as liaison department head and in the urban work department of the Northeast China Bureau. Since the third Chinese revolutionary war had developed into a full-scale one, the executive team's work in the military supplies department came to an end, and I returned to Harbin, where the Northeast China Bureau and the Northeast China Military Region Headquarters were located, in early 1947. By that time, Lisha, wife of Comrade Li Lisan, had left the Soviet Union with her daughter and had been reunited with Comrade Li Lisan. Therefore, I immediately visited the family and congratulated them on being reunited after overcoming much distress. I talked freely with the family in Russian. Comrade Lisha was so excited during our chat that it seemed that she had met an old bosom friend in a distant land. She even asked her 4-year-old daughter, Yingnan [5391 3948], to recite for me the poems of Pushkin. Though little Yingnan did not speak Chinese at that time, her musical voice remained in my memory. Together with Lisha, Comrade Li Lisan translated into Russian and disseminated overseas various important party documents, the "Selected Works of Mao Zedong" published by Jinchaji, and other works of Chairman Mao. Also, they translated into Chinese and introduced into China some important Soviet and international documents and works. This task played a major role in expanding our party's influence, publicizing Mao Zedong Thought, and promoting Sino-foreign ideological and cultural exchanges. After the founding of the country, the translation group which was originally set up by him and Comrade Lisha became the foundation of the Central Translation Bureau.

Following the birth of new China, we were transferred to Beijing one after another. Later, Comrade Li Lisan was elected vice chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and was concurrently made labor minister of the Central People's Government. I remember that soon after the founding of the country, Comrade Li Lisan spoke at a meeting held in Beijing for the world's trade unions. He made the speech on behalf of the responsible person of China's trade unions. In the speech, he briefed various unionists on the struggle experience of China's working class as well as the achieving of the victory of the party. He also mentioned China's revolution in which he illustrated our bitter historical experience by citing his mistakes as examples. At a time when China had just won its great victory and some people enjoyed being treated as "heroes of the founding of the country," he deserved to be praised for his behavior as he still publicly criticized his own mistakes in front of foreign guests. At the Eighth CPC Congress, he further mentioned the mistakes that he committed decades ago which had yet to be corrected. But he added, "I dare not say that the roots of my mistakes have been eliminated, still less dare to say that I have completely corrected them all. In the future, I shall commit no more mistakes. I could make the same mistakes again however, if I do not maintain vigilance, do not act in a modest and prudent way, do not proceed cautiously, or regard myself

as infallible and behave arrogantly. In particular, this will occur if I go without the supervision and education of the party." He said sincerely: "I hope that the comrades will, in future, promptly give me stricter supervision and more assistance in my work." His straightforward attitude and his spirit of self-criticism deeply impressed the participants.

There is an old Chinese saying that goes: "Men are not saints, how can they be free from faults?" In fact, even the saints made mistakes. But the crux is the attitude toward the mistakes. Over decades in the past, Comrade Li Lisan had constantly been appraising himself, and used his experience to check himself and the later generations. Undoubtedly, this is the attitude that a Marxist should take.

It was just because Comrade Li Lisan was straightforward in his words and showed no compromise, that some people in the party, particularly Kang Sheng, Chen Boda, and his party, were jealous of him. They frequently conspired against and hit at Comrade Li Lisan, so that his enthusiasm was repeatedly dampened and his duty was changed again and again. However, he gave no thought to personal losses but always tried his best to accomplish the tasks assigned to him by the party. In the late 1950's, I was the Chinese ambassador to Yugoslavia. When I returned to the country on one occasion, he visited me and asked me a lot about the actual situation of the parties and the country of Yugoslavia, so as to discover the key to their success. But under the abnormal political atmosphere that prevailed at that time, he found no way to serve the country though he wanted to do so. In fact, he was later forced to "stand aside." But even then, as before, he still enthusiastically suggested ways and means to the party; and through various forms took part in and gave support to China's socialist construction. It was understood that since the early days soon after the founding of the country, he had been in charge of and took part in drafting such legislative documents as the "Trade Union Law," "Regulations on Labor Insurance," the decision on giving bonuses for inventions, and regulations on maternity leave for female workers. Later, on the basis of in-depth investigation and research, he put forward the revised draft of "two participations, one change, and triple combinations," which was praised by Chairman Mao as the "Anshan Steel Works Charter," for industries. In the 1960's, he also actively took part in drafting the "70 regulations" on industrial management, which was led by Comrade Deng Xiaoping. Though he was given the cold shoulder for a long time, his achievements still function in China's construction undertakings. Facts have repeatedly shown that many of his views are correct. When he led the trade union work, he greatly advocated the socialist labor emulation drive. At that time, the drive brought about such advanced units and model personages as the Ma Hengchang team, the "Mao Zedong" locomotive crew, and Comrade Hao Jianxiu. Over the decades, they have been the glorious banners of China's working class and the industrial front.

In those 10 years of turmoil, Lin Biao, Jiang Qing, Kang Sheng, Chen Boda and their party brought many frame-up charges against him, so that he, Lisha, and their children were seriously persecuted. But even then, he still upheld the party's principles. He preferred to endure hardships rather than bringing harm to the name of the party and to comrades, not to mention submitting

himself to Lin Biao, Jiang Qing, and their gang. Inevitably, his standpoint and attitude made the gang more angry. Finally, he died uncleared of false charges after suffering repeated criticisms and denunciations at public meetings! In the meantime, Comrade Lisha was also framed up and jailed for 8 years. It was not until the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee that the CPC Central Committee repudiated the slanders and libels against Comrade Li Lisan. Furthermore, in March 1980, the CPC Central Committee held a memorial service for him. In the service he was rehabilitated and it was again affirmed that he was "our party's outstanding member, a proletarian revolutionary, and one of the outstanding leaders of China's workers' movements." His lifetime was a revolutionary one, as well as full of struggles. Central leading comrades, such as Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, and Peng Zhen, attended the memorial service and extended their regards to Comrade Lisha and the children.

Though Comrade Li Lisan has been rehabilitated, his lifetime and experience always give me food for thought. At first, he made some "leftist" mistakes, but was later hit at and persecuted for a long time by people who indulged more in "leftist" thinking, so that this veteran revolutionary eventually lost his life. He made contributions to the party, and he would have contributed more had he lived. The lesson was too heavy for him since he made mistakes which lasted less than 4 months, but suffered hardships for about 40 years! I hope that people will, through this bitter experience, further understand the harmfulness of "leftism," and will prevent it happening again. This is the best way to commemorate Comrade Li Lisan.

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## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### CHINA'S AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION DISCUSSED

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 3 Sep 84 p 3

/Article by Yang Xu /2799 2485/: "Certain Questions Concerning Agricultural Legislation in Our Country"/

/Text/ Agricultural legislation is an important component of economic legislation work in our country and also a powerful instrument of the party and the state in guiding, organizing and administering the various kinds of agricultural work. However, owing to reasons of one kind or another, agricultural legislation in our country is still not very perfect. Especially since the implementation of the large-scale economic reform in the rural areas in our country, many new problems have emerged in the work of agricultural legislation. For this reason, how to make agricultural legislation work in our country adapt to the development of the new situations in the rural areas has already become a matter of urgency which is in need of an immediate study and solution. This article tends to probe into the question from three different aspects for your consideration.

#### 1. Proceed From the Actual Situation, Pay Attention to and Accelerate the Work of Agricultural Legislation

To proceed from the actual situations is an important Marxist Principle. It is also the criterion for carrying out agricultural legislation work. What is the reality of agriculture in our country? I feel that first, it is expressed in the fact that 80 percent of the population in our country are peasants. Agriculture is the foundation of our national economy as a whole and the strategic focal point of economic development in the next 20 years. Second, it is expressed in the fact that our country is vast in territory, but in agriculture we are limited in natural resources. Moreover, the situation in our country is very complicated and there is a wide divergence between one place and another. And there has not been a balanced political, economic and cultural development among rural areas in different localities. Third, agricultural production is the production which is alive and it is a combination of both natural reproduction and economic reproduction. Therefore, when peasants are required to seek wealth from nature, they must be equipped with greater ability to cope with emergencies and decision-making power in running their businesses in the light of the very complicated agricultural production environment. Fourth, the composition of the rural economy in our country at present is mainly cooperative economy except a part of it which is under the ownership of the whole people and a small amount of individual

economy. The characteristic of this kind of economy is that important means of production such as land is publicly-owned which is managed by commune members under contracts and that a double-tier structure of both unified and decentralized management has been set up. At the same time, the principle of taking the planned economy as the mainstay and the market economy as a supplement is being practiced which gives consideration to the interests of the state, the collective and the individual. The four points mentioned above give us the reality of agriculture in our country. It is doubtless that agricultural legislation in our country must proceed from this reality in order to give expression to the will of the whole people and to safeguard and promote the development of the cooperative economy in the rural areas. Especially we must give full consideration to the necessity, equity and feasibility of the legislative questions involved in rural reform when legislations concerning rights and duties are to be worked out.

What we must point out is that, although a number of rural laws and regulations such as the "Regulation Regarding Water and Soil Conservation," "Regulation Regarding Land for Building Houses in Villages and Towns," "Regulation Regarding Buying and Selling Contracts of Agricultural and Sideline Products" and so forth have been formulated and promulgated in recent years, however, in view of the fact that, on the one hand, in a long period of time in the past, agricultural legislation was not brought to our attention and, on the other hand, even though relevant departments have also formulated some regulations in certain agricultural fields, they have not always put them into necessary legal forms or there has been a lack of necessary legislative procedures or proper legislative techniques. The result is that, some laws and regulations with regard to agriculture appear to be powerless showing the fact that still there is inadequacy in the emancipation of the mind and that provisions are not defined clearly enough. Moreover, there are more cases in which separate regulations "conflict" with each other. As a result, proper effects cannot be realized. All these facts have brought a lot of undue losses to agriculture and the various kinds of work in the rural areas. For instance, in signing agricultural responsibility contracts, the witness and arbitration of contracts were under the unified supervision of departments of industrial and commercial administration at all levels. However, since the implementation of the joint family responsibility contract system in the rural areas, in the signing of contracts, a great change in the object of contract has taken place which has resulted in problems both in volume and in scope. From an objective point of view, it is impossible to rely only on departments of industrial and commercial administration to take care of this matter directly. Therefore, a multilateral administration of contracts has emerged. All these problems need us to perfect the system of agricultural laws and regulations of our country as soon as possible on the basis of actual conditions and with reference to experiences of both our own and other countries so that there will be laws and regulations for the complicated and dynamic agricultural economic activities to follow.

## 2. Some Principles Which Agricultural Legislation Should Follow

In Accordance with the trend of development of rural reform at present, I feel that agricultural legislation should follow the following principles:

### (1) The Principle for Stabilizing and Perfecting the Agricultural Production Responsibility System

The agricultural production responsibility system is the pioneer in economic reform in the cities and villages. Agricultural legislation is to make it stable, perfect and long-lived by legal means. In this respect, a vast amount of work still has to be done, such as the extension of land contracts and the necessity of being careful in giving out land subcontracts, the question of buying and selling of products of professional households and integrated economic concerns subsequent to the completion of the mission of assigned purchases, of hiring workers to run businesses, of the burden of peasants, of the management of agricultural contracts, and so forth. For all this, it is necessary for the state to formulate a number of agricultural policies and to raise those which have already been finalized to the level of law so as to gradually set up a complete set of agricultural legislation.

### (2) The Principle Advantageous to the Development of Commodity Production

The reform of the agricultural economy has encouraged the development of commodity production. The development of commodity production and exchange has marked the stepping up of the process of transformation from semiself-sufficient production to commodity production in the rural areas in our country. Viewed from the perspective of the national economy as a whole, the more the production of agricultural commodities is developed, the more the foundation of the national economy will be solidified. For this reason, the party Central Committee in its Document No 1 takes up the development of commodity production as the focal point in the work to be carried out in the rural areas. And it is exactly for this reason that agricultural legislation at present must give expression to the principle advantageous to the development of commodity production.

### (3) The Principle of Protecting and Developing Professional Households and Integrated Economic Concerns

Along with the development of agricultural reform and commodity production, more and more professional households and integrated economic concerns have emerged in rural areas in different localities. Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, practices have proved that professional households and integrated economic concerns are representatives of the forces of production in the rural areas at present and forerunners of the masses of peasants, all of whom are now richer than before. Therefore, agricultural legislation has to reflect the principle of protecting and developing professional households and integrated economic concerns. In relevant laws and regulations, we must, on the one hand, justly and forcefully support the various kinds of professional households and integrated economic concerns to develop production in order to conscientiously safeguard their legitimate rights and interests from being violated and, on the other hand, educate them to observe the relevant policies and laws of the state and to maintain a proper balance in the relationship between the state, the collective and the individual.

#### (4) The Principle of Relying on Science and Technology To Develop Agriculture

Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "Without modern science and technology, it is impossible for us to achieve modernization in agriculture." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 84) Since the reform of the agricultural economy, there has been an unprecedented boost of the peasants' enthusiasm in production. They are urgently in need of using science and technology to develop commodity production. A new upsurge of vitalizing agriculture by means of science and technology is being set off. In order to keep abreast of and give impetus to the upsurge, we, in working out a legal system for the agricultural economy, must give expression to this principle timely in agricultural legislation in order to promote the development of agricultural science and technology.

In addition, for a long period of time, agricultural legislation in our country has always been lagging behind legislation in other fields. This is very inconsistent with the role played by agriculture in the national economy. What is the reason? I think that, in addition to the peculiarity of agriculture itself and to the fact that the administrative system of the socialist agricultural economy in our country is still under steady development and transformation and thereby preventing us from working out immediately a complete set of accurate and appropriate regulations in agricultural legislation in the various aspects, it has something to do with the imperfection of organization, procedure and technology in agricultural legislation and the lack of experience in this respect. For this reason, along with the development of the situations in the rural areas at present, it is absolutely necessary for us to strengthen the organization and procedure and to improve the techniques in agricultural legislation. Objectively it is also an urgent need.

In short, new situations have already emerged in the rural areas in our country and new steps have already been made in agricultural reform. In such a situation, it is imperative that, in agricultural legislation work, we must try hard to catch up in order to keep abreast of and give impetus to the very good situation of the rapid improvement in the rural areas.

9560

CSO: 4005/113

# NATIONAL AFFAIRS

## DEVELOPMENT OF ACADEMIA SINICA

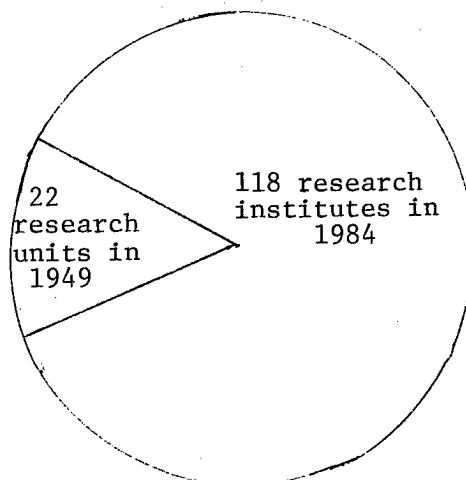
Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 23 Sep 84 p 3

[Chart drawn by Dai Huiwen [2071 1979 2429]

### DEVELOPMENT OF ACADEMIA SINICA → RESEARCH UNITS SINCE LIBERATION

Important scientific research achievements of Academia Sinica since 3d Central Committee Plenary Session of 11th CPC National Congress. ↓

|                                             |           |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------|
| State natural science award                 | 50 items  |
| State invention award                       | 61 items  |
| Important Academia Sinica achievement award | 855 items |



Development of Academia Sinica contingent →

Senior-grade scientific research personnel

2,850 persons in 1984

122 persons in 1949

Medium-grade scientific research personnel

21,133 persons in 1984

122 persons in 1949

Junior-grade scientific research personnel

11,003 persons in 1984

82 persons in 1949

|                | Total number | Senior-grade scientific research personnel | Medium-grade scientific research personnel | Junior-grade scientific research personnel |
|----------------|--------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 1979           | 685          | 19                                         | 238                                        | 428                                        |
| 1980           | 627          | 17                                         | 345                                        | 265                                        |
| 1981           | 187          | 2                                          | 122                                        | 63                                         |
| 1982           | 534          | 15                                         | 223                                        | 296                                        |
| 1983           | 461          | 30                                         | 243                                        | 188                                        |
| 1984 (Jan-Jun) | 273          | 16                                         | 133                                        | 124                                        |
| 1979-Jun 1984  | 2,767        | 99                                         | 1,304                                      | 1,364                                      |

Provision of Academia Sinica scientific personnel to ↑ other units since 3d Plenary Session of 11th CPC Congress.

12739

CSO: 4005/077

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### ENHANCED AWARENESS OF BUREAUCRATISM URGED

Harbin FENDOU [STRUGGLE] in Chinese No 9, Sep 84 p 42

[Article by Zhu Wen [2612 2429]: "Raise Consciousness Toward Overcoming Bureaucratism"]

[Text] Opposing bureaucratism that is irresponsible to the party and the people is one important aspect of this party rectification. Since the beginning of the party rectification, many comrades have earnestly studied the party rectification documents and carried out an earnest comparison and evaluation of any bureaucratism of their own in strict accordance with the demands of party rectification and the standards for party members. They have also resolutely carried through the spirit of rectification during reform and taken practical action to correct mistakes of bureaucratism. This attitude and practice of responsibility toward the party and the people is an expression of Communist party members' revolutionary consciousness, which has received the praise of numerous party members and the broad masses of the people. Nevertheless, there are some comrades who lack this revolutionary consciousness, who have not earnestly evaluated themselves, and who do not consider opposing bureaucratism to be an important aspect of rectification during reform. During the rectification and reform period, they have still not resolved to take the proper position on this problem. This attitude must be thoroughly transformed.

To raise our consciousness toward overcoming bureaucratism, we must first correct our thinking. Some comrades consider that "everyone has a touch of bureaucratism, so it is nothing extraordinary." This understanding confuses standards of right and wrong and is extremely mistaken. A certain behavior or workstyle, whether or not it is extraordinary, whether it should be supported or opposed, has as its sole standard whether it is beneficial or harmful to the party and the people, never the number of people who engage in that behavior or workstyle. Conversely, with anything that is mistaken, the more people who are tainted with it, the greater the harm. If we let it spread, it forms an unhealthy tendency and the problem becomes more severe, and the more we must be determined to resolutely correct it. As a result, opposing the unhealthy tendency of bureaucratism has become an urgent task of this party rectification, because bureaucratism harms the party, the nation and the people, and numerous party members and the broad masses of the people abhor it and will be happy only when it is eliminated. How can we consider

that "everyone has a touch," and conversely feel that "it is nothing extraordinary?" Can we say this does not merit some earnest thought?

There are also comrades who consider that "bureaucratism does not arise from selfish motives and it does not seem to be planned by an individual, as is profiting from one's position." As a result of this, these people excuse themselves and have imperceptibly relaxed their demands upon themselves. This way of thinking is also incorrect. Those whose revolutionary will has been waning eat three square meals a day and do no work, have no responsibility toward the party and no concern for the well-being of the masses, and even go so far as to argue and shift responsibility onto others, counteract each other's efforts and neglect their duty. Can we say this arises from public-spiritedness? As with profiting from one's position, the ideological roots of bureaucratic thinking that is irresponsible to the party and the people is still individualism, only the form and degree manifested by the two is somewhat different. The former uses the party and the people as a tool for private gain to get better jobs for oneself and to endow one's own power and to strive to reap some profit for oneself. In the latter, people use this power and position in order to enjoy high position and live in ease and comfort, relying on and living off the party, and are completely unwilling to work diligently and conscientiously, with all one's heart, for the party and the people. This is just as Comrade Liu Shaoqi said in his book, "On the Party:" "The deviation of bureaucratism is manifested in some comrades who lack the viewpoint of serving the people." "They even want the people to serve them, for their own enjoyment, and do not hesitate to sacrifice the interests of the people" ("On the Party," p 34). How can this be saying that bureaucratism does not arise from selfish motives and that it is not planned by individuals?

To oppose bureaucratism during the party rectification, we must resolutely carry out a policy of rectification during reform, and really discover, evaluate and correct every mistake of bureaucratism. Some comrades have had the habit of a bureaucratic workstyle for many years, and if we want to correct them, we cannot accomplish it with one evaluation and one resolution. Therefore, we ought to draw up from our own circumstances several practical, feasible corrective measures, put them into effect with an indomitable will, and gain the initiative with the help of the masses' surveillance. Only in this way will we be able to finally overcome the pernicious habit of bureaucratism.

12534

CSO: 4005/025

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### QUESTIONS ON 'GOVERNMENT WORK REPORT' ANSWERED

Harbin FENDOU [STRUGGLE] in Chinese No 9, Sep 84 pp 24-28

[Article by Peng Xiangfu [1756 3276 4395] and Ding Jiatiao [0002 1367 4383]:  
"Answers to Questions on the 'Report on the Work of the Government'"]

[Text] 1. What is the Central Task of Restructuring the Urban Economic System? How Will the Restructuring of the Urban Economic System Be Brought About?

At present, the central task of restructuring the urban economic system is to make thoroughgoing changes in situations where both good and bad enterprise management exists and where workers and staff either work too much or too little, so that the enterprises will not eat out of the state's "common pot," and workers and staff will not eat out of the enterprises' "common pot."

In order to bring about the restructuring of the urban economic system, we should seize on three key links: first, handle the distribution relations between the state and enterprises well, and carry out the system of tax payment instead of profit delivery. The aim of the system is to make enterprises carry out independent accounting and assume sole responsibility for profits and losses, under the guidance of state policy decrees and planning, in order to overcome the enterprises' dependence on the state and to arouse the enterprises' zeal and sense of responsibility toward production and management. In his "Report on the Work of the Government," Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out that changing from profit delivery to taxation has four major areas of significance: the first is setting a regular form for the use of decrees in distribution relations between enterprises and the state, which will make the state's revenue capable of keeping pace with the development of the economy and steadily increasing; the second is enterprises will obtain comparatively more income out of the new increase in changing from profit delivery to taxation, thus strengthening the enterprises' motives to improve management and raise economic efficiency; the third is the regulating effect of the tax revenue lever, which can alleviate the present contradictions in price coordination, which will make enterprises develop and compete under conditions where disparities in profits have been improved to some extent and help to encourage the advanced and urge on the backward; the fourth is enterprises will no longer turn over their profits to higher authorities to whom they are subordinate, which will help coordinate and resolve the economic

relations between producers of various commodities and between the central authorities and the localities. Beginning on 1 June of last year, state-run enterprises had already begun to carry out the first step in the changing from profit delivery to taxation reform, and beginning in the fourth quarter of this year, they will carry out the second reform, which will be universal. This will be a transition between taxation on profits and taxation instead of profits delivery. Practice proves that after changing from profit delivery to taxation, we will really be able to keep pace with the development in production and the rise in economic efficiency, of which "the state will get the big end, the enterprises will get the middle, and the individual will get the small end."

Second, handle the distribution relations between staff and workers well within enterprises and implement different forms of contract responsibility systems. Through various forms of economic responsibility systems, strictly stipulate that staff and workers must complete their tasks, and give appropriate rewards on the basis of their work results, thus closely unifying responsibility, authority and profits, and linking the level of their incomes with the quality of enterprise management and the size of individual contributions. In this respect, we must carry out appropriate restructuring in staff and workers' labor wage systems and systems of rewards and penalties, and come up with the necessary stipulations. The "Report on the Work of the Government" points out that after taxes are paid to the state in accordance with policy, with the autonomy granted the enterprises with regard to wages and bonuses, they could adopt different forms of planned bonuses, piece rate wages, floating wages or duty wages and job subsidies, on the basis of dissimilar conditions and distribution of work. With regard to bonuses for staff and workers, implement a method where "superiors are not assured of the highest and inferiors are not guaranteed the lowest." Those who overfulfill by a lot should get big bonuses, those who overfulfill by a little should get smaller bonuses, and those who do not complete the task should have their bonuses reduced or stopped, or even have a portion of their wages deducted.

Third, expand enterprise autonomy and gradually enact factory director (or manager) responsibility systems. In order to bring into play the enterprises' zeal for production and management, to enliven the economy and raise economic efficiency, they must have the appropriate degree of autonomy. In May of this year, the State Council issued the "Temporary Provisions to Promote the Expansion of Autonomy in State-run Industrial Enterprises," which gives enterprises the appropriate authority in 10 areas of production: management planning, product sales, product prices, choice of goods and materials, use of funds, management of assets, organizational setup, management of personnel and labor, wages and bonuses and joint management. At the same time, factory director (manager) responsibility systems are to be gradually enacted in the enterprises. Modernized production should have advanced technical equipment and needs modernized management, which requires that enterprises rapidly resolve all kinds of production technology problems, rapidly respond to all kind of information in China and abroad, and raise work efficiency and emergency capability. Establishing factory directors (managers) as directors of independent production and management systems who represent the state's full powers and responsibility is a requirement of modernized management,

which will create considerable initiative and flexibility in the enterprises' production and management. Naturally, at the same time that the factory director (manager) responsibility systems are enacted, the staff and workers' representative assembly must be amplified, to strengthen democratic management in the enterprises. This is a fundamental difference between socialist enterprises and capitalist enterprises.

## 2. Why Is the Exchange of Goods at Trade Centers Said to Be a Good Way To Clear the Channels and Speed Up Circulation of Goods?

Following the development of commodities production in China and the daily increase in the great majority of agricultural and industrial products, commercial departments' tasks already include unified purchasing, control over supply of goods, level by level distribution, orientation toward opening up markets and expanding sales, in order to make the flow of goods smoother. The old narrow goods system, which had too few channels, too many links and was organized on a piecemeal basis is already unsuitable for the new situation. There is an urgent need to establish a circulation system that is unrestricted, with many channels and few links and a crisscross circulation network that extends in all directions and allows for an unimpeded flow between city and countryside and exchange between locales. The appearance of trade centers is an important breakthrough in restructuring the wholesale goods system.

Trade centers are set up at unrestricted goods trade sites where industrial and agricultural sideline products are collected and distributed. Looking at several cities that have already established trade centers, they have several advantages in carrying out goods exchanges: one is that level by level distribution and free buying and selling benefit direct contact between production and marketing. Both direct producers of goods and managers of goods enter the trade centers. Since they are a forum for selling, they are also a forum for buying at the same time, and as such, they provide a trade site for directly engaging in many kinds of activities. The ways and means of trade are rather flexible. One can engage in both large-scale wholesaling and small-scale buying and selling, and there can be both self-managed business and business by proxy. Therefore, the circulation channels of economic coordination can be gradually formed and unnecessary links between them reduced, which shortens circulation time, saves circulation costs and lowers the price of goods. A second advantage is that the scope of trade is not subject to limitations, which helps break down the boundaries between localities and between trades. No matter whether the unit is state-run, collective, or individual, or which locality or department it is, they can all engage in trade at trade centers. At the trade centers, there is complete equality, between north and south, public and private, and worker and peasant. This is a breakthrough from the past situation of unified wholesaling by state-run enterprises and single-family management and one-way buying and selling distributed according to level. Channels of circulation have increased and the socialist unified market has been invigorated. A third advantage is that it is easy to compare quality and value, which creates competition and helps raise product quality and promote production. Trade centers provide a site for direct competition between factories, wholesale merchants and local industry and commerce under the same conditions. Good

and inexpensive articles are easy to sell, while no one is interested in poor quality, expensive goods. When management is good, business flourishes; when it is neglected or poorly managed, it will go bankrupt. That superior quality succeeds where inferior quality fails is an incontrovertible law. This will impel producers and managers to do business according to objective economic law and to work hard to improve their own production and management. The fourth advantage is that trade centers are sites for collection and distribution of goods and centers for exchange of products and money, as well as convergence points for market information and centers for information on goods. They help both production and marketing to gather, transmit and facilitate the flow of market information, so that producers can produce goods that satisfy needs based on market demands, and managers can organize the supply of goods on the basis of market supply and marketing conditions, thereby reducing blind production and overstocking of products.

3. What is the Major Significance of Increasing the Development of Intelligence and Constantly Raising the Quality of the Ranks of Staff and Workers? What Important Measures Have We Adopted in This Regard?

Modernization of science and technology is the key to the four modernizations. One aspect of this is the socialization of science, so that science and technology will be rapidly disseminated and the vast majority can master it. The other aspect is the scientification of society and raising the level of scientific education of the whole society, so that it will be capable of utilizing modernized production techniques. Due to constant changes in modern scientific techniques, the renewal of production equipment and the transformations in production technology are extremely rapid. Only if workers have a rather high level of scientific education, enriched production experience and advanced technical ability in their work will they be able to play a greater role in the modernization of production. Actual conditions demonstrate that the higher the level of workers' education and the more developed their intelligence, the higher the economic benefits from their creativity on the job. According to foreign data, graduation from elementary school can raise a worker's efficiency by 43 percent, graduation from middle school can raise it by 108 percent, and graduation from college can raise it 300 percent. Only if people's intelligence is constantly developed and workers' quality is raised can they master advanced techniques and equipment and fit the needs of modernized production. Therefore, we must vigorously develop education in the sciences and increase the development of intelligence, to raise our people's level of scientific education and the quality of the ranks of staff and workers. This is extremely important to stepping up the process of China's socialist modernization. At a meeting of the Sixth NPC, Premier Zhao Ziyang stressed that "from now on, we should really pay attention to developing intelligence, and put teaching and science as the focal point of education in a very important position. This is a necessary prerequisite to achieving vigorous economic development."

The 12th Party Congress listed the development of teaching and science as a strategic focal point in China's socialist modernization drive. In the past few years, the state has increased spending over the years for education, broadened intelligence investment, while stepping up training of new personnel,

and has adopted a list of practical and effective measures to raise the ideological and educational quality of current staff workers. First, the cadre training in rotation has been speeded up. Various localities, departments and units have used party schools and cadre schools or have relied on institutions of higher learning to organize cadres to study political theory, economic management and modern scientific techniques and knowledge. The results of their study have become an important basis for assessment, raises in rank and promotion to higher office. As for factory directors and managers, the state organized a uniform examination and stipulated that those who did not pass the test could no longer continue to hold their posts. Most recently, the propaganda department of the central authorities issued a circular that required every locality, from the second half of this year up to 1990, to carry out standardized training in Marxist-Leninist theory with whatever cadres with elementary or middle school education or more who have not systematically studied Marxist-Leninist theory. The central authorities' No 1 document of this year requires that within 3 to 5 years principal cadres in the basic levels and technical personnel of every type should all undergo a round of rotational training. Second, there is planned training of current staff and workers. In the last few years, following the retirement of old staff and workers, a large group of young staff and workers have entered the factories and all the trades, and they now occupy a majority of the ranks of staff and workers. Due to the influence of the 10 years of the Cultural Revolution, a comparatively small section of these staff and workers have received a standard education. Their level of education is relatively low and their technical quality is not high. Thus, the central authorities require that the units in every enterprise, on the basis of staff quotas, and according to differences in station, age and education, decide on different terms and requirements and carry out planned training, to make staff and workers grasp the specialized knowledge and work skills that modernized production requires. Third, avenues for study have been opened up, and many administrative structures, specifications and forms have been adopted for running schools. The state is vigorously carrying out a 'walking on two legs' policy with regard to running schools, by combining school-administered education with societally-administered education. One aspect of this is the vigorous development of adult education, education of staff and workers, operation of television broadcasting colleges, staff and workers' colleges, vocational colleges, vocational technical secondary schools and all types of training classes. Another aspect is widespread promotion for youth in general society who have watched or listened to television education and encouragement for independent study, which creates a good atmosphere for studying culture, vocational work and technology throughout society. Fourth, the worker recruitment system is being reformed. The state has stipulated that from now on, when new staff and workers are recruited, they should all go through training before obtaining employment and undergoing testing. The best should be chosen to employ, thus insuring the political and educational quality of the ranks of staff and workers, and making each staff member and worker into qualified personnel suited to the needs of modernization.

#### 4. What Problems Should Be Stressed For Resolution During the Current Further Implementation of the Policy on Intellectuals?

During the current further implementation of the policy on intellectuals, we must first go further in eliminating "leftist" ideological influences, and resolve our understanding of the important position and role of intellectuals in the modernization drive. Since the Third Plenum of the 11th party Central Committee, when the central authorities have issued repeated injunctions to earnestly implement the policy on intellectuals, why do discrimination, suppression and attacks on intellectuals still occur occasionally, and why are the obstacles to implementing the policy on intellectuals still so great? The fundamental reason is due to problems in ideological understanding, particularly problems in ideological understanding of some leading cadres, which have not really been resolved. With regard to this, in his "Report on the Work of the Government," Premier Zhao Ziyang emphasized that "cases of discrimination, suppression and attacks on intellectuals must be dealt with conscientiously and handled strictly. Those leading cadres who still have serious ideological conflicts with the party and the state's policy on intellectuals, and who refuse to implement the policy, must be resolutely transferred out of their leadership posts." Removing ideological and organizational obstacles is the first item in implementing the party's policy on intellectuals. Next, outstanding young and middle-aged intellectuals should be chosen boldly and in great numbers for leadership posts on every level, to transform the ranks of the cadres, especially the make up of the leading bodies. The modernization drive requires a large group of intellectual, educated cadres who understand technology and management. Quite a few members of the current enterprise leading bodies do not understand technology, are not proficient in professional work, and have a low level of management ability. This is an acute contradiction. Therefore, the central authorities are requiring that intellectuals with elevated political consciousness, strong professional ability, great enthusiasm for work and good relations with the masses be chosen for suitable leadership positions, in order to have, within the next few years, 30, 50 or even 70 percent of enterprise leading bodies on every level composed of cadres who really understand technology and management. Third, reform the technical personnel and specialized cadres management system, and promote the rational movement of qualified personnel. The most important aspect of implementing the policy on intellectuals is to allow intellectuals to make the best possible use of their talents, and to bring fully into play their intelligence and wisdom. At present, in some areas qualified personnel are lacking, while in other areas, there are some departments and units with a great deal of surplus and gravely squandered qualified personnel. With regard to this, we ought to smash the "department-owned system" and "unit owned system" for qualified personnel, to allow the rational movement of intellectuals to places where they can exercise their role. As for outlying districts or harsh environments that still urgently need qualified personnel, they should offer favorable conditions to encourage intellectuals to go work in these places, then the distribution of qualified personnel will gradually tend toward becoming rational. Fourth, handle the assessment of people in science and technology posts well, and improve working and living conditions for intellectuals. In the "Report on the Work of the Government," Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out that "work on assessing people in science and technology posts, after rectification, should continue to be carried out." At the same time, we should overcome egalitarianist thinking, and earnestly change severely unequal

treatment of intellectuals. On their basis of their performance in practical work and specified duties and posts, we should gradually increase intellectuals' wage income and improve their material treatment. Middle-aged intellectuals are currently the mainstay of every front in labor and the professions and they act as a link between the two. We should have very earnest concern for middle-aged intellectuals' health conditions, giving priority to any possible improvements in their medical treatment, housing and work conditions. This is an important aspect of the current implementation of the policy on intellectuals. As for intellectuals who make outstanding contributions on the job, we should spare no effort to commend and encourage them, and break the rules to promote and appoint them. To sum up, we cannot leave implementing the policy on intellectuals at documents, newspapers and words, but we must adopt practical measures and conscientiously put them into practice.

#### 5. Why Make the Reform of the Education System and the Scientific Research System a Strategic Task?

This was decided because of the major role that education and scientific research play in China's socialist modernization drive and how far education and scientific research in China today are from meeting the needs of the four modernizations.

The key to the four modernizations is the modernization of science and technology. Without modernized science and technology, we cannot build modern agriculture, industry or national defense, and thus we cannot have a high degree of national economic development. At the same time, Marxism has always considered science and technology to be productive forces. The basic factors in the productive forces are the means of production and manpower. Science and technology have a close relationship with the means of production and manpower. We know that throughout history, the means of production have always had a certain connection with science and technology. Likewise, throughout history, manpower has always mastered a certain amount of scientific and technological knowledge. This explains forcefully that if China is to develop its productive forces to a high degree and realize the four modernizations, the key lies in the modernization of science and technology.

However, the development of science and technology cannot be achieved without education. Scientific research depends on education to supply qualified personnel, so to handle scientific research, we must also handle education. As Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out, "Education is the foundation for training qualified personnel in science and technology." He also said that the rapid training of a group of world-class specialists in science and technology is a major task on the science and education fronts ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," pp 92-93).

At present, China lacks specialized personnel in all areas, and the ideological and technical quality of the ranks of staff and workers is not high. They cannot meet the needs of the modernization drive, which is a very great contradiction. Looking at enhancing the economic efficiency of

enterprises and the quality of enterprises, this is a problem that can be readily explained. The current economic efficiency of enterprises in China is not high, and there is a great disparity in the concentrated expression of material resources between how much is put in and how much is produced. Using energy as an example, China's total energy consumption is nearly the same as Japan's, yet China's output value is only one quarter that of Japan. A great deal of energy is needlessly wasted, which seriously affects economic development. The fundamental reasons for this are that business techniques lag behind, products are obsolete, technology is backward and equipment is outmoded. Looking at the present condition of economic efficiency in China's enterprises, we must restructure the economic system, to allow enterprises to develop new technology and new products, and utilize new materials, as well as to replace equipment and employ the power and energy of modern management techniques. This will show that a large group of qualified personnel with a grasp of modern science, technology and management is urgently required for restructuring the economic system and meeting the revolution in new technology. To resolve this problem, we must work very hard and determinedly to reform the education and scientific research systems.

Currently, China's education and scientific research systems are far from meeting the needs of development in the modernization drive. The existence of the "two skins" in the management of education, scientific research and the economy is very serious, as it hampers development in education and scientific research. Its main drawbacks are that education and scientific research units are over-managed, with too little autonomy, and responsibilities are unclear, which creates inefficiency and disadvantages; expenses for education and scientific research are paid by state enterprises, so that eating out of "the common pot" does not arouse the zeal of education and scientific research personnel; the system whereby departments have control over personnel matters prevents the rational circulation of qualified personnel, creating the phenomenon where qualified personnel are lacking in one place, while in another place there are too many who are seriously squandered; and education and scientific research are divorced from the economic drive, shut off from running schools and engaging in scientific research. This not only makes them unable to advance the economic drive, but affects the development of education and scientific research itself.

To sum up, Premier Zhao Ziyang's important statement that "to suit the needs of the economic drive, government at every level ought to reform the education and scientific research systems, making it an important item on its agenda and a strategic task to be handled" is in complete accord with China's actual conditions, and has a major theoretical and practical significance.

In order to meet the needs of the economic drive, in the last few years, following the restructuring of the economic system, new progress has been made in the reform of the education and scientific research systems. Several institutions of higher education and scientific research units have carried out beneficial explorations and experiments during the reform, and have strenuously overcome all kinds of drawbacks that existed in the education

and scientific research personnel and vigorously promoted the development of the economic drive. The departments concerned stressed the discovery, synthesis and spreading of their experience and constantly perfected them in practice. This is extremely crucial to successful reform of the education and scientific research systems.

12534

CSO: 4005/025

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### BEIJING MAYOR CHEN XITONG'S RECORD REVIEWED

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 41, 8 Oct 84 pp 15-17

[Article by Xu Guangyao [1776 0342 5069] and Zhou Hongshu [0719 7703 2579]: "On All of the People's Interests Being Major Issues; Beijing Municipality Mayor Chen Xitong's [7115 1585 0681] Record On Several Matters"]

[Text] Fifty-four year-old Chen Xitong has been mayor of Beijing Municipality for a year and a half.

Chen Xitong delivered an "employment speech" at a meeting of the 8th National People's Congress in Beijing Municipality on 24 March 1983. The people's delegates saw the new mayor's determination to rouse himself for vigorous efforts to make the country prosperous from this less than 7-minute speech.

Chen Xitong has a college education, and prior to becoming mayor, held posts in Beijing Municipality such as commune secretary, county party committee secretary, deputy mayor and standing secretary of the municipal party committee. During the 16 months since he became mayor, he has handled several successive matters and won praise and support from the masses.

#### I

Chen Xitong believes that when working, "First, the situation must be clear, and second, difficulties must be boldly overcome." Based on thorough investigation and study, being "clear" is making the right decision; and it is necessary to make arrangements for, inspect and stress to the end matters for which one has the final "say."

The renovation and new construction of the Yudaihe greenery project in front of Tian An Men was finished late at night on 27 April 1983. What caught people's eyes early the next morning were the four pieces of greenery on both sides of the Jinshui Bridge which had replaced the former grey reviewing stand. The newly planted Chinese juniper cypress, Chinese littleleaf box and thorn cypress trees in the green area were

green and luxuriant, and several thousand pots of flowers competing in fragrance and color were arranged on the lawn. Set off by the green trees and fresh flowers, the Tian An Men tower appeared even more stately and magnificent.

According to the original plans, this project was not supposed to be finished until 2 months later. So how did this spring scenery come so early? Please listen to this dialogue:

"Lao Huang, when will the renovation and new construction of the Yudaihe greenery project be finished?", asked Mayor Chen Xitong who had only been in office a few days.

"The original plan was for '1 July,' but we are striving for '1 June'," answered Huang Jicheng [7806 4764 6134], director of the municipal government management committee.

"I have been to look at your construction site twice, and the workers have told me that provided the problems are solved properly, the project can certainly be finished before '1 May'."

"It cannot be determined in advance, but let us talk about the date again after I go to the construction site and hold a meeting to discuss it."

"Holding meetings and discussions are both necessary, but this point of finishing the project before '1 May' cannot be changed." Then Chen Xitong also talked to him about "the front of Tian An Men not being a minor matter" and about the significance of the necessity to rush and finish it before the holidays.

"Alright, it will be as you say," said Huang Jicheng after considering it a bit.

"Another point is that you must handle it personally. We also carry out the post system of job responsibility."

After establishing a "state of military orders," Huang Jicheng kept watch at the construction site from dawn to dusk, solving problems whenever they occurred. Chen Xitong called Huang Jicheng on the telephone on the afternoon of 25 April, asking about the progress of the project and whether he would be able to "deliver" on schedule. Huang Jicheng told him, "The project is drawing to a close. Please come and check it before acceptance on the morning of the 28th." Chen Xitong had been to examine the construction site on over 10 successive evenings prior to this, saluting the industrious workers and helping to solve difficult problems.

A matter which has been carried out is the need to always have "deadline" management and to increase inquiries several days prior to the due date, and this has become a working method of Chen Xitong. Several

responsible comrades such as Huang Jicheng have all told us in admiring tones that they have lived under the mayor's "deadlines" this past year.

Through investigation and study, deciding on plans, the responsibility of persons specially assigned for tasks, completion by deadlines and winning victories ahead of time, Mayor Chen Xitong and comrades of the municipal government have stressed over 10 projects similar to the above in the past year or so. These include renovating Beijing's Zhandong Street and Capital Airport Road, accelerating the Beihucheng River sewage dam project and building four pedestrian overpasses and three pedestrian underpasses.

Fuxingmenwai Street is an extension of Chang'an Street and also a main line leading to the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse. Row upon row of high buildings rise on both sides of the street, affording a magnificent view. Greatly spoiling the scenery are low and dilapidated work sheds and plank walls everywhere in front of new buildings, both affecting the appearance of the city and obstructing the greenery on both sides of the street. After making many on-the-scene inspections, Chen Xitong believed that the reason this matter was very slow in being solved was because of wrangling in certain departments. Chen Xitong, municipal party committee standing committee member Zhang Dazhong [1728 1129 0022] and Deputy Mayor Zhang Baifa [1728 4102 4099] called on leaders of concerned units such as the Numbers 2, 3 and 6 Municipal Construction and the No 1 Municipal Development Companies to hold an on-the-scene working conference on the morning of 6 May 1983. The final on-the-spot verdict was that the units responsible for removing the work sheds and plank walls had to clear and clean the site before 20 May, and the Municipal Parks Bureau had to finish the greening work on both sides of the street before 20 July. Cadres, staff members and workers of the Numbers 2, 3 and 6 Municipal Construction and the No 1 Municipal Development Companies took energetic action after the conference, worked around the clock, and totally finished the removal work 2 days ahead of time. Through industrious efforts, workers of the Municipal Parks Bureau's subordinate greening troops turned Fuwai Street into Beijing Municipality's first garden boulevard 2 days ahead of time on 18 July.

Not long ago, a unit began construction of a small building north of the intersection of Qianmenwaixi and Damochangxi which not only was on the sidewalk but also intruded 50 cm into the street, both blocking traffic and affecting the appearance of the city. The local masses strongly objected to this and wrote letters reporting it to concerned departments of the Chongwen District, but the result was that they "have not been heard from since." Progress was very rapid on this building which violated rules and regulations, the foundation had been dug, and an over 80-cm high surrounding wall had been built. A nearby resident saw this scene, was very indignant, and immediately called the municipal government on the telephone early in the morning to report the situation. Mayor Chen Xitong personally received the call and replied that he would immediately send someone to investigate and deal with it. That noon,

the concerned leaders received orders to rush to the scene and investigate, confirmed that this project really violated the rules, and immediately notified the Chongwen District deputy district chief Zhang Junqiang [1728 0193 1730]. Zhang Junqiang rushed to the scene at 3 pm and ordered construction to stop immediately. The solution to the problem of this building which violated the rules took only a little over 5 hours. The masses cheerfully said that "this disturbing 'fire' has burned out well and promises great hopes for the realization of the 'Overall Beijing Urban Construction Program'."

Chan Xitong has often said that it is necessary to boldly "overcome difficulties" in the people's interests and to not be afraid of "giving offense." But "boldly overcoming difficulties" is not acting rashly. Provided they are "overcome" reasonably and with the support of the masses, the comrades who are "overcome" will finally be able to understand.

## II

Chen Xitong pointed out in all earnestness on the day he became mayor that "In considering problems and managing affairs, government workers on all levels must act in the interests of the people, work energetically for the masses and oppose the bureaucratic ways of standing high above the masses and being divorced from reality and the masses." On his second day as mayor, he held a meeting with the six deputy mayors to discuss the problem of how to improve their style of work and proposed three items, one of which was to be concerned about the sufferings of the masses.

Beijing's rainy season came early and suddenly last year. It had rained all day on 25 April and not yet stopped by evening. Zhang Shijun [1728 0013 0971], a young worker in the Yongdingmanwai wholesale department of the Municipal Sugar, Tobacco and Alcohol Co, left work, returned home and discovered that the rain was leaking into his room and that most of the bed was wet. He momentarily could not think of a way to meet the emergency, and urgently ran around in circles. Suddenly, his mind was aroused to call on the municipal people's government! Zhang Shijun picked up the phone at 9:05 pm and the operator asked, "Who do you want?" He said, "I'm calling for Mayor Chen!" The mayor's secretary answered the phone and Zhang Shijun told him about the rain leaking into his room. He hardly thought that this phone call would disturb quite a few leading comrades.

Municipal Housing Management Bureau Chief Li Xin [2621 0207] came to Zhang Shijun's home to check the room at 9:40 pm, and before he had gone, Dongcheng District Chief Su Jian [5685 0256] also arrived holding an umbrella. Then, director of the municipal government management committee, Huang Jicheng also came hurrying in spite of the rain. These leaders then and there discussed ways to solve the problem.

The rain was still pouring down at 11:30 pm. Someone outside the door asked, "Does Comrade Zhang live here?" When Zhang Shijun opened the door and looked out, there standing in the rain was Mayor Chen Xitong! Young Zhang quickly invited Chen Xitong into the room. When Chen Xitong heard that a solution had been agreed on, he said to young Zhang, "Thank you for calling my attention to it. There are certainly many homes like yours throughout the municipality, and I have notified the concerned departments to inspect the buildings at once and to immediately solve the dangerous problems." Soon afterwards, Chen Xitong also inspected all the rooms in this large courtyard despite the rain. When Chen Xitong was leaving, young Zhang saw that his shoes were soaked with rainwater. In a little while, several skilled workers of the housing management office arrived at Zhang's home. They brought asphalt felt, climbed up on the roof, and repaired the place where the rain was leaking in. On that same night, Deputy Mayors Han Boping [7281 0130 1627] and Zhang Baifa, government leaders in all districts and cadres and workers of the housing management department went from street to alley, rushed to deal with emergencies and stop leaks, helped residents overcome difficulties, and carried warmth from the party and government.

There are two 16-story residential buildings in Xinyuanxi in the Chaoyang District which were reported as "finished" by the end of 1981, but since concerned departments emphasized the "difficulties" and there was wrangling, the water, power and gas never worked and projects such as passageways between buildings were slow and unable to be completed. Several hundred families of staff members and workers held housing certificates for them for a long time and looked forward to living in the good-looking new buildings but were unable to move in. After receiving letters from the masses, Chen Xitong paid special attention to them and immediately appointed people to investigate the situation.

He convened an on-site working conference of leading cadres from concerned units on 30 May 1983 and sternly pointed out that "Wrangling, arising from the selfish departmental ideology of some departments and units, is a manifestation of irresponsibility to the cause of the people and the party and must be conscientiously stopped." Leaders of all concerned departments made separate self-criticisms at the meeting and pledged that residents would be allowed to move in before 15 June. Afterwards, under his inspection and supervision, the power was officially connected on 6 June, the water was put through on the 7th, the passageways all finished on the 12th, the gas company brought the gas certificate to the buildings for the residents on the 14th, and the residents moved in one after another.

Chen Xitong has paid special attention to people's letters and phone calls. He believes that all matters relating to the masses' lives are "major issues." If leaders are apathetic, think that everything is "trifling," and do not stress and take an interest in things, a "separation" will inevitably occur between them and the masses, causing a "separation" between the masses and the people's government.

### III

Since Chen Xitong has become mayor, the demand he has made on himself is to "put forth all his strength" on work and study. His home is not far from his office, but in order to accomplish more work and study, he often lives in the office and seldom returns home. During the preceeding stage of the period of stressing the control of traffic noise, he often used the evenings to inspect the prohibition of motor vehicle horns in residential districts, and when he discovered that some people's traffic police did not strictly enforce the law and that individual drivers did not use their horns according to the rules and were not corrected, he pulled out a small notebook which he carried and recorded their license numbers; then after returning, he immediately notified the departments concerned, requiring that they be corrected according to the rules and that the laws be strictly enforced. Under his continued inspection and supervision, the work of controlling Beijing traffic noise has achieved clear results, and units and residents along the streets generally report that it is really much quieter than before.

In order to personally understand traffic jam problems before building four pedestrian overpasses and three pedestrian underpasses, he made many successive trips as early as 7 am to investigate intersections with many vehicles and large streams of people such as Chongwen Gate, pointing out the need to adopt decisive measures, to quickly solve the situation of pedestrian and vehicle troubles and traffic jams at certain intersections, and to ensure pedestrian safety and open roads.

During the year or more since Chen Xitong has been mayor, he has passed several important holidays with the masses. On the day of the "1 May" festival, he came to salute workers who were upholding production at the Nos. 1, 2 and 3 State Cotton Mills and the Beijing Printing and Dyeing Mill in the eastern suburbs. Some comrades reported that since the cotton mills carried out the "four shifts and three turnovers" in 1979, workers who came off the middle shift every Monday night often had to walk home since there were no through transport buses. After hearing this, Chen Xitong immediately assigned municipal government Deputy Secretary-General Liu Yuling [0491 3768 0109] to pay close attention to studying a solution. A week later, the workers received a reply; on the 16th day, the workers boarded through transport buses after coming off the middle shift, and did not have to worry about it any more. On National Day, he and Deputy Mayor Zhang Peng [1728 1756] came to the three units of the Beijing Coking Plant, the No 2 Chemical Plant and the Capital Iron and Steel Co to visit the workers who were upholding production in the shops. At the Spring Festival, he saluted cadres, people's police and lawyers of the municipal people's procuratorate, courts and judicial bureau, urging them to initiate new conditions for capital politics and law public security defense work. Afterwards, he also came to the Chaonei Food Market to visit the industrious shop staff members and workers.

Chen Xitong feels deeply that his knowledge and experience are inadequate and unsuited to the work he is charged with. So what has he done? While learning from books and practice, he has also learned from experts. This is the experience he acquired as deputy mayor in engaging the "corn-growing advisory group." The Beijing area corn yield in the past had long fluctuated around 400 jin per unit area, but since the municipal government adopted the four measures to raise per unit area corn yield proposed by the corn-growing advisory group and popularized them in rural areas throughout the municipality, per unit area corn yield has increased year after year and clear economic results have been achieved. Spurred by the positive proposals of Chen Xitong, the Beijing municipal people's government has so far successively engaged over 1,000 advisors and established all kinds of specialized advisory groups. Some of these engaged personnel are experts, professors and scholars, and some are old cadres with rich practical experience. Under the leadership of the mayor, they have participated in the planning and design work for all construction in the capital, provided policy-making advice, carried out investigations and research in their respective specialized fields, provided advice and views on the work of concerned offices, districts and counties, and also organized the leadership to attack major and key construction problems in the capital. Chen Xitong has called the advisory group a "brain trust." He believes that by using them he can both remedy his own weak points and also develop the strong points of experts and scholars, expanding the scope of their abilities and suggesting ways and means for the four modernizations in the capital.

Some people have said that the "chess"-board facing mayor Chen Xitong has been becoming more and more lively. Chen Xitong does not think this way. He said that there have been successes in the work, but that strictly speaking, they are just beginning. We must redouble our efforts in the future, carry out all reforms and enable the work in all areas throughout the municipality to leap to new heights and achieve new levels.

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## EAST REGION

### HIGHER EDUCATION REFORM IN SHANGHAI REPORTED

#### Educational Reform

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Oct 84 p 3

[Article by Xiao Guangen [5135 7070 2704]: "Favorable Momentum Seen in Reforms Conducted by Shanghai Colleges and Universities"]

[Text] Favorable momentum was seen in the reforms conducted by colleges and universities in Shanghai right after the start of the new school year. In addition to Shanghai Jiaotong University and Fudan University which are implementing in-depth reform of management and teaching respectively, 43 institutions of higher learning in Shanghai Municipality have developed multi-form reforms and have made achievement in various degrees.

#### Shanghai University Breaking New Path for Placement of Its Graduates

As soon as it was founded in May 1983, Shanghai University proposed several measures of reform, such as taking only non-resident students, collecting tuition from students, granting scholarships and subsidizing students for medical expenses on a trial basis, implementing a credit system and placing its graduates through recommendation based on their merits instead of allotment. After practicing and summarizing these measures for over a year, it has gained fairly good experiences. For the credit system, it first made the departments of literature, English language and electronics the experimental units and then tried it in the entire school. It also set measures in conjunction with the credit system for midyear selection of students for professional training. Regarding the reform of the system of allotting graduates for employment, it deemed feasible at the present time to implement "making no allotment of graduates for employment, signing contracts with the hiring units to cultivate students for them, selecting graduates of merits and recommending them to the hiring units, and, for the hiring units, giving priority to the employment of graduates of merits" as interim measures. Starting with the class enrolled in the first year (1983), the graduates will not be unifiedly assigned to jobs by the municipal authorities. Based on recommendations by the Municipal Planning Commission, the university signs contracts on preliminary allotment of graduates with the units concerned, and cultivates its students with the aim toward their future specialities during their last year in school. The university recommends its graduates to the hiring units, and the latter may select the

outstanding ones and employ them. Those who are not selected are to be recommended to other units. Within certain limits, the graduates may choose their employers among the hiring units and are permitted to look for employment on their own. The university feels that such a reform can arouse the students' enthusiasm for studying diligently.

#### Huadong Chemical Engineering College Establishes Economic Entity

At a relatively early time, Huadong Chemical Engineering College set up a unit called "the combined body of teaching, scientific research and production." Their experience has been spread in many schools. However, the college found out during its practice that the combined body was a loose alliance and could not produce the expected results because neither the college nor the plant assumed any economic responsibility. Recently, the college has established two forms of economic entity: one is plants jointly operated by the college and the plant, and the other a development center for application. These plants and the development center are one step ahead of the combined body as both parties assume responsibilities and share the economic interests whenever they have produced or developed a new product. This college has founded two joint ventures with the Yantai City, Shandong Chemical Engineering Plant and the Zibo City, Shandong Chemical Engineering Plant producing exclusively a new product--an agent for water treatment. This college has also joined the operations of the chemical fertilizer plant and the chemical engineering plant of Taichang, Jiangsu, conducting an overall technological transformation in them. In addition, this college has established a research and development center on polyurethane with Tianjin University and Dalian Engineering Institute to solve problems regarding the exploitation of this chemical product. After the economic entity was established, more teachers have taken part in rendering scientific and technological service.

#### Tongji University Contracts Out Logistics Work

The achievement made by Tongji University in the reform of the management of rear services is quite impressive and has cast considerable impact on the system of higher education throughout Shanghai Municipality. Starting from July, the university's Department of General Services renders rear services to the entire school by contract for an annual charge of 700,000 yuan (according to the accounting of the past 2 years, the actual annual expenditure on rear services is 860,000 yuan, not including wages paid to temporary workers), and is required to turn over 400,000 yuan to the university this year.

At the beginning of this year, the department's motor vehicle unit contracted for all of the university's transportation jobs in the whole year for 90,000 yuan with 180,000 km as the target of car runs. The statistics between January and June show a net income of 50,000-plus yuan. If the same level continues in the second half of the year, the unit will have a net income of 100,000 yuan for the whole year. After a cut of 20,000 yuan taken by the department, it can still turn over 80,000 yuan to the university. The university's hostel signed a contract with the university in July and

since then has intensified its scientific management and improved its services. As a result, it has turned the slow summer season into a peak season for occupancy. Compared with the same period last year, the rate of use of beds in the hostel for foreign visitors in July increased from 25 to 70 percent, and that in the hostel for domestic guests from 50 to 105 percent. In September, the Shanghai Municipal Education and Health Office called an on-the-spot meeting on the reform of rear services in colleges and universities at this university to spread its experience to the participants from other institutions.

#### Shanghai College of Traditional Chinese Medicine Institutes the System of Appointing Cadre and Teachers to Their Positions

Originally, Shanghai College of Traditional Chinese Medicine's teachers, administrative staffers and workers greatly outnumbered the approved quota, and its management of students had quite a few drawbacks, thus affecting its teaching and development. Last year, its Personnel Department had tried several times to set up some policy but could not carry it out. In a meeting of the whole school, one vice president proposed to partially convert subsidies for the students into scholarship, but the result was a mighty uproar among the students. Indeed, reform is not an easy job, but where could the way out be found if no reform is made? The college leadership which had undergone a readjustment decided to conduct a reform and took the summer vacation as the opportunity to do it. Within 2 months, it had completed out of nervousness basic tasks for the reform of management. The tasks included setting the personnel quota and the college's organization, establishing the system of institutional and personal responsibility, stipulating the standard and load of teachers' work and completing appointing cadre and teachers to their positions.

On 7 September, the college announced two significant measures of reform:

1. Instituting the system of appointing cadre and teachers to their positions, with administrative cadres to a 3-year term and teachers to a 1-year term. Teachers, administrative staffers and workers who are not appointed were listed as excessive personnel and would be given jobs separately.
2. Converting all student subsidies into scholarships and giving living allowance to students having financial difficulty. The per year amount of grade A scholarship is 500 yuan, grade B scholarship 300 yuan and grade C scholarship 150 yuan. The number of scholarship recipients cannot exceed 20 percent of the total of students, and the living allowance is limited to a maximum of 10 yuan a month. Teachers, administrative staffers and workers of the college held serious discussions about the measures and methods, and leaders of various levels did a great deal of ideological work on them. All of the 160-some excessive employees were properly placed. Now, teachers, administrative staffers, workers and students are keeping their minds on their jobs and working dutifully. The college's reform is praised by comrades of Shanghai Higher Education Bureau to be "starting late but advancing fast."

RENMIN RIBAO Comment

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Oct 84 p 4

[A postscript by Ye Ban [0673 0133]: "'Breaking' Advocated"]

[Text] A few years back, some comrades always shook their heads and frowned when discussing about higher education reform. Why? It was because there were many restrictions and a heavy load on people's minds. At present, some colleges and universities in Shanghai have made a start, while many other institutions of higher learning throughout the country are ready to give it a try. Those pioneer units engaged in reform, such as Shanghai's Jiaotong University, have proven through practice that as long as we dare to break under the guidance of the party Central's correct line, we can "break" a new path at any place where it appears there is no way out.

Reform means blazing new trails and carrying out a cause which has never been tried. Although other countries have some good experiences, we can only use them for reference since the crux to reform is that we must break a modernized, Chinese-style path. Hence, we cannot stay away from "breaking" if we want to conduct reform. Reform is a cause belonging to hundreds of millions of people. As Lenin once said, socialism with vigorous creativeness is created by the masses themselves. While carrying out reform, colleges and universities of different natures and conditions must be permitted to create in line with their conditions, and letting a hundred flowers blossom must be advocated. Through practice, those measures which are proven to be effective and have vitality will of course yield positive results.

Unavoidably, we will hit a wall or fall during the course of carrying out reform. We must change to another direction when we hit a wall, and get up when we fall, but in any event we must "break" through. Only by "breaking" through can we find a way out. It is wrong for some comrades to be over-critical and make indiscreet remarks about other people who are "breaking" through while they themselves are not. We must advise these comrades to correct this behavior. If they are still not convinced, we might as well let them watch the reform first.

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EAST REGION

# JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY'S ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM DESCRIBED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 7 Oct 84 p 1

[Article by Zhang Yifu [1728 6318 1788]: "Deng Xuchu Answers the Reporter's Questions Concerning Jiaotong University's Administrative Reform"]

[Text] As the new school year begins, party committee secretary general of the Jiaotong University in Shanghai Deng Xuchu [6772 2485 0443] answers this reporter's questions concerning reform.

Question: What are the measures taken to make the administrative reform in your school thorough?

Answer: We have instituted the appointed instructor system. All personnel matters concerning instructors are handled by the university. We have done away with the "system of ownership by organizations and agencies (meaning departments and research sections) in the administration of teachers." Department heads and graduate school directors appoint instructors according to established quotas and sign 2-year contracts with them. The agency that does the hiring reserves the right to hire and fire instructors. Instructors reserve the right to accept and decline appointments and also the right to resign. If an instructor is asked by two or more agencies to teach, he or she may choose freely which offer to accept and may elect to teach in more than one school.

Question: Your school had already overcome the problem of having been overstaffed, why then did you institute the appointed instructor system?

Answer: Because the masses of instructors were still affiliated with various organizations, and could not choose independently where to work. This obstructed work among various departments and among different branches of learning, interfered with the establishment of new and frontier courses and the improvement of existing courses. Moreover, in the past we ignored individual specialty and inclination in assigning work. Once an individual had been assigned a job, he had to stay in that job for the rest of his life. If a person happened to have a protective "superior," the normal relationship of equality among people would be replaced by cronyism. The implementation of the appointed instructor system enables the thorough utilization of talent and mutual assistance among various branches of learning as

it mobilizes talent in the university. Employees have to be cautious and hardworking so as not to be eliminated through competition as the employer reserves the right to dismiss them. On the other hand, the employer has to treat employees nicely as the latter reserve the right to resign and choose where to work.

Question: What kind of new measures have been taken concerning the educational reform in your university?

Answer: Ever since we set out to engage in administrative reform in 1978, we have offered specialty courses, instituted the credit system, given special attention to top students, constructed teaching material, improved teaching methods, upgraded the quality of our teachers, and taken numerous measures to reform the education we offer. We have achieved impressive results in this respect, and have demonstrated outstanding performances during many sample inspections and evaluations among institutions of higher education. At the beginning of this semester, we proposed to all the instructors in our university an educational reform under the ideological guidance of the "three gearing towards" in educational undertaking initiated by Comrade Deng Xiaoping. We proposed to, on the basis of the experiences from the previous years, take groundbreaking measures, strengthen the three links among the instruction of basic courses (math, physics, foreign languages), the instruction of specialty basic courses, and graduation plans, and nurture students who are well-read and who have research abilities and who bring forth new ideas. We issued to all our students and instructors a bulletin soliciting opinions and suggestions regarding an intensive educational reform. On the basis of the educational reform plans and measures of various departments, the university will hold a symposium on educational reform in October in order to implement fully these measures.

Question: People in higher education have voiced numerous opinions concerning administrative and educational reforms. What are your views on this?

Answer: The primary aim of the university is to produce talent and results. However, the old administrative system had numerous drawbacks. If those drawbacks had remained unrectified the university would not have been able to realize fully its potential in education and scientific research. In this respect the relation between the administrative system and education and scientific research is one between the productive force and production. This problem is analogous to the one we experienced in agricultural production, whereby problems remained unresolved during the 20 years when the eight-character-policy was being implemented. It was the production responsibility system that liberated the productive forces, resolved the fundamental problems and made possible the restructuring of agricultural technology. The same principle applies to the reform of institutions of higher education; the breakthrough can be achieved via administrative reform. Educational reform cannot be carried out successfully without the implementation of administrative reform. Educational reform is not a completely new concept. We have been engaging in it for several decades since Liberation. It can become effective only if it is based upon an administrative reform.

Our university has been constantly engaging in educational reform since the crackdown on the "gang of four." But why is it that we have not publicized the effort? It is because difficulties exist in administrative reform and educational reform is possible only when administrative reform is successful. This is why we have publicized only our efforts at administrative reform. We undertook educational reform in the past, are undertaking it now and will undertake it in the future. It should be something that we attend to regularly. Only when drawbacks in the administrative system are rectified can instructors, who constitute the main target in educational reform, fully realize their creativity and originality and create an encouraging new phase in education and scientific research.

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CSO: 4005/089

EAST REGION

#### BRIEFS

NANJING UNIVERSITY GRADUATE SCHOOL--With the approval of the State Council, the Nanjing University Graduate School was officially established today. It is the province's first graduate school. Professor Feng Duan, a noted physicist and member of the Scientific Council of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, is its director. Nanjing University was one of the country's first key universities selected to run graduate schools on a trial basis. Since it resumed enrolling graduate students in 1978, the university has enrolled 1,206 master's degree students and 30 doctoral students. [Excerpt] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Dec 84 OW]

CSO: 4005/223

## SOUTHWEST REGION

### XIZANG LEADERS SPEAK ON DALAI LAMA'S FUTURE RETURN

HK300927 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] The public statement made by Yang Jingren, head of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, during a meeting with three representatives sent by the Dalai Lama has caused strong repercussions in the region.

Delegates to the ongoing third enlarged meeting of the third regional CPC committee held discussions on the subject. All of them held that the five-point policy formulated by the party Central Committee toward the Dalai Lama and his followers expresses the common views of the broad masses of the people in Xizang.

Yang Doje, chairman of the regional CPPCC, said: The statement made by Yang Jingren to the three representatives sent by the Dalai Lama is quite right. I fully agree with it. The central authorities are much concerned with the conditions of the Dalai Lama and his followers. I welcome them to come back for a visit and to see changes taking place in Xizang. I hope that they will contribute to upholding China's unity, promoting solidarity among all nationalities and the four modernizations of the motherland, and concerning themselves with the economic, cultural and educational development in Xizang. Some people who stand for an independent Xizang and try to split China and restore feudal serfdom will never succeed. The central policy toward them is magnanimous and what we say can be relied upon.

(Liu Jingwu), deputy head of the United Front Work Department of the regional CPC committee, said: The central authorities state that the Dalai Lama is welcome to come back and there should be no more quibbling over the past events. This shows that the attitude of the party Central Committee is sincere and our party's policies have consistently been lenient. He hopes that the Dalai Lama will maintain contacts with the party Central Committee and will come back at an early date.

(Zili Pinghao), chairman of the Chengguan District CPPCC of Lhasa city, said: The party Central Committee welcomes the Dalai Lama to come back, but it will never do for anyone to play the idea of an independent Xizang, to split China or to restore feudal serfdom. We will never agree to an independent Xizang.

(Qilai), secretary of the party group of the regional bureau of religious affairs, said: The party Central Committee has reiterated the five-point policy toward the Dalai Lama and his followers. This is quite right, necessary and timely. He pointed out: A new situation of economic flourishing and political stability has emerged in our country and earth-shaking changes have been taking place in Xizang. Under such an excellent situation, the Dalai Lama is welcome to come back.

CSO: 4005/238

## SOUTHWEST REGION

### KUNMING INTELLECTUALS' LIVELIHOOD IMPROVED

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Sep 84 p 1

[Article: "The Provincial Government Makes Temporary Provisions Concerning Improvements in the Livelihood of Intellectuals"]

[Text] This paper has learned that on 13 September the Yunnan provincial CPC committee and the Yunnan provincial people's government issued "Temporary Provisions Concerning Improvements in the Livelihood of Intellectuals" urging the cooperation of party committees of various levels and the people's government in order to further implement the party's policy toward intellectuals, placate the intellectuals in our province, attract and nurture talent, accelerate the reasonable mobility of talent, and realize thoroughly the vital function of the masses of intellectuals in the construction of the four modernizations.

The "Temporary Provisions" can be outlined as follows:

So far as wages are concerned, intellectuals will be given floating wages within the limits and by the standards delineated below:

--Senior engineering personnel and teachers holding special ranks working in remote areas falling into the first category may be given a 50 yuan increase in pay; those working in remote areas falling into the second and third categories may be given a 40 yuan increase in pay; those working in other areas, a 30 yuan increase in pay. However, the sum of the standard wage and the wage premium may not exceed 170 yuan for those working in areas that fall into the first category; it may not exceed 160 yuan in areas that fall into the second and third categories, and it may not exceed 150 yuan in other areas.

--Cadres with high-ranking engineer titles who acquired graduate degrees and were assigned work prior to the end of 1966 may be given a 30 yuan increase in pay if they work in remote areas that fall into the first category, a 20 yuan increase in pay if they work in remote areas that fall into the second and third categories, and a 15 yuan increase in pay if they work in other areas. However, the sum of the standard wage and the wage premium may not exceed 140 yuan for those working in areas falling into the first category; it may not exceed 130 yuan in areas that fall into the second and third categories, and it may not exceed 120 yuan in other areas.

--Cadres with high-ranking assistant engineer titles who acquired graduate degrees and were assigned work after 1967 or who graduated from technical secondary schools and were assigned work prior to the end of 1966 may be given a 20 yuan increase in pay if they work in remote areas that fall into the first category, a 15 yuan increase in pay if they work in areas falling into the second and third categories, and a 10 yuan increase in pay if they have worked in other areas for more than 3 years. However, the sum of the standard wage and the wage premium may not exceed 110 yuan for those in areas falling into the first category, 100 yuan in second and third categories, and 90 yuan in other areas.

--Cadres with high-ranking technician titles who graduated from technical secondary schools and were assigned work after 1967 or high-school and elementary school teachers with senior high-school diplomas may be given a 16 yuan increase in pay if they work in remote areas falling into the first category, 13 yuan in second and third categories. Cadres with high-ranking technician titles who graduated from technical secondary schools and were assigned work after 1967 may be given an 8 yuan increase in pay if they have worked for more than 3 years in other areas. However, the sum of the standard wage and the wage premium may not exceed 90 yuan for those working in areas falling into the first category, 80 yuan in areas falling into the second and third categories, and 70 yuan in other areas.

--Cadre technicians who work in difficult and remote mountainous areas outside the 101 counties may be given technical subsidies according to rules set for remote areas falling into the third category. Those that are eligible to receive floating wages may be given floating wages according to the rules set for remote areas that fall into the third category.

Those that have already been given technical subsidies according to provisions shall not receive further subsidies; however, those whose technical subsidies are greater than their floating wages may continue to be given technical subsidies and shall not be given floating wages. Those elementary school teachers not eligible to receive floating wages may be given technical subsidies if they have taught for more than 18 years in areas falling into the first category or more than 24 years in areas falling into the second and third categories. Those receiving floating wages may be given a pay increase of more than one grade at a time if they have met the requirements set by the organizational department of the CPC Central Committee, the propaganda department, state department of labor personnel, and the finance department. Floating wages will no longer be given to those who are transferred out of the province. Those transferred to other areas within the province may be given the floating wages applied in those areas.

From now on, technical higher and secondary school graduates assigned to work in remote areas in our province will be paid a fixed amount of salary during the first year of their service according to their ranks. They will become eligible to receive the above mentioned floating wages when the trial period is over at the end of the first year. Those assigned to work in other areas will be paid according to the standards for the trial period delineated in the state council's documents.

Organizations and enterprise agencies engaging in experimental reform shall not institute the floating wage policy stated above. Personnel mentioned above who are leading cadres of the first rank or above at the regional, state, or municipal level may be given either job subsidies or floating wages, but not both.

As far as insurance and welfare plans are concerned, high-ranking technicians and cadres whose level of education is at least that of technical secondary schools and who have been transferred from out-of-province locales to remote areas in our province along with their dependents will be given between 150 and 200 yuan as relocation subsidies. In assigning housing, various agencies should give priority to personnel with mid-level or higher rank; those with mid-level or higher rank working in various remote areas shall be given special medical attention.

In addition, rules have been set concerning problems such as the two transfers and "transferring from agriculture to non-agriculture" confronting mid-to high-ranking intellectuals who are technicians.

The above mentioned policy of the provincial committee and the provincial government will be effective beginning September this year. As long as they do not deviate from this policy, various regions may devise individual methods and details based on circumstances in mountainous, embanked, and urban areas.

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CSO: 4005/089

## SOUTHWEST REGION

### YUNNAN FORUM MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF CONSTITUTION

HK231404 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Excerpts] This morning, the provincial people's congress standing committee held a forum in Kunming to mark the second anniversary of the promulgation of the constitution, demanding that all places throughout the province seriously organize and carry out activities to propagate the constitution on the second anniversary of its promulgation and enforcement.

Attending the forum were Liu Minghui, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee; Qi Shan and Yan Yiquan, vice chairmen; Wang Qiming, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee; some members of the provincial people's congress standing committee who were in Kunming; responsible persons of provincial subordinate departments, committees, offices, and bureaus concerned and people's organizations; and well-known personages of relevant quarters.

The comrades who spoke at the forum pointed out that the constitution now in force was the product of a high degree of centralism on the basis of a high degree of democracy, was based on historical experience over the past 100 years and more, and was particularly the crystallization of the experiences in socialist revolution and construction over the past 30 years and more since the founding of the country. It embodies the correct stand of the CPC and the common desires of the 1 billion people.

They all said: Over the past 2 years, since the enforcement of the constitution currently in effect, we have made great achievements. Through the publicity and enforcement of the constitution, the concepts of democracy and the legal system of the cadres and the masses of all nationalities in our province have been greatly strengthened and smooth progress in all aspects of work throughout the province has been made. Therefore, at this time, to mark the second anniversary of the promulgation of the constitution, it is necessary to carry out activities to propagate the constitution.

Liu Minghui, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, spoke at the forum, saying: Over the past 2 years since the promulgation and enforcement of the constitution, all places and departments in our province have done a great deal of work in the course of propagating and enforcing the constitution and have made marked achievements. In order to

further implement the constitution and to enable the people to know the constitution and to seriously act in accordance with it, during the period around the second anniversary of the promulgation of the constitution, all places throughout the province must concentrate a period of time to extensively carry out activities to propagate the constitution and the legal system in many forms.

Liu Minghui said: The CPC Central Committee's decision on reform of the economic structure which was adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee is an important document which will have a long-term effect on the future of our country. In the course of carrying out activities to propagate the constitution, we must link the study and publicity of the constitution with the study and publicity of the decision of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and with the reforms currently being carried out so as to ensure smooth progress in the reform of the economic structure with the focus on the urban economy.

Qi Shan, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, presided over the forum and spoke.

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## SOUTHWEST REGION

### BRIEFS

NEW GUIZHOU COUNTY--Guiyang, 8 Nov (XINHUA)--Yuping County in Guizhou Province was changed to Yuping Dong Autonomous County. The county has a population of 100,000, of whom 57 percent are of the Dong nationality. In September 1983, the State Council approved the establishment of Yuping Dong Autonomous County. Recently, the first people's congress of the county held its first session, and the county people's government was formed through election. To mark the establishment of the new county, some 30,000 people held a rally on 7 November. Greeting messages were sent to the county from the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council, the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee, the Guizhou Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and the Guizhou Provincial People's Government. [Summary] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0934 GMT 8 Nov 84 OW]

CSO: 4005/223

## NORTHWEST REGION

### XIZANG PARTY PLENUM SESSION CONCLUDES

HK010320 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Excerpts] The third enlarged plenary session of the Third Xizang Regional CPC Committee concluded in Lhasa on 29 November. Regional CPC Committee First Secretary Yin Fatang made a speech at the closing ceremony. He said: It is impossible to promote the economy and make the people rich as soon as possible without carrying out reforms of the economic structure. In carrying out reforms, we must base our efforts in Xizang reality, emancipate our minds and be bold in exploration, and also constantly maintain a scientific approach, to bring into play the enthusiasm of the people of all nationalities and their wisdom and talent.

Comrade Yin Fatang's speech was in four parts. After reviewing the necessity and feasibility of carrying out reforms of the economic structure in the region and fully affirming the achievements in reforming urban enterprises, he stressed current work and a number of major policies. He said: After this meeting, the party committees at all levels must organize the cadres and masses to seriously study the central decision on reform of the economic structure and other relevant central documents, to unify understanding on the guiding ideology for Xizang's economic construction, do a thoroughly sound job in next year's work, and strive for great development in economic construction next year.

We must continue to do a good job in reforms in the rural and pastoral areas, further implement, perfect, and develop the operational method with household operations as its main component, and vigorously develop commodity production. We must continue to organize pilot projects in reform of the urban economic structure, and popularize their experiences in an active and steady way. We must pay attention to providing appropriate guidance, to ensure the smooth progress of reforms of the region's economic structure.

Comrade Yin Fatang said in conclusion: Reforms of the economic structure with the focus on the towns have only just started. Compared with the reforms in the rural and pastoral areas, these reforms embrace a wider scope and have more contents; they are more complex, and the task of carrying out is more arduous. There are many difficulties and obstacles. Moreover, they cannot be completed all at once. We must therefore carry them out actively and seriously, in a measured and planned way. We must certainly not tackle the

job in a rough fashion. We must further emancipate our minds, continue to eliminate leftist ideological influence, and relax our policies still more. We must seek truth from facts, proceed from reality in everything, and do a thoroughly good job of reforms of the economic structure with the focus on the towns, to stimulate Xizang's development and greet the 20th anniversary of the founding of the autonomous region.

Duojie Caidan and Yangling Duoji, secretaries of the regional CPC committee, also spoke at the session.

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## NORTHWEST REGION

### NINGXIA RIBAO URGES TRAINING NATIONALITY CADRES

HK210903 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 3 Nov 84 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Develop Education Among People of Minority Nationalities, Train Cadres of Minority Nationalities"]

[Text] The motherland wants to realize the four modernizations, Ningxia wants to improve its economic situation, and the Hui nationality wants to build prosperity--the key to all these lies in training and bringing up qualified personnel.

In the past 30 years and more since the founding of the PRC, our party has trained a large group of cadres of minority nationalities. However, among them, the number of scientific, technological, and managerial cadres is much smaller than the number of political cadres. This is far from enough to meet the needs of the four modernizations. This is also an outstanding problem concerning the training of minority nationalities at present. To ensure prosperity, development, and the four modernizations in our region, we must arouse the enthusiasm in various quarters, vigorously develop adult education as well as education conducted by the schools of various types and at various levels, and adopt essential measures to guide and encourage spare-time self-teaching, so as to bring up, by various channels and as quickly as possible, a contingent of scientific, technological, and managerial cadres of minority nationalities who adhere to socialism and the party's leadership and have professional knowledge and abilities. This is not only needed by the present cause of construction, but is also the basic way for the Hui nationality to develop and rank among the advanced nationalities and to gradually wipe out inequalities among nationalities.

The "Law of Autonomy for Regions of Minority Nationalities" has expressly provided for the development of education for minority nationalities. We must fully invoke the relevant articles in this law to protect and promote the development of education for minority nationalities and mobilize the whole society to show concern for this major event of strategic significance.

In the past few years, 72 middle and primary boarding schools have been set up throughout the region, accommodating more than 7,000 students. The No 2 Northwest Nationalities Institute has also started recruiting students this year. A network of education for minority nationalities has begun to take

shape in our region. The middle and primary schools for Hui students are a cornerstone to which attention must be given in developing education for minority nationalities. Leadership must be realistically strengthened in order to run these schools well. Due consideration should be given to such aspects as training of teachers, funds, school buildings, and teaching aids, so as to create favorable conditions for effectively bringing up qualified personnel of the Hui nationality.

Sixty percent of the Hui people in the region live in the mountain areas in southern Ningxia, which are backward economically and culturally. Is it necessary to develop education there? The answer is affirmative. Tongxin County puts forth that "the poorer an area is, the more it should pay attention to developing education." This is a brilliant idea showing farsight. If the vicious circle of poverty and ignorance is allowed to continue, not only can our generation not uproot poverty and become rich, but the next generation also will continue to be poor. For this reason, we would rather use less money on other matters and spend more on developing education. Only when the leaders at various levels pay attention to and adopt appropriate measures for developing education will it be possible to effectively bring up local, qualified personnel, to develop local economic construction as quickly as possible, and to completely get rid of local backward aspects.

We are looking forward to a still greater development of the education for minority nationalities and to the fast growth of scientific, technological, and managerial cadres of minority nationalities.

CSO: 4005/223

## NORTHWEST REGION

### BAI JINIAN ATTENDS SHAANXI PARTY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY

HK270237 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Excerpts] On the morning of 26 November, the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee Party School held a rally to solemnly mark the 50th anniversary of its founding. (Wang Guogui), vice president of the school, presided.

Present at the rally were Bai Jinian and Li Xipu, secretaries of the provincial CPC committee; Li Sengui, member of the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee; Chen Yuanfang and Bai Wenhua, vice chairmen of the provincial advisory commission; Vice Governors Zhang Bin and Sun Daren; principal responsible comrades of departments, commissions, and offices of the provincial CPC committee and government; responsible comrades of the Xian City CPC Committee; past presidents and vice presidents, secretaries and deputy secretaries, and alumni of the school; responsible persons of institutes of higher education and academic bodies; and the whole body of personnel at the school, totaling 1,700 persons.

Comrade Bai Jinian said in a speech at the rally: We must train a large number of leading cadres and theoretical backbone elements who have a sound theoretical basis of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, a good level of correctly implementing the party's line, principles, and policies, firm party spirit, excellent work style, relatively good ability in organizational leadership, good professional and cultural knowledge, and pioneering spirit. In our theoretical work, we must train and forge a vast force of Marxist theorists who can shoulder very well the tasks of theoretical study, education, and propaganda, and make contributions to defending and developing Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, building socialism with Chinese characteristics, establishing civilized, healthy, and scientific ways of life in the whole of society, and stimulating the spirit of activism and hard work among the cadres and masses. This is our guiding principle and main task in cadre training.

He demanded that everyone engaged in cadre education and the theoretical workers throughout the province resolutely implement this guiding principle and work actively and creatively to fulfill this glorious task.

CSO: 4005/223

NORTHWEST REGION

LEGAL PRACTICES IN SHAANXI DISCUSSED

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 16 Sep 84 p 1

[Article by Jia Wuchang [6328 0063 1603]: "More Than 800 People Practice Law in Shaanxi Province"]

[Text] This paper has learned that as of the beginning of September there were more than 800 full-time and part-time lawyers in our province. They have formed a vital new force on the political and legal front in our province.

Subsequent to the 3d Plenum of the 11th party Central Committee, political and legal agencies in our province have eradicated the "leftist" influence and revived the practice of law. During the past several years, the lawyers in our province have served as regular legal advisors for more than 500 industrial and mining enterprises, commercial departments, rural economic agencies and social groups. They have handled more than 1,100 economic and legal cases of various kinds, more than 4,000 civil cases, more than 400 disputes involving economic matters, and have helped save their clients over 3 million yuan. They have also handled over 1,400 criminal cases and represented over 650 injured parties in cases involving private and public prosecution. In the meantime, lawyers in the entire province have also drafted more than 17,000 legal documents for concerned agencies and individuals, responded to more than 88,000 legal inquiries, and held more than 2,800 legal seminars at the request of concerned regions and agencies. Some lawyers have been working the street corners spreading the word about the legal system, and have contributed to political stability and unity.

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CSO: 4005/089

## NORTHWEST REGION

### FUNCTIONS OF GRASSROOTS PARTY ORGANIZATIONS IN RURAL AREAS

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 30 Aug 84 p 2

[Excerpt of speech by Li Qipu [2621 3305 3302] at the Provincial Work Conference of Grassroots Party Organizations in the Rural Areas: "Strive To Bring Into Play the Vanguard Functions of Rural Party Organizations and Party Members in the Four Modernizations"]

[Text] The primary purpose of this conference is to study how to bring into play the functions of the grassroots Chinese Communist Party organizations and the vast number of party members in the rural areas into being the combat fortresses and the model vanguard in agricultural modernization construction.

Recently the enlarged meeting of the provincial CPC standing committee suggested the strategic idea of "making prosperous the economy of Shaanxi in order to prepare for the development of the Great Northwest." This is to advance the realization date of the goal of the struggle to triple production under the premise of enhancing economic benefits. The realization of this goal depends, first, on our insistence on effective reform in the economic system and, second, on the ability of our CPC organizations to bring into play the functions of being combat fortresses themselves and of CPC members being the model vanguard. We might say that the success or failure of these two tasks is the key to the realization of this goal. Around this goal, the CPC committees of various levels should grasp well the following:

1. Bring into full play the functions of the rural grassroots CPC organizations in the four modernizations construction. At present, we specifically need to do a good job in the following work. First, we should integrate the ideological consciousness of all CPC members into the general line and general task of the party. The clarification of, support for and willingness to struggle for the general goal and general task of the party should be an important standard in assessing the CPC organizations of various levels and CPC members. Second, around economic construction, we should be brave in creating new aspects. What is the creation of new aspects? We should think and discuss and, more important, be brave in practice, in truly making a better contribution to economic construction. The grassroots party organizations and the vast number of party members in the rural areas are at the front of rural economic construction. Their primary mission in creating new aspects is to succeed in economic construction. Whatever we do should not jeopardize production. We should not divert the energy of party members and the peasant

masses from developing production, and all should strive for developing production. Only if we achieve good results and set good examples in developing production can the functions of being "the bridge" and "the fortress" be brought to play. Third, we should firmly believe in the party's policy of making the people rich and correctly treat those peasants who are first in becoming rich. It has been a long time since some of our comrades have not been able to comprehend the reasoning that only by enriching the people can a country become strong; some even take enriching the people as being contrary to enriching the state, not knowing well the very simple reasoning of "small raindrops pool to make a stream, and tributaries pool to make a big river." Fourth, we should warmly support and help the "two households" and educate party members to fight to become "two households." The party organizations at various levels and the vast number of party members must accomplish the general task and the general goal suggested by the 12th CPC National Congress; starting from the development of Shaanxi Province suggested by the CPC provincial committee, we must realize the strategic goal of doubling economic output, heighten the cognition of specialized households, value and love this new thing and cultivate it for a healthy growth in order to set the example of developing specialized production. Fifth, we should insist on the standpoint of principle, rectify the party spirit and enhance the fighting spirit of the party. We must conscientiously solve the problems of the impure ideology of a very small minority of party organizations and party members and their unrighteous behavior and their actions of making use of authority for personal gain, "unjust sharing of profits," sitting idle to enjoy the bonuses of others, enjoying the fruits without investing labor, seizing without paying compensation the fruits of the work of specialized households and even deliberately making things difficult or imposing restrictions on specialized households. Presently in some localities, good deeds do not receive commendation, good people are isolated, good experiments do not get promoted and good comrades are not given important positions; unbecoming things and unbecoming behavior are not criticized and curbed. The party's relationship with the masses is thus seriously jeopardized, and the positive production attitude of the masses is thus harmed. This is a very abnormal phenomenon. CPC organizations and CPC members should uphold righteousness, be brave to struggle resolutely against an evil atmosphere and behavior and unbecoming people and deeds and conquer the negative factors, to the end that the rural party organizations will become strong combat fortresses.

2. Do a consistently good job in preparing for second-stage party rectification. In order to do a good job in preparing for second-stage party rectification, we should first do a good job in party rectification and experimental work and sum up the different new experiences in party rectification at the prefectural, municipal and county levels and at the provincial level. Second, we should continue to study well the documents on party rectification; the party organizations in the rural areas should pay attention to organizing party members in learning the few CPC Central Committee documents on agriculture and the "Government Work Report" by Premier Zhao Ziyang in order to prepare well for party rectification. Third, we should do a good job in investigating the situation within the party, pay special attention to the new aspect and the new problems that have appeared among the party organizations and

party members and conscientiously do a good job in the verification work of the "three kinds of people." Fourth, we should insist on making changes before rectification, correct the unrighteous atmosphere and stress solving the questions caused by an absolute minority of party members and leadership cadres who impede the reform of the economic system, block economic growth, become serious bureaucrats and infringe on the interests of the masses.

3. Pay attention and solve the question of making it difficult for intellectuals to join the party. Since the Third Plenary Session of the CPC Central Committee, we have paid attention to developing party members among intellectuals, but in certain areas, units and components actually lack definite awareness, proper attention and effective measures. During this epoch when wisdom and talent compete, the speed of the modernization enterprise in our province within the next 20 years will to a large degree depend on the level at which the party members are educated and the level of the group making the decision. The development of a large number of intellectuals in the CPC will have a very important ramification in changing the knowledge structure of the party member contingent, in elevating the political quality of party members, in improving the leadership structure of various party organizations and in propelling the construction in our province. There, we should recognize the issue of solving the difficulty in recruiting talent into the party as an issue of whether this province should maintain the same political attitude as the party central and bring it into the meeting agenda of party committees for a solution within a short time.

4. Be brave in selecting talented middle-aged and young cadres, and strengthen the "four modernizations" construction of the leadership groups of various levels. Through organizational reform, the leadership groups of various levels in our province have made a big stride along the direction of the "four modernizations." However, our stride was not big enough to compare with that of the central level. Our leadership groups are rather old in age, their academic standard is rather low and the number of specialized and technical cadres is rather few, all these being a question which has not been thoroughly solved. Some aged cadres having remained in the leadership group do not support young cadres, and even deliberately make things difficult for them, creating obstacles and intervening in their work. Emphatic measures must be adopted to adjust and solve these problems. The adjustment in the leadership groups should not be piecemeal and cursory and should have strategic foresight. Through adjustment, we should struggle for the leadership groups to stabilize for 3, 5, 7 or 8 years. Therefore, in the selection of candidates, we must break the old usages and be brave in promoting the talented middle-aged and young cadres who are around 30 to 40 years old and who are learned, aggressive, full of the exploratory spirit and capable in organization and leadership. We must break through the impediments, ignore unfavorable gossip and be brave in reinstating the pathbreakers who have flaws. Old cadres, whether they are retired or not, must fully support young cadres in doing their work well. We must grasp quick the construction of the "third echelon" in order to have ready strong reserves for the adjustment of leadership groups.

In the realization of the "four modernizations" among the cadres, the components of various levels in charge of organizations must take the lead. More than half of the organizational department chiefs of all prefectural and municipal CPC committees should have a college education, and more than one-third of the organizational department chiefs of the country (ward and town) CPC committees should have a college education. Only after the "four modernizations" of the cadres of the organizational components can the "four modernizations" of the whole cadre contingent be speeded up.

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CSO: 4005/077

## NORTHWEST REGION

### XIAN STARTS REFORM OF MIDDLE SCHOOL SYSTEM

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 20 Oct 84 p 2

/Article by Chen Kunzhen /7115 2492 3791/: "Bureau of Education of Xian Municipality Starts To Reform Middle Schools"

/Text/ The Bureau of Education of Xian Municipality has started to practice the school principal responsibility system, the teacher appointment system and the financial responsibility system in three municipal middle schools.

The school principal responsibility system means that the principal of a school is to be checked up and appointed by the municipal Bureau of Education on the basis of democratic recommendation. The deputy principal of a school is to be nominated by the principal and approved by the Bureau of Education. The middle-level cadres of a school are to be appointed by the principal himself.

The principal of a school is appointed for a term of 3 years. During his tenure of office, he is entitled to receive a position allowance. The school principal must have a clear objective, plan and requirements in running a school. The municipal Bureau of Education is going to evaluate his work once a year. School principals with good records may be reappointed for another term, otherwise he will be dismissed and be switched to a teaching job or to other positions.

The school principal has the power to carry out reform in education. He is allowed to carry out experiments in such aspects as enrollment and transfer of students, curriculum, course content and teaching methods. He has the power to appoint and dismiss school personnel. Within the size approved by the upper level, the school principal has the power to decide the organizational setup and personnel arrangement of a school. He has the power to administer and utilize the revenue and expenditure of a school. He has the power to give rewards and punishments to teachers and students of a school. He has the right to manage and use school properties. And he has the power to carry out activities in order to establish contacts with other schools.

The teacher appointment system is to be carried out on the basis of the personal responsibility system of which the size, the staff, the duty and the amount of work have already been fixed. Qualified teachers of a school will be the first to be appointed. Rewards and punishments will be given by the school to appointed teachers according to hours and quality of teaching and the manifestation of the

virtue of a teacher. The school has the right to not appoint a disqualified teacher and they may be reassigned to render other educational services. The school has the right to reduce or stop salaries of those who refuse to accept reassignment.

The school must set a time limit for teachers who have not been appointed to study independently or to engage in advanced studies in order to strive for an appointment or for seeking a job in other fields. Teachers who have been working with a school since the time prior to the founding of the nation may be transferred to conduct educational research or to serve as guides of students if they feel that they are too old and too weak to be suited in teaching. Their basic salaries can be "guaranteed." As to the middle-aged and the young teachers who are not appointed, their basic salaries will be paid in full in the 1st year but that will be reduced by 10 percent in the 2nd year and by 20 percent in the 3rd year. After 3 years, they will receive only living expenses and be encouraged to work in other fields.

The financial responsibility system will also be put into practice. Items to be included in this system include salary for teaching and administrative staff, teaching and administrative expenses, repair expenses and fees needed for school improvement. Expenses which exceed the budgeted amount and unexpected expenses will be duly appropriated according to number of students. The school will have control over and make use of funds under its disposal.

The municipal Bureau of Education will appropriate once a year funds to support all projects to be carried out within the budgeted amount. The total amount of tuition and fees of students, the portion retained from funds raised for running a school, the percentage deducted from profits gained in the work-study system and income secured from the utilization of school buildings during vacations will be kept for use by the school except fees for water and electricity, renovation of equipment and for maintenance. The balance of funds is not required to deliver and no overspending will be made up.

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## NORTHWEST REGION

### BRIEFS

GANSU EXHIBITION HALL NAMED--Zhang Aiping, minister of national defense, recently wrote the name of the (Tang Guoqing) deeds exhibition hall. Zhang Aiping also encouraged the commanders and fighters of the PLA units to continue to carry forward their revolutionary spirit and to make even greater contributions toward the building of a modernized and regularized revolutionary army. [Text] [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Nov 84 HK]

LANZHOU PLA LEADERS VISIT UNITS--Yesterday Lanzhou Military Region Commander Zheng Weishan and Political Commissar Tan Youlin and over 200 leading cadres of armies, divisions, and regiments visited the Lanzhou steel plant, (Changfeng) machinery plant, Lanzhou No 1 woolen mill, and (Yufenglou) restaurant, which are advanced units in carrying out economic reforms. After hearing reports from these units, Commander Zheng Weishan and Political Commissar Tan Youlin praised their achievements in reform. [Text] [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Nov 84 HK]

LANZHOU AIR FORCE PROMOTIONS--In implementing the policies on intellectuals, the air force of Lanzhou Military Region has elevated to a strategic plane respecting knowledge and appointing talented people to important posts. In the past 2 years the air force has promoted 407 middle-aged and young cadres with educational standards at and above university and college level to leadership work in armies, divisions, and regiments. Their average age is no higher than 35. Since the 12th party congress, the CPC Committee of the Air Force of Lanzhou Military Region conducted ideological and political work to teach the cadres and masses to get rid of prejudices and fully understand the status and role of intellectuals in national defense construction. [Excerpt] [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Nov 84 HK]

XINJIANG MINORITY STUDENTS--Urumqi, November 25 (XINHUA)--Eight hundred and forty-six ethnic minority school graduates in Xinjiang, northwest China, passed college entrance examinations last fall and are going by groups to 21 colleges in other parts of the country. This will be the biggest number of students leaving the region in a year in the pursuit of higher learning. Some 351 have already entered colleges and the rest are taking preparatory courses in Xinjiang. They will attend special classes opened for minority students from Xinjiang, earmarked for its development next century. With 13 minority nationalities, sparsely-populated Xinjiang accounts for one-sixth of

China's territory. The Dalian Engineering Institute in northeast China led the way by starting classes for minority students from Xinjiang in 1950. There are now 28 such classes nationwide, with 1,100 Xinjiang students, offering electrical and textile engineering, chemistry, mathematics, physics, political science and foreign languages. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0255 GMT 25 Nov 84 OW]

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CHINA'S RECENT RECORD ON HUMAN RIGHTS EXAMINED

Hong Kong CHIU-SHIH NIEN-TAI [THE NINETIES] in Chinese No 11, Nov 84 pp 28-30

[Article by Yu Chi-wen [0151 7162 2429]: "Human Rights in the Divine Land, China: A Dark Page--A Discussion of Amnesty International's Report"]

[Text] Amnesty International's report on human rights in China describes a fairly dark picture of man's world. With regard to the 1 billion people in the Divine Land and their more than 5 million Hong Kong compatriots, shouldn't the desire for a guarantee of basic human rights not be a too extravagant prayer?

In the Sino-British joint declaration on Hong Kong's future, China made all kinds of promises to the Hong Kong residents, who are concerned about human rights and freedoms, announcing that in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Zone the rights and freedoms originally stipulated in Hong Kong's laws would be preserved, including the freedoms of person, speech, publication, assembly, formation of associations, organization, and participation in trade unions, communication, travel, movement, strike, demonstration, and choice of occupation; the freedoms of academic research and religious belief; freedom of residence from encroachment; freedom of marriage; and right of voluntary birth control. It also stipulates that any person has the right to obtain confidential, legal counsel, bring a lawsuit, choose a lawyer, and obtain judicial remedies, and has the right to appeal to the court about the actions of an administrative department. It also expressly provides that the provisions of the "International Treaty on Citizen Rights and Political Rights" and the "International Treaty on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights" of the UN "International Human Rights Treaty," which were originally made applicable in Hong Kong, will continue to be in effect.

For the Chinese people who are about to be returned to China following the change in Hong Kong's political position, it is no doubt gratifying to see China's promise that it acknowledges that international treaties aimed at guaranteeing basic human rights and freedoms will continue in force in an area that it is about to take back sovereignty over. However, even if there are all sorts of promises and even guarantees in articles, in reality people still cannot be more than 100 percent at ease, and what they worry about is whether these many promises and guarantees will in reality be able to be honored and by how much they will fall short. Because after reversion Hong Kong's destiny will be so closely tied to China's, the most fundamental factor affecting Hong

Kong will be the developments and changes on the Chinese mainland. And an examination of China's record on the human rights question cannot but make the Hong Kong people feel on tenterhooks about their future destiny.

Two days before China and Britain initialed the joint statement on Hong Kong's future, Amnesty International, whose main headquarters is in London, issued a report on China's violations of human rights. This report, about 120 pages long, presents a fairly dark picture of man's world. Making up this report are a large number of prisoners of conscience and political prisoners, political prisoners who have been detained for a long time without trial, and a large number of executions.

#### Prisoners of Conscience and Political Prisoners

"Prisoners of conscience" is a term that Amnesty International has often brought to the attention of the common people. So-called prisoners of conscience are, according to Amnesty International's definition, people who are detained only because of their individual beliefs, skin color, sex, race, language, or religion, and they have neither employed nor advocated force. In China, this type of "prisoner of conscience" is mainly political prisoners charged with the crime of "counterrevolution."

China does not admit that it has political prisoners, and official quarters do not utter a single word about the relevant data on the number and treatment of political prisoners that outsiders know about. In June 1983, the president of the Supreme People's Court revealed in a report that only 0.5 percent of the criminal cases tried in 1982 were case's of "counterrevolution;" in the same year the number of criminal cases tried by courts exceeded 90,000. Calculating on this basis, there were at least more than 450 "counterrevolution cases" tried. In addition, of course there are a large number of persons who are in detention and have not yet been tried or who have been sentenced to reeducation through labor. If a comparison is made with the 10-year Cultural Revolution, the number of political persons should have been greatly reduced. This is because over the past several years the official quarters have examined more than 1.2 million of the cases in the 10-year Cultural Revolution, and have announced that more than 300,000 of them were unjust, false, or mistaken cases. Although the number of political prisoners is believed to have fallen a lot, the persons concerned with the 1978 "Democracy Movement" have not been forgotten. In the comprehensive acts of suppression which were launched by the official quarters afterward, it can be said that the activists of the Democracy Movement were all caught in a dragnet, and it is difficult to estimate the number of persons who were arrested.

The charge for which a large number of political prisoners are sentenced is "counterrevolution." After the "gang of four" fell from power, in the call for "bringing order out of chaos" China in July 1979 promulgated a criminal law and a criminal suit law, which included more than 10 articles concerning the "crime of counterrevolution." Afterward, many members of the Democracy Movement were sentenced by official quarter's applying these articles on the "crime of counterrevolution;" or by means of "reeducation through labor," they have been detained without the necessity for trial. China's constitution stipulates that

citizens have the freedom of speech, publication, assembly, formation of societies, march, demonstration, and religious belief, but with the "crime of counterrevolution" and with the official quarters having absolute power to interpret and apply the law, the members of the Democracy Movement can only be put in a position of being dictated to and struck at, a sentence on top of a sentence and a reeducation through labor on top of a reeducation through labor. With this wave of detentions and sentences strung together, the following names should be familiar at home and abroad:

Wei Jingsheng [7614 0079 3932]: Chief editor of the Beijing people's periodical TANSUO [EXPLORATION], he was arrested in March 1979 and sentenced in November to 15 years under the charge of writing reactionary articles that "carried out counterrevolutionary propaganda and instigation" and of "providing military information to foreigners."

Liu Qing [0491 7230]: Responsible person of the Beijing people's periodical SI WU LUNTAN [5 APRIL FORUM]. In November 1979 during Wei Jingsheng's trial, because he sold the recorded transcript of Wei's trial, he was put in prison and later sent to Shaanxi for reeducation through labor.

Fu Yuehua [0265 2588 5478]: In January 1979, she was arrested for helping to organize an appeal by peasants to the higher authorities in Beijing. Because she had been pointed out as a "counterrevolutionary" and raped by the party secretary of her work unit, she herself had made appeals for many years. After her arrest, she was accused of framing the leadership, and in December 1979 she was sentenced to 2 years for disturbing public order.

Ren Wanting [0117 3979 3957]: A member of the Beijing human rights organization "China Human Rights League," he was arrested in April 1979 for sticking up a big-character poster protesting the authorities's arrest of Fu Yuehua.

Xu Wenli [1776 2429 4539]: Sponsor of the people's periodicals SI WU BAO [5 APRIL] and RENMIN LUNTAN [PEOPLE'S FORUM], later amalgamed into SI WU LUNTAN [5 APRIL FORUM]. After this periodical stopped publication under pressure from the authorities, Xu Wenli sponsored the people's periodicals REN [HUMAN] and DANG DAI [CONTEMPORARY ERA], and the privately circulated XUEXI TONGXUN [STUDY NEWSLETTER]. He was arrested in April 1981. In June he was sentenced to 15 years under the charge of "organizing counterrevolutionary cliques" and engaging in "counterrevolutionary propaganda and instigation."

Wang Xizhe [3769 1585 0772]: "He was one of the writers of the famous "Li Yizhe [2621 0001 0772] big-character poster" in Guangzhou entitled "on Socialist Democracy and the Legal System," and at the time he was criticized and denounced. In March 1977, he was arrested and thrown into prison, but at the end of 1978 his case was redressed and he was released from prison. Starting in 1979 he published many articles on political theory. In October 1980, Wang Xizhe published an "Open Letter on the Liu Qing Incident to Representatives of the Fifth NPC," after which he was accused of sabotaging the implementation of the state's laws and decrees. In April 1981, Wang Xizhe was arrested. In May 1982, he was sentenced to 14 years, and official quarters

disclosed that the crimes he was accused of were covered in Article 98 and sections 1 and 2 of Article 102 of the criminal law. (Article 98 is on joining a counterrevolutionary clique, and Article 102 is on disseminating articles containing counterrevolutionary propaganda and on sabotaging the implementation of the state's laws and decrees.)

He Qiu [0149 3061]: Editor of the Guangzhou people's periodicals RENMIN ZHI LU [PEOPLE'S PATH]. In August and September 1980 he was arrested on two occasions for preparing to organize the "China National People's Periodical Society" and for coming to the rescue of Liu Qing. In May 1982, after the trial of Wang Xizhe, He Qiu was sentenced to 10 years on the charge of "sabotaging the execution of the state's laws and decrees" and of "inciting counterrevolutionary expressions of political view."

Fu Shenqi [0265 3947 1142]: He was the founder of the people's periodical MINZHU ZHI SHENG [VOICE OF DEMOCRACY]. In 1980, after the China National People's Periodical Society was established, he was the chief editor of the society's publication ZEREN [RESPONSIBILITY], and in the same year stood for election as a people's representative of Shanghai Municipality, advocating opposition to bureaucracy and a thorough reform. Because of obstruction from official quarters, he lost the election. In April 1981, Fu Shenqi was detained, and it was rumored that the charge was that he had joined Xu Wenli's "counterrevolutionary clique."

In its report Amnesty International mentioned the above names, and made individual case reports on six of them. Of course, there were even more figures in the Democracy Movement who were arrested, and their situation and even names probably cannot be known to the outside world. There are three other persons juxtaposed with the above-mentioned names and the individual case list of Amnesty International's report: Xi Pinmei [6002 0756 2734], a Catholic priest who has been imprisoned since 1955; a former Xizang monk who was arrested for openly endorsing Xizang's [Tibet] independence; and a resident of Hong Kong—Liu Shanqing [0491 1472 7230].

Liu Shanqing: An engineer by profession, he graduated from Hong Kong University in 1976. In December he went to Guangzhou, and the news was that he was being investigated. In 1983, the Guangzhou authorities revealed that Liu Shanqing was a "counterrevolutionary" and had been sentenced to 10 years. It is commonly believed that this sentence was related to his support of the Democracy Movement in China and his liaison with members of the movement.

#### Wave of Capital Punishment

Another matter causing Amnesty International concern is the large number of executions on the Chinese mainland. One of the aims of this organization is to oppose capital punishment, and therefore after the conclusion of the trial of the "gang of four," it publicly appealed that Jiang Qing not be executed. Naturally, this organization feels deeply uneasy about China's method in the recent period of "using severe provisions in law to cure troubled times."

According to the criminal law of 1979, it is stipulated that capital punishment is "only suitable for criminals who have committed the most heinous crimes;" naturally it was used to punish murderers and rapists and armed robbers whose circumstances in the case were serious or who caused severe injury or death. However, at the end of August last year, the authorities announced the launching of a movement to resolutely suppress crime, which proposed to "punish severely and speedily serious crimes in accordance with the law," and therefore executions were carried out on a large scale in the hope that by using strong measures a "fundamental turn for the better in public order would be achieved as fast as possible."

Once this movement to stamp out crime was launched, the public security authorities made arrests and passed sentences on a wide scale. The first to warn others by killing was Beijing, which on 23 August executed 30 persons, among them 19 convicted murderers, 10 rapists, and 1 robber. Following in the wake of this, the wave engulfed the entire country. In large and small cities and towns, notices of court verdicts were put up everywhere. Many capital punishments were carried out collectively, executing at one time more than 10 persons up to several tens of persons. Also, before escorting the condemned to the execution ground, a mass rally is held, after which the condemned are paraded through the streets to expose them to the public. After the sentence is carried out photographs are publicly exhibited. In the wave to stamp out crime, there is news of the total number of arrests for murder. At the beginning of this year, foreign news agency reports said that in the first 3 months of the movement more than 5,000 persons had been executed; another piece of news said that Chinese judicial personnel had revealed to figures in Hong Kong's intellectual circles that up to January of this year more than 10,000 persons had been executed.

The policy of punishing "severely and speedily" was launched on a wide scale at the end of August last year. Before this, the higher stratum of leadership was extremely shocked by the problem of criminal behavior and the deterioration in public order, particularly "the formation of gangs of hoodlums, the killing of people and seizing of their goods, the raping of women, and the starting of fires and setting off of explosions, and the stealing of machines and vehicles." It is said that even Deng Xiaoping's limousine was stolen at Beidaihe last year. For this reason, the central authorities arranged a discussion in the Standing Committee of the Sixth NPC on the problem of public order and its subsequent passage of a "supplemental" bills. According to the criminal law passed in 1979, the sentence of capital punishment can be meted out for 7 serious crimes and 14 "counterrevolutionary" crimes. After being supplemented by several bills proposed by the meeting of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee, the number of crimes for which the sentence of capital punishment can be given has increased to more than 40. The explanation given by the official quarters is, "In the situation in which some serious crimes have appeared in the past several years, the character of some criminals has become vile and they have caused serious harm; they have earned the bitter hatred of the people and should be sentenced to capital punishment, but under the relevant provisions of the 'Criminal Law' they cannot be sentenced to capital punishment, so the law needs to be revised and supplemented." According to the new supplements, the forming by hoodlums of criminal gangs, the deliberate

injuring of a person causing serious injury or death, the abduction and selling of a person, the trafficking in guns and ammunition, the formation of secret societies, the acting as a procurer, and the instigation to crime are considered crimes in which the circumstances are serious enough to warrant capital punishment. As for "severity" this means that for criminals "can be sentenced to punishment above the highest level stipulated by the 'Criminal Law,' up to capital punishment;" "speed" means that the time limit between appeal and rejection of appeal "has been changed from the 10 days stipulated by Article 131 of the 'Criminal Suit Law' to 3 days," and at the same time the authority to sentence a criminal to capital punishment has been transferred from the Supreme People's Court to the province, autonomous regions, and the municipalities directly under the central government.

In the vigorous and speedy movement, some criminals are executed within several days of the judgment of capital punishment being pronounced on them. There are also cases of persons who, because of a verdict appeal, have not served their sentence of 10 years or 15 years having their punishment increased to life imprisonment or capital punishment. Besides capital punishment, there are a lot of sentences of imprisonment and banishment. The way the official quarters put it is: "Arrest those who should be arrested, sentence and punish those who should be sentenced and punished, reeducate through labor those who should be reeducated through labor, and revoke the residence registration of those whose urban residence registration should be revoked; we absolutely must not be softhearted and abet evil by tolerating it."

Although, the large-scale carrying out of capital punishment is used to deal with criminals like murderers, rapists, and people who set off explosions, there are other charges for which people are executed. For example two persons in Guangzhou, who were accused of hanging a "counterrevolutionary" poster in front of an inn window and of planning to set up a radio station and a subversive organization, were executed in September of last year.

#### Human Rights Submerged in Politics

In 1978, Amnesty International published a report concerning China's political prisoners. The preface to this report said that the typescript of the report was delivered to the Chinese embassy in Stockholm for transmittal to the Chinese government, which was welcomed to comment on it, but after 2 months the Chinese government had not made any response. Similarly, the foreword to the report published on China's infringement of human rights said that this organization in February of last year had delivered a memorandum to the Chinese government about the problem of its misunderstanding of the organization's interest, but, as usual, there has not yet been any response. However, the report said that the organization had written a letter in October to Chinese State President Li Xiannian, appealing for a stop to the large number of executions. According to the report, a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs admitted that the letter had been received, but said that it is a common practice to punish criminals as a means of the state's maintaining public order and that it is the internal affair of a state.

The two words "internal affair" are the "shield" China most often uses against the outside world, and naturally they are applied to counteract censure from the outside world. Amnesty International, appearing with the features of a purely humanitarian stand, can only be concerned about questions involving the protection of human rights in an individual case, as well as whether the protection of human rights meets international standards, but on principle it avoids touching on the political reality of a given country. In fact, human rights are the sacrificial offering of political movements, and if China's record and behavior on human rights is examined, how can China's political reality not be touched upon?

In the past, in the Anti-Rightist Struggle, the Cultural Revolution, and the linked series of other political movements, needless to say, human rights were trampled upon in every kind of way. And after the 10-year Cultural Revolution ended, what kind of relationship was there between the human rights questions and the political question?

Behind the suppression of the Democracy Movement, it is not hard for people to see this harsh reality: In 1978, the reform faction of the CPC called for the emancipation of the mind, and directly and indirectly encouraged an upsurge in democracy among the younger generation, including the appearance of big-character posters and people's periodicals. However, after the reform faction and the conservative faction had routed the Maoist faction from the political stage, the reform faction yielded to pressure from the conservative faction, and the Democracy Movement, which in political view and action exceeded the limits permitted by the official quarters, was made illegal and its members were arrested one after another.

Similarly, during the movement to crack down on crime, people cannot help but ask: What background and reason caused the increase in the malignancy of crimes? The official quarters explain that: one) it is the pernicious influence of the 10 years of internal disorder; two) it is the lure of the capitalist lifestyle; and three) the crackdown on crime was not as effective as it could have been. In fact, the pernicious influence of the beating, smashing, and looting of the Cultural Revolution is the source of the problem for which the CPC itself should make a self-criticism. As for the gang crimes and other behavior that disturb public order, according to various reports, many of them are done by the sons and younger brothers of high-ranking cadres from the level of the localities to the center. These profligate sons and brothers and the generation of pampered sons of officials, who count on the backing of others, are the product of the political special-privilege class.

#### Binding Language--Prayer for the Future

Without a doubt the question of human rights is a scar on the Chinese mainland. With regard to reports touching on this scar, some people console themselves by saying that now there are a good many things to look forward to; others say that first we must fill our bellies and then we can slowly begin to talk about human rights. There is another way of putting it, namely, that China's national condition is different and the standards of the West cannot be applied mechanically; or perhaps there is another formulation, namely, that the outside

world does not understand and is unaware of the truth; and there is even a suspicion about the background of the people reporting abuses, accusing them of having ulterior motives.

If the 1984 and 1978 reports of Amnesty International are compared, it can be said that China's attitude toward the handling of the human rights question has not undergone a distinct transformation; with regard to the censures or inquiries made internationally, most of them are totally disregarded or categorically denied. Just after Amnesty International published its report, China's Ministry of Justice reacted by saying that the report was not correct, and denied that there were political prisoners in China, saying that only criminals and "counterrevolutionaries" were in prison.

Perhaps we can only put our hopes on the future, and on the path of advance it will be hard to avoid being beset with difficulties. China has not yet signed or recognized the "International Treaty on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights" and the "International Treaty on Citizen Rights and Political Rights" (and their "Official Protocols"), which it promised would remain in force in Hong Kong in the future. To imagine that China will sign or recognize these international treaties that guarantee human rights is probably still a very remote prospect. However, for the 1 billion common people in the Divine Land as well as their Hong Kong compatriots who in the end will share their life and destiny, should it perhaps be too extravagant a prayer that China, on the question of human rights, will openly accept an inspection of the standards set by the international treaties that guarantee fundamental human rights?

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END