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PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN,

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CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN, No. 7, 30 APR 1984

Beijing PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 7, 30 Apr 1984

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STATE COUNCIL CIRCULAR ON THE CIRCULATION OF STATE PLANNING COMMISSION REPORT
ON THE MAIN POINTS CONCERNING CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION WORK FOR 1984 (23 MARCH 1984)

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 7, 30 Apr 84 pp 196-197

(Guo-fa 1984 No 45)

[Text] The State Planning Commission report: "Main Points Concerning Capital Construction Work for 1984," is now transmitted to you. Please study and implement it.

The capital construction tasks for 1984 will be very heavy. Various departmental and local authorities must continue to implement the guiding principles of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating, and improving, must earnestly strengthen leadership, must rigorously control the scale of capital construction in their own departments or localities, and must conscientiously do a good job of grasping various categories of construction, particularly key construction projects in the areas of energy resources, communications, and so on. They must continue to implement systems of economic responsibility for task completion based on investment. They must vigorously shorten time limits for construction projects, reduce construction costs, enhance the results of investment, enable capital construction work to really embark on the track of having the enhancement of economic results as the center, and thus create a new situation.

STATE PLANNING COMMISSION REPORT ON THE MAIN POINTS CONCERNING CAPITAL
CONSTRUCTION WORK FOR 1984 (SUMMARY) (7 MARCH 1984)

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 7, 30 Apr 84 pp 197-202

(Guo-fa [0948 4099] 1984 No 45)

[Text] In 1983, great success was achieved in capital construction work under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, and through the joint efforts of various departments and localities and various units responsible for construction, design, work implementation, and so on. In conformity with readjustment plans, the scale of capital construction was initially brought under control and the proportion of investment in energy resources and communications continued to increase. Because financial and material resources were pooled on a nationwide scale to support key construction projects, the progress of these projects generally quickened. The production capacity of coal mines newly built in that year, directly under and directly furnishing supplies to the Ministry of Coal Industry, reached a peak for the past decade in terms of actual production capacity going into operation. The newly installed power generating capacity fully built up in that year reached a peak since 1980 in terms of the actual capacity going into operation. The newly built crude oil extraction capacity for that year was the greatest since 1978. Compared with the past several years, the best results were also achieved in that year in the mileage of new railways completed and going into operation, the mileage of new multiple tracks completed and going into operation, and the mileage of newly electrified railways, and so on.

In 1983, the evil trend of indiscriminately apportioning costs to and levying charges on capital construction projects was vigorously curbed; the investigation of wastage, stopping up of loopholes, improvement of management and economizing of investment funds were extensively launched; and various systems of economic responsibility for task completion based on investment were practiced on a trial basis. Consequently, waste was reduced for many construction projects and the use of investment funds were economized. A great deal of work was also done in strengthening basic work, rectifying the enterprises and improving the quality of manpower. However, we should also note that the longstanding problems of long time limits for work completion, high costs and great wastage in connection with capital construction projects have not yet been basically solved, and the phenomena of squandering money without restraint and eating out of the big rice pot are still quite common. These problems must be conscientiously solved through continued efforts in our future work.

The capital construction tasks for 1984 will be very heavy. The number of key construction projects to be organized and built in conformity with rational time limits for work completion will be greater than for last year. Various departments and localities must continue to implement the guiding principles of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving, continue to strengthen leadership over capital construction work, rigorously control the overall scale of construction, and pool requisite forces to develop key construction projects in the areas of energy resources, communications, and so on, according to the principle of ensuring the building of key projects and appropriately giving consideration to ordinary projects. It must be ensured that those projects which must go into operation are completed, must go into operation, and must yield good results in time. Moreover, marked progress in shortening time limits for work completion and reducing costs must be vigorously strived for, so that capital construction work can really embark on the track of having the enhancement of economic results as the center. In 1984, special attention must be paid to satisfactorily grasping the following 10 categories of work:

I. Vigorously Grasp the Fulfillment of Plans

The capital construction plans for this year are being transmitted downward to various units responsible for construction. Various departments and localities are requested to vigorously grasp the fulfillment of various conditions of construction and the implementation of various measures of construction. Implementation covers the following aspects: funds, design blueprints, forces required for work implementation, the supply of materials and equipment, subsidiary projects essential to work completion, organizations and agencies at the worksite, the leading group, manpower deployment, (for projects ready to go into operation, preparations for production should also be included,) and so on. In the implementation process, it is of prime importance to ensure satisfaction of the needs of those key projects organized and built according to the requirement of rational time limits for work completion and those projects to be completed and to go into operation this year according to plans. The State Planning Commission will send some comrades to various departments and localities below to provide coordination so that they can satisfactorily grasp this work. In April, it will listen to the reports of various departments and some provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government on the situation of implementation of work regarding key projects and projects ready to go into operation, and it will also solve problems that call for the State Planning Commission's direct involvement in coordination.

II. Strengthen Management Work in the Construction Process

To strengthen the dynamic management of capital construction, and to opportunely coordinate relationships between higher and lower levels and between various parties at the same level, the State Planning Commission and various departments and localities need to further strengthen their links, establish information networks and perfect the control and reporting systems. Aside from continuing to adhere to the monthly reporting system, various responsible departments must, once every 10 days, concisely report by phone to the State Planning Commission on the dynamic situation concerning key projects and projects ready

to go into operation. The content should principally include: 1) the dynamic situation of the visible progress of principal projects; 2) the problems that appear and how they are solved; 3) the situation of principal activities at the worksite; 4) problems that call for direct coordination work by the State Planning Commission; and 5) new people, new things and new experience. The State Planning Commission will strengthen the work of compiling and printing the "Bulletin on the Construction of Key Projects." It will opportunely report the dynamic situation of key construction projects to its higher authorities and will diffuse the experiences gained by various departments and localities in their work. Moreover, in the latter half of this year, we will once again organize various departments and localities to conduct a survey concerning key projects and projects ready to go into operation this year.

III. Strengthen Design Management, Guarantee the Satisfactory Examination of Designing

The earlier stages of work preceding the actual construction of projects involving major prospecting and designing work must be conscientiously and satisfactorily grasped. For those projects in the process of construction and those on which work will start in the near future, the quality and progress of production of initial designing and working drawings and overall budgeting work must be vigorously grasped, the relevant state regulations must be rigorously followed, and the appropriate range and quality must be attained. Designing work must become more professional, standardized, extensively practiced and systematic. Departments at various levels responsible for examining designs must increase their strength, satisfactorily grasp the appraisal of and guarantee the satisfactory examination of designs. If the overall budget for designing exceeds the controlled investment level stipulated in an approved designing task document by 10 percent or more, a new designing task document or additional relevant information must be submitted for further examination and approval. The examination and approval of projects which have not yet been granted the "five categories of approval" must be vigorously grasped. In order that designing work can gradually become more well-planned and scientific, designing work plans will be transmitted downward to several departments this year. Experience will be gained through experimentation and this method will be gradually implemented on a larger scale.

IV. Conscientiously and Satisfactorily Perform the Basic Work in Capital Construction Management

At present, a marked problem in capital construction management is that basic work concerning standards, norms, quotas, and so on that govern construction work is very weak; marked by inadequacy in quantity, lack of compatibility between different categories of work, and omission of many categories of work, the basic work is far from compatible with the needs of construction. Various departments and localities must set up reliable agencies, increase their personnel, strengthen leadership, and conscientiously grasp the basic work. The following tasks must be satisfactorily performed this year: 1) finalized plans for 1984 concerning the drawing up and amendment of standards and norms governing construction work must be fulfilled; 2) various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government must finish

the work of amending and supplementing budgetary quotas governing construction projects; 3) work must be started to organize the drawing up and amendment of unified national budgetary quotas governing construction and installation work; and 4) tables of systems of standards, norms and quotas governing construction work for the whole country and for various departments must be drawn up and, on this basis, tentative plans for the Seventh 5-Year Plan must begin to be drawn up. In June or July this year, the State Planning Commission will convene a national conference on the setting of standards and quotas governing construction, so that the question of how to strengthen and improve the work of setting standards and quotas can be studied, our future tasks and the goals of our endeavors can be clearly defined and corresponding measures can be implemented.

The work of straightening out the levy of charges must continue to be vigorously grasped. After the straightening out work of 1983, we proposed the abolition of over 110 categories of charges, and the State Council has instructed the State Planning Commission to transmit orders to lower levels to implement this proposal. Various localities and departments must submit lists of additional categories of similar unreasonable charges and issue explicit orders to ban the levy of such charges. This year, with regard to people's air defense charges, commercial network charges, new vegetable cropland building charges, prospecting and designing charges, and so on, specific rates of charges and methods of administration must be drawn up; the questions of how to deal with the charging of fees for municipal services that play a part in the complete set of construction work, how to rectify the levy of charges on work implementation, and so on, must be vigorously studied, and practicable methods must be proposed as soon as possible. The State Planning Commission will convene a special meeting this year to study and discuss the straightening out of the levy of charges.

V. Continue to Institute the Systems of Economic Responsibility for Task Completion Based on Investment, Study the Reform of Capital Construction Management

Instituting systems of economic responsibility for task completion based on investment amounts to a major reform of capital construction management. The experience gained in the past 2 years from the experimental practicing of these systems has once again proved that this is a good method for overcoming the problems of "eating out of the big rice pot" and unrestrained squandering of money, for economizing the use of investment funds, and for reducing costs. On the basis of conscientiously summing up the experience of the trial implementation of these responsibility systems, various departments and localities must study measures for bringing about greater perfection and plans for instituting the systems in various stages and in various localities or groups of units. In the practicing of systems of economic responsibility for task completion based on investment, particular attention must be paid to strengthening the supervision of work quality and financial supervision, and to correctly handling the relationship between the interests of the state, the collective and the individual. To diffuse the experience in practicing systems of economic responsibility for task completion based on investment, the State Planning Commission will convene a meeting for the exchange of experience in the

second quarter of this year. Various localities and departments are requested to sum up several items of typical experience and submit the information to the State Planning Commission before the end of April.

The reform of capital construction management covers many aspects, for example, the organization of specialist companies for undertaking construction work; the trial invitation for tenders; the adoption by work implementation enterprises of systems that include permanent workers, contract workers and temporary workers; systems of responsibility for task completion with specified wage content; the undertaking of task completion according to quotas that are based on comprehensive calculation of the number of pieces of work, and so on. Experimentation must continue to be conducted and experiences must be summed up.

VI. Vigorously Practice Scientific Management

Practicing scientific management in capital construction is an important means of shortening time limits for projects, reducing costs and enhancing results. Judging from the actual current condition, we must first satisfactorily grasp the designing of work implementation organization and make comprehensive overall plans for the projects with regard to technology, the economic aspect, time limits for work completion, organization of work completion, and so on. In the future, in dealing with newly started key projects, we must vigorously strive to examine and approve designs for the organization of work implementation in addition to examining and approving reports concerning the start of work; work must not be started if designs for the organization of work implementation have not been approved. If this is not feasible for certain projects for the time being, plans concerning technological and organizational measures in work implementation for various parts of the projects and for various items of work in the projects should be drawn up and submitted for approval. Second, modern scientific management methods must be gradually instituted, for example, using operational research to draw up network control plans and applying modern planning coordination technology in the planned management of construction work; making use of experience in overall quality control in quality management and practicing target costs methods of management in cost management; and so on. Moreover, computer technology must be gradually applied to various kinds of management and operational work.

VII. Continue to Satisfactorily Grasp Rectification Work, Vigorously Improve the Quality of Enterprises

This year will see the climax of the rectification of enterprises, and will be the key one in the implementation of the 3-year rectification plan. Various departments and localities must conscientiously strengthen leadership, rigorously rectify standards, and quicken the progress of rectification. According to the cumulative target for the examination and acceptance of rectification, namely, 80 percent by the end of 1984, the enterprises undertaking work implementation must examine and readjust rectification plans once. By April this year, various departments and localities must submit to the State Planning Commission plans for 1984-85 for rectifying designing units, and must satisfactorily grasp a number of typical examples of rectification work. The

State Planning Commission plans to convene a meeting this year for the exchange of experience in the rectification of designing units.

In rectification work, the satisfactory rectification and building of the leading group must be regarded as a matter of primary importance, and attention must be paid to develop the new leading group's role in rectification. Enterprises undertaking work implementation, designing units, and units responsible for construction must further strengthen ideological-political work for workers; they must conscientiously implement the "(Trial) Program for Ideological-political Work for Workers of State Enterprises;" they must set up reliable ideological-political work agencies; they must improve methods of work; they must launch flexible and varied ideological-political activities which aim at solving actual problems; and they must solve ideological problems arising from the rectification of enterprises. They must teach the workers to consciously resist spiritual pollution, to vigorously help build our spiritual civilization, to turn spiritual forces into material forces, and to make greater contributions to the "four modernizations."

VIII. The Training and Education of Qualified Personnel Must be Grasped

At present, our manpower on the capital construction front is marked by a severe lack of qualified technological and management personnel among the units responsible for construction, the designing units, and the work implementation units. Our existing technological and operational knowledge cannot meet the needs of our "four modernizations." Thus, the raising of the management and technological standards of capital construction and the extensive application of new technology are seriously affected. Therefore, we must pay great attention to the training and education of qualified personnel. Various departments and localities must vigorously create conditions, organize various forms of spare-time schools and specialist training courses, and do a good job of training their workers in a planned and step-by-step way. They must organize their workers to learn professional work, technology, economics, management, and new modern knowledge. Last year, the State Planning Commission organized two successive training courses in feasibility studies and thus trained teachers for various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government. This year, various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government must generally organize training courses in feasibility studies. This year, the Management Association of Work Implementation Enterprises of China will organize successive manager-training courses for teachers and for member enterprises. Moreover, state enterprises undertaking work implementation must be satisfactorily organized to participate in the centralized examination of managers and factory directors organized by the state.

IX. Satisfactorily Grasp the Selection, Appraisal and Commendation of Outstanding Designs, All-Round Superior Construction Work, and Five-Goods Construction Projects

In order to continually promote the in-depth development of creation activities for outstanding designs, the second national meeting for the selection, appraisal and commendation of outstanding designs will be convened during the

third quarter of this year. Various localities and departments must finish the initial appraisal by the end of May and submit entries to the state.

Work implementation enterprises must continue to launch all-round creation activities for superior construction work. This year, regulations concerning the selection and appraisal of superior quality construction projects and superior quantitative management in the state sector will be further perfected. Various departments and localities must work out their own selection and appraisal methods; work implementation enterprises must formulate plans for the creation of outstanding work and corresponding schemes for implementation; a number of superior quality construction projects, enterprises, and groups must be created; and the development of these activities must be promoted in a down-to-earth manner.

On the basis of selecting and appraising outstanding designs and all-round outstanding construction work, it is suggested that various departments and localities should try to launch activities in selecting, appraising, and commending "five-goods construction projects." In examining a project for acceptance when it is ready to go into operation after completion, an overall and comprehensive appraisal of the entire construction work can be conducted. "Five-goods construction projects" are those with the following characteristics: 1) advanced design and attaining the four standards set by the state concerning outstanding designs; 2) good construction work quality, attaining the six standards of all-round superior construction work; 3) short time limits for construction work, the completed project being handed over for operation on or before schedule; 4) the first trial run with proper necessary materials and attaining the designed standards; and 5) staying within the overall budget, with investment yielding good results. Commendations and awards should be given to five-goods projects. The costs of awards can be paid out of the investment funds saved in building the projects. Commendation and awards can be extended to various units which have performed meritorious service, such as those undertaking feasibility studies, designing, construction, work implementation, goods and materials supply, and so on. Thus, the enthusiasm of various parties can be fully mobilized and the success of key construction projects can be ensured. Some projects (such as coal mines, ports and wharves, chemical works installations, and so on) entail a relatively long time limit for construction and can be examined for acceptance on the basis of separate partial items; these partial project items can also be appraised and given commendations and awards.

X. Satisfactorily Finish Before Schedule the Preparatory Work Preceding the Construction of Next Year's Key Projects

In September or October this year, the State Planning Commission will, in conjunction with various departments, make preparatory arrangements for investment and goods and materials with regard to those key projects whose construction is organized according to rational time limits for construction. It will finalize investment plans before schedule prior to the meeting for allocating goods and materials in advance and placing orders on goods and materials. Moreover, it will satisfactorily make arrangements in advance for design

drawings, work implementation forces, cooperation and coordination relations, and so on. Thus, the construction of key construction projects can be more satisfactorily organized, so that the bad practice of having to do a crash job at the end of the year despite the making of preparations at the beginning of the year can be avoided.

STATE COUNCIL CIRCULAR ON THE CIRCULATION OF STATE PLANNING COMMISSION REPORT
ON STRAIGHTENING OUT THE LEVY OF CHARGES ON CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND PROPOSALS
FOR RECTIFICATION (5 MARCH 1984)

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 7, 30 Apr 84 pp 202-203

(Guo-fa 1984 No 35)

[Text] The State Council in principle approves the State Planning Commission's "Report on Straightening Out the Levy of Charges on Construction Projects and Proposals for Rectification." Now this report is transmitted to you. Please follow its instructions.

The work of straightening out the levy of charges on construction projects involves many different aspects and some relatively complicated issues. Various localities and departments must continue to organize forces and vigorously grasp their work; and, in conformity with the gist of the "Urgent Notice on Resolutely Curbing the Indiscriminate Raising of the Prices of the Means of Production and the Indiscriminate Apportioning of Costs to Construction Units" issued by the State Council and the Central Discipline Inspection Committee, (which was published in this bulletin in No 16, 1983) and in conformity with the demands in the State Planning Commission's report, they must as soon as possible put forth their proposals on rectification on an item-by-item basis, and must report these to the State Planning Commission for centralized examination and approval.

According to the gist of the "Urgent Notice" issued by the State Council and the Central Discipline Inspection Committee, the State Planning Commission will clearly issue orders to lower levels concerning those unreasonable charges which must be immediately abolished after the straightening out work. The departments, localities and units concerned must conscientiously implement these orders and must not, under various pretexts, take unjust measures, such as cutting water or electricity supply, stopping transport services, stopping work, and so on, to hamper construction work. If these things happen, punishment must be meted out and the responsibility of the leadership must be investigated and affixed.

STATE PLANNING COMMISSION REPORT ON STRAIGHTENING OUT THE LEVY OF CHARGES ON CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND PROPOSALS FOR RECTIFICATION (8 FEBRUARY 1984)

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 7, 30 Apr 84 pp 203-206

(Guo-fa 1984 No 35)

[Text] On 3 July 1983, the State Council and the Central Discipline Inspection Committee issued the "Urgent Notice on Resolutely Curbing the Indiscriminate Raising of the Prices of the Means of Production and the Indiscriminate Apportioning of Costs to Construction Units" (Guo-fa 1983, No. 104). Subsequently, the leading comrades of various provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions, and departments have paid great attention to this work and have organized forces to conscientiously straighten out the levy of various charges on construction projects. At present, 24 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions as well as 19 departments have reported the results of their corrective work. We have conducted a study on this basis and we now report the situation of the corrective work that has been done and the proposals for further notification.

I. The Situation of the Corrective Work

Judging from the situation of the initial corrective work, the levy of charges on construction projects is really marked by the intervention of many administrative authorities, the levy of many charges under a multitude of names and great confusion in the criteria adopted. This is a reason for the rising costs of projects. According to initial summing up of information, at present, over 370 categories of charges are levied on construction projects, of which 22 are levied by the construction units themselves, while the other 350 or more are levied by various authorities. Not all these 370 or more categories of charges are applicable to a single locality or construction project, and some categories are levied on a once-for-all basis. Some categories are legal and reasonable. Some involve problems which must be solved, judging from the actual situation, though there are no clear-cut state regulations governing them. Some are levied purely under unjust pretexts, amounting to "fleecing" and "extorting money from big projects." The confusion in the levy of charges are markedly reflected in the following several facts:

1. Without authorization, many units draw up rules and regulations or ask for money from construction projects under various pretexts. In some cities,

various departments in charge of municipal administration, transportation and communications, cultural undertakings, education, medical and health services, public order, fire services, and so on, levy various charges on construction projects, no matter whether their work is directly related to the projects or not, under the pretext that they play a part in the complete set of construction work, or under other pretexts. Some administrative departments draw up their own regulations and levy handling fees, license fees, invoice writing fees and document endorsement fees, in proportion to the magnitude of investment in a construction project. There are even a greater variety of charges on taking over land for construction and the entailed demolition or removal of assets; some peasants even do a crash job of planting crops or opening up wasteland in order to claim compensation.

2. Some departments and units are not fully correct in interpreting the regulations about the relevant charges approved by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, resulting in confusion in implementation, so that the criteria and range of charges are extended, and fees may even be charged for the wrong purpose. Examples are charges on commercial networks and points, on the building of new vegetable cropland, on people's air defense projects, on the development of local building materials, and so on. These several categories of charges account for a relatively large proportion of investment in capital construction projects. Some localities do not rigorously manage or appropriately use the money thus collected. In some cases, this money is saved in the banks if there is a surplus. In some other cases, this money is diverted to other uses.

3. The criteria governing various categories of charges on work implementation and the relevant methods of calculation are far from uniform. During the First 5-Year Plan period, the overall budgeting system as well as various quotas and criteria governing charges, on which budgeting was based, were drawn up, promulgated and administered in a centralized way by the State Construction Commission of that time. After 1958, the responsibility for the setting and administration of quotas governing charges was transferred to the lower levels, namely, the provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions, and the departments concerned. This gave rise to a lack of uniformity in many aspects with regard to the classification of categories of charges, the coverage of charges, the basis of calculation of charges and the method of setting of charges.

Through the current corrective work, the origins and effects of various categories of charges have roughly been clarified. According to the principle of proceeding from easy tasks to more difficult ones, many provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions have carried out the simultaneous rectification and correction of defects, have abolished some obviously unreasonable categories of charges and have rectified the categories and rates of charges stipulated by local authorities.

II. Several Proposals on Further Correcting the Levy of Charges

1. Unreasonable charges must be resolutely banned.

Some categories of charges which have been sorted out were created by various authorities which drew up rules and regulations without authorization and which concocted all sorts of pretexts; some categories of charges were marked by the violation of regulations, the creation of new charges to replace original ones, the extension of the scope of charges, and the raising of fees; and some categories of charges are indiscriminately levied under various pretexts, amounting to a form of "fleecing" and brutal extortion. All of them must be resolutely abolished. In dealing with these unreasonable categories of charges, basing ourselves on the situation of the initial corrective work done by various localities and departments, we will conscientiously conduct examinations and then promptly issue orders to stop the levy of these charges. In the light of the actual situation, various localities and departments can also put forth an additional list of similar, unreasonable categories of charges; they can explicitly issue orders to ban such charges, and report to the State Planning Commission and the People's Construction Bank of China for the record. According to the gist of the document, Guo-fa 1983, No 104, all those unreasonable categories of charges which have continued to be levied since 15 July 1983 must be refunded. In the future, if such charges are found to continue to be levied, not only must they be refunded, but the responsibility for the levying of such charges must be investigated and affixed.

2. Various service fees charged by administrative units, institutions and enterprises must be rectified.

Some categories of charges are levied on construction projects by administrative departments, institutions and enterprises not directly participating in the projects; these charges must be rectified by various departments, provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions according to the following principle: those units whose expenses are paid from administration funds or institution funds should in principle not levy charges on construction projects, and if it is really necessary to levy charges, they can only appropriately charge what is necessary to cover costs and must not levy charges in proportion to the investment in the construction project; if enterprise units levy service charges on construction projects, they should follow the system, abide by the principles or criteria for the levy of charges as determined in a centralized way by the responsible departments under the State Council, and report to the State Planning Commission for examination and approval; the departments in charge of capital construction must not levy charges when, in fulfilling their own duties, they perform the work of coordination, arbitration, examining overall budgets or final overall accounts, and so on, on behalf of construction projects.

3. Designing fees and work implementation charges must be rectified.

In rectifying work implementation charges, we must follow the principle of practicing rough accounting in handling external matters and fine accounting in handling internal work, simplify the existing categories of charges, strengthen the centralized administration of quotas governing charges, unify the coverage of various categories of charges, and adopt a uniform calculation method.

In dealing with designing charges, we must follow the principle of charging low fees and replace the existing method, whereby charges are a definite proportion of the overall budget, by calculating fees according to the production capability or the quantity of material work done.

4. The charging of fees for municipal services that play a part in the complete set of construction work must be studied.

Over many years, many municipal construction tasks have been left undone, capital construction funds have been inadequate, various cities have been raising capital by apportioning costs to various units concerned under a multitude of names and in the absence of unified criteria, and there has been considerable confusion. Some centralized methods for solving these problems are urgently needed. We think that the investment in building new industrial or mining areas far away from urban areas and the investment in building public projects and daily-life service facilities in small urban residential districts should be included in the overall budgets for projects by the units undertaking construction. Problems concerning urban construction and the building of various service facilities in existing cities and towns can be solved by levying municipal construction taxes, now that the turning over of profits to higher authorities is being replaced by taxation; the Ministry of Finance, in conjunction with other departments concerned, is requested to formulate specific methods.

Before new methods have been arrived at, in dealing with investment in the building of urban public utility projects in existing city areas which play a part in completing the building of new industrial enterprises or in the expansion or rebuilding of industrial enterprises, one can refer to and act according to the relevant State Planning Commission regulations on the division of investment among various parties which cooperate to undertake a complete project as well as the "Provisional Regulations on Renewal and Transformation Measures and Classification of Capital Construction" formulated in 1983 by the State Planning Commission, State Economic Commission, and State Statistical Bureau.

5. Proposals on the readjustment of charges, put forth in the past several years at several professional conferences.

Concerning charges for the development of local building materials: over the past several years, many localities have been supporting the development of local building materials industries by appropriately readjusting prices; at present, only some individual localities collect charges for the development of local building materials industries on the basis of individual construction projects, and they have obtained approval from the State Building Materials Bureau to abolish this category of charges.

People's air defense charges: after our consultation with the Office of the State People's Air Defense Commission, the present practice of charging a flat 6 percent on the investment in each civil construction project is abolished. In the future, if any civil construction project must include the building of people's air defense cellars, this must be included in the overall

budget for the construction project and the unit undertaking the construction project must be responsible for building the cellars. As to what cities and what kinds of buildings must have such fortifications, and what standards for the fortifications should be adopted, the State People's Air Defense Commission is requested to study these questions in conjunction with other relevant departments, such as the State Planning Commission, and to put forth specific regulations.

Concerning commercial network charges: the building of commercial networks is a major part of the complete set of municipal daily-life facilities construction. The Ministry of Commerce is requested to tackle the problem and put forth solutions in the light of the conditions of various cities and the existing setup of commercial networks.

Concerning charges on the building of new vegetable cropland: our view is that, in the future, construction projects generally must not take over vegetable cropland for their own use. Charges on the building of new vegetable cropland must not be levied if a construction project does not take over vegetable cropland. If, with approval, some individual projects must really take over vegetable cropland for their own use, and if it is consequently necessary to develop new vegetable cropland, charges on the building of new vegetable cropland can then be levied. The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery and the Ministry of Commerce are requested to put forth specific methods concerning standards and administration of charges.

6. Compensations for expropriating land for construction and the entailed demolition or removal of assets must be rigorously rectified.

Various localities adopt different standards concerning compensations for expropriating land for construction and the entailed demolition or removal of assets, and considerable confusion exists. Some localities concoct a multitude of names in order to levy exorbitant charges; they have always argued back and forth and have thus seriously hampered the progress of capital construction projects. In the future, various localities must strengthen administrative control over the expropriation of land for construction and the entailed demolition and removal of assets; they must rigorously follow the "State Regulation on Expropriating Land for Construction." Those provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions which have not formulated detailed rules for implementation should vigorously grasp the fulfillment of this task, and should send a copy of detailed rules to the State Planning Commission and the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery for the record. Within the limits prescribed by the regulation, they must, in formulating the detailed rules (which should cover compensations for vegetation destroyed), draw up specific criteria according to the principles of seeking truth from facts, being fair and reasonable and exercising rigorous control. Various compensations and resettlement subsidies related to the expropriation of land for construction projects undertaken by various units, which are governed by different relations of subordination (subordination to ministries under the CPC Central Committee, provincial authorities, county authorities, or municipal authorities), should be administered according to prescribed unified standards, without unequal treatment or discrimination. "Extorting money from big

projects," "fleecing," egalitarian transfer of resources and embezzling part of the payments due to communes, production teams or peasants, must be forbidden.

The job of correcting and rectifying the levy of charges on construction projects is related to many aspects, is to a high degree a policy issue, entails a great deal of work, calls for vigorous cooperation from various parties, and must continue to be vigorously and satisfactorily grasped. Various localities and departments must strengthen supervision and inspection work with regard to various categories of charges which definitely have been abolished; they must prevent covert collection of such charges despite overt abolition. In some cases where the departments concerned need to put forth specific proposals on rectification and specific methods of administration, the departments should organize forces and propose methods as soon as possible, so that the authorities concerned can be organized to conduct examination and make resolutions.

It is suggested that this report, if approved, should have instructions or comment added and then transmitted to various provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions and departments for implementation.

STATE COUNCIL NOTICE ON MINISTRY OF CULTURE REQUEST FOR INSTRUCTIONS ON
QUESTIONS CONCERNING PRESENT RURAL CULTURAL STATIONS (28 MARCH 1984)

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 7, 30 Apr 84 p 207

(Guo-ban-fa [0948 6586 4099] 1984 No 21)

[Text] The "Request for Instructions on Questions Concerning Present Rural Cultural Stations" by the Ministry of Culture has been approved by the State Council and it is now forwarded to your office for study and implementation.

REQUEST BY THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE FOR INSTRUCTIONS ON QUESTIONS CONCERNING
PRESENT RURAL CULTURAL STATIONS (SUMMARY) (3 MARCH 1984)

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 7, 30 Apr 84 p 207

[Text] As a result of the improvement of the economic situation in rural areas and the urgent needs in cultural life by the broad masses of the people, cultural stations in rural areas have been rapidly restored and developed. The number of cultural stations across the country in 1978 was only 3,264; but by the end of 1982, rural cultural stations across the country totaled 32,780 (further developments have been made later in many places). Most of these cultural stations are run by people's communes with state subsidies, the number of state-run cultural stations being only 4,468. More than 6,000 rural cultural centers with limited facilities have been built across the country on the basis of these cultural stations.

These cultural stations have carried out enormous work with considerable achievements. They have been active in carrying out such activities as organizing sessions of book, newspaper and magazine reading, mass literature and art performances, calligraphy exhibitions, film shows, television programs and slide shows and other entertainment and sports. They have also rendered guidance for mass cultural activities in production brigades and production teams. At the same time, some cultural stations have helped administrative leadership in the management of mass cultural undertakings, folk artists and cultural individual households in rural areas. Through rich and varied cultural activities, these cultural stations have played active roles in meeting the urgent needs of cultural life of the broad masses of people, publicizing the party's principles and policies, coordinating with people's ideological and political life, popularizing the knowledge of science and technology and promoting the development of production. In particular, the activities of cultural stations have drawn the interest of the broad masses of young people, enriched their cultural life, met their need in the study of science and culture and helped those who are lagging behind and those who have made mistakes. The broad masses of people and parents are satisfied with the work done by cultural stations. They said that the Communist Party has done good work for them. Cadres at grassroot levels said that cultural stations have contributed to the improvement in social customs and development of production.

In his report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan to the Fifth Plenum of the Fifth NPC, Premier Zhao Ziyang said that China must basically achieve a situation in

which "all counties have their own cultural centers and all villages their own cultural stations."

But there are certain problems in the work of cultural stations and these problems have to be urgently resolved. Otherwise, these problems will affect the consolidation, improvement and development of cultural stations. And these problems are mainly:

First, some stations have not really understood the nature and tasks of cultural stations or where they stand. For example, some leading comrades at grassroot levels do not know the tasks of cultural stations; some others have regarded cultural stations as the business of higher cultural departments that does not concern them. Consequently, they fail to exercise leadership or support the cultural stations.

Second, staffing of professional personnel for cultural stations is uncertain, wages of their staff are low and the ranks of the staff are unstable. Most of the present staff are only given subsidies; only a few are employed by the state and large collectives.

Third, inadequate budget. Many cultural stations have inadequate budgets and in addition, there is no guarantee for the sources of the budget. Therefore it is difficult for cultural stations to carry out their work.

In order to fulfil the tasks put forth by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council for building and developing cultural stations and fully display the roles of these stations in meeting the urgent need of the cultural life of the broad masses of peasants and in building socialist spiritual civilization, the above-mentioned problems must be conscientiously resolved. Our views for solving these problems are:

First, it is imperative to define the nature, tasks and jurisdictional status of the cultural stations and strengthen leadership over these stations. Cultural stations are mass cultural organs under the leadership of village (township) governments and professionally they are under the guidance of the higher cultural departments. It is important that these governments manage cultural stations well; they must solve the difficulties and problems of these stations and strengthen leadership. County and regional leadership must pay attention to the building and development of cultural stations and take the necessary measures to guarantee the tasks, personnel, premises and budgets of these stations.

The tasks of cultural stations must include organizing and holding mass cultural, literature and art, and recreation and sports activities, carrying out dissemination and education among the broad masses of people with communist ideology as the core, popularizing the knowledge of science and technology and culture, activating the cultural life of the masses in rural areas and helping administrative departments in the management of mass cultural activities in rural areas, folk artists and cultural households.

In the places where village (nationality village and township) people's governments have already been formed, the original people's communes cultural stations must be changed into village (nationality village and township) cultural stations and be put under the leadership of the village (nationality village and township) people's governments. In the people's communes where village (nationality village and township) people's governments have not been formed, it is imperative for the people's communes to strengthen leadership over cultural stations so as to continue to do a good job of running the cultural stations.

The cultural departments of the governments at various levels must consider the work of consolidating and developing cultural stations as an important task that must be put on their agenda. These departments must take strong measures on the basis of the specific conditions in their regions, spare no effort to meet the need in developing cultural stations during the Sixth 5-Year Plan and work out planning for the development of cultural stations during the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Literature and art centers, cultural centers and libraries must step up guidance over cultural stations.

Second, define the system for the employment of professional staff of cultural stations and staff wages must be increased. In order to enable cultural stations carry out their tasks, effort must be made so that each cultural station will have a professional staff and the wages of such staff will be covered by cultural expenses. The wages and welfare benefits of professional staff must be on the same level as those of the cadres of cultural centers. Cultural stations are under the management of localities. Professional staff must be more revolutionary, younger in average, better educated and more professionally competent; they must love the Communist Party, socialism and mass cultural work. They must have senior secondary school cultural level or the equivalent, with a certain knowledge of culture and literature and art and organizing capability and they must be healthy and vigorous.

The professional staff of cultural stations must be selected through examination that is held by county cultural departments and with the approval of these departments. First of all, selection and examination must be held for existing personnel of cultural stations. The examination must be carried out strictly and according to standard. Such unhealthy tendencies as malpractices for selfish ends and "entering from the back door" must in no way be allowed.

During the Sixth 5-Year Plan, 50 percent of cultural stations must have professional staff and the labor quotas that must consequently be increased will be resolved by the State Council. Cultural stations must also employ a certain number of other staff on the basis of their own specific conditions. The staff that belong to collective ownership may be employed on either a contract or recruitment basis. During their employment with cultural stations, they must enjoy the same treatment (including wages, medical fees, living welfare expenses, grain and bonus) as staff of the similar grade working with counties (township).

Attention must be paid to recruiting retired cadres, teachers and workers who are in a position to work with cultural stations so as to fully develop their roles.

Employees of cultural stations (including directors) must be subject to reform together with the reform of all other cadres in China as well as the reform in the labor system. Experiments on the reform of cadres and the labor system are being conducted in some localities. Consequently, cultural stations may base themselves on the requirement of the reform and introduce new system after approval.

Third, solve the problem of expenditures of cultural stations. The expenditures of cultural stations (that is, cultural stations that are subsidized by village and township finance following the separation of people's communes from the government) must mainly come from the collective economy. Various localities must proceed from their specific conditions, stipulate the method for solving the problem of expenditures of cultural stations and work out management system. As the local economy develops, the localities must gradually increase their subsidies for cultural stations according to their financial situation.

STATE COUNCIL NOTICE ON BEIJING'S "REGULATIONS ON THE HANGING OF POSTERS ON HOLIDAYS" (24 MARCH 1984)

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 7, 30 Apr 84 p 210

(Guo-ban-fa 1984 No 16)

[Text] It is understood that on holidays or when the masses of people are being organized to fulfil certain key tasks, posters and banners are hung across the streets in many cities in the country. Some posters are hung for quite a long time while some others are written or posted on buildings, thus affecting the appearance of cities. Consequently, certain members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference have made criticisms and suggestions. It is hoped that various localities will check such problems and work out necessary regulations. The "Regulations On the Hanging and Posting of Posters On Holidays" promulgated by the Beijing Municipal People's Government is attached for your reference.

REGULATIONS OF THE BEIJING MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON THE HANGING AND POSTING OF POSTERS ON HOLIDAYS (8 MARCH 1984)

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 7, 30 Apr 84 p 211

[Text] According to the "Regulations On the Management of Environmental Sanitation of Beijing Municipality" and in order to keep the capital clean and tidy, the following regulations are promulgated with regard to the hanging and posting of posters on holidays.

First, the posters for the celebrations of International Labor Day, National Day and New Year can be hung and posted 3 days in advance and they must be dismantled 3 days after the occasions. The posters for the celebration of Spring Festival can be hung and posted 3 days in advance and must be dismantled on the first day after the Lantern Festival. When the people of minority nationalities in minority nationality regions are celebrating their major traditional festivals and they need to hang and post posters, the time for hanging and posting can be decided by the regional and county governments on the basis of the above-mentioned spirit.

Second, when posters are needed to celebrate party and government major political activities such as the CPC National Congress and the NPC, the posters can be hung and posted on the basis of the requirement of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council and the municipal CPC committee and government.

Third, celebration posters must be written in proper and clear characters and they must be kept tidy.

Fourth, celebration posters must be written on strips of cloth or they can be hung or posted on makeshift structures. It is forbidden to write posters directly on walls or post them on walls or other buildings.

Fifth, those who have directly written or posted posters on walls or other buildings will be subject to criticism and education and will also be fined 1 yuan for each instance. Those who have hung and posted posters on strips of cloth or hung or posted posters on makeshift structures but have failed to dismantle them in due time will be fined 1 yuan. Those who have failed to dismantle at once after education and penalty will be subject to serious punishment.

Sixth, these regulations are effective on the city, its immediate and district outskirts, as well as other cities and towns in the outer suburbs.

Seventh, these regulations come into effect on the day they are promulgated and environmental sanitation departments at various levels will be responsible for the supervision and implementation of these regulations.

EDUCATION MINISTRY CIRCULAR ON THE PUBLICATION OF 'REPORT ON THE CONFERENCE ON THE ENROLLMENT OF STUDENTS IN ORDINARY SCHOOLS OF HIGHER LEARNING FOR 1984' AND 'RULES ON THE ENROLLMENT OF STUDENTS IN ORDINARY SCHOOLS OF HIGHER LEARNING FOR 1984'

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 7, 30 Apr 84 p 220

(Jiao Xue Ji [2403 1331 1316] 1984 No 18)

[Text] This Ministry's "Report on the Conference on the Enrollment of Students in Ordinary Schools of Higher Learning for 1984" has been approved by the State Council. The aforesaid report and the "Rules on the Enrollment of Students in Ordinary Schools of Higher Learning for 1984" are hereby enclosed for your necessary action.

Under the guidance of the outline adopted at the 12th National Party Congress and in view of the concerted effort of the enrollment staff, certain reforms of the enrollment of students in schools of higher learning were initiated and our experience has been enriched. After the Conference on the Enrollment of Students for 1984, some new policies have been adopted in a bid to make the reforms which were initiated last year more substantial and profound.

In order to ensure a successful implementation of the reformed enrollment system, you are requested to strengthen your leadership and your publicity of the results of last year's reforms and the policies of this year's reform, put emphasis on summing up experience and continue to open up a new prospect for enrollment work.

Please distribute this circular to all schools of higher learning (including institutions under the commissions and ministries of the central government) within your locality.

Enclosures: 1. "Report on the Conference on the Enrollment of Students in Ordinary Schools of Higher Learning for 1984"

2. "Rules on the Enrollment of Students in Ordinary Schools of Higher Learning for 1984"

'REPORT ON THE CONFERENCE ON THE ENROLLMENT OF STUDENTS IN ORDINARY SCHOOLS OF HIGHER LEARNING FOR 1984 (SUMMARY)'

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 7, 30 Apr 84 pp 220-223

[Text] From 18 to 25 January 1984, the Education Ministry conducted a conference in Beijing on the enrollment of students in ordinary schools of higher learning for 1984. Members of the conference maintained that under the guidance of the outline adopted at the 12th National Party Congress, the number of students enrolled for 1983 had reached 391,000, an increase of 24 percent as against 1982 and that a new prospect for the enrollment system had been opened up as some large-scale reforms had been initiated. Through practice, it has been proved that the reforms initiated last year are correct. The experience should be summed up and the reforms should be further implemented. However, our performance has not yet fulfilled the requirements of the central government. At present, our rural areas are developing from self-sufficient and semi-self-sufficient economy to large-scale goods production. They are undergoing a historic transformation from traditional agriculture to modern farming. A new technological revolution is now on the rise. Motivated by the spirit of undauntedly exploring new things and pressing forward in the face of difficulties, we should quicken the tempo of reform and speed up the development of education to meet the requirements of socialist modernization.

I. Implement the Enrollment Scheme for 1984

The National Planning Conference has decided that the enrollment of students in ordinary schools of higher learning for 1984 will be 430,000 (including 36,000 for special training programs for cadres and 10,000 for general or special training programs for secondary school teachers), the enrollment of students in intermediate vocational schools will be 500,000. The preliminary decision made at the conference will be realized if funds are available and investment in capital construction is ensured. If the above-mentioned scheme is achieved, the number of students enrolled in schools of higher learning and intermediate vocational schools and the number of students receiving education will be the greatest in our history. The conference has further readjusted the ratio among faculties such as arts, science, engineering, agriculture, medicine and teacher training within a school of higher learning and the ratio of students among the graduate school and general and special programs.

In line with the central government's stress on education of cadres, special training programs for cadres have been run in ordinary schools of higher learning since 1980. Last year, the number of students enrolled was 30,000. This year the number is expected to be 36,000. It is widely accepted that ordinary schools of higher learning should shoulder the task of training cadres. But this should not go so far as to affect the enrollment of middle school graduates. Having held discussions with various departments of different localities, the conference has agreed that the enrollment for cadre special training programs each academic year should not exceed one-tenth of the enrollment for general and special training programs in schools of higher learning in various provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions and central government departments. In order to ensure the quality of cadre special training programs, candidates have to sit for a tough examination. This year examination questions will be temporarily set by provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Examinations will also be run by them. Examinations will also be run by individual qualified central government departments, subject to the Ministry of Education's approval.

In order to strengthen the building of the team of trained teachers in middle schools, including ordinary middle schools, intermediate vocational schools and vocational middle schools, the conference has discussed with the State Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance and agreed that, as part of the enrollment scheme for ordinary schools of higher learning, 10,000 students will study general and special training programs for middle school teachers who, after 2 years' training, will reach college and undergraduate level, respectively. It is accepted that this is a better form of improving the quality of teacher training. In the next few years we will make appropriate arrangement for the enrollment scheme.

II. Reform the Scheme for Enrollment Sources

Enrollment sources refer to which locality the new students of schools of higher learning come from. The scheme for enrollment sources has stipulated the number of enrollment in schools of higher learning for various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

In line with the spirit of training talented personnel for agriculture as stressed in Memo No 1/1983 from the central government, some colleges and schools last year adopted the method of directional enrollment and placement which was well received. The major existing problem is that there are some cases which are out of proportion. The method of enrollment was not too perfect. This year, having summed up the experience, it has been decided at the conference that in order to make things better for graduates who will be assigned to work in the countryside or relatively tough localities, certain institutions under the central government departments such as agriculture, forestry, coal industry, water and electricity, geology, petroleum and the Science and Technology Commission for National Defense may set appropriate ratios and carry out directional enrollment and placement in the countryside, forest areas, mining areas and bases. Provincial agricultural, forestry, medicine and teacher-training institutions should adopt the method of directional enrollment and placement and set appropriate ratios for the enrollment

of rural candidates. The scheme for directional enrollment and placement according to speciality should be formulated in old revolutionary bases which have weaker educational foundation, regions where minority nationalities live in compact communities, mountainous areas and counties lying in frontier regions. Ideological work should, at the same time, be strengthened and appropriate policies for material encouragement should also be formulated.

Last year, in order to tap the potentials of schools of higher learning and open up a new way for direct relation between training and labor units, the method of training trusteeship by contract was put into practice. Entrusting units include central government departments, units of ownership by the whole people and units of collective ownership. Comrades at the conference maintained that this method helps give full play to the potentials of schools of higher learning in running the school, enhances investment results, and better suits the requirements for socialist modernization. This method has blazed a new trail in which schools of higher learning have engaged in training senior talented personnel for collective ownership units and even specialized and key households and it serves as an important reform of the system of centralized enrollment and placement.

Concerning the schemes for enrollment sources of the colleges run by central government departments, comrades at the conference maintained that the schemes for enrollment sources should be in harmony with the requirements for national and local modernization. The scheme for enrollment sources should, therefore, be formulated in accordance with requirement forecast for talented personnel and training plans. Attention should also be paid to the appropriate linking of enrollment sources with the placement of graduates. Furthermore, the principle of selecting outstanding candidates should also be put into effect. It is necessary to select more candidates in localities where there are many high-quality candidates and to adopt appropriate methods of promoting a rational mobility of talented personnel. It has been stipulated that Nanjing University, Wuhan University, Shanghai Communications University, Xi'an Communications University, Beijing Teachers' University and Huadong Teachers' University will become experimental units for the reform which will be in greater swing next year after experience is gained.

III. Reform the Method of Admitting Students

In the light of the central government's spirit of strengthening ideological education, in order to straighten out some middle schools' inclination to pursue a greater proportion of students entering schools of a higher grade in a one-sided manner, and to implement better the principle of assessing candidates' morality, intelligence and physical fitness are to be assessed in line with the principle of selecting outstanding candidates, comrades at the conference are prepared to adopt the following measures:

1. Last year the method of admitting students according to examination score absolutized the significance of the overall grade. Under the undue influence of the one-sided pursuit for a greater proportion of students entering schools of a higher grade, some of the students have ignored moral and physical education. Last year we demanded that schools of higher learning should enjoy

greater freedom to select candidates. The results turned better. After summing up the experience gained in the past few years, Shanghai, Shandong and Shanxi have launched a pilot scheme of "proportionately admitting students into various departments according to their own choice," a method favorable to the implementation of the principle of assessing candidates in a comprehensive manner, i.e., the morality, intelligence and physical fitness of candidates are to be assessed in line with the principle of selecting outstanding candidates. The pilot scheme was well received by schools of higher learning. This year we are prepared to adopt this new admission method in the first admission exercise. It will be in greater swing next year after experience is gained.

2. Since 1980, certain Shanghai schools of higher learning have established direct contact with middle schools which nominate their own morally, intellectually and physically outstanding graduating students to sit for an examination for the consideration and selection of schools of higher learning. Jiangsu and Fujian last year put on a similar trial. Their experience has proved that the admission method which takes examination as its principal criterion while supplemented by the practice of nomination helps strengthen the political ideological work of middle school students, encourages them to have a comprehensive moral, intellectual and physical development, build up a second foundation, nourish their aptitude, develop their intelligence, and it also helps schools of higher learning in selecting outstanding candidates, remedying the shortcomings of using one single public examination as the basis for selecting candidates. This year provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions can opt to put into effect the party's educational policies, whereas individual middle schools which have a correct attitude toward running their schools can run a pilot scheme of nominating a few outstanding graduating students to sit for an examination for the consideration and selection of schools of higher learning.

3. In order to encourage youngsters to join professions such as agriculture, coal mining and education which play significant roles in our modernization, we are prepared this year to assign individual schools of higher learning and middle schools in Sichuan, Shandong and Beijing to take part in the pilot scheme by sending graduating high school students who are outstanding and committed to the above-mentioned professions to study at related schools of higher learning.

4. Starting from this year, middle schools will put into effect two teaching requirements, i.e., basic requirement and higher requirement in a bid to help middle schools proceed from practice, and achieve full-scale implementation of the party's educational policies so that students can study in an energetic and active manner and fulfill their double task. In order to suit this vital reform of the middle schools, questions for the public entrance examination of schools of higher learning will be set in accordance with the basic requirement. The total score will be worked out by grading the answers to those questions. However, subjects such as mathematics (for candidates of science, engineering, agriculture and medicine), physics, chemistry, English and Russian will have certain additional questions set in accordance with the higher requirement. However, the score in such questions will not

be included into the total score. It will only serve as a reference for major schools of higher learning in selecting candidates. With the implementation of the scheme of "proportionately admitting students into various departments according to their own choice," schools of higher learning can enjoy at least a 20 percent freedom of choice. Major schools of higher learning can select, within the margin, candidates who have done very well in additional questions although their total score is not too high.

Furthermore, this year the policy of giving greater encouragement to students who are morally, intellectually and physically outstanding at the locality level has also been implemented. In connection with the assessment of the candidates' political ideology and morality, it has been stipulated that criminal and economic offenders will not be admitted. Schools of higher learning will relax restrictions in connection with the candidates' eyesight, color blindness, height and lameness. These changes are also favorable to the overall moral, intellectual and physical development of students.

'RULES ON THE ENROLLMENT OF STUDENTS IN ORDINARY SCHOOLS OF HIGHER LEARNING'

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 7, 30 Apr 84 pp 224-232

[Text] I. Application

Application Requirements:

Support the four basic principles of loving the country, the masses of the people, labor and science, obey the law, meet the needs of the state and be willing to study assiduously for socialist modernization;

high school graduates or equivalent;

physically healthy;

single;

not over 25 (born after 1 September 1959). Applications for foreign-language and vocational institutions (excluding foreign-language departments or courses in teaching-training institutions should not be over 23 (born after 1 September 1961).

Workers who are with a state or collective enterprise and who possess the above requirements cannot apply without the approval of their enterprise. Middle school teachers and government primary and middle school teachers can only apply for teacher-training institutions.

Outstanding youngsters, such as model workers and advanced workers at provincial, municipal or autonomous region level or above having 3 years' practical experience can, with the recommendation of the unit with which they are working, apply for an appropriate major field. In this case, the age limit can be extended to 28 (born after 1 September 1956), regardless of marital status.

The following types of persons cannot apply:

Workers who are released or partly released from work for 2 or more years' study at radio and television broadcasting universities or students or graduates from workers universities, workers part-time universities, correspondence universities, night universities or farmers schools of higher learning which have been formally recognized, registered or approved by the government;

Graduating students of intermediate vocational schools or technical schools. (Graduates from these schools can apply only when they have 2 years' working experience and are recommended by the unit with which they are working. However, graduates from intermediate vocational schools should apply for target institutes or vocational fields in engineering, agriculture, forestry, medicine and finance.)

Students studying at ordinary schools of higher learning, intermediate vocational schools, technical schools and middle schools; students who have been struck off the school roll or expelled or who have quit without any proper reason for less than 2 years; graduates from ordinary schools of higher learning;

Candidates who were admitted by schools of higher learning (including intermediate vocational schools in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions which accept applications for both intermediate vocational schools and institutions of higher education) last year but failed to register or who were found cheating and were disqualified for the examination or admission.

Where to apply:

Apply in the place where you have registered your permanent residence.

Apply through your school, department, factory, mine, enterprise, village (commune) or street office. Qualified applications will be sent to the county (locality) enrollment office for consideration and approval.

Examination permits will be issued to qualified applicants.

Veterans who should be but have not been assigned to work should bring along with them a certificate issued by the county's (locality's) civil administration department and directly apply through the county's (locality's) enrollment office.

In respect of workers who have worked in another province, municipality or autonomous region and their children, the units concerned should communicate with the workers' working place, the country's (locality's) enrollment office and the place where they have registered permanent residence. The workers and their children can sit for the examination on the spot after approval is sought. After the examination, the examination papers will be sealed by the concerned county (locality) enrollment office and then sent to the provincial, municipal or autonomous region enrollment committee where the candidate has registered permanent residence, together with an assessment of the candidate's political ideology and conduct, a medical report and other related materials.

Application date will be decided and announced by the provincial, municipal and autonomous region enrollment committees.

II. Filling One's Choice

Candidates should combine their choice with the country's need. Their personal interest should give way to the country's need. Institutions of agriculture, forestry, irrigation, geology, mining, petroleum and teacher-training and enrollment committees at all levels and various middle schools should engage in active publicity in guiding candidates to enter the above-mentioned institutions or professions.

Sum up one's experience and fill one's choice while applying. (Provinces and autonomous regions may defer processing unqualified applications).

Fill in one's choice in accordance with the first and second group of schools. The first group of schools includes all major institutions, Beijing Institute of Languages, Beijing Institute of Broadcasting, Beijing Institute for International Strategic Studies, Beijing Institute for Foreign Affairs, Xinan Teachers' College, Shanxi Teachers' University, Central China Teachers' College, Northeast Teachers' University, Chinese University of Public Administration and Law, Harbin Institute of Architectural Engineering, Beijing Second Institute of Foreign Languages, Guangzhou Institute of Foreign Languages and teachers' institutions in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. The second group of schools includes foreign languages and physical education departments of teachers' institutes, and institutions of general training which are not major. Institutions of special training should accept candidates after institutions of general training have finished their admission exercise.

Candidates applying for institutions, departments (programs) of foreign languages or such a profession may also apply for departments (programs) of the humanities or such profession. Candidates applying for institutions, departments (programs) of physical education or such a profession may also apply for institutions, departments (programs) of science, engineering, agriculture and medicine or such professions.

Candidates applying for the first group of schools may fill in their first and second choice and then fill in three more choices (not in order of preference). Candidates applying for the second group of schools may fill in their first to fifth choice (and determined by the concerned province, municipality or autonomous region. The example of the first batch of schools may also be followed.) Each choice of school may include two choices of department (program) or profession. They may also state whether they are willing to enter other schools if their choices are unsuccessful.

III. Assessment of Political Ideology and Conduct

The assessment hinges upon the candidate's character.

The assessment should be done by grassroots party organs to which the candidate belongs. The graduation assessment of high school graduating students may serve as the assessment of political ideology and conduct. Regarding high school graduates in the past, the units to whom such graduates in the past,

the units to whom such graduates belong should carefully assess their performance since graduation. Such units should reflect the real situation and do an overall assessment of the candidate's political attitude, ideological awareness, personality, etc. In connection with candidates who have made serious mistakes, the units concerned should provide a factual account of the entire incident, views of handling it, to what extent they know the candidates and how they have corrected their own mistakes. Dishonest reports are strictly forbidden.

If the candidate's immediate relatives (parents or foster parents) or major social relationships (referring to those who have a close political or economic relationship with the candidate) are found out to be problematic, the units concerned should conduct an investigation. Materials certifying that the candidate is aware of the fact should also be submitted.

None of the following types of persons will be admitted:

those who in words and action have opposed the four basic principles;

those who have caused social disorder or have been found guilty of criminal offense;

those who have been found guilty of smuggling, corruption, theft or other economic offense;

those who are morally corrupt, bad in nature or associated with hooligans or thieves and who are intractable.

IV. Examination

Questions for the nationwide public examination will be set by the Ministry of Education. Provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions will hold the examination and grade the papers on their own. Examination centers should be located at the county level or above. No two candidates should sit together. They will have to sit by rows and each will have a separate desk.

The nationwide public examination will be held on 7-9 July.

Examination subjects for the humanities (including foreign languages): politics, language, mathematics, history, geography and foreign languages.

Examination subjects for science, engineering, agriculture and medicine: politics, language, mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology and foreign languages.

Foreign languages include English, Russian, Japanese, German, French and Spanish. Candidates may take any one of them. Candidates applying for schools of higher learning should be free to choose any foreign language for examination unless choice is specified by the school authority for special reasons.

Candidates applying for institutions or departments (programs) of foreign languages or such a profession should take both a written and oral test.

The maximum score for languages and mathematics is 120, biology 50, others 100. Additional questions will be set on papers, such as mathematics (for science, engineering, agriculture, and medicine candidates), physics, chemistry, English and Russian in accordance with the higher requirement for middle school teaching. The subtotal score of additional questions set for each subject is 10, which will not be added into the total score but will serve as a reference for major schools of higher learning in selecting candidates. Whether the score for foreign languages will be added into the total score of a candidate applying for a vocational school or serve as a reference for the vocational school concerned should be a matter to be determined by provinces, municipalities or autonomous regions.

Regarding the enrollment in schools or departments (programs) of higher learning in autonomous regions of minority nationalities which use their own native language as the medium of instruction, the province or autonomous region concerned should set questions and hold the examination itself.

Minority graduates from middle schools using the native language as the medium of instruction should sit for the nationwide public examination if they apply for schools of higher learning which use Chinese as the medium of instruction. The Chinese-language paper will be separately prepared by the Ministry of Education and the paper will not be translated into minority languages. Minority candidates will have to answer the paper in Chinese; whereas other subjects (including the Chinese section in foreign language papers) will be translated into minority languages. Minority candidates can answer the paper in their native language. In addition to the Chinese paper, the province or autonomous region concerned may also prepare questions on its minority language. (Questions and answers and the grading criteria should be sent to the Ministry of Education for reference.) The score for Chinese and that for the native language will make up 50 percent of the total score. However, a candidate must have a pass in Chinese if he is to be admitted.

The examination result will be made known individually. There will be no public announcement or paper checking.

V. Inspection of Candidates' Physical Health

Enrollment committees should assign qualified hospitals at county level or above to conduct medical checkups for candidates. Qualified localities should set up inspection centers and establish inspection units. Medical staff who are more professional, upright, decent, responsible and who have sound political ideology should be transferred to take part in the inspection. The physician in charge should act as the inspector in charge. The inspection staff should study and take the inspection criteria seriously and conduct the inspection conscientiously. They should avoid being too loose or rigid, incorrectly conducting or evading the inspection. Dishonest medical reports are strictly forbidden.

Regarding any candidate who has (nondeteriorating) physical disability and has failed the medical inspection but who leads an independent life and is morally and intellectually outstanding and whose study and post-qualification work will not be affected by this physical disability, the school concerned may consider him for admission if he has been approved by the provincial, municipal or autonomous region enrollment committee concerned.

Physical requirements for schools of higher learning (including physical requirements for military academies) should be announced to the candidates.

VI. In the Process of Enrollment, Schools of Higher Learning Should Strengthen the Inspection of the Performance of the Candidates in High School

Whether a preliminary selection should be conducted prior to the nationwide public examination is at the discretion of the province, municipality or autonomous region concerned. A preliminary selection may take the following form: to have a preliminary selection of a definite number of graduating students in a certain school. The graduation examination results will be combined with daily performance, and the overall assessment of the candidate's morality, intelligence and physical fitness. Those who are outstanding will be selected to sit for the public examination. Preliminary selection may also take other forms but no additional examination should be introduced.

Candidates graduates after 1983 should produce their high school record when applying for schools of higher learning. Otherwise, they should not be admitted. Records should be authentic and correct. Schools of higher learning should also take into consideration the facts stated in the record.

Higher education authorities or education departments (bureaus) of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions may choose individual middle schools which have fully put into effect the educational policies of the party and have an upright vision of running the school to launch a pilot scheme which combines examination with nomination. A few graduating students who are morally, intellectually and physically outstanding will be nominated to sit for the public examination. Any candidate whose score has met the guide requirement of the first group of schools or the marginal points will be recommended for the admission exercise of the first and second group. Their high school record should also be produced for consideration. The pilot scheme has to be submitted to the Ministry of Education for reference.

Schools of higher learning should strengthen their link with high schools. In normal times, get to know more about the graduating class and develop vocational orientation. However, they should be practical. Undesirable practices such as "making a vow" or "undermining the foundation" are prohibited.

VII. Admission

The principle of conducting an overall assessment on the candidate's morality, intelligence and physical fitness and selecting the outstanding candidates should be implemented in a conscientious manner.

The admission exercise should be organized by the enrollment committees of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and done by the schools concerned.

The first group of schools doing the admission exercise should adopt the method of "proportionately admitting candidates into various departments according to their own choice." Candidates who have passed the assessment of political ideology and conduct and the medical checkup and who in the public examination have scored above the grade requirement of the first group of schools will be listed according to their choice and score. The province, municipality or autonomous region should provide the schools concerned with the files of candidates who make up not less than 20 percent of the enrollment. The schools concerned should make an overall assessment of the candidate's morality, intelligence and physical fitness. The candidate's results in other related subjects should also be taken into account. Outstanding candidates will be selected.

The first group of schools in provinces, municipalities, or autonomous regions which are not so well qualified should defer adopting the above-mentioned method. Instead, the method of "admitting candidates according to their grade" should continue to be used.

The second group of schools should continue to use the method of "admitting candidates according to their grade." Candidates who have passed the assessment of political ideology and conduct and the medical checkup and who in the public examination have scored above the marginal points will be separated into various grades from the highest to the lowest. The school concerned will consider the candidate's choice, the overall assessment of his morality, intelligence and physical fitness, his results in related subjects. Outstanding candidates will be selected. Various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions should give their schools a considerable amount of freedom and they should normally provide the schools concerned with the files of candidates who make up not less than 20 percent of the enrollment.

The second group of schools in qualified provinces, municipalities or autonomous regions may also adopt the method of "admitting candidates into various departments according to their own choice."

All the files of the candidates (not by order of their grade) who have taken institutions of agriculture, forestry, irrigation, geology, mining, petroleum, teacher-training or military academies or professions such as marine transportation under the Ministry of Communications as their first choice and who in the public examination have scored above the marginal points will be sent to the school concerned for consideration during the admission exercise by the provincial municipal or autonomous region enrollment committee. Outstanding candidates will be selected. The files of candidates who have failed to get their first choice will be sent to the school concerned according to the order of their choice. The school concerned will then consider their grade and the overall assessment of their morality, intelligence and physical fitness. Outstanding candidates will be selected.

High school teachers and cadres who are shrewd, decent and able should be picked to take part in the admission exercise. The admission team should learn and put into effect the policies of enrollment in a conscientious manner, stick to the implementation of the overall assessment of the candidate's morality, intelligence and physical fitness and adhere to the principle of selecting outstanding candidates. All candidates' files for consideration should be registered and sealed by the provincial, municipal or autonomous region committee office and then passed to the school concerned for consideration. Explanation should be clearly given on rejected files. Admission committees should respect the leadership of local enrollment committees and the provincial, municipal and autonomous region should respect the proper rights of the schools.

The grade requirement for outstanding youngsters such as model workers and advanced workers at provincial, municipal or autonomous region level or above who have 3 years' practical experience can be lowered and those who are outstanding will be selected.

The grade requirement for minority candidates coming from the frontier, mountainous or pastoral regions where minority nationalities live in compact communities can be lowered in accordance with local conditions and those who are outstanding will be selected. If minority candidates living scattered among the Han community and Han candidates are equally qualified, the former will have the priority to be selected. The objectives of running minority courses by schools of higher learning are to develop the education of the minority nationalities and to help them achieve the major targets for the four modernizations. The schools concerned should continue to run such courses properly. Regarding the enrollment of such courses, the grade requirement for minority candidates coming from the frontier, mountainous or pastoral regions where minority nationalities live in compact communities can be lowered and those who are outstanding will be selected.

Candidates who are returned overseas Chinese, children of overseas Chinese, children of returned overseas Chinese or Taiwanese and whose total score has reached the marginal point may be taken care of and selected by the schools concerned.

Graduating students who are outstanding student cadres or intellectually, morally and physically outstanding and have been commended by their locality or above or who are sportsmen having won, in high school, the first five in individual events organized at locality level or above or major team members having won the first three in team events or who are winners of scientific or technological innovation awards at provincial, municipal or autonomous region level or above and who are certified by the departments concerned and whose total score has reached the grade requirement of the first batch of schools will be free from the ratio restriction and can send their files to the schools concerned for consideration and selection. For those whose total score has only reached the minimum requirement, their score will be pushed up one grade and their files will be sent to the schools concerned for consideration and selection. For those outstanding student cadres whose score is within 10 points below the minimum requirement, their files will be sent to the second batch of schools for consideration and selection.

The admission exercise should begin on or before 10 August and end on or before 20 August.

VIII. The Scheme for Enrollment Sources

The scheme for enrollment sources for schools of higher learning under central government departments will be coordinated by the Ministry of Education and then passed down to various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions for action.

The scheme for enrollment sources should tally with the state or local modernization needs. The formulation of the scheme should, therefore, be in accordance with the plans for training talented personnel. Various practical needs should also be taken into account. Attention should also be paid to the linking of such schemes with the placement of graduates. Meanwhile, the principle of selecting outstanding candidates should be implemented. For provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions which have numerous good-quality students and which have a sound system of assessment of the students' political ideology and conduct, a sound examination system, a sound medical inspection system and well-established schools, the number of students to be enrolled should be increased. Furthermore, a rational mobility of qualified personnel should be developed.

Since the candidates' quality cannot be ensured in certain localities if the admission exercise is done as planned, all major institutions in the state should be allowed to readjust the admission plan, just as in other provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. The degree of readjustment should not be, however, more than 20 percent. Before the admission exercise, the provincial, municipal or autonomous region enrollment committees should notify the major institutions concerned of the number of candidates (grouped into different grades) who have taken the schools concerned as their first choice and whose score has reached the grade requirement of the first group of schools.

Apart from carrying out the enrollment scheme as stipulated by the state, the schools may, subject to the approval of the department in charge, sign contracts with labor units entrusting the training of qualified personnel, serving as a supplement to the state's enrollment plans. Outstanding candidates for schools of higher learning will be selected. The Ministry of Education will provide for the specific plans.

In order to make things better for graduates who will be assigned to work in the countryside or relatively tough localities, certain institutions under the Ministries of Agriculture, Forestry, Coal Industry, Water and Electricity, Geology, Petroleum or those under the Science and Technology Commission for National Defense may set appropriate ratios and carry out directional enrollment and placement in the countryside, forest areas, mining areas, bases and scientific and technological trades for national defense. The Ministry of Education will consult the departments concerned and lay down the specific plans and the scheme for enrollment sources.

In order to make qualified personnel work in the countryside, provincial institutions of agriculture, forestry, medicine and teacher-training should carry out the method of directional enrollment and placement and set appropriate ratios for the enrollment of rural candidates. The scheme for directional enrollment and placement according to speciality should be formulated in old revolutionary bases which have weaker educational foundation, regions where minority nationalities live in compact communities, mountainous areas and counties lying in frontier regions. Ideological work should be strengthened in a bid to make the candidates foster an aspiration for rural construction. The number of professions opened and the number of candidates admitted should be in line with local modernization needs. The departments concerned should also formulate appropriate policies for material encouragement.

If the number of successful candidates who have reached the minimum grade requirement is less than the number of candidates to be enrolled, the counties concerned should choose among the candidates whose score is within 20 points below the minimum grade requirement and select some who are outstanding. If the enrollment scheme still cannot be fulfilled, the counties concerned may consider applications from other counties and select some who are outstanding. Upon graduation, they will be sent back to their original county to work.

Provincial institutions of forestry and agriculture may admit graduates from agricultural middle schools or rural vocational middle schools. Foreign language examination will be exempted but the subject of agricultural technology will be examined. Special classes may be opened if necessary.

IX. Individual or Joint Enrollment

Institutions of fine art or physical education may continue to have individual or joint enrollment. The enrollment method will be decided by the Ministry of Culture and the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, respectively, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education.

The enrollment method for overseas Chinese, youngsters from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan should be separately decided by the Ministry of Education in collaboration with the Office of Overseas Chinese Affairs under the State Council.

X. Enrollment Fund

The fund for enrollment of school of higher learning will come from the local education fund.

The application fee for each candidate is 1 yuan. The candidate should be responsible for all other fees in connection with his application and the traveling expenses from his homeland to the school in which he is going to enroll. If the school is far from his homeland and he has financial difficulties and if he is a state worker, he may apply to his unit for traveling subsidy. Other candidates may, after being certified by their units, apply to the county (local) enrollment committee for subsidy.

XI. The Entrance Date for New Students and the Reexamination of New Students

All new students of major schools of higher learning across the country will enter on or before 10 September. New students of other schools of higher learning should also strive to enter on or before the above-mentioned date.

In order to ensure the quality of the new students, the schools concerned should reexamine them after they have entered. Those who are not qualified or found cheating will be disqualified. Problems identified in the reexamination will be reported to the provincial, municipal or autonomous region enrollment office to which the candidates concerned belong and a copy of such reports should be sent to the Ministry of Education. The provincial, municipal or autonomous region enrollment offices concerned will have to report such cases to their leading department and disciplinary inspection department, and to investigate whoever should be held responsible. The school should be held responsible for any mistakes it has made in connection with the admission.

XII. To Initiate Scientific Study of Enrollment Work

To initiate scientific study of the enrollment work of schools of higher learning is indeed significant in reforming the enrollment system, improving the working method and atmosphere and improving the quality of enrollment staff. All provincial, municipal and autonomous region enrollment committees and schools of higher learning should pay attention to this matter.

The scientific study of the enrollment work of schools of higher learning should be in harmony with the principle of combining theory with practice. Emphasis should be placed on the practical problems of enrollment work. The scientific study should be guided by Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. It should aim at creating an enrollment system for schools of higher learning with distinctive Chinese socialist features.

XIII. The Strengthening of Ideological Education

The ideological education of candidates should be improved if the publicity for enrollment is to be strengthened. The rules on enrollment have to be publicized, in particular those introduced this year, so that the candidates and their parents may come to know the necessity of reforming the enrollment system. The candidates should be taught to have "a target but two kinds of preparation," and to face the problems relating to entering a school of higher grade. It is hoped that the mass media will assist in the publicity.

XIV. Oppose and Curb Undesirable Trends

Ever since the reinstatement of the examination system for schools of higher learning, enrollment work has been, in sum, good and reputable. However, illegal practices are found in certain links in some localities. In this respect, sharp vigilance should be maintained. Leaders, party members and cadres at all levels should set an example in following "The Code of Conduct in the Party's Political Life," to put into effect the orders announced by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission under the party's Central Committee in connection with curbing the undesirable trends in the enrollment of

schools of higher learning, resolutely oppose and curb illegal practices and favoritism and undesirable trends such as "getting something done through pull."

The organization of public examination should be done in a careful and rigid manner. Proctors may be exchanged among counties if necessary. All localities should seriously handle and investigate all cheating cases, find out which leaders are to blame and to take disciplinary action against them according to the seriousness of each case. Those who steal what is entrusted to their care or engage in malpractices for selfish ends should be severely punished. Candidates who are found cheating should be disqualified for this year as well as the following year. Those who have enrolled but are found to have cheated should also be disqualified and expelled. Those who disturb the examination center and menace the personal security of the proctors will be charged by the public security authorities for disturbing public order. Candidates involved in the above-mentioned case will be disqualified for 3 years.

All malpractices arising from application, assessment of the candidates' political ideology and conduct, medical inspection and admission will be handled in accordance with the above-mentioned spirit.

XV. Strengthen the Leadership

Regarding the enrollment committees set up by provinces, municipalities or autonomous regions, responsible comrades from the government will act as member in charge. Responsible comrades from other departments concerned or certain schools of higher learning will be invited to join the committees. During the enrollment exercise, localities and counties should also set up enrollment committees. These committees should do their best to strengthen the leadership of enrollment.

Provincial, municipal or autonomous region enrollment committees should perfect their standing office and fix their necessary establishment. Each office should be staffed with full-time cadres. Localities and counties should also be staffed with full-time cadres for handling enrollment work. Schools of higher learning should take enrollment work as their own task and provide local enrollment committees with manpower and resources in a bid to do enrollment work well.

Provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions may, bearing in mind the spirit of the above-mentioned rules, add certain necessary rules according to their local conditions. If such additional rules go beyond the spirit of the above-mentioned rules, prior approval has to be sought from the Ministry of Education.

NOTICE BY CPC PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT, EDUCATION MINISTRY AND CYL CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON STRENGTHENING IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL EDUCATION FOR GRADUATES OF SCHOOLS OF HIGHER LEARNING (16 MARCH 1984)

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[Text] Since the reforms in the system of enrollment in schools of higher learning in 1977, all schools of higher learning throughout the country have now assigned work to graduates for 3 years. On the basis of the demands of the four modernizations and in accordance with the principle of "suitable centralization, guaranteed focal points, care and attention for the ordinary, overall planning and equal attention" more than 880,000 graduates have been assigned over the 3 years (including 15,000 research students) and these assignments have provided large groups of expertise and talent for every battlefield and have supplemented cadre ranks at all levels and enriched China's scientific and technological forces. As a result of undergoing education in the party lines, policies, and principles laid out since the Third Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, as well as regular ideological and political education in school, these graduates have clearly improved their political and ideological consciousness and the vast majority of them have submitted to state assignment and thus a group of progressive models with aspirations and dedication to the four modernizations has emerged. In general the situation is good. However a few problems have also cropped up in the assignment of these few years of graduates and one of the most outstanding of these problems has been that some of these graduates have been trying to seek ease and comfort, they are afraid of suffering and do not want to go to work at the grassroots level and the first line of production. Some graduates who live in large cities and economically and culturally developed areas are reluctant to leave the cities and their families and go to work in other places. This kind of thinking is even more serious and present enormous difficulties in the work of assigning graduates according to plans. In Shanghai and Beijing in particular, and other similar cities, there are also a very few graduates who would even prefer to be disqualified for assignment than go somewhere else. Some of them even besiege or insult the cadres responsible for the work of assignment and even commit violence to threaten and intimidate the leaders in attempts to remain in the cities. If we do not pay serious attention to this kind of erroneous behavior and such thoughts that exist

in a very small proportion of graduates and if we do not try to solve the problem, then the smooth implementation of future assignment work will be affected.

In 1984, there were 270,000 undergraduates and specialist students in ordinary schools of higher learning throughout the country and more than 11,000 research graduates and in the future the numbers of graduates will gradually increase every year. All party committee levels and especially party committees in schools of higher learning must pay serious attention to ideological and political education of graduates, and there must not only be improvements and a strengthening in such education, there must be no letting up. An important task of ideological and political work in schools of higher learning is to work hard to improve the ideological and political awareness of the mass of graduates so that they may all consciously submit to the requirements of the country and actively devote themselves to the four modernizations in the spirit of being masters of their own destiny. To this end we list the following few suggestions:

I. Improve understanding and appreciation of the enormous significance of carrying out good ideological and political education with graduates and improve leadership in this work. Over recent years many provinces, cities, autonomous regions and schools of higher learning have begun to pay serious attention to the work of ideological and political education for graduates and leadership has gradually improved. An enormous amount of work has been done and clear results have been achieved. However, some regions and some schools still lack sufficient appreciation of the importance of this work, ideological attention is insufficient, and leadership is weak and ineffective. Some schools lack clear demands about graduates' submission to state assignment, the starting point for graduate education is very low and is done too late and the work involved is of a very general nature. There is far too much yielding and making allowances and too little positive and active education and indeed in some cases schools are merely content to send graduates out of the schools, with the result that the major ideological problems among the graduates go unsolved and untreated. This situation must be remedied quickly.

Schools of higher learning must train qualified people who are both experts and revolutionaries and from the moment new students start at the school, the schools must meticulously implement ideological and political education for them. The work of ideological and political education for graduates is an important and integral part of the school's entire teaching work and ideological and political work. Increasing and improving ideological and political work for graduates is not only a vital condition for ensuring good assignment work, it also represents an important link in improving the political and ideological qualities of graduates. A school's ability to teach and train students who ideologically and politically come up to the specified requirements of school training is an important indication of the quality of education in that school. The spiritual appearance of a graduate after he or she has taken up a work position and whether or not this appearance corresponds with the demands of the four modernizations and is welcomed by society, depends to a great extent on the success or failure of education and the reputation of

the school. Hence all schools of higher learning must strengthen leadership in this work and they must organize forces in all areas and adopt effective measures, getting to work as quickly as possible, and producing results. The party committee propaganda departments (culture and education) of all provinces, cities, and autonomous regions must arrange this work on the basis of the actual situation in their areas. The relevant education (higher education) departments of all provinces, cities, and autonomous regions, and the assignment and deployment departments must, under the leadership of the party committee, allocate responsibility and work close together, jointly guiding schools in the work of ideological and political education for graduates, paying attention to assessment and exchanges of experiences. League committees in all provinces, autonomous regions, and cities, and all league organizations in schools of higher learning must actively develop all kinds of educational activities and coordinate with the party committee and the schools in doing this work well, in accordance with the call made at 11th CYL Congress and the Second Plenum of the CYL for organizing and mobilizing graduates of higher education to go and work hard wherever they are most needed in the motherland in the spirit of determination and arduous pioneerism.

II. The content of ideological and political education for graduates must be based on the spirit of the 12th Party Congress and the Second Plenum and there must be an integration of the tasks related to current trends and there must be successful organization of the ideology of graduates. This education must be focused on patriotism and communist ideology and it must integrate the theories of Marxism and lessons in communist moral character. It must teach the graduates in a planned way about circumstantial tasks, about the idealistic future, about arduous struggles, about revolutionary tradition, and about submission to state allocation. This is concrete terms requires:

1. Organizing graduates to conscientiously study relevant party documents and Comrade Hu Qiaomu's important article entitled "Concerning Questions of Humanism and Alienation." As a result of study and discussion, the graduates should grasp well the historical materialist world view and historical view of Marxism, they should eradicate the influence of such erroneous views as capitalist humanism and alienation, improve their awareness about upholding the four basic principles, strengthen their resistance to spiritual pollution and turn this awareness into political enthusiasm for patriotic fervor, submission to assignment, courage in the face of suffering and contributions to socialist modernized construction.

2. Carrying out education about the important developments in socialist construction. As a result of this education, graduates will be helped to gain a thorough understanding of the accuracy of the party lines, principles and policies since the Third Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee. They will gain a clear understanding of the important good developments in political and economic aspects of China as well as the achievements of the four modernizations. As far as the demands on this new generation of young people are concerned, this education will teach graduates to link up their individual ideals and aspirations with the beautiful future of the motherland and to enhance their revolutionary vigor "to begin with oneself" and "to begin now" to actively devote themselves to glorious socialist modernized construction.

3. Educating graduates about integration with the masses, serving the people, and arduous suffering. Integrate and develop study activities concerning the heroic Huashan emergency collective and similar progressive people. Carry out intense education about revolutionary outlooks on life. Clarify the enormous importance of university graduate students going to the grassroots and the first line of production and to places where conditions are still temporarily backward but where the state most needs them, to work there, train there, and integrate themselves with the masses. Mobilize graduates to respond to the party's call and go boldly into life contributing their wisdom and strength to the glorious cause of the party and the people.

4. Educating graduates about "state interests being above all else" and steadfast submission to state assignment. There must be an integration about circumstantial tasks and graduates must gain a thorough understanding of the important historical burden they carry and the great aspirations that the party and the people have for them. It is necessary to inspire in graduates a sense of devotion and a sense of duty so that they come to understand that individual interests must unconditionally submit to the interests of the state and that individual aspirations must correspond with the principles demanded by the state. They must improve their ideological awareness of firmly submitting to state assignment.

5. Teaching party rectification to graduates who are party members, on the basis of the central authorities' spirit concerning the decisions relating to party rectification. They must improve their appreciation of the great historical significance of party rectification. The tasks and demands of party rectification must be clarified and work must be done to improve their communist awareness and their party spirit so that they become qualified party members and so that they express their roles as pioneers and models in the work of assignment. At the same time, attention must be paid to absorbing outstanding elements into the party who consciously sacrifice themselves to the socialist and communist cause, while still maintaining party membership standards and ensuring the quality of party membership.

III. Attention should be paid to methods and results in carrying out ideological and political education for graduates. There must be a thorough understanding and analysis of the major ideological problems of graduates. In addition, pertinent, persuasive and appealing educational activities should be developed on the basis of the characteristics of graduates. Thus, for example, when teaching them about circumstantial tasks, graduates can be organized to go to nearby towns and rural areas to inspect, visit and investigate so that they may truly come to feel the developmental changes since the Third Plenary. When teaching graduates about support for the border regions, a few representatives may be chosen and sent to the border regions to visit and investigate or people may be invited to the school to give an introduction to the developmental plans of capital construction units in border regions and the need for specialized personnel in these regions. By integrating the history of the school and the workstyle of the school, graduates can be organized to investigate and visit former students of the school who, in response to previous party calls to go to those regions where they were most needed by the state, did go there, and made achievements and contributions toward socialist construction. Their deeds and achievements may thus be used as material

in teaching revolutionary tradition. In addition, prestigious leading party comrades and influential experts and professors may be invited to present reports or write articles for the graduates. On the basis of the successful implementation of this ordinary education, there must be concerted efforts to carry out concentrated teaching of graduates. Thus, as far as accurately handling the question of graduate assignment is concerned, graduates should be organized to hold in-depth discussions, and they should be allowed to bring up questions and also provide their own accurate answers. In this way, it is possible to successfully solve the important ideological barriers affecting submission of graduates to assignment. On the basis of carrying out ordinary education, there must be concerted work done to carry out convincing educational work on the few graduates who have rather a lot of ideological problems.

In the work of ideological and political education of graduates, attention must be paid to discovering and nurturing models, to commending the progressive, and to improving the work of propaganda reports. In this way, it will be possible to create an atmosphere and feeling throughout the school and society which will help encourage graduates to submit to state allocation.

IV. At the same time as carrying out ideological and political education for graduates, attention must be paid to work with the parents of graduates. A graduate's submission to state assignment is directly linked to support or lack of support from the graduate's parents. The vast majority of parents are able to appreciate the overall situation and they actively teach and support their sons or daughters about submitting to state assignment and, as a result, numerous moving examples may be cited. However, some parents hold their children back and this is an important reason why some graduates do not submit to state assignment. Hence all schools of higher learning must do more work with the parents of graduates and establish links with the work units of parents. The party organizations in the work units of the parents of graduates must actively coordinate and cooperate with the schools in carrying ideological work with the parents. The work units of those parents who actively teach and support their children to steadfastly submit to state assignment should commend the parents for their attitudes. Those parents who hinder their children and who meddle in the allocation of graduates should undergo criticism by the work units.

V. Uphold the principle of assignment, steadfastly implement the policy of assignment, firmly resist unhealthy tendencies in graduate assignment. All of this represents an important guarantee for successful graduate assignment work and must thus receive ample attention. The CPC Central Committee had made clear demands, in the decisions concerning party rectification, about correcting such unhealthy behavior as abuse of powers in the party for private interests. On the basis of the spirit of party rectification, relevant departments handling graduate assignment and all schools of higher learning should continue to implement the relevant stipulations of the party discipline committee and the concrete demands of the department of education concerning the prohibition on meddling in the work of graduate assignment, and they should firmly resist all unhealthy meddling and interference. Relevant leaders and those cadres involved in the work of assignment should set an example and act as models. Those who commit unhealthy and negative acts in disregard of party and government discipline and who intervene and meddle in the work of allocation must be reported to the party organization of their work unit or the department of disciplinary investigations and severely dealt with.

JOINT CIRCULAR OF COMMERCE MINISTRY, STATE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL ADMINISTRATIVE BUREAU ON PROHIBITION OF CADRES AND STAFF FROM ENGAGING IN PRIVATE BUSINESS (19 MARCH)

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 7, 30 Apr 84 pp 237-238

(Shang-guan lian-zi [0794 4619 5114 1316] 1984 No 6)

[Text] According to reports from many localities, certain cadres and staff members of commercial departments have directly engaged in private business activities, making use of their position and work to earn illegitimate income at the expense of the public. Cadres and staff members of other government departments are known to have done likewise. Moreover, certain other government employees have made use of their families to engage in private business, taking advantage of their power and authority. Illegitimate business activities of this kind, though few in number, have bad influences, damage the interests of the state, the enterprise and the consumers, and corrode cadres and staff members. In order to rectify and stop the above-mentioned illegal activities, and further implement the spirit of the State Council Bulletin (1982) Guo-Fa No 68* and Bulletin Guo-Fa No 59,** notice is given as follows:

1. All cadres and staff of state organs, state-run industrial, commercial (including supply and marketing and grain) departments and other enterprises and business units (briefly called cadres and staff below) shall not be allowed to engage in private business or carry on other illegal operation activities, or use the names of their families, relatives or friends to do business, or use their own power or position to earn profit or to receive bribes.
2. Family members of cadres and staff engaging in business shall abide by the regulations and apply for registration at the industrial and commercial administrative departments and shall not start business until their application

* "Notice by the State Council on the Problem of Stopping Staff of Enterprises From Engaging in Illegitimate Business Activities and Earning Extra Income" (GUOFA (1982) No 68), carried in Issue No 10, 1982, of this magazine.

** "Award and Penalty Regulations Covering Staff Members of Enterprises," (Guo-fa (1982) No 59), carried in Issue No 8, 1982, of this magazine.

has been approved and a business license issued; they shall engage in business within the prescribed and approved area. Those who have not yet registered or received a license shall not be allowed to engage in business activities. Family members of cadres and staff engaging in business shall observe the legal statutes, pay taxes and dues, obey orders from the industrial and commercial administrative organs and engage in legitimate business. They shall not utilize the name of the cadre or staff to seek favors or special privileges.

3. No cadres and staff shall make use of their position, authority, or facilities of work to provide their family members or relatives with manpower, material resources, funds, or equipment thus damaging the interests of the public and making private gains; they shall not employ various kinds of illegitimate measures (such as selling to family members standard goods as substandard goods, or goods of one grade as goods of another grade, or good articles as articles to be cheaply disposed of; or transfer into state accounts goods of the family members' business which are unsalable, or damaged, or should be disposed of at cut prices; nor shall they convert marketable goods of the state to their family members' business) thus diverting the profits and losses, or converting public gains to private gains; they shall not, for the sake of the business of their family members or relatives, use their unit's name to seek openings, or to establish business relationships, or to purchase goods which the market sorely needs, or even to engage in speculative or gambling activities.

4. All goods supplying units shall treat the family members of their cadres or staff who are doing business in the same way as they treat all other individual business concerns; they shall not use any pretext to give them special privileges and shall strictly supply them with the goods according to the prescribed and approved sphere of business; they shall not use their power or authority to specially treat their relatives or friends or offer them benefits through improper channels.

5. On the basis of the above regulations, all localities shall carry out an inspection and consolidation of all family members of cadres and staff members engaging in private businesses. Those found to have been lawfully doing legitimate business shall be allowed to carry on; in the case of businesses which, though owned in name by the family members but are run in fact by cadres or staff, their business licenses shall be recalled and canceled and they shall stop doing business; those without any business license shall not be allowed to carry on their business; cadres and staff found to have used their position or power or facilities of work to make private gains or receive bribes shall be sternly dealt with.

6. Leadership of administrative, enterprise and business units at various levels shall strengthen their political ideological work and teach their cadres and staff to observe discipline and the statutes so that they may be law-abiding and faithful to their duties.

APPOINTMENTS, REMOVALS BY PRC PRESIDENT

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 7, 30 Apr 84 pp 238-239

[Text] 31 March 84

Xie Li appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Peng Guangwei removed from the post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Du Yi appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the People's Republic of Congo.

Hu Shudu removed from the post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the People's Republic of Congo.

Nie Gongcheng appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Commonwealth of Australia.

Lin Ping removed from the post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Commonwealth of Australia.

Zhang Longhai appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Dominion of New Zealand.

Qin Lizhen removed from the post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Dominion of New Zealand.

Hu Jingrui appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

Liu Yingxian removed from the posts of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China of Guinea-Bissau and to the Republic of Cape Verde.

Tu Guowei appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Kingdom of Nepal.

Ma Muming removed from the post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Kingdom of Nepal.

Feng Zhishan appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Republic of Upper Volta.

Zhou Min removed from the post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Republic of Upper Volta.

Mou Ping appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Kingdom of Lesotho.

Zhu Chengcai appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Republic of Ivory Coast.

Yang Fuchang appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the State of Kuwait.

Lu Ming removed from the post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the State of Kuwait.

Wang Jin appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Republic of Cuba.

Wang Zhanyuan removed from the post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Republic of Cuba.

Yu Zhan appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to Canada.

13 April 84

Tian Zengpei appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Li Tingquan removed from the post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Lu Jixin appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Republic of Portugal.

Yang Qiliang removed from the post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Republic of Portugal.

Tian Jin appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to Swiss Confederation.

Guo Jie appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Kingdom of the Netherlands.