

065209

JPRS-CPS-84-090

20 December 1984

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A

**Approved for public release;
Distribution Unlimited**

19980226 102

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 3

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

REPRODUCED BY
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SPRINGFIELD, VA. 22161

6
157
A08

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

20 December 1984

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

CONTENTS

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

PRC Journal on Foreign Policy of Peace, Independence (Zheng Weizhi; GUOJI WENTI YANJIU, No 4, 13 Oct 84).....	1
Journal on Prevention Outer Space Arms Race (He Qizhi; GUOJI WENTI YANJIU, No 4, 13 Oct 84).....	17

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

RENMIN RIBAO Hails Success of 20th OAU Summit (RENMIN RIBAO, 18 Nov 84).....	24
---	----

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Training Personnel for New Technological Revolution Urged (Wang Fei; XUEXI YU TANSUO [STUDYING AND EXPLORATION], No 5, 15 Sep 84).....	26
Development of Higher Education in China Outlined (GUANGMING RIBAO, 21 Sep 84).....	35
People's Mediation System Discussed (Wu Ma; ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO, 21 Sep 84).....	37

Statistics on Chinese Higher Education (GUANGMING RIBAO, 21 Sep 84).....	40
Education in Minority Nationality Areas Discussed (Bai Kun, Mo Baowen; ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO, 2 Oct 84).....	42
New Directions in Educational Reform Discussed (Gan Feng; RENMIN RIBAO, 30 Sep 84).....	45
Results of Overseas Training of Chinese Scientists (Zheng Haining; GUANGMING RIBAO, 23 Sep 84).....	51
Preliminary Inquiry Into Population Legislation in China (Yin Aisun; RENKOU YANJIU [POPULATION RESEARCH], No 5, 29 Sep 84).....	53
Problems of Aged Population in China (Wang Xinfu; RENKOU YANJIU [POPULATION RESEARCH], No 5, 29 Sep 84).....	61
'Model of Working Class' Li Lisan Praised (GONGREN RIBAO, 19 Nov 84).....	67
Personnel Return With Academic Achievements (Gu Mainan, Meng Xiangjie; XINHUA, 23 Nov 84).....	69
Zhi Gong Dang Committee Begins Enlarged Session (XINHUA, 24 Nov 84).....	71
Leaders Mark 50th Death Anniversary of Martyr (XINHUA, 25 Nov 84).....	72
Yang Jingren Addresses Zhi Gong Dang Meeting (XINHUA, 26 Nov 84).....	74
XINHUA Commentator on Faster Pace in Doing Things (XINHUA, 27 Nov 84).....	75
Investigation, Study Urged To Solve Problems (Beijing Domestic Service, 30 Nov 84).....	77
Briefs	
Journal of Poems on Science	78
Hu Yaobang on Popular Songs	78
Monument Features Mao Inscription	78
Nie Rongzhen Congratulates Lab Builders	79
Service for Jin Baoshan	79
Book on Young Heroes	79
Peasant Revolt Sculpture Inscription	79
Hu Yaobang Writes Name of University	80
Books on Relations Among Nationalities	80

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Jiaotong University Establishes Program for Personnel Exchange (Zhang Ziqiang; WEN HUI BAO, 26 Aug 84).....	81
CYL Members Face Difficulty in Joining Party (Lu Huan; WEN HUI BAO, 28 Aug 84).....	83
Fujian Increases Funding for Education (Zhu Shihe, et al.; JIAOYU BAO, 15 Sep 84).....	84
Han Peixin at Anti-Japanese War Base Discussion (XINHUA RIBAO, 19 Nov 84).....	88
Jiangsu CPPCC Committee Commends Advanced Units (Jiangsu Provincial Service, 24 Nov 84).....	90
Su Yiran Writes Inscription for Shandong Information Paper (Shandong Provincial Service, 26 Nov 84).....	92
Shandong Conference To Examine Party History Draft Opens (Shandong Provincial Service, 26 Nov 84).....	93
Jiangxi Plant Uses Middle-Age, Young Intellectuals (Jiangxi Provincial Service, 29 Nov 84).....	94
Zhang Kaifan at Anhui Congress on Democracy (Anhui Provincial Service, 30 Nov 84).....	95
Jiangxi's Zhao Zengyi Presents Art Awards (Jiangxi Provincial Service, 1 Dec 84).....	97
Shanghai Discipline Inspection Meeting Closes (Shanghai City Service, 1 Dec 84).....	98
Briefs Commendation Meeting Ends	99

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Implementation of Party's Policy Toward Intellectuals Discussed (Li Lin He; GUANGMING RIBAO, 9 Oct 84).....	100
Liu Jie Participates in Ceremony To Honor Martyr (Henan Provincial Service, 25 Nov 84).....	102
Briefs Henan University Bimonthly	103
Hubei Cities Study Group	103

SOUTHWEST REGION

Sichuan CPPCC Standing Committee Meeting Concludes (Wang Dongzhou; SICHUAN RIBAO, 29 Sep 84).....	104
Laws on Regional Autonomy for Minority Nationalities Implemented (Zha Xi Ze Ren; SICHUAN RIBAO, 8 Oct 84).....	106
High Standards in Rectification Work Upheld (Fu Yugui; SICHUAN RIBAO, 11 Oct 84).....	108

NORTH REGION

CPC Congress' Credentials Committee Meeting (Nei Monggol Regional Service, 20 Nov 84).....	110
Shanxi Allocates Additional Funds for Education (Shanxi Provincial Service, 21 Nov 84).....	112
CPC Congress' Credentials Committee Meeting (Nei Monggol Regional Service, 30 Nov 83).....	113
Nei Monggol To Open CPC Congress on 30 November (Nei Monggol Regional Service, 27 Nov 84).....	115
Names of CPC Congress Presidium Given (Nei Monggol Regional Service, 30 Nov 84).....	116
Nei Monggol Meeting on Simplified Procedures (Nei Monggol Regional Service, 30 Nov 84).....	117
Briefs	
Yang Attends Meeting	118
Congress Credentials Committee Names Given	118

NORTHEAST REGION

Qiang Xiaochu Cuts Ribbon for Veteran-Cadre Club (JILIN RIBAO, 12 Nov 84).....	119
Heilongjiang Advisory Commission Holds Plenary Session (Heilongjiang Provincial Service, 25 Nov 84).....	120
Conference on Transfer of Military Technology (Liaoning Provincial Service, 30 Nov 84).....	122
Discipline Inspection Commission Holds Session (Liaoning Provincial Service, 30 Nov 84).....	123
Briefs	
Li Desheng Signs Circular Order	125

NORTHWEST REGION

Guidelines for Negating Cultural Revolution (Liu Fuan, Dang Gaoming; SHAANXI RIBAO, 29 Aug 84).....	126
Importance of Vocational Training Described (Xiong Ling; YUNNAN RIBAO, 13 Sep 84).....	128
Conference of Chief Procurators Concludes (SHAANXI RIBAO, 15 Sep 84).....	130
Qinghai Improves Cadre Management Work (Li Wei; GUANGMING RIBAO, 30 Sep 84).....	131
Eradication of Influence of Cultural Revolution Urged (Shi Jianbao; SHAANXI RIBAO, 5 Oct 84).....	132
Ningxia Develops Middle, Primary School Education (NINGXIA RIBAO, 10 Oct 84).....	134
Ningxia Implements Law on Regional Autonomy (Sun Xun; NINGXIA RIBAO, 10 Oct 84).....	135
General Education Makes Rapid Progress in Shaanxi (SHAANXI RIBAO, 13 Oct 84).....	137
Correctional Work in Ningxia Discussed (Wei Gaochao; NINGXIA RIBAO, 13 Oct 84).....	139
Defense Industries Aid Other Enterprises (Shaanxi Provincial Service, 22 Nov 84).....	141

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

Briefs	
Nanjing Military Airfields	142
Pictorial on 1 Oct Parade	142

TAIWAN

Premier Interviewed by Argentine Journalist (CHUNG YANG JIH PAO, 30 Nov 84).....	143
Briefs	
Chiang Meets U.S. Congressmen	146
Minister on Weapons Development	146

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

Academics Petition MP's on Resettling, Passports (Michael Chugani; SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, 3 Dec 84)...	147
Luce on Residents Not Considered PRC Compatriots (Sheila Dawes; HONG KONG STANDARD, 4 Dec 84).....	149

GENERAL

PRC JOURNAL ON FOREIGN POLICY OF PEACE, INDEPENDENCE

HK301214 Beijing GUOJI WENTI YANJIU in Chinese No 4, 13 Oct 84, pp 1-10

[Article by Zheng Weizhi [6774 3634 0037]: "China's Foreign Policy of Peace and Independence"--passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] I

Thirty-five years have passed since the founding of the PRC.

In the last 35 years since the founding of the PRC, great changes have taken place in the world situation, in China's security situation, and in its relations with other countries. With the development of the situation, there have been appropriate readjustments and developments in China's foreign policy. However, the fundamental principle guiding its foreign policy remains unchanged.

/China has always carried out a foreign policy of peace and independence./
This policy is based on the scientific theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and is in the fundamental interests of the people of China and the rest of the world.

The Constitution of the PRC expressly stipulates that the basic principles guiding China's foreign policy are "to abide by the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual nonaggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence; to develop diplomatic relations and economic and cultural exchanges with other countries; to consistently oppose imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism, to strengthen unity with people of other countries, to support the oppressed nations and developing countries in their just struggle for the preservation of their national independence and for their national economic development; and to strive to safeguard world peace and promote the cause of human progress."

Over the last 35 years, China's foreign policy has experienced the severe tests of constant change in international events. Practice has proven that China's independent and peaceful foreign policy is entirely correct and has achieved great successes which are manifested mainly in the following facts: China has thoroughly changed the situation in which China suffered humiliation in

its relations with other countries for more than 100 years and thus practices a genuinely independent foreign policy; it has smashed the isolation, blockade, interference, and provocations imposed on it by foreign aggressors and managed to withstand all sorts of pressures imposed on it by the superpowers, thus winning a peaceful international environment; it has wage a resolute struggle against all acts to violate its territory and sovereignty and interfere in its internal affairs and thus defended state sovereignty and territorial integrity; it has, on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, established diplomatic relations with 129 countries all over the world, developed economic and trade relations and cultural exchanges with the overwhelming majority of countries and regions in the world, and formed new-type ties of economic cooperation with many countries; it has persistently opposed imperialism, hegemonism, colonialism, and racism and supported oppressed nations and developing countries in their just struggle for the preservation of their national independence and their national economic development, thus gaining international prestige and winning support from more and more people in the world community; it has advanced numerous principles concerning the handling of international affairs, of which some have been universally accepted as norms guiding international relations; and it has formed its own diplomatic style, thus raising its international prestige. In the world community, new China has become a mighty force which no one can ignore.

Our successes in this respect are attributable to the firm and persistent implementation of the general principle guiding our foreign policy as stipulated by China's Constitution and also to our efforts to promptly readjust, enrich, and develop some of our concrete policies and measures so as to make them more adaptable to actual conditions and better embody the general principle of China's foreign policy in the light of the changed situation. Thanks to this effort, we have managed to maintain the continuity of China's foreign policy, combined principle properly with flexibility, and adapted ourselves to the changed international situation, conforming to the trend of the times.

II

/The basic principle of China's Foreign Policy is Independence./

Old China was a big semicolonial and semifeudal oriental country. After the Opium War in 1840, China was subjected to enslavement and bullying and humiliation by the big powers of the world and was divided into a number of spheres of influence, with political, economic, and cultural imperialism penetrating into every corner of the country. The Qing government, the government of the northern warlords, and the KMT government all pursued a passive diplomacy of cowardice and humiliation. They became an appendage either to an imperialist country or simultaneously to several imperialist countries. The task of the Chinese revolution was to completely change China's status as a semicolonial and semifeudal country. The first and foremost task of new China's diplomacy was to put a thorough end to the diplomacy of humiliation which had lasted for 100 years or more and to strive for a genuinely independent and equal position in the world community.

Just after its founding, new China was confronted with a grim international situation. At that time, the two big camps in the world were diametrically opposed to each other. The victory of the Chinese revolution broke through the eastern frontline of the imperialists. The imperialists were not reconciled to this. In the face of this situation, could new China stand firm? Could it consolidate? Could it eliminate the remnant imperialist forces in China so that new China could break with old China in terms of diplomatic affairs and carry out a genuinely independent foreign policy on a completely new basis? Could it strive for a better international environment to help promote its economic recovery and development? All those questions constituted major issues which our country had to resolve at that time. The three major policy decisions, namely, "setting up a separate kitchen," "cleaning the room before entertaining the guests," and "leaning to one side," which the CPC Central Committee adopted on the eve of the founding of the PRC and the drive "to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea and to defend the motherland" it launched subsequently were the component parts of China's general diplomatic strategy.

"Setting up a separate kitchen" meant not following old relations and negating the diplomatic relations established by the KMT with other countries. "The Common Program of the CPPCC" stipulates: "The PRC and its central people's government are ready to hold negotiations and establish diplomatic relations with all governments of foreign countries which have severed their diplomatic relations with the KMT reactionaries and have adopted a friendly attitude and mutual respect for territory and sovereignty." On 1 October 1949, "the communique of the central people's government" reaffirmed this principled stand to the governments of all countries in the rest of the world, explicitly indicating to the world community that in the world there is only one China, namely, the PRC, that only the central people's government of the PRC is the sole legal government of China, and that the Chinese Government is ready to establish diplomatic relations with all countries which have severed their diplomatic relations with the KMT remnant clique and have adopted a friendly attitude toward the PRC on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and mutual respect for territory and sovereignty; otherwise, it will not establish and diplomatic relations with them. This fully reflected the seriousness of new China in handling its diplomatic affairs and indicated the principled stand of our country in resolutely defending state independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

"Cleaning the room before entertaining the guests" meant that we should first of all clear away the remnant forces of imperialist countries in China so that they could find no room to maneuver in our country and then establish diplomatic relations with these countries, and that the failure to do so would possibly affect the status of our country as an independent country. At the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh CPC Central Committee, Comrade Mao Zedong clearly pointed out: We should adopt a policy of systematically and completely destroying imperialist domination in China. It is necessary to refuse to recognize the legal status of any foreign diplomatic establishment or personnel from the KMT period, to refuse to recognize all the treasonable treaties of the KMT period, to abolish all imperialist propaganda agencies, to take immediate control of foreign trade, and to reform the customs system.

Comrade Mao Zedong said: "When they have acted thus, the Chinese people will have stood up in the face of imperialism." This proclaimed the complete break between the diplomacy pursued by new China and that of old China and the complete end of the historical period in which, for more than 100 years, imperialist could ride roughshod in China.

"Leaning to one side" meant aiming at upholding the independence of new China under the then given historical condition that the world was divided into two big camps. Even then, "leaning to one side" on no account meant "relying on others in everything," let alone abandoning the assertion of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in one's own hands. In his "report on peaceful negotiations" delivered in April 1949, Comrade Zhou Enlai expressly illustrated this, saying: "We have a fundamental stand in handling our foreign affairs, that is, the independent stand of the Chinese nation--a stand of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and of achieving rejuvenation through our own efforts." "No country in the world shall interfere in China's internal affairs." "As a matter of fact, we are willing to accept any foreign assistance that benefits China but we must not rely on it. As far as the assistance offered to us by the Soviet Union and other new democratic countries, we should not pin our hopes mainly on them." "One of the important reasons why Chiang Kai-shek was defeated lies in his relying solely on foreign aid. This is a warning of us." This exposition of Comrade Zhou Enlai will help us understand the policy of "leaning to one side."

The core of the program for our diplomatic actions formulated by the CPC Central Committee in the early days of the founding of the PRC was independence and self-reliance. It was designated to strive for a genuinely independent and equal position in the international community, to safeguard our national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and not to tolerate foreign intervention in our internal affairs. Over the last 35 years, new China has always persistently implemented this independent foreign policy.

In the last 35 years, amid the struggle to safeguard the state's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity and to achieve the great cause of the reunification of the motherland and as the situation developed, China's independent foreign policy has significantly developed, with more distinctive characteristics.

1. /We Will Not Attach Ourselves To Any Big Power or Bloc of Countries, Yield to Pressure From Any Superpower or Form an Alliance With Any Superpower./

In his opening speech to the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "Independence and self-reliance have always been and will forever be our basic stand. While we Chinese people value our friendship and cooperation with other countries and people, we value even more our hard-won independence and sovereign rights. No foreign country can expect China to be its vassal, nor can it expect China to swallow any bitter fruit harmful to China's interests." Just after the founding of new China, our country concluded and signed the "Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Assistance" with the Soviet Union. However, even then, in handling our relations with the Soviet Union, we still preserved our principled stand of independence.

We have always adopted a resolute and critical attitude toward some erroneous practices of the Soviet Union which pursued great-power chauvinism and interfered in the internal affairs of other countries. While recently summing up and explaining China's independent foreign policy, Comrade Hu Yaobang said: "For us, an alliance with the big powers has two disadvantages. First, it would probably hinder or at least affect our efforts to make more friends. China stands for contacts with various countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. Second, it may also hinder China's resistance to impermissible actions on the part of its allies, and our partners may possibly make use of the alignment to oppose other friendly countries. This is the conclusion we have drawn from our experience over the past decades as well as a long-term policy decision which enjoys nationwide support." (The speech was made at a banquet held for a delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and was carried by RENMIN RIBAO on 19 May 1984.)

2. /We Determine Our Policy Independently on the Merits of Each Case, Proceeding as We Do From the Fundamental Interests of the People of China and the World as a Whole. In Handling International Affairs, We Will Uphold Justice and Fairness and Will Not Act on Expediency, Nor Will We Barter Away Principles./

The fierce rivalry between the superpowers endangers the independence and security of many countries in the world, Third World countries in particular. They are thus faced with the pressing task of opposing foreign aggression and safeguarding national independence. China resolutely supports the struggles of the people of all countries in the world against imperialism, hegemonism, colonialism and racism. We give firm support to the struggle waged by the people of various countries to resist foreign aggression and intervention safeguard national independence and state sovereignty. No matter which imperialist or hegemonist power is the target of their struggle, we will never accommodate ourselves to acts of aggression and intervention out of consideration for our relations with the power in question. These kinds of cases are numerous. In the last few years, in the face of such events as the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan, the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea, the U.S. invasion of Grenada, and the Israeli incursion into Lebanon, we have made known our own principled stand in this regard in a clear-cut manner and on the merits of each case. We are in favor of a political settlement of international disputes, but the settlement must be fair and reasonable and must ensure the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the countries subjected to aggression and intervention.

In his government work report delivered at the Second Session of the Sixth NPS, Premier Zhou Ziyang pointed out: "We take a principled stand in handling our relations with the United States and Soviet Union. We will not refrain from improving relations with them because we oppose hegemonism, nor will we give up our antihegemonist stand because we want to improve relations with them, nor will we try to improve our relations with one of them at the expense of the other." We seek the expansion of our relations with other countries including the United States and the Soviet Union on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. It will be possible to make steady and sustained progress in Sino-U.S. relations so long as the United States strictly abides by the principles established in the Sino-U.S. joint communique, truly pursues the one China policy, and does not interfere in China's internal affairs like the Taiwan question. We also desire the improvement of Sino-Soviet rela-

tions and the establishment of a good-neighborly relationship between the two countries. It is also possible to achieve the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations so long as the Soviet Union takes practical measures to remove the existing major obstacles to those relations.

3. /While valuing our hard-won independence and sovereign rights, we should respect the independence and sovereign rights of other countries and resolutely oppose great power chauvinism and national egoism. In its contacts with other countries, new China upholds principles and acts in good faith. We will never be a superpower, nor will we pursue hegemonism./

The founding of the PRC removed the social causes both of China's submission to foreign aggression and of any possibility of China committing aggression abroad. We have maintained and developed Lenin's idea that countries with different social systems can coexist peacefully. Not long after the founding of new China, in the light of the post-war, new historical conditions, together with our two neighboring countries--India and Burma, we initiated the five principles of "mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual nonaggression, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence" as the persistent guiding principle with which we developed relations with other countries. In the last 30 years, we have established normal diplomatic relations with the overwhelming majority of countries in the world and vigorously developed friendly cooperation with them on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, which have long been written into our constitution and become the basic norms which China follows in handling its relations with all countries. China's foreign policy, with patriotism and internationalism as the fundamental point of departure, determines that in its future relations with other countries, China will uphold the five principles of peaceful coexistence forever. China is one of the originators of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and also a true follower of them. We have never occupied the territory of other countries, interfered in other countries' internal affairs, or imposed unequal relationships on other countries. Naturally, we will on no account tolerate any foreign interference or encroachment imposed on us and are opposed to violations of five principles of peaceful coexistence by any country or the establishment of hegemonism in any region by any country.

China has consistently held that all countries, big or small, rich or poor, strong or weak, are sovereign and should be treated as equals. No bullying of the small by the big, oppression of the poor by the rich, or subjugation of the weak by the strong should be tolerated. The five principles of peaceful coexistence are diametrically opposed to the power politics and hegemonism which are characterized by the big bullying the small, the strong subjugating the weak, and the rich oppressing the poor. China advocates that the affairs of a country should be managed by the people of that country themselves and international affairs should be resolved by all countries through consultation, and the superpowers' monopoly on international affairs should be opposed. We maintain that international disputes should be settled through peaceful consultations and negotiations and by seeking common ground while reserving differences, and the use of military force and intimidation by force in this regard should be opposed. These principles initiated and advanced by new

China were widely appreciated at the Asian-African Conference and the two Geneva conferences on the Indochina question. With the restoration of China's rights and interests in the United Nations, these principles were accepted by more and more countries and become international norms for correctly handling relations between countries.

China is a big country with a vast territory and a huge population. In handling international affairs, we must pay particular attention to respecting the right to independence of other countries as we value our own independence. While safeguarding our own national interests and dignity, we must respect the national interests of other countries. On no account must we interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, such as the kind of foreign policies they choose in the light of their own actual conditions. We believe that this will be more helpful to the struggle which the countries concerned fully and independently wage to safeguard world peace using their own unique conditions.

4. /We should correctly combine the principle of independence and self-reliance with the active development of foreign economic relations and unswervingly implement the policy of opening to the outside world./

The principle of independence and self-reliance is correct. However, if it is misinterpreted and set against developing foreign economic relations, this will lead to fallacies. The present day world is an open one. It will not do to carry out production with closed doors. If no new prospects are opened up through foreign economic relations, we will inevitably be handicapped politically and lack vitality in handling our relations with other countries.

Correctly handling our foreign economic relations is of great significance to China's socialist modernization program. At present most countries in the world put foreign economic relations in a vital position. This is a salient characteristic of the post-war world economic development. Since the founding of the PRC, we have traversed a complex course in our economic relations with other countries and failed to make significant progress in this regard for quite some time. Of course, we should attribute this to the then historical conditions and not to our preference to close the country to international intercourse. First, it was because the main imperialist countries in the world headed by the United States adopted a hostile attitude toward, enforced a blockade of, and placed an embargo on us for a long time. Second, it was because beginning in 1960, the Soviet Union tore up its economic contracts with us and our economic relations with the Soviet Union and some East European countries were reduced significantly in scope. Third, it was because for a certain period, in the "Great Cultural Revolution" in particular, the principle of self-reliance was seriously distorted. It was not until after the smashing of the "gang of four," and at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in particular, that the question of vigorously developing foreign economic relations was raised to the whole party and the policy of invigorating the domestic economy and opening to the outside world was formulated. The central authorities emphatically pointed out that in carrying out China's socialist modernization program, we must make the best use of both domestic and foreign resources and both the domestic and foreign markets and learn both to organize domestic construction and develop foreign economic relations. This has further clarified the strategic position of foreign economic relations.

Opening to the outside world is a correct policy decision which conforms to China's actual conditions. At present, a new technological revolution is emerging on a global scale. It presents both new opportunities and new challenges to China's economic growth. We must seize the opportunity, make full use of the new scientific and technological achievements of the world, speed up the pace of our modernization program, and reduce the gap in the economic and technological areas between ourselves and developed countries. In the last few years, we have made the first encouraging steps in utilizing foreign capital and importing advanced foreign technology. In April of this year, the central authorities decided to further open 14 coastal port cities, such as Dalian, Tianjin, Shanghai and Guangzhou, and Hainan Island to foreign investment on the basis of the successful running of the Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Shantou and Xiamen Special Economic Zones (SEZS) and to practice some special policies adopted by the SEZS in these open door cities and island. The firm and unshakable implementation of the policy of opening to the outside world under the guidance of the independent foreign policy will, beyond all doubt, vigorously promote China's socialist modernization program and ensure the successful completion of the general task set by the 12th CPC National Congress for the new historical period.

III

China's foreign policy of independence and peace is composed of the following three basic elements: Persistently oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace; vigorously develop friendly relations with all countries in the world on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence; and strive to strengthen unity and cooperation with other Third World countries.

1. /Persistently oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace./

Opposing hegemonism is inseparably linked to safeguarding world peace. Hegemonism constitutes the main threat to peace in the world. In order to protect world peace, it is imperative to oppose hegemonism of all descriptions, the superpower rivalry for world domination in particular. China will never seek hegemony, nor will it yield to any hegemonistic pressures. We will resolutely oppose any act of hegemonism, no matter which country may commit it, where it may happen, and what form it may take. We will oppose both the hegemonism pursued by the superpowers and local hegemonism. This stand of course will never change at any time.

We have followed a long course in opposing hegemonism and safeguarding world peace. In a certain sense, the history of our foreign relations over the last 35 years since the founding of new China is a history of the struggle against hegemonism. In the early days of the founding of new China, the imperialist countries headed by the United States adopted a hostile attitude toward our country and sabotaged its independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity using every means, such as political isolation, economic blockade, and military intimidation. Between China and the United States there emerged confrontation and struggles lasting nearly three decades, including such serious trials of strength as the struggle to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea and to the struggle to aid Vietnam and resist U.S. aggression. In 1972,

President Richard M. Nixon visited China. His visit resulted in the publication of the "Shanghai joint communique" and thus opened a new chapter in the annals of Sino-U.S. relations. The two countries established diplomatic relations in 1979. We attach importance to the development of Sino-U.S. relations, which constitute a significant factor in maintaining world peace and stability. However, there remains an obstacle to the development of Sino-U.S. relations, namely, the Taiwan question. It is already known to the world that Taiwan is an inseparable part of China's territory and the Taiwan question belongs simply to China's internal affairs. Centering around the Taiwan question, China has, for three decades, waged a protracted, sharp struggle against the United States, for the Taiwan question became the main obstacle to the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations. The essence of the struggle was that the United States persisted in interfering in China's internal affairs and vainly attempted to separate Taiwan from China on the one hand and China persistently defended its independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity and resolutely opposed U.S. intervention on the other hand. In 1978, although the United States had agreed ultimately to establish diplomatic relations with new China on the basis of the three principles of "severing diplomatic relations, abrogating treaties, and withdrawing troops" and had recognized that the government of the PRC is the sole legal government of China and that there is only one China and Taiwan is a part of China, it approved the so-called "Taiwan Relations Act" which was in violation of the joint communique concerning the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States, continued to sell arms to Taiwan, and treated Taiwan as an independent political entity. This cast a shadow on the development of Sino-U.S. relations. Only when the "Shanghai Joint Communique," the "joint communique on establishing relations," and the "17 August joint communique" are strictly abided by can Sino-U.S. relations develop healthily and smoothly.

The peoples of China and the Soviet Union have a traditional revolutionary friendship and the two countries have shared friendly relations for a relatively long time. The present condition of Sino-Soviet relations is the result of the hegemonistic policy pursued by the Soviet Union. Beginning particularly in the last 1950's and after the attempts of the Soviet leaders to control China militarily met with failure, the Soviet Union adopted a series of measures to worsen state relations and brought pressure to bear on China, thus causing tremendous damage to our economic construction. From the late 1960's, Sino-Soviet relations began to take a turn for the worse. The Soviet Union intensified its efforts to flagrantly carry out military intimidation and provocations against China and deployed a million troops along the Sino-Soviet border and the Sino-Mongolian border. Moreover, the Soviet Union dispatched its troops to occupy Afghanistan, China's neighboring country and backed Vietnam in its aggression against Kampuchea and its provocations against China on the Sino-Vietnamese border. All these pose a grave threat to China's security. China has exposed and struggle against these naked hegemonistic acts of the Soviet Union in a clear-cut manner.

In persistently opposing hegemonism, China means opposing the hegemonistic policy pursued by a specific country rather than opposing that country in a fixed manner. We have always opposed and will continue to oppose in the future the hegemonism pursued by the two superpowers--the United States and the Soviet

Union. We have consistently striven to achieve and preserve the normalization of state relations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence as far as bilateral relations are concerned. During the serious confrontation and struggle between China and the United States, the two countries held negotiations for nearly two decades, leading ultimately to the publication of the "Shanghai joint communique" in 1972 and providing a foundation for the realization of the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations. Relations between China and the Soviet Union once developed to the brink of a breakdown but, from the beginning, we never spurned negotiations or dialogue and never did anything to cause the bilateral relations to deteriorate. We have constantly held that the preservation and development of normal state relations between the world's biggest countries--China, the United States, and the Soviet Union--the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence not only tallies with the interests and desires of the people of the three countries but also helps promote the cause of world peace.

Safeguarding world peace is the main objective of China's foreign policy. An independent foreign policy and a peaceful foreign policy form an integral whole. In the political report to the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: "Our adherence to an independent foreign policy accords with the discharging of our lofty international duty to safeguard world peace and promote human progress."

Being opposed to war, we ardently love peace and regard the safeguarding of world peace as our own sacred duty. China has consistently held high the banner of peace, persistently opposed imperialism, hegemonism, colonialism and racism, and struggled to safeguard world peace. We earnestly desire a durable and stable peaceful international environment. This is not only because such an environment is indispensable to the modernization program for which China is working, but also because, like the people of the rest of the world, we would not like to see mankind be ravaged in the holocaust of another world war. We oppose both the world war for which the superpowers are preparing and all local wars of aggression which they instigate or support. At present, the threat to world peace is becoming more and more serious with the intensified rivalry between the superpowers. The danger of a world war still remains. However, the forces safeguarding peace are also constantly expanding. So long as the people of the whole world genuinely unite as one and wage a resolute struggle against all hegemonistic and expansionistic actions, a new world war can be averted and world peace maintained.

China is opposed to cold war as well as hot war. The rivalry between the two superpowers for global hegemony is the root cause of international tensions. To ease these tensions, it is imperative, first and foremost, to put an end to the arms race between the two superpowers and to the turbulences instigated or supported by them in many regions of the world. We wish to see an easing of U.S.-Soviet relations rather than a sharpening of their confrontation, which increases the danger of war. We are also in favor of improved relations between East and West European countries and the removal of acute antagonisms between the two major military blocs. It is our sincere hope that the general international tension and all regional tensions will be relaxed and armed conflicts abated.

China is for disarmament and against the arms race, the nuclear arms race in particular. It stands for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear, chemical, biological and space weapons and for a substantial reduction of conventional weapons. China is carrying out large-scale economic construction and striving to change its backward outlook and improve the living standards of its people as quickly as possible. Therefore, China is not willing to participate in this competition which is not helpful but harmful, nor will it be possible for China to do so. China was forced to develop its limited nuclear weapons with a view to defending itself, breaking the nuclear monopoly of the superpowers and resisting nuclear blackmail. As early as 1964 when China exploded its first atomic bomb, the Chinese Government solemnly declared that at no time and under no circumstance would China be the first to use nuclear weapons and that it undertook the commitment not to use nuclear weapons against a non-nuclear state. China is critical of the discriminatory "Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons" and has declined to accede to it. But we by no means favor nuclear proliferation, nor do we engage in such proliferation by helping other countries to develop nuclear weapons. We advocate that nuclear states should undertake the commitment not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against nonnuclear states and that they should not use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against each other. China is against both the nuclear arms race and the conventional arms race and for both the reduction of nuclear arms and conventional arms.

In recent years, the demand for peace has been constantly surging on a global scale and the movement to safeguard peace has been vigorously developing. This cannot but represent a great restriction to any force which intends to launch a new world war. We believe that so long as the people of all countries take their destinies into their own hands and vigorously go into action to impel the superpowers to stop the dangerous arms race, international tensions can be eased and peace can be better ensured.

2. /Vigorously develop friendly relations with all countries in the world on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence./

The five principles of "mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual nonaggression, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence" are the persistent principles which China uses to guide its relations with other countries. China has a history of more than 100 years of subjugation to aggression and oppression. The Chinese people will never again to be humiliated as they were before, nor will they subject other nations to such humiliation. Engels said: "A nation cannot become free and at the same time continue to oppress other nations." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 2, p 586) This is an irrefutable truth. China is a socialist country under the leadership of the Communist Party. We believe that communism is bound to come true ultimately throughout the world. However, on no account must we export revolution, because revolution is the result of the choice of the people of various countries. It is precisely out of this conviction that we have always upheld the five principles of peaceful coexistence. Over the last 30 years, the five principles of peaceful coexistence have stood the test of time and are demonstrating more clearly than ever before their vitality. Practice has proven that they are applicable

not only to relations between countries with different social systems but also to relations between countries with similar social systems, including socialist countries. If the five principles of peaceful coexistence are adhered to, countries with different social systems can live in harmony and maintain amicable cooperation, but if not, even countries with similar social systems may come into sharp confrontation or even conflict. Whether relations between countries are good or bad depends on whether or not they strictly adhere to these principles. If all countries adhere to them, the international situation will be stable, the purposes of the UN Charter will be realized, and world peace will be maintained.

We must attach particular importance to developing good-neighborly relations with our neighboring countries. The five principles of peaceful coexistence were advanced first as the norms which China followed in handling relations with its neighboring countries. Following these principles and through peaceful consultations, China successfully solved a series of problems left over by history with many neighboring countries fairly and reasonably and signed border treaties with such countries as Burma, Nepal, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Korea and Mongolia, and the treaty on the dual nationality of overseas Chinese with Indonesia. In the last three decades, we have worked to consolidate and expand friendly relations and cooperation with those countries with which we have lived in harmony and as for those countries that have differences of one kind or another with us, we will do our best to seek a settlement of the differences through friendly consultations so that our relations will gradually improve. We are ready to wait patiently even if differences cannot be ironed out for the time being. Our desire to coexist peacefully with other countries is sincere, and the misgivings of certain countries about China will eventually be dispelled.

Our friendly cooperation with the social countries, such as Korea, Romania and Yugoslavia are based on a solid foundation and we will continue to develop our all-round cooperation with them. Our relations with other East European socialist countries are expanding constantly and we will continue to make active efforts in this regard.

We maintain good relations with Japan, the West European countries, and quite a number of developed countries in the world on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. With the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Japan, the two countries signed the "treaty of peace and friendship," with the determination to live on friendly terms generation after generation to the 21st century. In the past decade, there has been a significant expansion in the friendly relations between the two countries. Both sides have agreed on the four principles of "peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, mutual trust, and long-term stability," thus laying a solid foundation for the healthy development of good-neighborly relations between the two countries. The friendly relations between China and Japan may be rated as a model of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems. China and the West European countries as well as other developed countries in the world have no conflict of fundamental interests. Strengthening friendly cooperation with them in the political, economic, cultural, scientific and technological, and other areas constitutes an impor-

tant component part of our foreign policy. In the course of modernizing their country, the Chinese people have always regarded the West European countries and other developed countries as friendly collaborators. From now on, we will take further steps in utilizing foreign capital and importing advanced foreign technology. China and these countries have their own strong points and can make up for each other's deficiencies. There are broad prospects for their friendly cooperation.

3. /Strive to strengthen unity and cooperation with Third World countries./

Socialist China is a Third World country. We have always regarded the safeguarding of the rights of and interests of Third World countries as our own international duty, resolutely supported them in their struggles to safeguard national independence and to develop national economies, worked to strengthen our cooperation with them, and vigorously promoted unity with them. As early as the 1974 Special UN Session, Deng Xiaoping, head of the Chinese delegation put forth the six propositions for supporting Third World Countries: Political and economic relations between countries should be based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence and any hegemonistic act no matter where it emerges and any act to build up one's sphere of influence should be opposed; the affairs of a country should be handled by the people of that country themselves and the people of developing countries have the right to choose and determine their own social and economic systems; economic affairs between countries should be managed jointly by all countries and not by one or two superpowers; international trade should be based on the principle of equality and mutual benefit and of helping supply each other's needs and we should support developing countries in establishing various organizations in charge of exporting their raw materials and their joint struggle against colonialism, imperialism, and hegemonism; in offering economic aid to developing countries, we should respect the sovereignty of recipient states and not impose any political and military terms on them and not ask any privileges from them or seize the opportunity to seek exorbitant profits; and the technologies transferred to developing countries should be practical, effective, cheap and easy to use and experts and personnel dispatched should not ask for any special treatment, nor should they carry out illegal activities. On no account will China abandon or weaken its support to the just struggle of Third World countries out of consideration for its certain immediate interests. We spared no national sacrifice in supporting Vietnam in its war to resist U.S. aggression and saved the country. We have consistently supported the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of their fatherland, the antiaggression struggle waged by the Kampuchean people under the leadership of the coalition government of the Democratic Kampuchea, the struggle of the Afghan people against foreign aggression, and the struggle of the African people against South Africa's racism and expansionism. We strongly condemn Israeli atrocities of aggression against the peoples of Palestine and Lebanon and resolutely support the struggle of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland and build their own country. We give firm support to all endeavors of Third World countries to achieve global as well as regional peace and stability.

We attach consistent importance to our economic and technological cooperation with Third World countries and support them in their struggle to establish a

new international economic order. At present many Third World countries have entered a historical period in which their central task is the development of their national economies. They desire a rapid change of their state of poverty and backwardness, eagerly demand a transformation of the current unjust and inequitable international economic order, and strongly hope to strengthen cooperation with other countries in the Third World. As a developing socialist country, China gives full support to all developing countries in their struggle to establish a new international economic order. It also maintains that the effort to achieve the fundamental goal of establishing the new international economic order should be appropriately integrated with the solution of the pressing problems the developing countries face today. We highly appraise the efforts of the Group of 77 in this connection. China supports the North-South dialogue and is willing to take an active part in South-South [as received] cooperation. Shortly after the founding of the PRC, we promptly gave developing countries in Asia and Africa every help within our capability and advanced the eight principles guiding Chinese aid to other countries. In the light of changes in the economic development of Third World countries, we initiated the idea that the focus of strengthening economic cooperation be shifted to the economic and technological cooperation based on mutual benefit. When visiting 11 African countries at the end of 1982 and the beginning of 1983, Premier Zhao Ziyang put forward the four principles of "equality and mutual benefit, diversity in form, stress on practical results, and common progress." This has won appreciation from many African countries. We consider these principles to be equally applicable to China's economic and technological cooperation with all other Third World countries. With regard to existing cooperative projects with other Third World countries, we will continue to render various services to the countries concerned and, through joint efforts, strive to achieve the best economic results. With regard to projects China has already undertaken, we will honor the agreements, guarantee quality, and do our work well. As for Third World countries that are in dire difficulties and in particular need of help, we will continue to give them whatever assistance is within our power, mainly by helping them to build some projects that require less investment but yield good returns quickly and directly serve the local people.

China has always worked hard to strengthen unity between Third World countries. Strengthening unity is an important task confronting the Third World countries. Owing to problems left over from history, such as those of boundaries and territory as well as issues of nationality and religion, there are contradictions, disputes, even armed conflicts between some Third World countries. And more often than not, the superpowers try their best to foment discord and take advantage of this situation to fish in troubled waters. We are deeply concerned about this state of affairs. We have always held that there is no conflict of fundamental interests among Third World countries and that a fair and reasonable settlement of their differences or disputes should be sought through peaceful consultation, free from external interference, in a spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation. Even if no settlement can be reached for the time being, the parties involved should set store by their overall interests, exercise restraint, and prevent the situation from getting worse. In no case will China become involved in their disputes and conflicts, and we oppose interference by any outside force. Of course, this does not mean that we do not distinguish right and wrong. We firmly oppose any practice of regional hegemonism in which the strong bullies the weak. In short, we will strive to do

whatever is in the interest of the unity of the Third World and refrain from doing anything that is detrimental to it. We will uphold this policy at all times.

Sharing the same historical experiences, China and other Third World countries are tested friends. It is our essential duty to uphold this precious friendship at all times. We should constantly educate our people in internationalism so that everyone respects the people and countries of the Third World. Because they are by no means identical in terms of historical background, social system, international status, or stage of development, Third World countries inevitably differ in their domestic and foreign policies. But they hold identical views on the fundamental question of opposing imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism and of seeking economic development. This they have in common. It is entirely the business of their own people to choose the kind of social system they want and we must not interfere in their internal affairs. We would like to see them establish and develop normal relations with all countries. Some have close relations with or receive aid from one superpower or the other in the light of their own conditions, but that will not affect our efforts to develop friendly relations with them. This approach of treating others with sincerity is conducive to our cooperation with other Third World countries and to the unity of the Third World as a whole.

VI

In the great struggle to uphold national independence and state sovereignty and territorial integrity, the Hong Kong issue holds a special position.

The Hong Kong issue is a matter left over by history. China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997. This is a firm policy decision. In order to maintain Hong Kong's stability and prosperity, we will adopt a series of special policies toward the area upon resumption of the exercise of sovereignty, and these policies will remain unchanged for 50 years. They will include the following: A Hong Kong Special Administrative Region will be established, in accordance with Article 31 of our constitution, which will be administered by the local inhabitants and will enjoy a high degree of autonomy; the existing social and economic systems and lifestyle will remain unchanged; the laws currently in force will remain basically the same; Hong Kong will retain its status as a free port and as an international financial and trade center and will maintain and develop economic relations with foreign countries, regions, and relevant international organizations; and due regard will be paid to the economic interests of Britain and other countries in Hong Kong. The Chinese Government has formulated these policies after taking into full consideration Hong Kong's history and realities and these policies are in the fundamental interests of the people of the whole country, including our compatriots in Hong Kong.

It must be pointed out that the concept of "one country, two systems" put forward by our leader not long ago in the light of China's actual conditions is of great immediate and far-reaching significance. The policies of our government toward Hong Kong are based on this concept. The satisfactory settlement of the Hong Kong issue is conducive to attaining the goals of re-

unifying the motherland and rejuvenating the country and will also provide a model for resolving problems left over by history between countries.

Reality in the world of the 1980's still remains grim and the cause of peace is facing a great challenge. The intensified global rivalry between the super-powers has kept the whole world constantly turbulent and uneasy. The progressive escalation of their arms race, their nuclear arms race in particular, seriously endangers world peace and the security of all countries. The world is becoming more and more unstable.

The years from the 1980's to the end of this century are important years in the historical development of our country. To step up socialist modernization, to strive for China's reunification and particularly for the return of Taiwan to the motherland, and to oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace--these are the three major tasks of our people in the 1980's. Economic construction and the improvement of the people's material and cultural level are at the core of these tasks. Therefore, we need a political situation characterized by stability and unity at home and a durable and stable peaceful international environment abroad. This is China's basic point of departure in handling its relations with other countries.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have completed the great task to bring order out of chaos in our guiding ideology, reestablished the Marxist ideological line of seeking truth from facts, eradicated the mistakes committed during and before the "Great Cultural Revolution" in an overall way, and overcome the disruption and damage done to China's independent and peaceful foreign policy. While carrying out overall domestic reform, we have made prompt readjustments in our foreign policy, thus making the independent and peaceful foreign policy more perfect and clear-cut. Having made more friends throughout the world, China's prestige has increased.

Looking ahead, we are filled with confidence. Under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, we certainly can achieve our lofty objective and make greater contributions in safeguarding world peace and promoting the cause of human progress.

CSO: 4005/226

GENERAL

JOURNAL ON PREVENTING OUTER SPACE ARMS RACE

HK300406 Beijing GUOJI WENTI YANJIU in Chinese No 4, 13 Oct 84 pp 32-36

[Article by He Qizhi [6320 0366 3112]: "On Strengthening Legal Measures for Prevention of the Arms Race in Outer Space"--passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] With the rapid development of outer space science and technology, the trend of militarization of outer space is growing ever stronger with each passing day. In order to step up their contention over space, the two space superpowers and striving to outdo each other in the preparation of new outer space weapons, extending their arms race to outer space. This dangerous trend that is developing has attracted the serious attention of people of all countries throughout the world.

I

A notable change in the militarization of outer space at present is the shift from mainly developing satellites for military purposes at an earlier stage to the current development of outer space weapons. Another change is the shift from using outer space as an arena to strengthen military reconnaissance, warning, communications and command systems, to making outer space the fourth battlefield, following the conventional battlefields on land, sea and air. Outer space has already become a "new height of war" for the two space superpowers to contend with in regard to military superiority and initiatives.

Since the launching of the first man-made earth satellite in 1957, both the Soviet Union and the United States have annually launched a large number of satellites for their military needs. By the end of 1983, a total of 2,114 satellites for military purposes had been launched, averaging one every 3 days, and accounting for 75 percent of the total number of satellites launched. (Note: Figures from a paper by Jia Sang Ni [6328 2718 1441]: "Outer Space Militarization Surpassing Control," submitted to the symposium on the necessary conditions for safeguarding the utilization of outer space, for peaceful purposes, 12-15 March 1984, Hague, Netherlands.) At present, the Soviet Union and the United States have each developed a comparatively complete set of military satellite systems, inclusive of satellites for various functions such as photographic and electronic monitoring, oceanographic control, intelligence warning, communications, piloting, meteorology and geodesy. The chief purpose of these systems is to support and enhance the military efficiency of strategic

nuclear weapons systems and ground forces. As military satellites serve a nerve center for military command systems, they have become an important target to be destroyed by the other side. Thus begins another stage in the militarization of outer space--the development of anti-satellite weapons.

In developing anti-satellite weapons, the Soviet Union began early and has taken the lead all along. It began to implement its satellite-interception plan back in 1963, and conducted its first experiment in 1967. ("Outer Space--A New Realm for the Arms Race," Jia Sang Ni, Stockholm Peace Research Center, 1982, London edition, p 180) Such an intercepting satellite itself is a kind of offensive weapon. It is launched from the ground; approach the target, it will destroy the opponent's satellite by self-explosion, which is carried out at a height of between 200 and 2,000 km from the earth. Between the early 1960's and mid-1970's, the United States developed a guided-missile armed with nuclear warheads as an anti-satellite weapon. As the employment of nuclear weapons in outer space would not only violate the 1963 treaty on a partial ban on nuclear testing and the 1967 treaty on outer space, and would also indiscriminately destroy one's own satellite along with the enemy satellite, the United States finally cancelled this plan in 1975. Not long after, it began its preparation of non-nuclear anti-satellite weapons. At present, the United States is chiefly developing anti-satellite missiles which will be launched from F-15 fighter planes. Such an anti-satellite missile carried on an airplane has great flexibility, but a short actual range. The actual range of its first-stage rocket is 160 km, and that of its second-stage rocket is 300 km, a total of 460 km. In January 1984, it successfully carried out its first test (INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, 23 Jun 84), and its final goal is to attack a satellite in stationary orbit about 36,000 km from the surface of the earth.

Destroying the opponent's military satellites, causing the failure of its military command is only part of conquering the opponent, and obviously neither side is satisfied with this. In order to further establish strategic superiority, it is still necessary to directly destroy the guided missiles and nuclear weapons of the opponent. For this purpose, both sides are turning their attention to developing space weapons system on a higher level.

At present, both the United States and the Soviet Union are exerting their efforts to develop such space weapons systems as high-energy lasers, particle clusters, and microwave beams. These weapons rely on high-energy directional electron and photon to attack the enemy target, and they have the advantage of high precision and tremendous speed. They can be used not only to destroy enemy military satellites, but also the space-based or ground-based nuclear guided missiles of the opponent, and will fulfill the dual tasks of so-called anti-satellites and ballistic missiles. Thus, each side will protect its own territory and its strategic nuclear weapons from being attacked, and will maintain its power for attacking and counterattacking the opponent. On 23 March 1983, U.S. President Reagan delivered the so-called "Star Wars" speech, in the hope that the United States could erect an umbrella of impenetrable antimissile defenses in space, calling on U.S. scientists and engineers to find "a means to render nuclear forces ineffective," and asserting that the United States "is exerting its efforts to change the course of human history." The space laser weapons system conceived by the United States mainly falls into two categories:

one is a totally space-based system, that is, setting up a laser station in outer space to directly aim and strike at the target; the other is a ground-space system, that is, setting up a ground-based laser transmitter, with a large reflector installed in a satellite, which will refocus the laser transmitted from the ground and beam it at the target. On 26 January, President Reagan signed a directive on state security, and a decision was made to unfold research on the project. (INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, 27 Jan 84) However, the Soviet Union would not be outdone, and PRAVDA stated that the United States would never succeed in surpassing the Soviet Union in space weapons. (PRAVDA, 25 May 84)

To sum up, the main trend of outer space militarization has already escalated from developing satellites for military purposes to developing outer space weapons. The research on and development of the so-called "outer space defense system" or "anti-ballistic missile defense system" is the chief aim and orientation of outer space militarization, and the development of a military multi-purpose space shuttle and permanent manned space station is also an important concern.

It is obvious that the dangerous development of outer space weapons will by no means bring security to either side, but will lead to a still more intense arms race and military antagonism on a still larger scale in outer space. The result can only add new factors of instability to the turbulent international relations and aggravate the threat of war. The international community strongly opposes extending the arms race to outer space and requires the adoption of practical legal measures to stop and reverse this dangerous trend, so as to ensure that outer space be genuinely used for peaceful purposes.

II

In reference to military activities and weapons, the existing treaties regarding outer space, including multi-lateral and bilateral treaties, include the following:

Clause 4, Article 2 of the UN Charter prohibits all countries resorting to threat and force in their international relations; Article 3 of the 1967 treaty on outer space stipulates that all countries should observe the UN Charter in their outer space activities. On this basis, a country is obviously not allowed to resort to force against a civilian satellite of another country. With regard to military satellites, is it permitted to attack it on the grounds of self-defense, according to Article 51 of the UN Charter? Regarding the regulations of the existing treaties, military satellites are under the protection of some multi-lateral and bilateral treaties. Article 35 of the 1973 International Telecommunications Convention stipulates that it is not permitted to carry out detrimental interference to radio service conducted in accordance with the regulations on radio of the International Telecommunications Union. The above radio service obviously includes the communications of military satellites. At the same time, some bilateral agreements signed between the United States and the Soviet Union have made protective stipulations on military satellites. For example:

The 1967 U.S.-Soviet agreement on measures for improving direct communications between the two countries stipulates that the two countries will maintain two satellite communications systems, to be selected and regarded as suitable by each party, so as to improve the reliability of direct communications.

The 1971 U.S.-Soviet agreement on measures for reducing the danger of the outbreak of nuclear war and the 1974 U.S.-Soviet agreement on preventing nuclear war both demand the United States and the Soviet Union to refrain from interfering with or attacking the warning systems of either side. Intelligence warning satellites are an important component part of the systems.

Article 5 of the 1972 U.S.-Soviet provisional agreement on measures for strategic arms limitation (SALT I) [as published] stipulates that "both parties agree to noninterference in the other's national verification means." The so-called "national verification means" refers to the satellites of both countries, which are capable of carrying out tasks in supervising war preparations and include satellites of all categories such as photographic and electronic monitoring, intelligence warning, communications and oceanographic control. (PRAVDA, 25 May 84) As nearly all the existing military satellites belong to either the United States or the Soviet Union, they are generally under the protection of the above multi-lateral or bilateral agreements.

In reference to the deployment and employment of weapons in outer space, the existing relevant outer space treaties have only some restrictive regulations. Article 4 of the 1967 outer space treaty explicitly prohibits the placement or deployment of any objects carrying nuclear weapons or mass destructive weapons in earth orbit; however, it has no stipulations on other weapons. The same treaty has some general stipulations on the non-militarization of the moon and other heavenly bodies, namely, the stipulation that the moon and other heavenly bodies should be used solely for peaceful purposes. (Note: The explanation on "peaceful purposes" in the 1967 outer space treaty and the 1979 moon treaty has been disputed. According to the explanation of the United States and some Western countries, "peaceful purposes" should include non-aggressive military activities. Another opinion holds that "peaceful purposes" refer to non-military activities, whether offensive or defensive.) It prohibits setting up military bases, installations, defense work, engaging in weapons tests, or carrying out military exercises on the moon and other heavenly bodies.

The 1979 moon treaty has further stipulations on the non-militarization of the moon and other heavenly bodies. Apart from reaffirming Article 4 of the outer space treaty on the stipulation of non-militarization of the moon, Article 2 of the said agreement explicitly stipulates that no force or armed threat should be used on the moon. It is also prohibited to resort to force or any armed threats from using the moon against people on the earth, the moon, in spacecraft, or against artificial bodies in outer space; to place or employ bodies carrying nuclear weapons or other types of mass destructive weapons in the orbit of the moon; to fly to or orbit the moon in the possession of such weapons; or to place or employ such weapons on or inside the moon. The above stipulations are not only applicable to the moon, but to all bodies in the solar system, and the term "moon" is inclusive of the moon orbit, or other orbits designated to or rotating the moon. However, the above moon treaty has not yet come into effect.

Another relevant treaty on limiting the development of outer space weapons is the 1972 U.S.-Soviet treaty on limiting anti-ballistic missile [ABM] systems. Clause 1, Article 5 under the said treaty stipulates: "Both parties agree to refrain from developing, testing, or deploying sea-based, atmospheric layer-based, space-based, or mobile ground-based ABM systems or their component parts." Based on this, the establishment of an ABM system in outer space would be in violation of this treaty. Likewise, the development, testing, or deployment of the above weapons systems is prohibited.

Therefore, we can see that the stipulations of the existing international treaties on limiting and prohibiting outer space weapons are far from being complete. They involve only the prohibition of placement and deployment of nuclear weapons and mass destruction weapons in Earth Orbit. Obviously, this will not limit and prohibit the development of other outer space weapons. The United States and the Soviet Union, the two space superpowers, may reach a bilateral agreement on military satellites as "national verification means," and may stipulate some protective measures; however, they have not carried out serious talks on limiting outer space weapons or reached a significant agreement on limiting and checking the extension of the arms race to outer space.

III

The international community has expressed serious concern over the developing trend of the arms race in outer space. The second UN conference on outer space in 1982 urged all countries, in particular countries that are mighty in space, to make contributions to checking the arms race in outer space. (UN document: "Report on the Second UN Outer Space Conference," a/conf 101/10, Aug 82, p 5) The 38th session of the UN General Assembly in 1983 adopted a resolution instructing the UN outer space committee to give priority to submitting the issue of the militarization of outer space for examination and approval (UN General Assembly document, 38/80, 15 Dec) At the 27th session of the UN outer space committee in 1984, a 77-country bloc issued a statement requiring the drawing up one or more legal documents to permanently prohibit sending weapons into outer space, under efficient international supervision and examination. (UN General Assembly document, a/ac, 107/1.150, 21 Jun 84) The said statement has won the wide support of many countries, including China.

The signing of a world treaty on prohibiting all outer space weapons should be the chief target of implementing non-militarization in outer space and also a pressing matter of the moment. Of course, in reference to the ultimate goal of achieving the non-militarization of outer space, all outer space weapons or satellites for military purposes should be limited and prohibited. As military satellites may be used simultaneously for hostilities and in supervising the implementation of disarmament agreement and warning against possible surprise attacks, limiting and prohibiting these satellites will be a comparatively complicated problem; therefore, at present we can start by prohibiting all outer space weapons. The Soviet Union proposed a "draft treaty on prohibiting the deployment of any weapons in outer space" in 1981 (UN document, a/36/192, 20 Aug 81) and a "draft treaty on prohibiting resorting to force in outer space" in 1983 (UN document, a/38/194, 23 Aug 83). However, both draft treaties have marked shortcomings. The former essentially excludes Earth-based outer space

weapons. The latter is a supplement to and improvement of the former. However, the focus of both draft treaties was on the question of verification, and they both stipulated that any participant in the treaties could only use the technical means of verification belonging to its own country to ensure the implementation of the treaties. Since only the United States and the Soviet Union are currently in possession of such technical means of verification, this stipulation would inevitably prevent other countries from signing the treaties. In 1978, France proposed the establishment of an international satellite-supervising organ (UN Document, a/s-10/ac 1/7, and the 1981 research paper submitted by UN specialists (UN document, a/ac, 206/14, 6 Aug 81) held that the establishment of such an organ was possible and feasible and proposed that the project be carried out in three phases; in the final phase, the organ should have its own supervising satellite. This proposal has met the support of many countries in principle, with the exception of the United States and the Soviet Union.

The prohibition of the arms race in outer space should be carried out under efficient international supervision and examination, and all outer space weapons should be prohibited in an all-round way, that is, prohibiting the testing, production, storage, deployment, and employment of all outer space weapons, and destroying existing outer space weapons should be the main concern. Outer space weapons should include any ground-based, sea-based, and atmospheric layer-based weapons which are for the purpose of attacking, sabotaging, or damaging during hostilities the normal functions of spacecraft operating in outer space. Signing such an international treaty on prohibiting outer space weapons is a complicated and arduous task. Therefore, while engaging in talks on an international multi-lateral treaty on prohibiting all outer space weapons, other possible and feasible methods and measures to somewhat limit outer space weapons may be taken into consideration on the basis of existing agreements.

/It is imperative to maintain the clause on outer space weapons in the ABM treaty./ In reference to limiting the development of outer space weapons, the 1972 ABM treaty is of some positive significance. It stipulates that "both parties agree to refrain from developing, testing, or deploying sea-based, atmospheric layer-based, space-based, or mobile ground-based ABM systems or their component parts." According to one explanation, if the United States announces that an ABM system in implementation involves research only, this will not violate the 1972 AMB treaty; but if the research will lead to developing this project, it will be in violation of the above treaty (ibid). However, "development" generally includes the two phases of research and production; therefore, research on the project is actually in violation of the 1972 treaty, at least, the essence of the treaty. In view of the fact that some clauses in the ABM treaty play a certain role in limiting space-based outer space weapons, reaffirming the relevant clauses on outer space in this treaty is regarded as a concrete measure for putting a stop to the extension of the arms race to outer space.

/Prohibiting anti-satellite weapons./ The limitation and prohibition of all outer space weapons may begin with the prohibition of anti-satellite weapons. Between 1977 and 1979, the United States and the Soviet Union carried out talks on prohibiting anti-satellite weapons. As time is pressing, it is necessary

to resume these talks, and priority should be given to discussion on putting a stop to and prohibiting the tests of all anti-satellite weapons, including ground-based, underground-based, sea-based, atmospheric layer-based, or space-based anti-satellite weapons. This should begin with U.S.-Soviet bilateral talks, and develop from there into multi-lateral talks. The talks should aim at prohibiting the deployment and employment of anti-satellite weapons and dismantling the existing anti-satellite weapons systems. This treaty may serve as a supplement to Article 4 of the 1967 outer space treaty, or may be regarded as an independent treaty.

/Enhancing the registration system./ The "registration system" set up in the 1975 "convention on registering objects launched into outer space" is necessary for safeguarding the utilization of outer space for peaceful purposes. A registration system which is open to the public, orderly and provides relevant information will help build mutual trust and in a certain sense play the role of somewhat checking the arms race in outer space. However, the information required to be registered on the bodies launched into outer space is comparatively general as stipulated in the 1975 convention on registering objects launched into outer space, and the registering country will only have to note that the body concerned has "general functions." Therefore, despite the fact that two-thirds of the satellites launched by the United States and the Soviet Union belong to the category of military satellites, their military functions have not been clarified in the registration book. Besides, there is no explicit requirement for the date of registration, and the registering country is only required to provide and enter the information "in a practical and feasible way as quickly as possible." With regard to this, it seems to be necessary to make an appropriate supplement to the convention on registration in this respect, chiefly for providing more information on the bodies launched into outer space and stipulating more explicitly the deadline for registration, so as to promote the understanding and trust of the international community regarding relevant countries in their outer space activities.

To sum up, the arms race in outer space is fraught with grave threats to world peace and the security of mankind. Therefore, the signing of an international treaty on prohibiting all outer space weapons is a pressing task for the international community. In order to put a stop to the arms race in outer space, the United States and the Soviet Union, which possess tremendous space power, bear particularly great responsibilities. The United States and the Soviet Union should carry out earnest talks at once on prohibiting all outer space weapons, so as to reach an agreement, and consideration should be given to starting by prohibiting anti-satellite weapons. The arms race in outer space has affected the security of all countries, and all countries and international organs concerned, in particular the disarmament council and the UN outer space committee, should actively intervene. Through negotiations by all sides, relevant legal documents should be drawn up gradually, so as to put a stop to the development of militarization and the arms race in outer space, to ensure the utilization of outer space for peaceful purposes, and to work for the welfare of all mankind.

CSO: 4005/226

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

RENMIN RIBAO HAILS SUCCESS OF 20TH OAU SUMMIT

HK190743 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Nov 84 p 6

[Commentator's article: "A Meeting of Solidarity and Cooperation--Congratulations on the Smooth Closing of the 20th OAU Summit"]

[Text] The 20th summit of the OAU closed successfully in Addis Ababa on 15 November. The summit discussed some pressing problems, such as the rapidly worsening economic situation facing Africa and the situation in Southern Africa, and adopted a series of important resolutions, thus achieving positive results. The Chinese people extend their cordial congratulations to the summit on its success.

The OAU summit has been held at a time when African countries and the OAU are confronted with a complex situation. On the one hand, the South African racist regime is stubbornly obstructing Namibia's winning its independence, unscrupulously massacring its black people, and menacing its neighbors; the peoples of Namibia and South Africa are still leading a bitter life; some developed countries have shifted the economic crisis on to African countries, thus seriously infringing upon the latter's interests and enormously damaging the African economy; and the serious drought hitting Africa in the last few years has added difficulties to African countries. On the other hand, there are divergent views among the OAU member states on some problems, thus hindering the African unity. In this situation, whether the OAU upholds unity and overcomes differences or lets differences expand unchecked and lead to a split is a question in which the peoples of Africa and the rest of the world have a keen interest.

Over the last 20 years or more since the OAU was established, it has always been the symbol of African unity, struggle, and progress. It has done a lot of work and played a positive role in pushing the African national liberation movement ahead, in safeguarding the independence and sovereignty of African countries, in strengthening solidarity and cooperation among African countries, and in promoting the development of the African economy. The organization is firmly opposed to foreign intervention in the internal affairs of African countries and is making unremitting efforts to strive for the establishment of a new international economic order and to maintain world peace. The previous summits have made valuable contributions to advancing the political and economic situation in Africa. The success or failure of

this summit has, therefore, a bearing not only on the OAU itself but also on whether or not African countries and their peoples can unite to overcome difficulties and to strive for the thorough liberation of Africa and its common prosperity and progress.

What is gratifying is that with the concerted efforts of the OAU member states, this summit has put the stress on resolving the economic problems now confronting African countries by leaving their political differences aside, thus winning a great success. The summit has adopted a series of important resolutions and laid special emphasis on the importance of African countries' efforts to overcome their present economic difficulties through solidarity and cooperation. This is entirely correct. Economics is the foundation of politics. If economic difficulties are not overcome, it will be difficult to maintain political stability, and if the economic and political situation is not stable, it will be difficult to support the liberation of Southern Africa, and foreign forces will find it easy to exploit this unstable situation to meddle, to carry out sabotage, to create trouble, and to directly endanger African unity and the independence and sovereignty of various African countries. It is, therefore, a change of great significance for this OAU summit to shift the focus of attention from political issues to economic problems. This signifies that the OAU will play a more positive role in safeguarding the independence of African countries and in promoting the development of Africa in the coming period.

The Chinese people have always supported the struggle of the peoples of various African countries to safeguard their national independence and develop their national economies and has persistently supported the OAU's efforts to promote solidarity and cooperation among African countries. We resolutely support the various resolutions adopted by this summit and wish them success. We believe that as long as the peoples of African countries follow the summit's resolutions and as long as, on the basis of self-reliance, African countries cooperate with one another and carry out friendly cooperation with other Third World countries, Africa will surely overcome its present economic difficulties and embark on a road of healthy growth.

CSO: 4005/224

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

TRAINING PERSONNEL FOR NEW TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION URGED

Harbin XUEXI YU TANSUO [STUDYING AND EXPLORATION] in Chinese No 5, 15 Sep 84
pp 49-54

[Article by Wang Fei 3769 2431]: "The New Technological Revolution and the Party's Organizational Work"]

[Text] Today, all departments and all trades and industries are actively exploring the issue of meeting the challenge of the new technological revolution. What new messages, conditions and problems will this new technological revolution bring to the party's organizational work? What countermeasures should we adopt? This article is a preliminary exploration of these questions for correction by the broad readership.

I. When discussing the new technological revolution, Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out: In terms of our march toward the four modernizations hereafter, it is a challenge as well as an opportunity. Without doubt, the challenge to our march toward the four modernizations is bound to be a challenge to the party's organizational work as well.

First, changes in the industrial structure brought about by the new technological revolution will lead to changes in organization and its structure and mechanism. Organization and its mechanism are the form and means to achieve a specific goal and complete a specific task. They are determined by and subservient to the party's general task and general goal. Lenin said: "The nature of the organization of any mechanism is naturally and inevitably determined by the activities of the mechanism." The progress of science and technology and the development of productive forces will cause corresponding changes in organization. We are fairly familiar with the organizational changes caused by our industrial ups and downs. After the founding of the nation, the successive emergence of the electronics, plastics and synthetic fiber industries formed and organizational mechanism commensurate with them. In recent years, the organizational mechanisms of such intellectual and communications industries as scientific and technical consultation and technological transfer also emerged. According to some experts, with the arrival of the new technological revolution, due to the interaction and mutual influence of the new technologies and traditional industries, certain traditional industries will gradually decline and vanish, while certain new industrial groups will rise in their stead. As a result,

China's current multilevel industrial structure which simultaneously includes handicraft, semiautomation and automation will gradually change over from the "manual model" to the "intellectual model." All these will inevitably be reflected in changes in the organizational structure and mechanism. In terms of the internal organizational pattern of the enterprises, it will also ceaselessly develop and change. Certain new technologies introduced in the course of the technological revolution and the changeover from single-product production to comprehensive multiproduct production will lead to additions, simplifications and reorganizations of the departments, sections, offices, workshops and work sections inside the plants. Moreover, the arrival of the new technological revolution will be closely linked with the changes in the organizational structure and mechanism of the production, scientific research and cultural units and their management departments. Such changes will be more intensive, drastic and wide ranging than any previous changes in the economic, scientific and technological, and cultural organizations since the founding of the nation.

Secondly, changes in the industrial structure will lead to changes in the structure of the cadre ranks, distribution and management systems. Industrial structural changes caused by the new technological revolution will be reflected in the composition of the cadre ranks and the proportions of cadres engaged in management, science and technology, and service among the cadre contingent as a whole. They will be lined up and constituted according to the need of the new technological revolution and redistributed. In cadre management, new principles, patterns and methods will be created according to the need of the situation.

Thirdly, the changes in the employment structure and work patterns caused by the new technological revolution will continuously pose new demands on the quality of the cadre ranks. The rise of new industries will require that the cadres and scientific and technical personnel continuously improve their knowledge and technical level, in order to gear to the need of the new tasks. As the level of China's productive forces is relatively low and its population large, we will, for a considerable length of time to come, remain in a state of multitype and multilevel development, such as labor-, energy-, technology-, knowledge- and communication-intensive. The general developmental tendency will be the gradual rise in the proportion of mental labor and the gradual drop in that of manual labor. Today's employed are merely common laborers, but the new technologies will turn them into supervisors, coordinators and directors in the course of labor. They will work by means of communication, knowledge and skill. Thus, unprecedented demands for the quality of the cadre ranks will rise.

Fourthly, changes in the organization and management patterns caused by the new technological revolution demand that the leading groups and leaders achieve as rapidly as possible the conversion from experiential to scientific leadership. Socialized mass production needs relatively high management and leadership levels. The arrival of the new technological revolution requires that the leaders not only possess professional knowledge, but, what is even more important, master the new technologies and modern management methods, understanding not only the system, communication and control theories, but

also such new fields as decision making, forecasting, personnel and leadership. With the rise in the scientific and technological level and the modernization of management means, tremendous changes will occur in the patterns and methods of management. Today's leaders mainly rely on the organizations of the various levels to issue and pass the orders on through them, which, in turn, report back on the conditions of implementation level by level. In performing and completing their responsibilities, future leaders must adopt highly technical means to exercise scientific leadership.

In short, the challenge of the new technological revolution is closely linked with the various trades and industries. The party's organization workers must fully recognize this point and, meeting the challenge head-on, pay close attention to the trends in the world and the germination of new industries at home, and continuously explore and improve the part of their work relevant to the needs.

II. To meet the challenge of the new technological revolution, the party's organization department and workers must establish new ideas and form new concepts.

1. We must understand anew the value of knowledge and technology. In meeting the challenge of the new technological revolution and accelerating the four modernizations program, the value of science and technology has been brought to the forefront. The leaders of modernization and the organization and personnel departments must regard this issue with a developmental vision.

Long under the "Leftist" influence, some comrades still entertain narrow prejudices in their thinking. They find all things foreign "capitalist," not "socialist," and incorrectly feel that socialist countries have no need to utilize today's new technological revolution of the capitalist countries. It is a muddled concept. In fact, science and technology have no national boundaries, nor class nature. To develop, a country must assimilate the science and technology of foreign countries. Therefore, as long as they are compatible with China's national conditions and conducive to the four modernizations program, we must actively import them without regard of national origins.

There are also those who feel that studying and importing science and technology do not have much to do with politics and political cadres. It is a sort of narrow small producer's concept. Stalin said: "Had they not mastered scientific knowledge, Marx and Engels would not have been able to create scientific socialism." Marx and Engels used cytology, the law of energy conservation and transformation and Darwin's theory of evolution, the three great discoveries of the 1840's, as the natural science basis in the birth of Marxism. Lenin considered electrification the material base of the socialist construction of the Soviet Union at the time. China makes the achievement of the socialist four modernizations the party's political line in the new period. The new technological revolution has brought even closer the relations of science and technology with politics. Without knowledge and understanding of science and technology, it is impossible for a person to

become a competent modern leader. No longer confined to the role of the brain trust to the leaders and the ruling stratum, some experts and scholars have been promoted to leading posts by the times. In them, politicians and organizers are merged with experts and scholars into one as party and government leaders. The proportion of such merging grows ever larger, until total coincidence.

2. We must establish a new viewpoint on personnel employment. The evaluation of a leading cadre in the past mainly hinged on his political superiority, which mainly depended on his manifestations in the successive political movements, his family origin and his social relations, while no attention was given to his real ability and talent and his work achievements. Today, we mainly judge a person by his real ability and talent. We would rather employ competent persons with some minor flaws than mediocrities without major problems. In the past, we also thought that only cadres with "as much dirt on them as the peasants" and "as much grease on them as the workers" were the party's good cadres. This view was correct under the situation where manual labor was the main pattern of production. However, with the ever rising scientific and technological level and the ever changing conditions, environments and patterns of labor, it has become extremely inappropriate. As most of the plants will introduce scientific management in the future, where will the leaders "cover themselves with dirt" and "smear themselves with grease?" We often consider those who busily attend to everything personally as good cadres. Naturally, their spirit of doing solid work is commendable, but today, with just this spirit alone, a cadre can no longer be considered a qualified leader. Today's leaders should have the ability to make scientific decisions, organize the command, supervise and inspect, and no longer play the roles of common laborers.

3. We must profoundly recognize the issue of continuous education. A traditional concept formed in more than 2,000 years in China is that education is limited to imparting rudimentary knowledge and serves as a once-only means to make a living. After a student has studied all the required books in school, the task is completed. Studying is the privilege and obligation of the young, but in terms of the middle-aged and old, it is inconsequential. Under the situation of relatively slow development of productive forces, low production efficiency and long renewal period of knowledge, this idea was compatible with the social development. Nevertheless, a basic change has occurred in the concept of education. No longer limited to the young, education has become a life-long privilege. To pursue the modernization program with just the knowledge acquired in school alone is too inadequate. Anyone wishing to learn and master new scientific knowledge and technology and render greater service to the people must receive education throughout his life. In educating and training the cadres, we must not only make up the arrears of history, but also satisfy the needs of the broad cadres to keep pace with the times. Meeting the challenge of the new technological revolution and continuously training the entire cadre ranks, education has become more important than ever before.

4. We must correctly understand reform and the reformers. The human society is a continuous transformation. Be it scientific, technological, industrial

or social revolution, the goal is to emancipate the productive forces and adjust the production relations blocking their development. The emancipation of productive forces and the rapid growth of science and technology will lead to the transformation, development and progress of the human society. therefore, to meet the challenge of the new technological revolution and accelerate the progress of the four modernizations program, we must introduce reform in the appropriate realms. The problem today is that some comrades are not very eager for reform. Accustomed to the status quo, they conform to the conventions and drift along. Though not necessarily opposed to reform, most of them have not eliminated the "Leftist" ideological influence, confining their minds with the outdated molds and conventions and lagging behind the march of times. Today, the focus of reform throughout the nation has shifted from rural areas to the cities, and the reform of all trades and industries has formed an irresistible powerful trend. We must stand on the forefront of the trend and strive to serve as its promoters. To revolutionize and build, we must have a group of reformers who are courageous in thinking, exploring and innovating. Without them, it will be impossible to cast off the state of poverty and backwardness, utilize the excellent opportunity of the new technological revolution and catch up with and surpass the world advanced level. Reformers have always been lively of mind, keen of vision and rich in innovation. With courage and insight, they discard the old and attempt the new, and support and perfect the novel things. Neither individuals devoid of ability, nor mediocrities following orders, they possess scientific minds, scientific attitudes and scientific methods. Never negative, pessimistic, discouraged or intimidated, they remain firm and indomitable, courageous in pioneering, without fear of injustice, attacks or making mistakes. Always confident in the success of the four modernizations and never concerned about personal gains and losses, they place the interests of the party and the people first and attach most importance to the overall situation of the four modernizations. We must be skillful in discovering and promoting a large group of this type of reformers to the leading posts of the various levels and, by so doing, we ourselves will become true reformers in fact as well as in name.

III. Same as on all other fronts, the party's organizational work must also adopt countermeasures to meet the challenge of the new technological revolution.

(1) Formulating a Personnel Strategy

Personnel strategy refers to the overall planning of the basic goal, main direction of attack, ways of development, and basic principles and measures in regard to the growth, training and employment of personnel. In the past, we failed to give adequate attention to the study of the personnel strategy, stressing only the solution of specific current problems and overlooking long-range consideration. Hereafter, to gear the personnel to the challenge of the new technological revolution and the need of accelerating the four modernizations, we must give serious attention to the personnel strategy and properly build the leading groups and cadre ranks with planning and goal. In formulating the strategy, we must plant our feet firmly on the present and set our sights on the future. The basic starting point of personnel training

is to satisfy the needs in the political and economic aspects and synchronize the growth of the cadre ranks with the political and economic developments. Thus, we must envision not only the current, the 20th century, in our personnel strategy, but also the end of this century and beyond, and not only the development of our own province, but also that of the entire nation, integrating the present with the future and the partial with the whole, separately formulating current and long-range, partial and overall strategies, in order to satisfy the urgent current need and provide for the future. The personnel strategy must have a clear goal, with rational consideration of the whole, proper levels and scientific reliability. According to the diverse short-, medium- and long-term demands, we must train personnel of diverse levels, fields, trades and categories. In formulating the strategy, we must properly conduct personnel forecasts. We should actively study and refer to the successful experiences at home and abroad in this respect and conduct forecasts and scientific demonstrations of future personnel systems and environment, future demand and supply, the maximum numbers and structures of future personnel groups to serve as the scientific basis of the final decision. Formulating the personnel strategy is not the affair of any one department. We must promptly master and collect the information on the personnel strategies of the various departments and various units and closely coordinate the various branches concerned to proceed in harmony.

(2) Training Modern Leaders

To lead the modernization program, ability and political integrity remain the basic requirement of the leaders. In addition to an even firmer faith in communism and an even nobler moral character, the cadres must master many-sided knowledge, developing themselves from the unitary to the comprehensive. The new-model leaders must be experts in their own professions and departments, the cream of their own fields and leaders in fact as well as in name. They must skillfully equip themselves with new management techniques and means and possess a fairly strong ability in operation and management and in organization and leadership. They must be courageous and insightful, with a fairly strong pioneering spirit, innovative consciousness and high ability to meet emergencies, decisive and prompt in handling affairs and particular about results. Thus, we must, according to the "variegated" principle of personnel employment, train and promote pioneering talents. First of all, we should take decisive measures, systematically train the relatively young leaders and enable them to fulfill future requirements as rapidly as possible. Next, we should readjust the structures of the current groups. Setting our sights on future needs and starting with the solution of current problems, we should bring in experts in their fields and change the current practice of selecting leaders only among liberal arts graduates. According to the need, we should promote some personnel among science and engineering graduates. Promoting science and engineering experts to the leading groups of the party and the government is not a waste of talent. On the contrary, it is a decisive measure to achieve leadership by experts and enable the leading groups to make large strides on the path of specialization. Thirdly, we must promote cadres of the pioneering type as leaders. Reform hinges on personnel. Understanding both natural and social sciences, equipped with both political vision and organizational and leadership

abilities and possessing both courage and knowledge, the reformers in the prime of life, stepping on the leading posts of the various levels, will be able to boldly lead the masses to reform, innovate and advance to a new height. Fourthly, we must properly build the third echelon. The third echelon is not only the need of building the current leading groups, but also for the long-range program of meeting the challenge of the new technological revolution and achieving the four modernizations. We must treat the third echelon in its entirety as a dynamic system. The chronological levels should include early (for present promotion and employment), middle (for 1985) and late (for the end of the nineties or beyond) objectives of training. The grades should include three levels, namely, provincial, prefectural-municipal, and county. The orientation of training should correspond with the long-range construction of the leading groups of the various trades and industries, various levels and various categories. In the course of training, we must fully develop the roles of the old cadres in passing on experience, giving help and setting an example and, according to the diverse directions of training, follow diverse paths. In regard to the "inexperienced" cadres among the young cadres, namely, those who have not shouldered responsibilities, we must temper them in practice. The key steps must be followed, but the terms may be lengthened or shortened according to the circumstances. In promoting reserve cadres, we must broaden our field of vision, set our sights far and make our selections among the college and university graduates, among the MS's, PhD's, experts and professors, among those who have succeeded by studying on their own, among party and government departments and among such units as large plants, scientific research institutes, universities, hospitals, and cultural and artistic groups where the intellectuals are concentrated.

(3) Exploiting Intellectual Resources

After the party's Third Plenary Session, all areas made the exploitation and utilization of intellectual resources a strategic task. Recently, Heilongjiang also clearly proposed to focus on the exploitation of intellectual resources. Mainly, the following measures should be adopted:

1. Rationally Using the Existing Intellectual Resources. The issue of utilization rate exists in the exploitation of intellectual resources. Irrational distribution (e.g., surplus of scientific and technical personnel in heavy industrial plants and shortages in the light industrial system), using personnel outside of their fields of study, obsolescence of certain cadre systems, etc. all affect the utilization of intellectual resources. Some leaders have become somewhat aware of the gravity of the situation, but their attention is still inadequate. They pay relatively serious attention on using material resources and preventing their waste, but overlook the use and consumption of intellectual resources. We must know that the waste of intellectual resources is the greatest waste. We must properly handle the rational flow of personnel, gradually reform the inappropriate cadre systems and fully mobilize the enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres, in order to make the best use of talents and employ the personnel rationally.

2. Continuously Remolding and Renewing the Intellectual Resources. The essence of the issue is the proper training of cadres and the improvement of their quality. In his inscription for the Beijing Jingshan School a while ago, Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "Education must be oriented toward modernization, toward the world and toward the future." These words are just as applicable to cadre training. According to present and future needs, we must not only make up the arrears of history in cadre education, but also broaden our range of vision, set our sights far, promptly add new knowledge and properly perform the work of knowledge renewal.

3. Bolding Bringing in Intellectual Resources. The stockpiling of talents is sometimes by means of training one's own and sometimes by bringing them in from the outside. The latter is a good means to spend less money and make more accomplishment, getting twice the result with half the effort. Most leaders have recognized this point, but there are also some who lack dedication and the sense of responsibility, feel jealous of the competent, are completely ignorant of science and technology and have no interest in bringing in talents from the outside. In some individual cases, they even trample on the talents. Therefore, we must make a breakthrough in this aspect and, by such means as direct importing from abroad, public recruiting, selection among the idle in society and in the rural areas, and promoting the rational flow of talents, properly perform the work of bringing in intellectual resources.

4. Properly Handling Follow-up Intellectual Resources. The school is the main base of intellectual resources. To exploit them, we must start with college, intermediate and elementary education and interest ourselves in cadre training, closely linking it with the exploitation of intellectual resources and actively suggesting the ways and means to improve Heilongjiang's education.

(4) Reforming the Cadre and Cadre Management Systems

In the cadre management system, the main flaw in the past was found in power centralization and division, the improper handling of the relations between the levels and the departments and the excessive and rigid control. We should resolutely unify business and cadre management, enterprise and leading group management, and cadre employment and management, changing from centralization among a few units to decentralization among multiple units, following the system of management by levels, categories and grades and fully embodying the principle of less, flexible and proper management.

The main flaws in the cadre system in the past were: First, the "iron rice bowl": The cadres could be promoted but not demoted; could be bureaucrats, but not ordinary citizens; and could be hired, but not fired. Next, the "large pot rice": Whether one exerted oneself in one's job or not made no difference; whether doing more or less work made no difference; the functions and responsibilities were ambiguous and the rewards and punishments unjust. Thirdly, the "department ownership of cadres": There was no way to assign someone into a unit or transfer someone out, and there was no interflow. These were the three "tight hoops" fettering the enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres. Many of the current cadre systems are of the "closed type," artificially separating the cadre ranks into so many compartments and diametrically dividing them from other manual laborers. In the future, the "iron rice bowl," "large pot rice" and "departmental ownership," the three "tight hoops"

in the cadre system, must be gradually released, and the three dividing lines, namely, the lines between popular and collective ownership systems, between the leading and grade 1 cadres, and between the cadres and the workers and peasants, must be gradually broken down. By attaining the stage of "no lifetime promotion; no permanent demotion," we will enliven our cadre work and build the bridge and pave the road for the growth of superior talents.

(5) Establishing a Cadre Management System of Rational Structure, Proper Control and High Efficiency

Whether the leading groups and cadre ranks of the various levels can gear themselves to the challenge of the new technological revolution and the need of accelerating the progress of the four modernizations is directly linked with the organization and personnel departments of the various levels. In terms of the need of the development of the situation, there are still many gaps in most of the current organization and personnel departments:

1. irrational structure, rather low average educational level and small proportion of professional cadres, especially scientists and engineers;
2. inadequate ideological emancipation of some comrades, being accustomed to toeing the line and acting by the "almanac";
3. backward methods of management;
4. obsolete means of management.

We must face up to this reality, seize the opportunity of the new technological revolution, strive to catch up, and make the organization and personnel departments of the various levels into the "Silicon Valleys of talents" and "communities of experts."

For this reason, we must exhaust all means to train our own cadres, bring in all types of outside professionals, produce an exemplary effect in making the cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and professionally more competent, and gradually equip our organization and personnel departments of the various levels with the best age, professional, intellectual and quality structures and turn them into units with the least conservative thinking and the courage to reform and innovate. We must make the majority of the comrades feel an interest in the overall situation, understand economic work, learn to ponder issues from the angle of the whole and continuously explore and advance. We must eliminate the outmoded conventions and undesirable customs at all times, actively discover and enthusiastically support the new things in the realms of the organization and personnel departments, take the initiative to make friends with the experts and able persons of all trades and professions, constantly seek enlightenment from them, continuously learn the knowledge of modern management and skillfully and promptly assimilate the good experiences, theories and methods created in other realms. We must master, as rapidly as possible, such intellectual techniques as the system, communication and control theories and learn to make scientific decisions and forecasts. We must take the lead to use such modern means of management as electronic computers to hasten the modernization of organization and personnel work.

6080

CSO: 4005/123

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DEVELOPMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN CHINA OUTLINED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 21 Sep 84 p 3

[Article: "Higher Education in China Thrives"]

[Text] Since the founding of new China 35 years ago, impressive results have been achieved in day-time higher education. Shortly after the founding of the nation, China's higher education was restructured. Changes were made in colleges and departments, and a system which aimed at high-level research and scientific research--including educating graduate students, sending students to study overseas and inviting foreign students to study in China--was established. Higher education was severely destroyed during the "cultural revolution." Subsequent to the 3d Plenum of the 11th party Central Committee, higher education has been developing soundly and speedily as the party and the government have attached great importance to it. In 1981, China for the first time instituted the system of awarding degrees. At present, a socialist system of higher education that is relatively complete in division, and in the courses and vocational courses offered has been formed.

In the past 30 years or so, China's higher and technical secondary education has trained for various sectors more than 16,334,000 high- and mid-ranking technical talent. These people have become the principal members of China's intellectuals. Among them are a group of world-class scientists, professors, and high-ranking engineering technicians. They have made significant contributions to China's socialist construction.

<p>Number of Schools</p> <p>1949 205</p> <p>1983 805</p> <p>Increase 3.9 Times</p>	<p>Number of College Students Enrolled</p> <p>1949 117,000 Persons</p> <p>1983 1,207,000 Persons</p> <p>Increase 70.3 Times</p>	<p>Number of College Graduates</p> <p>47.08 Million Students Graduated from College in 35 Years--19.5 Times the Total Number of Students Graduated from College between 1912 and 1947.</p>
<p>Number of Graduate Students Enrolled</p> <p>1949 629 Persons</p> <p>1983 37,137 Persons</p> <p>Increase 59 Times</p>	<p>Number of Graduate Students Awarded Degrees</p> <p>Between 1949 and 1983, 41,803 Graduate Students Completed Their Studies. Since the Institution of the System of Awarding Degrees in 1981, 18,143 Persons Have Been Awarded Masters Degrees, 50 Persons Doctoral Degrees.</p>	<p>Total Area of All School Buildings</p> <p>1949 More than 3.45 Million Square Meters</p> <p>1983 More than 56.21 Million Square Meters</p> <p>Increase 16.3 Times</p>

12680
CSO: 4005/090

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PEOPLE'S MEDIATION SYSTEM DISCUSSED

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 21 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by Wu Ma [word illegible] [0702 3854 ?]: "A People's Mediation System With Chinese Characteristics"]

[Text] In China, many disputes among the people are settled not in the courts but instead through the mediation of mass-type people's mediation committees. These constitute China's system of people's mediation, renowned at home and abroad.

Since the People's Republic was founded 35 years ago, the new Chinese people's mediation work has been based on the sum of the rich experience in people's mediation work during the years of revolutionary war. With the support of party and state and by dint of the masses' hard work, people's mediation work has developed tremendously. Progress has been particularly rapid since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee. During the 5 years of 1979-83, the number of people's mediation committees in China rose from 680,000 to more than 927,000, and their membership grew from 3.9 million to more than 5.5 million. In that short span of 5 years, they settled 33 million disputes among the people. The average annual number of settled disputes is equivalent to about 10 times the number of civil cases tried by China's basic-level people's courts.

During the past 35 years, people's mediation work has made major contributions to the enhancement of people's solidarity, the maintenance of social order, the comprehensive prevention of crime, the reduction of court suits and the promotion of both socialist economic development and a socialist spiritual civilization.

Since the promulgation of the "General Rules on the Temporary Organization of People's Mediation Committees" (henceforth referred to as the "Rules") in 1954, the legal position of the people's mediation system has increasingly improved along with the tremendous growth of people's mediation work. The "Experimental Law on Civil Suits in the People's Republic of China," promulgated in March 1982, establishes people's mediation as a basic principle in China's civil suit laws. The "Constitution of the People's Republic of China," newly revised in December of the same year, for the first time writes the people's mediation system into the nation's basic supreme law. This amply

indicates that the people's mediation system is already an important supplement to the judicial system and has developed into a major legal system peculiar to China. Many figures in foreign legal circles who visit China go so far as to call the people's mediation system "one of the most distinctive systems within the Chinese judicial system" and to praise it for its "Oriental experience."

People's mediation is a mediation system that excludes lawsuits. Mediation without lawsuits is not unique to China now. Not only did it exist in ancient China, but it also exists in many other countries today. In that case, what exactly makes the Chinese system of people's mediation special?

1. People's mediation in China is autonomous mass action, organized in an orderly way under the direction of the state. It is not general mediation among the people, because it has its own special form of organization--the people's mediation committee. According to its constitutional provisions, the people's mediation committee is one of the standing organs of the neighborhood committee and the village residents' committee, both of which are autonomous mass organizations at the basic level. It is not appointed by the government's judicial organs. On the contrary, it is elected by the masses, and most of its members are workers, peasants, intellectuals and state cadres who do not divorce themselves from their original jobs. Some of its members are workers and staff members who have either retired or retired with original pay and benefits. The main duties of the people's mediation committee are to mediate disputes among the people in accordance with state law and policy; to provide service and help to the broad masses through timely, appropriate and tactful handling of mutual disputes; and to create an excellent order for the promotion of socialist material and spiritual civilization. Thus the committee has its own distinctive autonomous mass character. The state provides people's mediation work with vigorous support and guidance. Judicial and administrative organs have established, from the top down, a complete set of agencies that manage and guide people's mediation work, while basic-level people's courts bear professional responsibility for guiding other things.

2. China's system of people's mediation is a specific reflection of the democratization of the socialist judicial system. The Chinese people enjoy extensive democratic rights. By all kinds of means, party and state guarantee the participation of the masses of the people in running the country. The people's mediation system allows the masses themselves to go through the mediation committee and apply persuasive and educational methods to reconcile quarrels among the people. Hence many disputes are settled without recourse to lawsuits and higher authorities and without injured feelings. Not only can this system avoid the dilatory passing of difficulties on to higher authorities and reduce the number of lawsuits, but it can also effectively regulate and improve relations between the parties involved and strengthen the people's internal solidarity. Therefore, people's mediation work fully embodies both the democratic principles of the socialist legal system and the mass line in people's judicial work, and it is an effective method by which the masses use legal weapons in order to participate directly in running the country. This characteristic could not have existed in old China, nor can it exist in today's capitalist countries. This is because without a mediation

system open to the masses conscious participation, the best that can be achieved is merely a reduction in the accumulation of courts.

3. The Chinese system of people's mediation focuses on convenience, benefit and service for the people. Because of the principle of convenience, people's mediation committees are set up at the basic level. Since the 1950's, they have gradually spread from villages, towns and neighborhoods to their present universality as part of village residents' committees and neighborhood committees. They have also spread from urban and rural residential areas to factories and mines. In practice, every locality has created quite a few new organizational forms in order to bring people's mediation organizations closer to the masses. For example, small mediation groups have been established, and committee members elected, on the basis of the natural distribution of residents. Some areas use the system of "1 member per 10 households." In areas where the city, the countryside and the neighborhood come together, unified mediation organizations have been established. At the same time, the system of people's mediation work is universally characterized by division of labor with individual responsibility and by top-to-bottom coordination. In this way, China has a people's mediation network embracing urban areas, rural areas, factories and mines and playing a major role at society's basic level. The masses of mediation committee members live among the masses. Their familiarity with people, places and circumstances ensures that they can discover many disputes in time and settle them on the spot. As far as the people are concerned, the convenience and benefits of people's mediation work are also reflected in the following ways: the masses of mediation committee members are elected by the masses to be impartial, fair and ardent in serving them; they do not fear inconvenience; they do not have limited hours; they do not merely go to work and get off work; they do not fear being scolded or bullied; they mediate disputes for the masses enthusiastically; they bring joy to everyone by dint of their toil; and they stop many disputes that are on the verge of becoming acute. These are the reasons why people's mediation work in China has so much support from the people and is so full of vigor.

4. China's system of people's mediation upholds the principle of voluntarism, takes law as its criterion, emphasizes persuasion and education and strives hard to settle disputes fairly and satisfactorily. The "Rules" clearly stipulate three principles that people's mediation should follow. First is the principle of accordance with the law, i.e., ensuring that mediation can uphold fairness and justice and that there is no unprincipled mediation. Second is the principle of voluntarism, i.e., the guarantee that the parties are freely participating in the mediation and that there is no coercion to enter mediation or to arrive at an agreement. Third is the principle that mediation is not a procedure through which one must go in order to sue, i.e., protection of the parties' freedom to sue. As for the methods of people's mediation, the "Rules" require that they be based on "attention to the parties' views, thorough investigation and research and full understanding of the details of the case, as well as on amiability, patience and reasoning." By means of persuasion and education, the parties learn legal policy and the norms of socialist morality, they get help with their duty to distinguish between right and wrong, they enhance their thinking and understanding, and they are spurred to understand and accommodate each other and to arrive at a fair and reasonable agreement voluntarily. Therefore, stress on persuasion and education and elimination of any coercion are the prominent features of people's mediation work in China, and they are important reasons why the masses happily accept this system.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

STATISTICS ON CHINESE HIGHER EDUCATION

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 21 Sep 84 p 3

/Article: "Looking at the Development of Higher Education Statistically"

/Text/ Teachers Staffs

In 1949 there were in our country 16,000 teachers in the colleges and universities; in 1983 there were 302,900 teachers in the same category, 18.9 times greater than before. Among them the increase in the number of professors was from 4,700 to 5,200, the increase of associate professors was from 2,100 to 31,000 and the increase of assistant professors was from 3,700 to 149,000.

Results of Research

Among the 642 awards for scientific and technical inventions approved by the government from 1978 to 1983 were 170 inventions made by colleges or universities. This is 26.5 percent of the total number. The financial return provided by research in colleges and universities was significant. The results of 90 individual subjects of research, each of them bringing in an annual profit of 1 million yuan, shows that the total annual economic profit from research made by colleges and universities was 500 million yuan. One of these projects brought an annual return of more than 100 million yuan.

Development of Course Books

From 1952 to 1953 there were completed and published for colleges and universities 7,383 versions of scientific, technical, agricultural and medical textbooks and 3,970 editions of textbooks for technical secondary schools. From 1961 to 1963, 405 versions of humanities textbooks were completed. Twenty-one ministries and committees have established 138 working groups with 3,562 members for completing technical, scientific and other textbooks.

Experimental Facilities

The colleges and universities in the whole country have more than 2,000 laboratories with almost 100,000 technicians and with 2 million pieces of equipment with a value of 3.5 billion yuan. The laboratory facilities owned by the key colleges and universities permit the laboratories to complete 85 percent of

the projects assigned them. The laboratories owned by the average college and university can handle 70 percent of the projects assigned to them.

Students and Scholars Sent Overseas for Further Studies

Over the last 35 years China sent 30,000 students and scholars to other countries. Among them, 20,000 students and scholars were sent after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the CPC. Those persons are studying in more than 60 countries or areas in the world. About 10,000 students and scholars have completed their studies and returned to China. Some of them have made inventions, others of them have earned Ph.D. degrees. Some of these have attracted the attention of scientists in other countries. Those people have earned honors for China.

Reorganization of Leading Groups

In all China the leading groups of 500 colleges and universities were reorganized. After reorganization the average number of leading persons for each school (presidents and chancellors, deputy directors, party committee secretaries and deputy secretaries) is 5.5 persons. That figure is two persons fewer than before reorganization. Their average age is 53 years, that is, 8 years younger than before reorganization. Of this group, 86 percent have a college or university education, that is, 19 percent more than before reorganization. Thirty-five percent of them are associate professors, and 50 percent of the presidents and chancellors are professors.

12715

CSO: 4005/079

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

EDUCATION IN MINORITY NATIONALITY AREAS DISCUSSED

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 2 Oct 84 p 2

[Article by Bai Kun [4101 2492] and Mo Baowen [5459 0202 2429]: "Education in China's Minority Nationality Areas Is Thriving: the Number of Enrolled Primary Students in Those Areas in 1983 Was Nearly 9 Times Greater Than in 1951; Corresponding Figures for Ordinary Secondary Students, Normal Students, Secondary Technical Students and College Students Were Nearly 46, 8, Nearly 75 and 28"]

[Text] In the 35 years since the establishment of the new China, education in minority nationality areas has thrived under the leadership of the party and the people's government.

Education in minority nationality areas was backward in the old China. Many places had no schools, and more than 90 percent of the minority nationality population was illiterate. Since liberation, party and state have adopted a series of correct policies and measures that have rapidly developed minority nationality education, because they have always considered it important. By 1983, 8.129 million minority nationality members were in primary school, 8.7 times as many as in 1951 (943,000). They made up 2.2 percent of China's primary students in 1957 and 6 percent in 1983. Progress has been especially quick since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee. In accordance with the characteristics of their nationalities, regions and histories, localities throughout China have had a three-no policy (no fees for miscellaneous things, textbooks and stationery at school), established boarding schools, held nationality classes and vigorously promoted the development of minority nationality education. According to 1983 statistics from 14 provinces and autonomous regions, there were 2,720 primary boarding schools for the nationalities, with 271,000 students. Nei Monggol, Xinjiang, Guangxi and Guangdong now have some minority nationality counties where primary education is universal or basically universal.

Secondary education in minority nationality areas is developing steadily after being adjusted and restructured. By 1983, ordinary secondary schools had 1.829 million students, 45.7 times as many as in 1951 (40,000). In 1983, they made up 4.2 percent of China's ordinary secondary students, as opposed to 2.6 percent in 1951. In recent years, all provinces and autonomous regions have opened and reopened nationality secondary schools in areas where minority

nationalities live in compact communities, so that every nationality county has such a school. Urban key secondary schools have begun nationality classes, while secondary boarding schools for nationalities have been established in pastoral and mountainous areas. According to 1983 statistics from 14 provinces and autonomous regions, there were 725 such boarding schools with 205,000 students. Nationality secondary schools not only send many new qualified students to schools at the next highest level but also produce many educated workers and vigorously promote the four modernizations in nationality areas. At the same time, secondary normal education, secondary technical education and agricultural vocational education have also progressed. By 1983, there were 71 secondary normal schools with 37,000 minority nationality students, 8.2 times as many as in 1951 and 44,000 minority nationality students at secondary technical schools, 74.5 times as many as in 1951. There were no agricultural vocational schools in 1951; there were some in 1983, with 36,000 students. Growth in normal, technical and vocational secondary education has trained plenty of specialized talent for nationality areas.

Higher education for minority nationalities has also developed considerably. Despite substantial damage to them during the decade of turmoil, when all of them were nearly destroyed or closed, the nationalities institutes were all quickly reopened after the 3d Plenum. Moreover, in order to meet the minority nationality areas' need for trained talent, the institutes have added new areas of specialization, strengthened their faculties and enrolled more students every year. China's minority nationality areas now have 76 institutions of higher learning, with 59,600 minority nationality students, 28.4 times as many as in 1951 (2,100). Minority nationality enrollment went up from 1.36 percent in 1951 to 4.9 percent in 1983. At Qinghua University, Beijing University and 8 other institutions of higher learning under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education, 32 nationality classes were held in 1982-83, which drew more than 1,700 students from more than 20 nationalities in 19 provinces and autonomous regions. These classes trained urgently needed talent for the four modernizations for every nationality.

The ranks of teachers have also constantly expanded in step with the development of minority nationality education. By 1983, China had more than 473,000 teachers who belonged to minority nationalities, 7.4 times as many as in 1953 (65,000). The number of primary school teachers among them increased 5.8 times from 59,000 to 345,000; that of ordinary secondary school teachers rose 21.4 times from 5,000 to 107,000; that of secondary normal teachers went up 5.4 times from 500 in 1963 to 2,700; that of secondary technical school teachers increased 4 times from 1,000 to 4,000; and that of college teachers went up 17.8 times from 600 in 1953 to 10,700. By 1983, minority nationalities provided 5.5 percent of China's teachers. In recent years, institutes of higher learning and other schools in relevant inland provinces and cities have strengthened their support of the borderlands by bringing intellectual resources into minority nationality areas and have obtained fine results. Every year a group of teachers goes to Xinjiang, Tibet, Qinghai, Ningxia and other provinces and autonomous regions to help.

In the 35 years since the founding of the People's Republic, and especially since the 3d Plenum, the universally earnest implementation of the party's

nationality and educational policies has benefitted areas where minority nationality spoken and written languages are in common use by providing increasing numbers of schools that teach in those languages. According to preliminary statistics, China has more than 16,300 such primary and secondary schools with more than 2.5 million students. These schools have trained more than 60,000 primary and secondary school teachers that can teach in minority nationality languages. In step with the growth of nationality education and with the increase in the number of schools that teach in nationality languages, by 1983 primary and secondary educational materials and reference books had been translated into and published in nearly 20 nationality languages. A total of more than 153,76 million volumes, representing 8,461 varieties of teaching materials, have been translated into and published in Mongol, Uygur, Kazak, Korean, Tibetan, Yi, Zhuang and other languages.

12570

CSO: 4005/147

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NEW DIRECTIONS IN EDUCATIONAL REFORM DISCUSSED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Sep 84 p 5

[Article by Gan Feng [2413 1496]: "Guiding Principle for Educational Reform in Our Country in A New Era - A Transform from Traditional Education to Modern Education"]

[Text] On National Day last year, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, in a motto he wrote for Jingshan School in Beijing, pointed out that "conducting education must be geared to the needs of the modernizations, of the world and of the future." This is the strategic policy for developing educational undertakings in our country in a new historical era and also the guiding principle and basic direction in educational reform. It reflects the tasks on the educational front in our country's socialist modernizations drive and the trends of the times of educational development in the world at present.

Educational work is a project of vital and lasting importance in our country and our nation which is to last for generations to come. It is the most important and most lasting capital construction project among all capital construction projects. In terms of a capital construction project which is of profound significance and has a bearing on the overall situation, it is by no means possible for us to do a good job without a farsighted strategic insight. We must conscientiously carry out in-depth study in order to understand the strategic thinking of the three "directions," break with the narrow field of vision in educational matters, go one step further to do the planning work well for the development of educational undertakings in our country and study the socialist educational system with Chinese characteristics so as to unswervingly and steadily carry out reform in a series of important matters such as educational systems, educational contents (including teaching materials), educational techniques, educational means and educational administration. After a certain period of time, our efforts will turn the whole set of educational work onto the track which will be suited to the needs of the modernizations, of the world and of the future.

Ours is a country with a large population and a poor foundation, and the economy and culture in our country are backward. Both the scale of development and the quality of our educational undertakings are not suited to the needs of the four modernizations drive. The investment which we can afford to make in education is still very limited. The source of teachers, the enhancement of teacher's level and their knowledge, the betterment of conditions for running a school and the modernization of teaching techniques are matters which no solution could be found within a short period of time. Then, is it still possible for us to implement the strategic policy of "gearing education to the needs of the modernizations, of the world and of the future" in educational work?

Our answer is: It can and must be implemented. This is a common answer of all knowledgeable people with lofty ideas on the educational front.

Why?

Because the educational work which we are engaged in nowadays is to cultivate a variety of talents needed in socialist modernization and construction and to serve the realization of the socialist modernizations. If we do not gear our work to the needs of the modernizations, how can we cultivate different kinds of talents needed in the modernizations drive? At present, not only does a variety of complicated political and economic contradictions exist in the world, but a new technological revolution is also emerging along with rapid scientific and technological progress. If our education is not geared to the needs of the world, how can we accept the challenge? How can we take advantage of the opportunity of the worldwide tide of a new technical revolution to narrow the gap in S&T between our country and the Western nations? We must start now to pay close attention to cultivating talents who will fight on the various fronts toward the end of this century and at the beginning of the 21st century. These people must have a farsighted political perspective, a sagacious economic mind and the knowledge of modern science and culture. They are also required to be in conformity with the demand that they must be revolutionary, better educated and professionally more competent. If education is not geared to the needs of the future, how can we accomplish this task? From a long-term point of view, to be geared to the needs of the future is to be geared essentially to the needs of communism for educating group after group and generation after generation of successors to the revolutionary cause who are both socialist minded and professionally proficient. How can we ignore the needs in the future just because there are difficulties in educational work at present? True, the foundation of educational undertakings in our country is very poor and there are many difficulties; and it is impossible for us to attempt to attain the highest level in one step. However, we can and must, on the basis of reality, work out a solution on the question of "direction" in order to study tactical problems of one kind or another at the time when we march forward under the guidance of the valid strategic ideologies and principles so as to gradually open up a path

for us to forge ahead. If we are constrained by various difficulties, consider only the current tactical problems and are tired of "getting along," we would find ourselves acting blindly and falling into a passive position or even not being able to do our present work well. If we are not able to find a solution for the strategic problem, it will be of no avail no matter how much efforts we have made in the study of the tactical problems. This is the case in fighting a war, in carrying out construction and in conducting education.

Once we are clear about the strategic policy of "gearing to the needs of the modernizations, of the world and of the future in conducting education," we must then study our tactics under the guidance of this strategic policy. This is an enormous project which is very strenuous, complicated and detail oriented. This project has to be carried out at different levels, in series and step by step. How to carry out our work in departments of educational administration at all levels, in schools of different categories at all levels and in different areas is a matter which we must take into consideration and adopt appropriate measures in accordance with the needs in the four modernizations drive, with one's position and role in the entire educational work and with the concrete conditions at present. We must have plans, policies, methods and practical measures in order to carry out our work. Various kinds of experiment are also necessary in carrying out reform. At present, the various kinds of experiment which we are going to carry out in educational reform are, after all, for exploring a practical path to make education gear to the needs of the modernizations, of the world and of the future so that the traditional education in the past can be transformed into modern education step by step.

In order to realize the change of education from a traditional one to a modernized one, I think that we may follow the 10 ways described below:

(1) Looking at problems from a contemporary point of view, education is not only a superstructure, it is at the same time the forces of production and the most important potential forces of production. In realizing the four modernizations, S&T is the key and education is the foundation. The fundamental problem of education is the cultivation of talents. In the entire national economy, school is the fundamental industry for developing intellectual resources. We must do our best to invest in education and to form a number of talent cultivation centers as quickly as possible in line with the new development in science and technology all over the world. In greeting the challenge of the new technological revolution in the world, strategic victory in the final analysis is decided by education. For this reason, the most important problem in transforming the traditional education in the past into a modernized education is to make educational reform orient toward modernization, the world and the future in accordance with the needs in the building of both a socialist material civilization and a socialist spiritual civilization in our country.

(2) Historically, traditional education is oriented toward only a small number of people, while modern education is to spread knowledge to all the people as far as the scale of development of educational undertakings is concerned. Because at present ours is no longer the small-scale peasant economy as we had in the past in which the forces of production was very low, it is impossible for us to engage in modernized productive labor without modern management and administration, S&T and cultural knowledge. In conducting modern education, the inexorable demand is to make education universal at different levels and in different types and forms in accordance with the actual conditions in our country in order to raise the levels of ideology and morality as well as of science and culture of the whole nation so that the educated will become a new generation with ideas, morality and culture who are willing to observe discipline.

(3) We must convert the unitary system of regular school education into a multiple channel system in running schools of which regular school is the main part--to open all avenues for conducting education. We must not only have the "petty pagoda" system composed of key schools at all levels which works for improvement, but we also must form networks of education at different levels and of different categories which can adapt to the different conditions and needs (including making oneself useful through independent study). We must, in particular, devote major efforts to developing education in management and administration and in new technology and arts and crafts and to setting up secondary technical schools and vocational schools. In the rural areas, we must set up agricultural technical schools to suit the needs of different localities.

(4) Traditional education is only limited to educating students who are enrolled in schools. In order to constantly acquire new knowledge, life-long education must be practiced in modern education. An integrated educational system must include the five levels of preschool education, fundamental education, professional education, post-graduate education and follow-up education of which the fundamental education, professional education and follow-up education at different levels are basic which must be considered a universal demand.

(5) We have to transform education from the closed-off system in the past which was both solidifying and conservative into a dynamic open system. Educational structure and professional curricula must be readjusted in time according to the needs in socialist modernization and construction. Course content must be renewed from time to time so that social and economic information, new S&T developments and data on different kinds of thoughts both at home and abroad can be promptly brought into teaching plans and teaching materials (including setting up of elective courses and giving various kinds of lectures) through analysis, research and collation. At the same time, we must convert the unitary system of classroom teaching into using "two classrooms"

simultaneously. Upon the presupposition that students have already studied the various courses well, we must guide them to go for outside reading, to participate in the various kinds of useful social activities and social practices so that they may acquire new knowledge and new information directly and extensively. For this, we must constantly do a good job to replenish teachers' knowledge in order to build a contingent of teachers oriented toward the "three directions."

(6) We must, on the basis of the demand set forth in the "three directions," strengthen and improve political-ideological work in schools and cultivate the students' sense of mission and responsibility so that they may be imbued with the spirit of both exploitation and creation of the new and march at the head of the trend of times. We must conduct education effectively on patriotism, collectivism, socialism and communism for students in order to resist the erosion of the bourgeois ideologies of one kind or another.

(7) We must transform teaching from its unitary function of passing on knowledge into an all-round cultivation with emphasis placed on intellectual structure. This is the most effective way to cope with the renewal of knowledge in the present world. We must carry out reform in methods applied to teaching and examination so that students can be liberated from the vicious circle of narrowness, inflexibility and over-burden to enter into a benign circle in which talent and knowledge will promote each other.

(8) We must convert the backward teaching method into one which tends to apply modern and advanced techniques as much as possible. We must give full play to the role of television and audio-visual aids in teaching, have a good supply of advanced instruments and equipment and step up the pace of setting up laboratories.

(9) Schools which have a good foundation must convert themselves from schools of unitary educational function into schools of multiple function. They must try their best to provide the society with scientific and technical services in order to make colleges and universities of science and engineering the bases of the three-in-one combination of education, scientific research and modern education with cultivation of talents as the main task. Teachers of schools of higher learning must intensify scientific research and absorb the latest scientific knowledge in order to improve the quality of teaching from time to time. Undergraduate and postgraduate students in colleges and universities must enter into the field of scientific research at an early date so as to take up "real" scientific research as an important form of learning.

(10) Education of liberal arts must be reformed so as to turn department of liberal arts in universities from conducting scholastic education into a place for cultivating young Marxists. We must make teaching and research in liberal arts serve the socialist modernization and construction with emphasis placed on cultivating the students' Marxist stand, viewpoint and methods and their abilities to analyze and resolve problems.

All in all, we must use the strategic thinking of "gearing to the needs of modernization, of the world and of the future" to conduct education, use scientific methods to administer education and gradually form a set of socialist pedagogies with Chinese characteristics so that education may turn from the state of lagging behind social and economic development into a forerunner in economic construction.

Education must serve socialist modernization and construction and the fundamental way lies in reform. Reform is not an easy task. Because we are confined by "leftist" ideology, restrained by old ideas and force of habit, restricted by conditions of one kind or another and because there is a trend of unilaterally seeking a higher proportion of students entering schools of a higher grade, we must be bold in every instance when we make a step forward in the course of reform. However, is educational reform really more difficult than going into the skies? So far as all the people with noble aspirations and knowledge on the educational front are concerned, they are like those who Lu You, a great patriotic poet of the Song Dynasty, wrote about in his poem when he was on a journey in Shu where reference was made to the "difficulty of climbing to the skies." The poem goes: "Am I myself qualified to be a poet? I entered Jianmen on the back of a donkey when it was drizzling." Whether or not we really have the aspiration to carry out reform and the courage to overcome difficulties in order to write down the educational epic of our era by actual deeds will determine whether or not we will succeed.

9560

CSO: 4005/059

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RESULTS OF OVERSEAS TRAINING OF CHINESE SCIENTISTS

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 23 Sep 84 p 3

/Article by Zheng Haining /6774 3189 1380/: "Study of Sciences and Technology Abroad and Their Use in China; Overseas Training of Scientists of Chinese Academy of Sciences Achieved Prominent Results in China; Many of Them Became Key Scientists and Technicians, and Some of Them Became Leaders in Their Fields"/

/Text/ Until the end of July 1984, the Chinese Academy of Sciences has sent about 3,200 scholars and graduates to other countries for further study; about 1,700 of them have returned to China. Those who returned have achieved notable success. Some have been in the vanguard of their fields and have been elevated to leading positions.

The scholars who were sent to other countries for advanced studies were mostly middle-aged scientific researchers with 15 to 20 years of working experience. They learned to use advanced equipment, studied hard and achieved considerable success. About 20 percent of them have reached new heights or achieved breakthroughs in their research work and were praised by the scientific societies of those countries where they studied. For example, Hung Guofan /3163 0948 5672/ from the Shanghai Biochemistry Research Institute made a breakthrough in determining the order of DNA. Zhou Jing Hua /6650 7234 5478/ from the Acoustics Research Institute achieved creative results in the ultrasonic detection techniques and in theoretical research of that field. Xiao Ling /5135 3781/ from the Mathematic Research Institute achieved notable success in solving discontinuous hyperbolographic equations. Yan Ruifang /0917 3843 5364/ from the Chemistry Research Institute acquired a patent for the production of high-quality transisobutylene. Of those studying abroad, 29 applied for 38 patents, 50 person received Ph.D. degrees and 1 other acquired the title of correspondent of the International Research Institute of the History of Sciences in Paris.

The overwhelming majority of Chinese research institutes are paying great attention to the persons who have studied overseas and who have returned to play their roles by creating the conditions necessary for enhancing their newly-developed skills. Many of them have already become core members in the scientific research community and in the preparation of other qualified specialists. A tentative statistic shows that the administrations of 25 percent of the research institutes and 40 percent of the research laboratories of the Chinese Academy of Sciences have promoted those scholars who had studied overseas. Hou Xuen

/0186 6104/ from the Xian Research Institute of Optical Equipment, who completed his studies in Britain and returned in China, was nominated to be vice director of the institute. In cooperation with Niou Hanben /3662 2003 0058/ and Zhao Jilai /6392 4480 0171/, they produced a videotransferring camera of international quality. Li Futien /2621 4395 3944/ of the Changchuen Research Institute of Optical Facilities, after he returned from Britain, was the chief researcher in the methodology of measuring radiation, for which he was assured research funds and a qualified assistant. Recently he also successfully developed a concealed argon-arc light source. Guo Lihe /6753 2621 0735/ from the Shanghai Cell Research Institute returned to China in 1983 after studies in the United States. He used the molecular multifunctional expression formed by him in the United States to transfer the insulin protogene into the colon bacillus, from which he obtained a highly-efficient expression many times higher than the efficiency in the industrial processes of other countries.

12715

CSO: 4005/079

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRELIMINARY INQUIRY INTO POPULATION LEGISLATION IN CHINA

Beijing RENKOU YANJIU [POPULATION RESEARCH] in Chinese No 5, 29 Sep 84 pp 36-40

[Article by Yin Aisun [3009 1947 5549] of the Department of Law, Amoy University: "A Preliminary Exploration of the Population Legislation in Our Country"]

[Text] The purpose of population legislation is to stipulate, through a country's social, political and economic legislation. This article aims at making a preliminary exploration of the questions relating to our country's population legislation.

1. Subject and Basis of Our Country's Population Legislation

The subject of population legislation is population production relations, which is the self-reproduction process of the human race, meaning the kind of social relations formed during man's process of production and reproduction.

As a living creature, man is the product of nature's process of prolonged selection and prolonged evolution. Even at this time, this natural selection still plays an undeniable role in the progress of the human race. This characteristic of the evolution of living creatures in natural selection as reflected by population production relations is its main difference from social relations and is also the basic starting point for us to differentiate population legislation from other forms of legislation.

Man is different from other living beings. He is the only self-consciously positive reformer in nature and is able to reform, simultaneously during the process of reforming nature, the form, the ideology and the consciousness of his social structure, as well as his own physique, knowledge and genetic structure. It is man's activities to reform himself that produce population production relations. Therefore, population production relations, which are the same way they are limited by definite social production modes. As pointed out by Marx: "Different modes of social production have different laws of population growth and of surplus population growth. ("Complete Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 46B p 106.)

The subject of our country's population legislation is population production relations under the limitations of the modes of socialist production. This kind of population production relations not only makes our country's population

legislation an important constituent part of socialist legislation, but it also determines the objective basis of our country's population legislation.

(1) The Production of Things and the Production of Man Must Be Coordinated. It Is the Theoretical Basis of Our Country's Population Legislation.

Engels pointed out: "From the viewpoint of materialism, the decisive historical factor is, after all, the direct production and reproduction of life. However, there are two kinds of productions: one is the production of the tools necessary for life such as food, clothing and shelter. The other is the reproduction of the human race, which is genetic reproduction. ("Complete Works of Marx Engels," Vol 21, pp 29-30.) Practice has proved that the production of things and the production of man are inseparable: between them reciprocally exists an inevitable intrinsic link. But this kind of link is not naturally present in reciprocal coordination. In capitalist society, due to the anarchistic mode of production, the coordination of the production of things and the production of man are also carried out in an anarchistic way. Under our country's socialist planned economy, the production of things is carried out through the comprehensive balance of economic plans and the supplementary function of market adjustment, and in this way, the proportional and concerted development of the national economy is then guaranteed. Under this circumstance, we are able to place the reproduction of man under social control through the planned regulation of man's production so that the production of things and the production of man will be coordinated. Population legislation is the legal means for realizing this kind of social control.

(2) Our Country's Substantial Situation Is the Objective Basis of Our Country's Population Legislation.

Marx pointed out: "Irrespective of political legislation or citizens' legislation, it serves to express and record the demands of economic relations." ("Complete Works of Marx Engels," Vol 4, pp 121-122.) Population legislation is an important substance of a country's social, political and economic legislation. It must begin with the realities of its own country and should suit the social economy of its own country.

In our country, we have, on the one hand, fundamentally realized the planned nature of producing things by eliminating the exploitative system and the exploitative class and by establishing the economic basis of a socialist public ownership system; on the other hand, with the prolonged free flow of population production, the speed of population growth far exceeds that of the increase in the production of things, and the surplus population and the excessive population growth rate are reacting to "slowed-down social development." These two situations explain why our country has arrived at the time forecast by Engels as possible and necessary to carry out a social adjustment in population production. The party and the state have therefore defined as our country's basic national policy the goal of "restricting population quantity and elevating population quality." Population legislation is the legal channel for carrying out this national policy.

(3) Our Country's Constitution Is the Legal Basis of Our Country's Population Legislation.

Our country's constitution is the legal basis of all other legislative activities. Article 25 of our country's constitution provides: "The state shall carry out family planning for rendering population growth to suit economic and social development plans." Article 49 provides: "Marriage, family, motherhood and childhood are protected by the state. Both husband and wife have the duty to carry out family planning. Parents have the duty to bring up and educate their children not yet of age, and grown-up children have the duty to support and help their parents. Interference in the freedom of marriage and the maltreatment of the aged, women, and children are prohibited.

Our country's population legislation is to substantiate these legal principles for the regulation of population production relations provided by the constitution.

2. The Basic Principles of Our Country's Population Legislation

The basic principles of our country's population legislation are not those substantial principles related to population laws but those general principles that penetrate all the phases of our country's population legislation. They are the legal principles that constitute the basis of our country's population legislation.

Generally speaking, aside from the fact that the basic principles of our country's social legislation is certainly the basic principle of our country's population legislation, our country's population legislation should mainly include the following three basic principles:

(1) The Principle of Restricting Population Size

The restriction on population size includes the restriction on the total number of our country's population in a certain period of time and also includes the restriction on the net population growth rate in the same period. The former restriction is the basic factor in realizing the latter restriction, and the latter restriction is the premise for realizing the planned control of future population size.

At present, our country has a total population of 1 billion and the number of women of child-bearing-age is 100 million. From 1981 to 1995, among those born in the peak birth rate years of the 1960's, approximately 15 million will replenish the contingent of women of child-bearing age. This enormous number of people and of women of child-bearing age has posed big problems for carrying out our country's strategic task of restricting population size.

To realize the Sixth 5-year Plan goal of controlling our country's population growth rate to 1.3 percent in order to meet the strategic goal of zero growth in our country's population by the end of this century, and of controlling the total size of the population at 1.2 billion. Our country's population legislation must resolutely carry out this basic principle of restricting population size.

From the viewpoint of population legislation, there are two aspects of restricting population quantity: 1. birth control, which is a direct restriction on the population increase. The time is now ripe for legally defining the policy which has been effectively carried out for years in advocating one child per family, controlling the number of second children and stopping more pregnancies. 2. Restriction on child-bearing age, which is an indirect restriction on population increase. It is helpful in solving the contradiction between the marriage age and the restriction on population size and is also helpful in checking the "malignant cycle" of a birth peak being incurred by another birth peak. At the same time, the gap between the marriage age and the child-bearing age is widening. This is entirely possible for the human race to control its own reproduction.

(2) The Principle of Elevating Population Quality

The elevation of population quality and the restriction on population size are two sides of the same question. One of the common demands of the civilizational progress of the human race is the elevation of the quality of mankind. However, the elevation of population quality is a question much more complicated than restricting population size. In our country, the elevation of population quality includes not only eugenics but also desirable cultivation, especially the latter, which is more important in a certain sense than eugenics. Therefore, the elevation of population quality involves not only scientific techniques and the health of mothers and children but also questions relating to the society's politics, economy and civilization.

After all, there are three phases of work to be done in elevating population quality: (1) Desirable marriage. Marriage is the first-stage activity of population production. During this phase, preventive eugenic measures such as the setting of marriage qualifications, premarital physical examinations and genetic consultations should be adopted. Most of the measures are possible or are possible only after devoting efforts under the current circumstance in our country, and can be definitely stipulated in population legislation. (2) Desirable birth. This phase includes the entire development process from gestation to infancy. During this phase, we should mainly adopt other preventive eugenic measures and evolutionary eugenic measures such as special protection of the living environment of pregnant women, prenatal diagnosis, corrective womb treatment of the fetus for hereditary illness or prevention of the birth of low-quality babies; improvement of the developmental environments for newborn babies and special treatment for incurable congenital malformation. These measures which are possible in most of the areas in our country, and not possible in some areas for the time being, may be stipulated in principle in legislation. (3) Desirable cultivation. This phase mainly includes the development process from childhood to adolescence. During this phase, the main thing is the overall cultivation of the person's moral, intellectual and physical culture. During this phase, communist ideological indoctrination is an important task. Population quality must include ideological indoctrination; this is the principle that our country's population legislation must abide by. Therefore, legislation on the protection of children and teenagers should be an organic part of our country's population legislation.

The elevation of population quality spans almost the entire life of the person, beginning with the fetus. The elevation of population quality does not mean the quality of people in a certain period or certain generation but the quality of the whole race. This is an important characteristic of our country's population legislation.

(3) The Principle of Making Central Government Legislation Dominant and Local Government Legislation Secondary

Our country is a united socialist country. The unity of the socialist legal system requires that central government legislation be made dominant in our country's population legislation.

But our country is, after all, a country that is extensive in territory and numerous in nationalities. The political, economic and civilizational development of various regions is very unbalanced. Aside from differences among nationalities, there are differences in customs, usages and population composition within the same nationality group when located in different areas. Under this circumstance it is required that under the premise of dominant central government legislation, consideration be paid to locality legislation.

Central government legislation should, on the one hand, take care of the biggest interest of the biggest majority and, based on the overall situation, should unify planning with due consideration for all concerned. The sense of principle and of flexibility in legislation should be definite and clear, and substantial issues should have room for maneuver. A general stipulation may be made on issues in which there is insufficient experience, such as genetic consultation. On issues which vary in different localities such as the child-bearing age, we should only stipulate the principles universally applicable to the whole country. At the same time, when changes occur in substantive factors, appropriate amendments should be made in the laws concerned.

On the other hand, localities may, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, integrate with central government population legislation or carry out local legislative activities such as formulating supplementary regulations or accommodating regulations based on the substantive situation in a certain locality. Localities may also formulate implementing regulations or detailed regulations on central government legislation by integrating with the situation of certain localities. However, there are two principles which local legislation cannot contradict: first, local legislation must abide by due process and the authority of legislation and, second, local legislation cannot contradict the spirit of the constitution and the laws.

3. The Composition of Our Country's Population Legislation

The composition of our country's population legislation means the legislative activities of our country in adjusting population production relations, the formulation of appropriate laws to cope with the various aspects of population production activities and the organic integration of these laws to serve the basic policies of our country.

Generally speaking, our country's population legislation, under the guidance of the principles of our country's constitution, may take shape in the following forms:

(1) Marriage Laws

Under present circumstances, marriage is linked to family. Our country's marriage law is actually a marriage and family law. It is the basic law for regulating our country's marital and family relations.

Marriage is the legal factor for starting the population production activities of our country. Family is the basic organization of our country's population production activities and therefore the basic factor of our country's population production activities.

Our country's marriage law, on the one hand, through the stipulation of the substantive conditions of marriage (such as defining marriage and the restrictions on the conditions for marriage), makes the legal adjustment on the early-stage activities of population production; on the other hand, through the stipulation on protecting the legitimate rights of women, children and aged persons, it conducts a rather overall legal supervision of the activities of population production. The stipulation on "carrying out family planning" is the definite standard for regulating population production. Our country's marriage law is our country's basic legislation in population legislation and is also a comparatively more substantial legal basis for regulating population production activities.

(2) Family Planning Law

Compared with the marriage law, our country's family planning should be a more direct and more substantial form of legislation for regulating population production relations. It should have the substantial function of supplementing the stipulations of the principles of the marriage law and be the most direct legal basis of family planning work.

From the viewpoint of legislation, family planning should include planned parenthood, eugenics, mainly the child-bearing age, the number of children and birth control measures. Among them legislative stipulations on the number of children should be scientific and close in nature. For example, if the stipulation is one child per couple, what should be done if the child is congenitally deformed, if the child dies or if the fetus turns out to be twins. Therefore, it is more reasonable to stipulate that a couple have only one birth, should limit any second birth and stop further births, except in the case of more than one baby in a fetus. 2. Eugenic factors mainly include a premarital physical examination, a permit to bear children, genetic consultation, prenatal diagnosis, abortion of low-quality fetuses and special treatment for congenitally malformed children. 3. Health care and protection of mother and child: this mainly includes the protection of the living and working environments during pregnancy, post-birth leave to the mother, protection of the living environments of the mother and child and health care, guardianship for and physical protection of the mother and child. Among these the physical protection of the mother and child is especially important.

(3) Child and Adolescent Law

From the angle of our country's population legislation, the legislation on the protection of children and teenagers is the legal adjustment of the later stage of our country's population production and at the same time lays the foundation for the legal adjustment of the early stage of population production.

The legislation for protecting children and teenagers is mainly the provision of special legal protection to the moral, intellectual and physical culture of children and teenagers. It includes the issues of health protection, spiritual protection, nursery enterprise, cultural and educational enterprise, physical culture and recreation and moral education.

(4) Social Security Law

With the elevation of the people's material level and health care techniques, the life span of human beings will continue to lengthen, but will at the same time create the following problems: with the increase in the number of single sons and daughters, it will break the traditional pattern by changing from "support by the children" to the objective trend of "support by the society." Besides, support for rural families lacking a work force will become a greater problem. Because 80 percent of our country's population is in the rural areas, the above problem will mainly be reflected in the rural areas. In the absence of positive effective measures, it will place a very big impediment in front of the social adjustment work of population production.

Therefore, the placement of social security--mainly health care, social service and livelihood support to the aged--in the category of our country's population legislation is a kind of objective demand which will benefit the carrying out of legal adjustment to population production from a strategic angle for consolidating and developing the social adjustment of our country's population production. The establishment of socialism and the economic foundation of public ownership have made it practical for our country's population legislation to include social security legislation.

Based on the present situation and development of our country's national economy, social security legislation may be carried out in three stages. The first stage is the establishment of a social security fund in a promising area or unit by integrating individuals and groups and the state, to the end that economic assistance can be provided to a definite extent to support the health care and livelihoods of the aged and the households lacking a workforce. During this stage, appropriate laws or regulations may be formulated through local legislation or component legislation. The second stage continues to use the measures of integrating individuals and groups and the state in order to establish a social security fund for the entire society in order to solve the problem of supporting the health care and livelihoods of the aged and the households lacking a work force. During this stage, uniform regulations applicable to all of China may be formulated through central government-level legislation, but at the same time they do not repel the implementing regulations or the detailed regulations by locality's legislation to meet local needs. The third stage is

the establishment of a social security fund in the state's financial plans and also the gradual establishment of a social security service net to provide health care, livelihood support and free social services to the aged and the households lacking a work force. When the situation ripens, this social service may be expended to include the single child of both working parents. This stage is the formulation of national, universally applicable laws through the state's legislative organs. The time span between each of the stages should be decided upon in accordance with the substantial situation.

One thing that needs to be mentioned is the phenomenon of the unwillingness or inability of couples to bear children. Although this phenomenon is not yet common, yet viewed from the situation of our country's population production, families unwilling or unable to bear children should be placed in the scope of social security.

(5) Local Supplementary Legislation

Based on the stipulations of the constitution and laws, local population legislation by the localities by integrating with its local situation is also within the scope of our country's population legislation and is an important supplementary and complementary means of central government population legislation.

12793
CSO: 4005/117

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PROBLEM OF AGED POPULATION IN CHINA

Beijing RENKOU YANJIU [POPULATION RESEARCH] in Chinese No 5, 29 Sep 84 pp 40-43

[Article by Wang Xinfu [3769 2450 3127] of the Ministry of Public Security: "The Problem of the Aged Population in Our Country"]

[Text] Our Country's Aged Population Ranks First in World

Our country's population is the largest in the world and exceeds 1 billion. We at present have more than 80 million aged (hereafter referred to as the aged population) who are 60 years or older (excluding the Chinese population in Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao and overseas). They account for 8 percent of the world's population.

In 1980, the proportion of the aged population in the world was 8.6 percent, with an average of 17.4 percent in Europe, 14.5 percent in North America, 11.1 percent in Australia and Oceania, 13.3 percent in the Soviet Union, 6.6 percent in Asia, 6.8 percent in Latin America and 4.7 percent in Africa. We can see that the proportion of our country's aged population is a little lower than the world average, much lower than that in the developed countries of Europe and the Soviet Union and higher than that in Asia, Latin America and Africa.

Due to the large size of our country's population, we should study not only the relative size of the aged population but also the absolute size of the aged population. An analysis of the proportion of our country's aged population reveals that the present problem of the aged population is not serious, and the problem of aging is nonexistent: but definite problems are reflected in analyzing the absolute number of aged. As we can clearly see from Table 1, a recent report promulgated by the United Nations Population Activities Fund pointed out that in 1980, the total aged population in the world was approximately 350 million, of which 22.9 percent belong to our country, which accounted for 51.5 percent of the aged population in Asia. This is to say that there is one Chinese out of every five aged persons in the world, and one Chinese out of every two aged persons in Asia. The absolute number of our country's aged ranks first in the world and is approximately equal to the total aged population in Europe, or the combined

total population of the six countries of England, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Ireland and Norway. This problem should draw the grave concern of our country's demographers.

Table 1: World Distribution of Aged Population

Area	Aged Population (in thousands)	Proportion of Aged Population (%)	Percentage in World Aged Population
World	350,000	8.6	100.0
Asia (incl. China)	155,400	6.6	44.4
China	80,000	8.0	22.9
Africa	19,930	4.7	5.7
Latin America	19,980	6.0	5.7
Australia & Oceania	2,440	11.1	0.7
Europe	83,170	17.4	23.8
N. America	34,660	14.5	9.9
USSR	34,430	13.3	9.8

Development Trend of Aged Population

The state of our country's aged population is not stable but developing. After a while, the absolute number of aged will continue to increase at a faster and more vigorous rate than that of the total population.

During the two national censuses in 1958 and 1964, the number of our country's aged was more than 42 million. Their number increased to 68 million in 1975 and to 72 million in 1978.

Last year, our delegation pointed out at the World Conference on Aging that according to the estimates based on surveys of some areas, our country's aged population in 1980 was approximately 80 million, which was approximately 8 percent of the total population. At present, this number has increased to more than 80 million.

From 1953 to the present, our country's aged population has doubled, yet during the same period, our country's total population increased by only 74 percent. The increase of the aged population is faster by one-quarter than the total population. An analysis of the situation of the aged population in the cities and the rural areas reveals that the increase is faster in the cities and even more vigorous in individual cities. From the Second National Census in 1964 to 1980, the number of aged in the cities increased from 4,670,000 to 10,050,000, a 115 percent growth, while in the rural areas, the increase was from 37,580,000 to 70,340,000, a 72 percent growth. The rate of growth in the cities was 60 percent higher than that in the rural areas.

The number of cadres, staff officers and commune members who have reached the age of quit-and-rest or retirement in Beijing City is approximately 1,130,000, which is roughly more than 12 percent of the 9 million population

of the city. Among them, 660,000 live in the city and 470,000 in the rural areas. In China's giant city of Shanghai, where the population is the most numerous, its population of 61 years and older increased from 200,000 in 1953 to 1,150,000 in 1979, an increase of 4.7 times in 26 years. The proportion of the aged population to the total population increased from 3.3 percent to 10.2 percent (see Table 2). In an experimental area during the Third National Census, Wuxi Municipality and six communes and one town in Wuxi County, the proportion of aged population was 9.3 percent in Wuxi Municipality and 10.5 percent in Wuxi County. The aged population proportion in those areas was higher than that of the national average level.

Table 2. Growth of Aged Population 61 Years Old or More in Shanghai City

Year	Number of Aged Population (in thousands)	Proportion of Aged Population (percentage)
1953	200,000	3.3
1957	248,000	3.6
1964	597,000	5.5
1973	909,000	8.5
1978	1,130,000	10.3
1979	1,150,000	10.2

According to a United Nations forecast, the proportion of our country's aged population will rise to 11 percent at the end of the current century, and will reach 20 percent by the year 2025. This forecast is more or less the same as the estimates by some of our scholars in China. By the end of this century, the number of our country's total population will reach approximately 1.2 billion, and 11 percent of this number is 130 million, averaging 1.1 aged person for every 10 persons. In 2025, the number will increase to 280 million, meaning 1 aged person for every 5 persons.

The peak of our country's aged population will arrive earlier in the cities than in the rural areas. Based on the statistics of 1979, the aged population in Shanghai City will probably reach 28.4 percent of the city's total population by the end of this century, substantially a number of approximately 2 million. After all, the aging of the national population is an inevitable development trend of our country's population.

Main Causes for Increase of Aged Population

The course of the world's continuous development of the social economy is bound to have a tremendous impact on population reproduction. The course of population development in many countries is from a high birth rate, high death rate and low natural increase rate to a high birth rate, low death rate and high natural increase rate and then to a low birth rate, low death rate and low natural increase rate. The natural result is an increase in the aged population and aging in population development.

Prior to the founding of the People's Republic, our country's population belonged to the type characterized by a high birth rate, high death rate and

low natural increase rate. This was due to the very backwardness of old China's economy and culture, the extreme difficulty that the people faced in making a living, poor hygiene and poor health. There are no accurate overall statistic figures, but according to the records in 1936, the birth rate was approximately 38 percent, the death rate was approximately 28 percent and consequently the natural increase rate was 10 percent.

After the founding of New China, our country's economy developed rapidly, the people's livelihood improved continuously, medical and public health enterprises developed extensively, contagious diseases that threatened people's lives are either under control or basically eliminated and the death rate has speedily decreased; yet the birth rate has still been maintained at a rather high level. During the 20 years between 1950 and 1970, our country's population developed into the type characterized by a high birth rate, low death rate and high natural increase rate. During these 20 years, the birth rate constantly maintained a high level of 33 to 38 percent; the death rate decreased from 18 percent in 1950 to 10.8 percent in 1957 and again to 7.6 percent in 1970; and the natural increase rate has been maintained at a high level of approximately 20 percent. The population growth, as reflected in the age composition, showed a big increase in the number of infants, children and teenagers, and the proportion of the aged population correspondingly decreased. (See Table 3.) A new change occurred in the 1970's in our country's birth rate, that is, the speedy decrease of the birth rate from 30.7 percent in 1971 to 20.9 percent in 1981, by virtue of a gradual change from voluntary and unplanned births to conscientious and planned births. In spite of the continued decrease in the death rate from 7.3 percent in 1971 to 6.4 percent in 1981, the natural increase rate decreased from 23.4 percent in 1971 to 14.5 percent in 1981 due to the drastic decrease in the birth rate. Population reproduction is developing toward a low birth rate, low death rate and low natural increase rate. We can see from Table 3 that the decrease in the population reproduction rate has resulted in a lowering of the proportion of children and teenagers and a corresponding heightening of the aged population.

Table 3. Change in Population Age Composition (Unit: %)

Year	0-14 Years	15-64 Years	65 Years and Older	60 Years and Older (among them)
1953	36.3	59.3	4.4	7.3
1957	38.8	56.5	4.7	
1964	40.4	56.1	3.5	6.1
1975	36.8	58.4	4.8	7.4
1978	35.8	59.4	4.8	7.5
1980	31.1	63.6	5.3	8.2

After the emancipation, the average life expectancy of our country's population was lengthened a lot. According to Chinese and foreign demographic scholars, average Chinese life expectancy in old China was between 30 and 40 years. It was extended to 57 years in 1957 and to 69 years in 1980. In some cities the life expectancy was extended more rapidly. For

instance in Shanghai, life expectancy was extended from 58.4 years in 1953 to 71.6 years in 1972 for males, and from 60.3 years in 1953 to 73.4 years in 1972 for females. The average life expectancy of the generation born at the same time has been extended, and the average life expectancy of the aged population has also been extended. Because the life expectancy of the aged population has been extended, their number will naturally increase. (See Table 4.)

Table 4. Average Age Extension of Population in Shanghai City (Unit: Year)

Age	1953		1962		1964		1972	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0	58.4	60.3	66.9	70.6	69.3	72.3	71.6	73.4
50-59	20.1	24.2	21.8	25.7	23.3	26.2	24.9	28.0
60-69	13.0	16.4	14.2	17.6	15.5	18.0	16.6	19.4
70-79	7.8	9.8	8.4	10.8	9.5	10.9	10.9	12.1
Above								
80	4.8	5.5	5.0	6.1	5.6	6.0	5.8	6.8

From the above analysis, we can see that the change in the type of population reproduction and the lengthening of average life expectancy may render changes in the population age composition. Among them the birth rate has a greater effect on the age composition. The maintenance of a rather high birth rate is expressed in the increase of the proportion of children up to 14 years old and in the lowering of the aged population; while the abrupt decrease in the birth rate will decrease the proportion of children, the proportion of the aged population will correspondingly increase. At present, the abrupt decrease of our country's birth rate, the continuous decrease of the death rate and the lengthening of average life expectancy may result in the increase of the absolute number of aged.

For over 30 years, the fluctuation of our country's population development has been very big, and a few peaks in the birth rate have appeared. The group of people have now arrived at working age. Over time, they will become old. Therefore, a peak in the increase of the aged population will arrive abruptly. The size of our country's population is very big, so an increase of 1 percent of the aged population will mean 10 million more people, thus having a big impact. Since we are unable to change the age composition formed during the high birth rate years where the 15-59 years old account for more than half of our country's total population, it will continue to develop over time; the population of our country's aged population will become greater and greater, and the result will be the aging of the population.

Our party and state are very concerned about the work on the aged population. As early as the summer of 1971, our respected and beloved Premier Zhou Enlai, while receiving the delegates to the All-China Chronic Aged Bronchitis Prevention Convention, instructed: "The capitalist world basically does not take care of its aged.... Our socialist world is different; we want to take

care of the aged." "China has a big population. We cannot just do away with all our aged people, because they still have their experiences to contribute." Under Premier Zhou's personal concern, the components concerned unfolded their research work on medication for the aged.

Since the 3d Plenary Session, the party and the state have paid even greater attention to this work. For example, there have been establishment of a retirement system for aged cadres, the positive establishment of aged homes to take care of the childless aged, the trial experiment of social security for the aged and the bringing into play of the functions of the aged. Respecting the aged, nursing the aged and loving the aged are the traditional virtues of our Chinese race. Our people cultivate their social virtues in their daily lives, and carry them forward with the construction of a socialist material civilization and a socialist spiritual civilization and accord them legal protection. Our country's new constitution and related laws definitely stipulate that our people should continue to carry forward this good tradition, that state laws should substantially protect all the rights of the aged and stipulate the right to rest when a worker comes to age, that the livelihood of the retirees should be guaranteed, that the retirees should be able to obtain material assistance from the state and the society, that maltreatment of the aged should be prohibited and that it is the duty of grown-up children to support and help their parents. All these pieces of legislation have energetically propelled the development of the work on the aged.

While the aging of the population in the whole country is not imminent, we must prepare in time by "elevating the aging problem to a strategic height, thus reinforcing the leadership and doing uniform planning and comprehensive management."* We should study the experiences of other countries and, coordinating with our own situation, conduct experiments in cities and rural areas where the aged population is comparatively larger and where the aging problem already exists and research various measures and politics to study and solve this problem conscientiously.

*See Comrade Nie Rongzhen's [5119 2831 5271] letter dated 23 November 1983 to ZHONG GUO LAO NIAN [CHINA'S AGED] magazine.

12739
CSO: 4005/119

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

'MODEL OF WORKING CLASS' LI LISAN PRAISED

HK260247 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Nov 84 p 4

["Personage in the Workers' Movement" column by Chen Shilin: "A Model of the Chinese Workers"]

[Text] The date 18 November this year was the 85th anniversary of Comrade Li Lisan's birth. That day, Li Lisan's former residence in Liling County, Hunan Province, formally opened. General Secretary Hu Yaobang wrote a signboard for this relic. Comrade Li Lisan's was a revolutionary life, a fighting life.

Comrade Li Lisan was born in 1899. He joined the CPC in 1921, and began to engage in the workers' movements under the party's leadership in 1922. He organized the working masses to carry out struggles and go on strikes in Anyuan, Wuhan, Shanghai, and Guangzhou. When studying in the Soviet Union in the period between 1931 and 1945, he also did a great deal of work for our party. He returned to China in 1946 and participated in the liberation war in northeast China. In 1948, Li Lisan was elected vice chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. During the 10-year domestic turmoil, Comrade Li Lisan suffered from a frame-up and persecution by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, and died on 22 June 1967.

Comrade Li Lisan worked conscientiously and tirelessly and evaded no hardship nor danger throughout his life. When he led the strikes, the enemy repeatedly offered rich rewards for his capture, but he disregarded his personal safety, insisting on fighting together with the working masses. Comrade Li Lisan was also a famous agitator. He often made eloquent speeches without using a prepared script. He always dared to uphold principle in the struggle. In 1935, when Wang Ming tried to usurp the party's leadership, Comrade Li Lisan resolutely resisted and mercilessly exposed Wang Ming's plot without fearing Wang Ming's retaliation. In 1938, he was falsely labelled as a Chinese spy during the Soviet Union's drive to eliminate counterrevolutionaries and was illegally locked up in prison for 21 months, but he did not yield to the sufferings and sternly refuted all false charges against him. In 1953, the Gao Gang-Rao Shushi antiparty clique tried to draw him over to their side, but they were severely reprimanded by Li Lisan. During the 10-year domestic chaos, he did not utter a single falsehood under high pressure from the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques. For this reason, he was tortured to death.

Comrade Li Lisan did a great deal of work for the party and the people throughout his life, but he never cared about his personal fame and gain. However, when mistakes occurred in the party's work, he always assumed the blame himself and never put it on other people. In 1930, he committed the mistake of carrying out the "Lisan line." He never forgot this until he died. At the party's Eighth National Congress in 1956, he made a systematic self-criticism of this and was praised by delegates and leaders of communist parties from other countries.

Comrade Li Lisan was the model of the Chinese working class. His revolutionary deeds are vivid materials for conducting communist education among the coming generations. Today, our learning from him is of great significance in straightening out party style and building socialist spiritual civilization.

CSO: 4005/224

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PERSONNEL RETURN WITH ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENTS

OW260540 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0814 GMT 23 Nov 84

[By reporters Gu Mainan and Meng Xiangjie]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 23 Nov (XINHUA)--A large number of the personnel sent abroad in recent years by the Chinese Academy of Sciences to study in various countries have won honors for the motherland. Many of them, who returned to this country after completing their study, have become backbone scientific researchers or academic leaders.

As of the end of June of this year, the Chinese Academy of Sciences had sent totally 3,901 people to 29 countries and regions, including 3,158 visiting scholars and 743 postgraduates, of whom 2,180 had returned after completing their study.

While working and studying abroad, these personnel have displayed a strong sense of patriotism, national pride, and responsibility. They have studied painstakingly, worked hard, and returned to the country after completing their study according to schedule, thus winning praise of foreign scholars.

The visiting scholars sent abroad by the Chinese Academy of Sciences were generally middle-aged and young scientific research personnel with a solid professional foundation and relatively lengthy experience in scientific research work. Instead of carrying out further ordinary study abroad, they took part directly in topic researches to learn and master advanced science and technology. The postgraduates sent abroad were also very quickly trained as scientific research workers capable of working independently, after undergoing systematic and strict scientific research work training. According to investigations, approximately 20 percent of the visiting scholars abroad reached advanced world level with prominent achievements in their work and new creations and breakthroughs in their scientific research. Among them, 33 obtained 42 foreign patents, 55 obtained doctor degrees, and 1 obtained the title of communications academician at a foreign research institute. For example, a new nuclear acid structure testing method presented by Hong Guofan of the Shanghai Biochemistry Research Institute during cooperative research in Great Britain received attention from international molecular biology circles, and was evaluated by more than 20 noted scientists in our country as one of the world's 10 major scientific and technological progresses for 1982.

The overwhelming majority of the postgraduates abroad scored outstanding achievements in their study. For example, 22-year-old Huang Bin of the Genetics Institute obtained his doctoral degree within 3 years in Great Britain, and his thesis received a very high evaluation by his teacher and scholars concerned.

Judging from the actual results of the more than 2,000 personnel who have returned to the country, it was noted that they have generally broadened their views; enriched their knowledge; obtained comprehension of the foremost world standards in their respective professional fields; learned advanced management experiences of foreign countries; and become responsible persons, or backbone elements, for topic researches at their respective units. Many of them have become academic leaders in various research fields, and a considerable number of them have taken up leading posts at the institutes and offices concerned. They have powerfully promoted scientific research work at the various units and have given impetus to enlivening the scientific and technological interchange with foreign countries.

After the visiting scholars returned, the overwhelming majority of the research institutes have attached great importance to bringing their role into play and have done everything possible to create the necessary working conditions for them and provide them with a "place for exercising their abilities."

CSO: 4005/224

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ZHI GONG DANG COMMITTEE BEGINS ENLARGED SESSION

OW251115 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1146 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] Beijing, 24 Nov (XINHUA)--The Eighth Central Committee of the China Zhi Gong Dang began its second enlarged session in Beijing this morning. Huang Dingchen, chairman of the Zhi Gong Dang Central Committee, delivered a work report at the session.

Participants of the session will study the "Decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Reform of the Economic Structure," sum up Zhi Gong Dang's work over the past year, formulate future tasks, and discuss how to strengthen the central leading organizations of Zhi Gong Dang.

In his report at the session, Huang Dingchen said: Our party has scored gratifying achievements over the past year in uniting returned Overseas Chinese, families of Chinese nationals residing abroad, and relatives and friends in foreign countries; consolidating and developing the patriotic united front; stepping up the country's socialist modernization; promoting the great cause of reunifying the motherland, including Taiwan; and opposing hegemonism and safeguarding world peace. He said: Some 275 comrades of Zhi Gong Dang have been elected people's representatives at various levels and 440 others appointed members of CPPCC committees at all levels. In the past year, more than 300 Zhi Gong Dang members have been named advanced workers or given exemplary titles at various levels, including 19 members of our party who have won national titles. In addition, our party has completed a number of technical innovation projects, invented some scientific devices, and published scientific essays, totaling more than 530 items (articles). During the period under review, our party has helped departments concerned solve 1,968 problems pertaining to policy toward returned Overseas Chinese and families of Chinese nationals residing abroad.

The session was presided over by Lu Rongshu, vice chairman of the Zhi Gong Dang Central Committee. Present were Vice Chairmen Wu Juetian, Wu Chan, and Xu Zhimeng of the Central Committee and more than 60 full members and alternate members of the Zhi Gong Dang Central Committee. Present as observers were members of the Overseas Chinese Intellectuals Committee and the Women's Committee of Zhi Gong Dang.

CSO: 4005/224

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LEADERS MARK 50TH DEATH ANNIVERSARY OF MARTYR

OW260602 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1502 GMT 25 Nov 84

[Text] Beijing, 25 Nov (XINHUA)--Tomb-sweeping activities and a monument and pavilion unveiling ceremony were held the morning of 25 November at Martyrs' Mausoleum in Zhengzhou, Henan, to mark the 50th anniversary of the death of General Ji Hongchang, a fine Communist Party member and well-known national hero during the war of resistance against Japan.

On the front of the monument are engraved characters in Comrade Hu Yaobang's writing: "Martyr Ji Hongchang Monument." Participating in the tomb-sweeping activities and the ceremony for unveiling the monument and pavilion in memory of General Ji Hongchang were Liu Jie, secretary of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee; other leading party, government, and military comrades of Henan Province; responsible comrades of Tianjin, Zhangjiakou, and Zhengzhou; the late general's children Ji Ruizhi and Ji Lantai; and his friends and relatives. Liu Jie and He Zhukang, deputy secretary of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee and governor of Henan, unveiled the monument and the pavilion.

In the afternoon of the same day a meeting to mark the 50th death anniversary of General Ji Hongchang and a ceremony for unveiling a bronze statue of him were held in Fugou County, Henan, the general's birthplace. Over 16,000 people, including responsible persons of Henan, Tianjin, and departments concerned; the general's daughter Ji Ruizhi and other relatives; and cadres and masses of Fugou County attended the memorial meeting.

Zhao Wenfu, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Henan Provincial People's Congress, made a report at the meeting on General Ji Hongchang's achievements and contributions. Comrade Ji Hongchang was born to a poor peasant family in Fugou County's Lutan township in 1895. He went to Feng Yuxiang to become a private in Feng's army in 1913. In 1926 he took part in the Northern Expedition as a renowned patriotic general of the Northwest Army. He joined the Chinese Communist Party in 1932, turning from a patriot into a staunch communist fighter. Under leadership of the CPC, Ji Hongchang organized and led the People's Allied Army against Japan in 1933. He engaged in underground activities in Tianjin in 1934 where he organized the "Chinese People's Anti-Fascist League" and the armed volunteer army against Japan. He was unfortunately arrested in Tianjin the same year. With a strong sense of righteousness, he faced death fearlessly and unflinchingly. In the enemy's

court he composed a heroic poem: "I regret I did not die in fighting Japan and I am humiliated today; in a country broken like this, why should I care for my head." Comrade Ji Hongchang was killed by KMT reactionaries in Peiping on 24 November.

Zhao Wenfu warmly lauded Comrade Ji Hongchang's noble-mindedness in sacrificing his life for the country and nation and called on the people throughout the province to learn from Comrade Ji Hongchang's revolutionary spirit and through actions make their contributions to revitalize the heartland of China and help build socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Comrade Ji Ruizhi, General Ji Hongchang's daughter, also spoke at the meeting.

Following the meeting, the ceremony for unveiling the bronze statue of General Ji Hongchang was held at the Martyrs' Mausoleum in Fugou County. The statue, donated by the people of Fugou County, is situated in the square in front of the Memorial Hall of Martyr Ji Hongchang.

An academic report meeting in memory of the 50th death anniversary of General Ji Hongchang will be held in Zhengzhou on 26 November.

On 18 November a ceremony was held for unveiling the memorial tablet in the general's former residence, No 4, Huayuan Road, Heping District, Tianjin. Ni Zhifu, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee, unveiled the tablet.

On the eve of this anniversary, Comrade Deng Xiaoping wrote the title of the book "Collection of Articles in Memory of the 50th Anniversary of the Death of General Ji Hongchang." Comrade Nie Rongzhe's inscription for the memorial activities is: "Eternal glory to the national hero, Martyr Ji Hongchang." Comrade Bo Yibo's inscription is: "Eternal glory to Comrade Ji Hongchang who died a calm, heroic death."

CSO: 4005/224

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

YANG JINGREN ADDRESSES ZHI GONG DANG MEETING

OW271233 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1226 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Beijing, 26 Nov (XINHUA)--The third meeting of the China Zhi Gong Dang to exchange experiences in serving the modernization drive was held in Beijing this afternoon.

Yang Jingren, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and director of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, offered his congratulations at the meeting. He said: The Zhi Gong Dang has achieved marked results in doing its work in recent years. This shows that it can do much in serving the three main tasks, especially the task of uniting with Overseas Chinese and the compatriots in Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan.

He said that the Zhi Gong Dang has good ties with compatriots in Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan, with Overseas Chinese, and with members of the Hongmen Societies abroad and has a large number of learned intellectuals. He expressed the hope that, through this meeting, the Zhi Gong Dang would sum up its experiences, make good use of advantages, and advance its work of serving China's socialist modernization.

In his opening address at the meeting, Huang Dingchen, chairman of the Zhi Gong Dang Central Committee, briefly discussed the work of serving the modernization drive carried out by the Zhi Gong Dang since the holding of its second experience-exchange meeting in 1981. Since the beginning of this year, the Zhi Gong Dang Central Committee and its branch organizations have received 101 delegations of Overseas Chinese organizations and Hongmen Societies from more than 10 countries, including the United States and the Philippines. Zhi Gong Dang branches have established 77 collective enterprises in various parts of the country, and more than 2,400 job-seeking young people are now employed by these enterprises.

Attending the meeting were Liu Lantao, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee; Li Ganliu, Sa Kongliao, Jiang Daning, Ge Zhicheng, Fang Rongxin, and Ye Baoshan, responsible persons of the various democratic parties and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce; and Zhang Guoji, Chen Zongji, Zhuang Yanlin, and Hong Sisi, responsible persons of the NPC Overseas Chinese Commission, the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council, and the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese. Also attending the meeting were Wu Juetian, Wu Chan, Xu Zhimeng, and Lu Rongshu, vice chairmen of the Zhi Gong Dang Central Committee.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

XINHUA COMMENTATOR ON FASTER PACE IN DOING THINGS

OW280631 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0738 GMT 27 Nov 84

[XINHUA commentator's article: "Active Challenge to Slow Rhythm"]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Nov (XINHUA)--The pace of Beijing residents' life style has quickened. This is a very cheerful social phenomenon. It has a more significant and profound meaning than the completion of several new buildings or the production of several new products inasmuch as it reflects the change of people's mental outlook, the increase of working efficiency, and faster pace in construction work. With it we will have more buildings, more products, and higher economic results.

Since the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, policies and reform measures have been implemented, party rectification has started, and advanced technologies have been promoted. As a result, various enterprises have become more lively, enthusiasm for work has been whipped up, and the people have started to value their time, pay attention to efficiency, launch a challenge to the slow rhythm and speed up the pace of their life style. This is a gratifying change of social life in the course of building the four modernizations in our country.

Of course, we should also note that in some units, departments, and places the slow rhythm still exists everywhere. The situation is reflected by things being done in a dilatory manner, disputes over trifles, red tape, long meetings, and listlessness. The main reason for this is that the leaders in those units, departments, and places do not have a thorough understanding of the line, principles, and policies formulated since the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, lack a sense of urgency in fulfilling the historical task of "quadrupling China's annual industrial and agricultural output value by the end of the century," stick to the old convention in their ideology, lack pioneering and progressive spirit, and are still used to "eating from the same big pot." If this situation is not changed promptly, how can we whip up the enthusiasm of the broad masses and cadres and impel people to speed up production and pace in their work?

The general tasks and goals set by the 12th National CPC Congress call on us to speed up the pace in our economic, political, and spiritual lives. Speed

is precisely the style of a revolutionary and a good tradition of our party. In order to maintain and develop this good style and tradition and meet the developing situation, the leading cadres should take the lead in setting examples. The key lies in liberating their thinking and firmly carrying out reform work. When people's ideology, the structure of various units, and the style of work have been changed, people's pace of life will also be changed. Only when we change slow rhythm into fast rhythm can we keep up with the progressive pace of the times and accomplish the historical task of revitalizing China entrusted to us by history.

CSO: 4005/224

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

INVESTIGATION, STUDY URGED TO SOLVE PROBLEMS

OW011427 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Station commentary: "Devote More Time to Investigation and Study"]

[Text] Confronted with numerous problems that have cropped up in the course of urban reforms, leading cadres at all levels in Yantai city have gone out to do investigation and study at grassroots units. With first-hand data in their possession, they have been able to seize the initiative in solving these problems.

This fact tells people that the busier leading cadres are with their work, the more time they should spend doing investigation and study. All of us are very busy now, but some comrades have not been busy with the right job. They have wasted most of their time attending meetings that solved no problems or doing insignificant work. Since they lacked an understanding of the actual conditions, they failed to make correct decisions when some problems needed solving, and they failed to do what should be done promptly.

Ours is a large country, and the conditions in various areas are vastly different. If leading cadres simply carry out instructions from the higher level without doing sufficient investigation and study of the conditions in their localities and if they arbitrarily issue orders, they will not be able to do their work well. Moreover, they may even make mistakes.

Following the start of the restructuring of the national economy as a whole, with the focus on the urban economy, new situations and new problems will crop up one after another. We must explore and solve these problems. Comrade Mao Zedong once said: You can't solve a problem? Well, get down and investigate the present facts and its past history. When you have investigated the problem thoroughly, you will know how to solve it.

Leading departments of the party and the government should constantly carry out investigation and study. Leading cadres should spend a reasonable amount of time each year doing investigation and study at grassroots levels. They should cover a fairly wide area when doing this work. After conducting investigation and study, they should point out what is wrong and do what should be done. In this way, they will be able to create a new situation more quickly.

CSO: 4005/224

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

JOURNAL OF POEMS ON SCIENCE--China's first journal of poems on science started publication in Hunan recently. Comrade Zhang Aiping inscribed the title for the first issue of the journal. (Gao Shiqi), a well-known writer of poems on science, serves as the chairman of the editorial committee. Poems on science which combine poems with scientific knowledge are a good way to popularize scientific knowledge. KEXUE SHIKAN is cosponsored by the Hunan Association of Popular Science Creation and some other organizations. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 20 Nov 84 OW]

HU YAOBANG ON POPULAR SONGS--The latest issue of the magazine LIAOWANG carries a newsletter entitled "The General Secretary and 'My Chinese Heart,'" which tells about Comrade Hu Yaobang's view on popular songs as expressed in his recent speech to young people. Comrade Hu Yaobang said: What are popular songs? We should have a clear idea about this. If it is a song, it should be popular. Is there any song whose popularity is what the composer hates to see? The popularity of a song among the masses indicates what they like. What is wrong if songs such as "My Chinese Heart," "On the Field of Hope," and "Our Life Is Filled With Sunlight" become popular? Negating popular songs without analyzing them is a manifestation of ignorance. We should struggle against ignorance. Besides, whether a song is good or bad should be determined by the masses after testing it. Whether a song can remain widely popular for a long time in society is the only criterion for testing the song to determine whether it is good or bad. We can say definitely that a song is good if it is widely popular and long lasting among the masses. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Nov 84 OW]

MONUMENT FEATURES MAO INSCRIPTION--Dalian, 21 Nov (XINHUA)--A monument to proletarian revolutionary Comrade Guan Xiangying was completed in front of his former residence in Jinsian County, Liaoning, yesterday. Born in 1904, Comrade Guan Xiangying died of illness in 1946. He was secretary of the Chinese CYL Central Committee and served as the chief political commissar of the Second Front Army of the Red Army and later as political commissar of the 120th Division under the Eighth Route Army. CYL members throughout Jinxian County donated funds to set up the monument. Comrade Mao Zedong's inscription for Guan Xiangying is engraved on this memorial. The inscription reads: "Most faithful and true to the party and country, Comrade Guan Xiangying is immortal." [By Li Xiaolin] [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1431 GMT 21 Nov 84 OW]

NIE RONGZHEN CONGRATULATES LAB BUILDERS--Hefei, 24 Nov (XINHUA)--After Comrade Nie Rongzhen learned of the construction of the state synchrotron radiation laboratory, he wrote a letter of congratulation to the China University of Science and Technology which is responsible for the designing and construction of the laboratory. In the letter, he congratulated all the comrades taking part in building this key state construction project. Comrade Nie Rongzhen said in his letter: "The start of the construction of the state synchrotron laboratory is indeed a happy, as well as important, event in the history of the China University of Science and Technology. It will play an important role in building the Hefei scientific research and educational base and in developing China's science, technology, industry, and agriculture. Therefore, it merits congratulations. I hope the construction proceeds smoothly. My regards to you comrades." A ceremony of laying the foundation of the synchrotron radiation laboratory was held at the China University of Science and Technology in Hefei on 20 November. The main structure of the laboratory is a synchrotron radiation device which has a large multiple-usage light source. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0810 GMT 24 Nov 84 OW]

SERVICE FOR JIN BAOSHAN--Beijing, 24 Nov (XINHUA)--Comrade Jin Baoshan, our country's senior medical expert of public health who was professor and honorary head of the department of public health and member of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee, died of illness on 11 November 1984 at the age of 92. A memorial service for Comrade Jin Baoshan was held today in Beijing. Leading comrades including Deng Yingchao, Wan Li, Xu Deheng, Ye Fei, Yang Jingren, Zhuang Xiquan, and Zhou Peiyuan sent wreaths. Leading comrades and other related personages including Qu Wu, Cui Yueli, Qian Xinzhong, Chen Haosu, Ye Gongshao, and Liu Buqing attended the memorial service. Comrade Jin Baoshan was a native of Shaoxing County in Zhejiang Province. He was a graduate of the Hangzhou Medical College and had taken advanced studies in Japan and the United States. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1248 GMT 24 Nov 84]

BOOK ON YOUNG HEROES--Chengdu, 24 Nov (XINHUA)--"Biographies of Young Heroes of Contemporary China" will be published by the Sichuan Children's Publishing House. Comrade Chen Yun inscribed the title for the book. Comrade Wu Xiuquan wrote a preface, entitled: "The Elite of the Times." The book series consists of 10 volumes of approximately 150,000 words. It gives an account of the deeds of 13 young heroes in various periods of contemporary China in a biographic style. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0038 GMT 24 Nov 84 OW]

PEASANT REVOLT SCULPTURE INSCRIPTION--The first-stage work on a large sculpture showing Chen Sheng and Wu Guang, leaders of the first peasant uprising in Chinese history, was recently completed in (Shehutai), (Dahe) township, Suxian County, Anhui Province, the site where the uprising took place. The sculpture is a 6-meter-high piece of work engraved on fine black fluorspar. A torch is shown on the front side. Zhang Aiping, state councillor and minister of national defense, wrote an inscription for the sculpture, which reads: The just flag shook heaven and earth, while winds howled sadly in the sky. [Text] [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Nov 84 OW]

HU YAOBANG WRITES NAME OF UNIVERSITY--Qingdao city, as one of the 14 coastal cities which have opened to the outside world, is vigorously preparing for the establishment of Qingdao University. Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, wrote the name of the university during his recent inspection in Shandong. As a university covering many fields of science, Qingdao University will contribute to the urban economic reform and educational development of our province. [Text] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Nov 84 SK]

BOOKS ON RELATIONS AMONG NATIONALITIES--Beijing, November 23 (XINHUA)--Several new books studying the relations among China's nationalities will be published in the near future. The new publications include "A Collection of Essays on the History of Relations Among China's Nationalities" edited by scholar Weng Dujian, "An Outline History of Relations Among the Nationalities in China" compiled by the Nationalities Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and "A History of Relations Among Nationalities in North China" by the Inner Mongolian Academy of Social Sciences. In addition, some manuscripts on relations among nationalities in northeast, northwest and southwest China are being written. A seminar on relations among nationalities in ancient China will be held in Guangzhou in mid-December this year. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 23 Nov 84 OW]

CSO: 4005/224

EAST REGION

JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY ESTABLISHES PROGRAM FOR PERSONNEL EXCHANGE

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 26 Aug 84 p 1

[Article by Zhang Ziqiang [1728 5261 1730]: "Jiaotong University Unifies Personnel Management and Implements Appointment System for Teachers"]

[Text] Shanghai Jiaotong University announced in a cadres session the day before yesterday that from next semester the university, with the purpose of improving management reform and bringing the teachers' professional knowledge and skill into full play, will unify the personnel management of the faculty and put into effect the system of appointing positions for teachers, i.e. a teacher may be appointed to work in various units within the school.

As regards the system, the reporter recently interviewed Liu Ke [0491 0344], deputy secretary of the party committee of the university. He pointed out that this program can promote exchange of qualified personnel within the school; then, make it easy to expand the frontier and newly developed courses and go a step further to discover the teachers' potential as a means to accelerate the growth of talented people.

Liu Ke said that a teacher's right to work will be better honored under the appointment system because he has more power to act on his own decisions. If somebody gets job offers from two or more units at the same time, he himself can choose whichever unit he prefers. If the work does not fully occupy his time and energy, he can work part-time for one or more additional units so as to utilize his ability in different respects.

Liu Ke said, the regulation stipulates that any unit which deals with basic courses and important scientific research gets precedence in appointing teachers from the entire faculty; whereas other units, generally speaking, are not allowed to contract teachers who are involved in basic courses and important scientific research. Teachers teaching basic courses are obliged to devote more than half of their time in a teaching and research section for basic courses. They can use spare time, if they have it, to engage in teaching specialized courses and participate in scientific research; but those jobs normally may not comprise more than one-third of their entire work load. Teachers who achieve fairly great merit in teaching basic courses will be awarded from the educational funds set up by the university.

The university, Liu Ke said, will restructure the establishment of every department, institute and unit, and definitely provide their personnel quota. Generally, hiring over the quota is not permitted. It is reckoned that the average wage for an unoccupied position would be 1,000 yuan a year. The university will pay 1,000 yuan to any section on account of each job vacancy if its number of employees is below the quota. Any section which hires more people than the quota will be subject to pay 2,000 yuan a year to the university for each employee above the quota. He said that the intention of these measures is to encourage every unit to perform functions conscientiously, administer budget carefully, increase beneficial result and put each talented person in his proper place. The university will consider to arrange training programs or other works for those who fail to get a contract; therefore, everyone has a role to play.

12756

CSO: 4005/3

EAST REGION

CYL MEMBERS FACE DIFFICULTY IN JOINING PARTY

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 28 Aug 84 p 1

[Article by Lu Huan [7120 3562]: "Why Is It Difficult For Advanced Youths To Enter the Party"]

[Text] A CYL cadre, working in a plant, has repeatedly applied for CPC membership. The leader of the basic level party organization takes a perfunctory attitude, referring to famous cartoonist Zhang Luoping [1728 2867 1627] as an example, by saying: "Zhang Luoping joined the party in his seventies. Youth like you must be able to stand up to the test." What a thought: If CYL cadres are admitted to the party at the age as old as "Grandpa Zhang Luoping," then, what significance in real life is there for the CYL to act as "the reserve force of the party?" Some statistical figures are deserving of attention. Of over 10,000 young workers in the Shanghai Boashan Iron and Steel Mill, only three young people enrolled in the party last year. In 13 units, including the Bureau of Sea Transportation of Shanghai, there are more than 1,100 CYL cadres ranking higher than branch secretary, but the number of the party members is only 36. Consequently, this is not an isolated phenomenon.

Excessively high requirements is one of the reasons why youths have difficulty joining the party. In view of standard, for example, some basic level party organizations place higher demands on applicants from the CYL; higher political requirements than party members; higher production demands than model workers; and higher study requirements than university students. These three "higher" criteria are obviously too tough and do not conform to the party constitution.

The continuous development and strength of our party depend on recruiting new members and fresh forces. In Shanghai, the proportion of party members under age 25 was 20 percent in the mid-1950's and 30 percent in the early part of the 1960's. Now the ratio has decreased to 2.25 percent, lower than the nation's 3.34 percent average rate. Is this suitable for the heavy responsibility of the party to lead the socialist modernization and construction? This question should be urgently placed on the agenda of party organizations at all levels.

12756

CSO: 4005/3

EAST REGION

FUJIAN INCREASES FUNDING FOR EDUCATION

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 15 Sep 84 p 1

[Article by staff reporters Zhu Shihe [2612 0013 0735], Zhang Shichuan [1728 6108 2797] and Huang Yinchun [7806 0603 2504]]

[Text] The Fujian provincial CPC committee has placed emphasis on education by elevating educational undertaking to a level of significant strategic importance. Under the guidance of the provincial party committee, the masses of cadres and people in Fujian have developed a better understanding of the importance of education, and local, municipal and county party committees and governments have strengthened their leadership in the field of education.

Under the recommendation of Comrade Xiang Nan [7309 0589], the 3rd Plenary Session of the 5th Fujian Provincial CPC committee was held in July 1982. The session focused on the role and function of education in the four modernizations drive, and issued "resolutions on the strengthening of educational undertaking." This was the first time in China that a provincial committee's plenary session was convened to discuss educational undertaking. It enhanced the understanding leading party groups at various levels in the province have of the importance of education, and consequently prompted their willingness to appropriate money for education. Subsequent to the provincial committee's plenary session, 9 locales and cities and 66 counties (regions) in the province have held meetings on educational undertaking. These meetings, attended by party and political leaders, proposed concrete measures arrived at on the basis of the circumstances in various locales for the thorough implementation of the resolutions of the provincial committee's plenary session.

In the past 2 years or so, party committees and governments at various levels in Fujian have strengthened their leadership in and administration of the field of education. They have performed well in several aspects. One, party committees and governments at various levels are more aware of the importance of education. In the past, quite a few comrades regarded educational departments as "consumer departments," and treated the educational undertaking as an "easy task." However, education is now

categorized as part of regional social and economic development, and is being treated seriously. Two, party and political leading circles on the local, municipal, and county levels are attaching great importance to education. In the past, the educational undertaking was the concern of educational departments and assigned comrades alone; it is now constantly on the minds of high-ranking comrades who try to resolve major problems that exist in the field of education. Three, sound work is being done to produce results. The formalist approach in the old days of numerous slogans and few applicable measures has been rectified. During the past 2 years, many counties, communes, and brigades have expressed the willingness to work in the field of education. In implementing the resolutions of the provincial committee's plenary session, Xiamen, Sanming, Mingxi, Changle, Jianou, Longhai, Nanping, Shunchang and other cities and counties in the province have stressed making investment in the development of people's intellects, have instituted effective measures and have achieved satisfactory results in the field of education.

Fujian's provincial CPC committee and provincial government have struggled hard to come up with money for education as they are limited by a small budget. In 1982, Fujian's provincial CPC committee announced that annual increases in investments in education must be assured even if investments in other kinds of capital construction have to be curtailed. This enables the rate of increase in investment in intellectual development to exceed that in economic development. In the meantime, Fujian's provincial CPC committee has urged people in various fields to be enthusiastic about education, and has marshalled all the resources available to educate people. During the past few years, funding for education has witnessed drastic increases. In 1982, funding for general course education in the province was more than 278 million yuan--an increase of 16.3 percent over the 1981 level. If we exclude transferred funds, the actual rate of increase was 4.23 percent. In 1983, funding for general course education in the province was 306 million yuan--an increase of 10 percent over the 1982 level. If we exclude emergency funds and other factors, the actual rate of increase was 6.16 percent. In 1983, funding for higher education in Fujian was 40.5 million yuan--an increase of 19.9 percent over the 1982 level. Twenty-five out of the 40.5 million yuan was invested in capital construction. New school buildings with 113,000 square meters of space were constructed. This was the largest amount of new capital construction for higher education schools in any 1 year in the history of the province. In 1982, funding for the construction of facilities to be used for general course education was over 50 million yuan--an increase of 33.5 percent over the 1981 level. The 50 million yuan was made up of state appropriations, locally-raised funds, commune, brigade, public and overseas Chinese donations. In 1983, funding for the construction of facilities to be used for general course education was over 80 million yuan--an increase of 60 percent over the 1982 level. In the massive rural area in Fujian, great enthusiasm in marshalling all the resources available to educate people is being generated. Conditions in rural elementary and high schools are being improved.

During the past 2 years, Fujian's party committees and governments at various levels have earnestly rectified the erroneous "leftist" attitude of neglecting education and discriminating against teachers. They have taken measures to improve teachers' working and living conditions, to elevate teachers' social status and to establish a social custom of revering teachers. Since the provincial CPC committee's plenary session in July 1982, more than 23,000 college, high school and elementary school teachers in the province have been chosen by the province, various regions (cities) and counties as model workers, outstanding teachers, outstanding counselors or class directors. More than 10,000 young and middle-aged exemplary teachers have been assigned administrative positions in schools. More than 1,500 teachers have been granted party membership. More than 4,000 teachers have been assigned new housing. The tens of thousands of teachers who work in the mountains, isolated islands, areas inhabited by minorities and original base areas for the revolution have received living allowances. A large number of dependents of teachers have been transformed from agricultural households to resident households. In most places, instances where teachers were physically beaten have been dealt with in a serious and timely fashion.

Leading cadres of Fujian's provincial CPC committee have stressed the importance of education, shown concern for teachers, frequently been involved in resolving serious problems schools face and acted as exemplary figures for cadres at all levels. First secretary of the provincial CPC committee Comrade Xiang Nan, who began to take charge of the work in Fujian in 1981, has arrived at the following conclusions after having conducted extensive investigation and research: the economic development of Fujian depends upon investment in the development and exploration of people's intellects; success depends upon intellect. Fujian must develop its educational undertaking seriously as the development of various enterprises in the province depends upon it. Whenever Comrade Xiang Nan visits the rural area, he looks into the educational undertaking there, tours schools carefully, and talks with the teachers. The Mingxi county committee had halted the construction of dorms for cadres and spent the money building facilities for the county experimental elementary school instead. Comrade Xiang Nan was extremely pleased with what had been done in Mingxi and commended the county on its foresight. Under his recommendation, FUJIAN RIBAO headlined the Mingxi story. The Sanming district decided to give an extra 5 yuan every month to teachers who worked in mountainous areas. However, concerned provincial departments criticized the move on the grounds that it "did not comply with regulations and the system." When Comrade Xiang Nan learned of this, he immediately reasoned with those departments by pointing out that it had been clearly stated in the resolutions of the provincial CPC committee's plenary session that teachers who worked in mountainous areas and isolated islands should receive special treatment, and that the Sanming district should be commended for having initiated the move. Comrade Xiang Nan has visited almost all of the universities in the province. Sometimes he assists

schools in resolving problems concerning land purchases and capital construction; sometimes he makes reports. He often strolls around campuses and visits with teachers in order to understand their living conditions. He has established special personal ties with them and know a lot of them by name.

12680

CSO: 4005/090

EAST REGION

HAN PEIXIN AT ANTI-JAPANESE WAR BASE DISCUSSION

OW301117 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 19 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] The CPCC's Party History Research Center, the CPC History Research Society, and the Society for Study of the New Fourth Army and Central China Anti-Japanese War Base jointly held a discussion meeting in Zhejiang 13-18 November on the topic of anti-Japanese war bases. Participants exchanged the results of their study on these war bases and made preparations for the national colloquium on the 40th anniversary of the victory of the war of resistance against Japan in August next year.

Wang Shoudao, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission and adviser to the CPC History Research Society; Hu Sheng, director of the CPCCC's Party History Research Center and president of the CPC History Research Society; Han Peixin, secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee; Guan Wenwei, member of the Standing Committee of the CPCC National Committee and chairman of the Jiangsu Provincial Committee for Collecting Party Historical Data; Liao Gailong, deputy director of the CPCCC's Party History Research Center and vice president of the CPC History Research Society; Feng Xianzhi, deputy director of the CPCCC's party Literature Research Center and vice president of the CPC History Research Society; Hu Hua and Tong Qian, vice presidents of the CPC History Research Society, and some 80 experts and scholars of history from all over the country attended the meeting. Over 160 comrades attending the 1984 annual meeting of the Jiangsu Provincial Society of Party History were present at the meeting as observers.

Wang Shoudao, Hu Sheng, and Han Peixin spoke at the meeting. Guan Wenwei and Liao Gailong made academic reports respectively on the subjects "A Study of the Condition of the Central Jiangsu Anti-Japanese Democratic War Base and Several Major Problems" and "On Some Questions About the War of Resistance Against Japan."

Comrade Wang Shoudao said: The war of resistance against Japan is a great war in modern history in which the Chinese people defeated imperialists for the first time. It is also an important component of the world anti-fascist war. He pointed out: The anti-Japanese armed forces led by the CPC were the hard core force against the Japanese imperialist aggression. Establishment and development of the anti-Japanese war bases behind the enemy line and relying on them to defeat the aggressors are something unique in Chinese and world

history and will always be a valuable experience to draw on in all possible anti-aggression wars in the future. He stressed: The great war of resistance against Japan was unfolded under the prerequisite of the second KMT-CPC cooperation. Seriously summing up the experience in this respect and publicizing its tremendous historical significance will play an irreplaceable motivating role in promoting the third KMT-CPC cooperation and accomplishing the great cause of the motherland's reunification.

During the meeting, Comrades Miao Chuhuang, Wang Qi, Yuan Xu, and Wang Jing also spoke on their study of the war of resistance against Japan and anti-Japanese war bases and other subjects. Participating delegates viewed the exhibition on the Maoshan anti-Japanese war base of the New Fourth Army. A total of 24 academic theses on various subjects were received by the meeting.

CSO: 4005/226

EAST REGION

JIANGSU CPPCC COMMITTEE COMMENDS ADVANCED UNITS

OW261051 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] A Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee meeting to commend advanced units and individuals opened ceremoniously in Nanjing city this morning. Representatives of 57 advanced units and 405 advanced individuals attended the meeting. A number of members of the National Committee of the CPPCC in Nanjing, responsible comrades of provincial branches of various democratic parties and related mass organizations, responsible comrades of the united front departments of various city party committees, and responsible comrades of various city, county, and district CPPCC committees attended the meeting on invitation.

Also attending the opening ceremony today on invitation were Han Peixin, secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee; Governor Gu Xiulian; Tao Dayong and Ye Jiequan, members of the Standing Committee of the National CPPCC Committee; Bao Houchang, responsible person of the preparatory group for the Jiangsu Provincial Advisory Commission; and responsible comrades of the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial people's government, and the provincial military district.

Deng Haoming, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, presided over the opening ceremony. Qian Zhonghan, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, delivered an opening speech.

Qian Zhonghan said: Since the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, CPPCC organizations at various levels and their members and people of various circles in this province have centered their work on economic construction and have worked hard and done a lot of things to build and unify the motherland. They have achieved significant results. Many advanced units and individuals have emerged. They reflect the new look of the CPPCC in the new period and have demonstrated the special characteristics and superiority of the CPPCC as a source of talented people and a brain trust.

Qian Zhonghan said: The convocation of this grand meeting to commend advanced units and individuals is a first in the history of CPPCC work in this province.

He hoped that the meeting would mobilize CPPCC organizations at various levels and their members and the people of various circles to make still better and

greater achievements in their united struggle for the great cause of revitalizing China.

Chen Minzhi, vice chairman of the Jiangsu CPPCC Provincial Committee, announced at the meeting the provincial CPPCC committee's decision on commending advanced units and individuals.

Amid warm applause, a representative of the Young Pioneers of Nanjing city read a congratulatory message to the meeting.

(Hang Hongzhi), vice chairman of the Jiangsu Provincial Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang; (Qin Fuping), chairman of the Jiangsu Provincial Women's Federation; and (Ye Minwu), vice chairman of the Jiangsu Provincial Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, also read congratulatory messages to the meeting on behalf of various democratic parties and the Association of Industry and Commerce, the Trade Union Council, the CYL Committee, the Women's Federation, the Association of Taiwan Compatriots, and the Association of Returned Overseas Chinese in the province.

CSO: 4005/224

EAST REGION

SU YIRAN WRITES INSCRIPTION FOR SHANDONG INFORMATION PAPER

SK270616 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] The trial issue of the SHANDONG PROVINCIAL INFORMATION DIGEST was published on 26 November. With Comrade Deng Xiaoping's inscription reading "Exploit the resources of information and serve the four modernizations" as its aim, and assembling the cream of all other papers, the SHANDONG PROVINCIAL INFORMATION DIGEST provides the production and market quotations, information on supply and demand, on ways of making money, and experiences on becoming prosperous for 6 million self-employed labor and business households and thousands upon thousands of rural specialized households across the country. This paper also provides employment information for the large number of youths, and provides business methods and market situations for enterprisers.

Writing inscriptions for the issue of the paper were Su Yiran, secretary of the provincial CPC committee; Liang Buting, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial governor; Jiang Chunyun, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and concurrently secretary of the Jinan City CPC Committee; and Wang Zhongyin, secretary of the provincial discipline inspection commission. Comrade Su Yiran's inscription reads: "Run the INFORMATION DIGEST well, and serve the four modernizations." Comrade Liang Buting's inscription reads: "Congratulations on the publication of the INFORMATION DIGEST, and serve the prosperity of Shandong and the people." Comrade Jiang Chunyun's inscription reads: "Exploit the resources of information, promote the reform, and serve the four modernizations." Comrade Wang Zhongyin's inscription reads: "Strive to exploit the resources of information, and serve as the adviser, supplier of information, and assistant of the large number of readers in building the four modernizations."

CSO: 4005/224

EAST REGION

SHANDONG CONFERENCE TO EXAMINE PARTY HISTORY DRAFT OPENS

SK270227 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] The conference to examine the draft of the Shandong local party history chronicles opened in Jinan on the morning of 26 November. Being one of the provinces where the party was founded comparatively early, Shandong has very rich party historical data. It is of great significance to collect party historical data, study party history, conduct education on revolutionary traditions among party members, cadres, and the masses with the party historical data, promote the socialist spiritual and material civilizations, and fulfill the party general task and the general objective.

Thanks to protracted efforts of various fields, the first draft of the chronicles of the Shandong local CPC history has been finalized. In order to record the Shandong local party history authentically and accurately, the conference invited some old comrades who had led the party and the people of Shandong and had participated in the revolutionary struggles in the various revolutionary historical periods to examine and approve the first draft of the Shandong local party history chronicles. They included Xiao Hua, Duan Junyi, Li Yu, Guo Hongtao, Zhao Jianmin, (Lin Pao), Huo Shilian, (Liu Cijiu), (Jing Xiaocun), Wang Yiping and (Zhao Xie), as well as some old comrades of our province, including Li Lin, Chen Lei, Gao Qiyun, and Tian Haishan. Attending the conference were Feng Wenbin, chairman, and (Ma Shijiang), vice chairman of the commission for collecting party historical data of the CPC Central Committee; responsible comrades of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, Advisory Commission, Discipline Inspection Commission, People's Congress Standing Committee, Government, and CPPCC Committee, including Su Yiran, Liang Buting, Lu Maozeng, Li Zhen, Gao Keting, Wang Zhongyin, Qin Hezhen, Li Zichao and Yu Xiu; and members of the commission for collecting and studying party historical data of the provincial CPC committee.

Liang Buting, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and governor of the province, presided over the session on the morning of 26 November. Su Yiran, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, spoke to introduce the situation on all fronts of the province and the party rectification work. Gao Keting, chairman of the provincial advisory commission and chairman of the commission for collecting and studying party historical data of the provincial CPC committee, introduced how party historical data were collected and studied over the past few years and how the first drafts of the chronicles of the Shandong local party history were compiled. Comrades Xiao Hua and Feng Wenbin gave important speeches on the guiding ideology and principles for compiling party history. The conference will discuss and approve the first draft of the chronicles of the Shandong local party history.

EAST REGION

JIANGXI PLANT USES MIDDLE-AGE, YOUNG INTELLECTUALS

OW020851 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Excerpt] According to our reporter (Ren Caiting), the Jiangxi television plant has boldly selected outstanding middle-aged and young intellectuals to fill positions of heavy responsibility, resulting in a dynamic state of operations. The quantity and value of black-and-white television sets produced from January to November this year rose 70.4 and 91.1 percent respectively compared with the corresponding period of last year. The profit earned by the plant during this period amounted to 2.26 million yuan, a more than sixfold increase compared with last year's corresponding period.

In the past few years, the Jiangxi television plant has paid attention to reforming itself. A number of middle-aged and young intellectuals who are of good political quality and have practical work experience, organizing ability, and pioneering spirit have been promoted to leading positions at various levels. (Ouyang Huiguang), an engineer at the plant, who graduated from college in 1964, has a pretty rich theoretical knowledge and practical work experience in radio engineering. Early this year he was appointed director of the plant at the proposal of the plant's party committee and with the approval of higher authorities. At the same time, three other middle-aged and young technical cadres were appointed deputy directors. With their promotion to the new posts, they worked vigorously and drew up a development plan. Under this plan, a new wage system, characterized by piece-rate waged and floating wages, has been instituted in all workshops and departments, and work contracts have been signed at all levels. In addition, the plant has formed a special technical group, composed of selected technicians and experienced workers, for the purpose of solving technical problems. In only 3 months, the group succeeded in designing and making the mold for the plastic cabinets of 14-inch television sets.

CSO: 4005/226

EAST REGION

ZHANG KAIFAN AT ANHUI CONGRESS ON DEMOCRACY

OW011317 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] The first Anhui provincial congress of the China Association for Promoting Democracy opened in Hefei on 29 November. Yuan Zhen, deputy secretary of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, attended the congress and offered congratulations on behalf of the provincial party committee.

The congress will hear and explain a report by the preparatory committee for the Anhui chapter of the China Association for Promoting Democracy and will elect the first Anhui committee of the association. The congress was presided over by (Zhang Xingkui), its executive chairman. (Li Yongqi) delivered the opening address. Yuan Zhen delivered an important speech at the congress. He said: The situation in our province, like that throughout the nation, is very good. There is political unity and stability in our province, and its economy is developing and growing. The current economic situation in our province is one of the best since the founding of new China. A new technical revolution is taking shape throughout the world. To take on this challenge, we must rely on the backing of education. The comrade members of the China Association for Promoting Democracy are intellectuals working on the cultural and educational fronts. I hope that branches of the association, confronted by this situation, will encourage their members to enthusiastically train large numbers of qualified personnel for undertaking the task of building a spiritual and a material civilization.

Ge Zhicheng, secretary general of the Central Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, read aloud the Central Committee's congratulatory message to the congress.

In his opening address, (Li Yongqi) said: This is an important congress to sum up the work done by the association in the past 3 years and to mobilize the association members in Anhui to create a new situation in their work by carrying out reforms and educating themselves in the course of reform. The success of this congress will certainly guide the association's Anhui chapter in making its ideological and organizational work meet the needs of the times. In this way the Anhui chapter will be able to serve Anhui's four modernizations drive in a better way.

(Zhang Xingkui), executive chairman of the congress, delivered a report entitled "Sum Up Experiences, Be Determined To Carry Out Reforms, Attend to the Needs of Society, and Fight To Create a New Situation in the Work of the Anhui Association for Promoting Democracy."

Those who attended the opening ceremony of the congress and offered congratulations were Zhang Kaifan, Zheng Huaizhou, Hu Tan, Sun Zongrong, Hong Pei, Zheng Jiaqi, Wang Zenong, (Zhang Jingkun), (Liu Yiqi), all responsible persons of the Standing Committee of the Anhui Provincial People's Congress, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC committee, the provincial United Front Work Department, the democratic parties in Anhui, provincial departments concerned, and the various people's organizations in Anhui.

CSO: 4005/226

EAST REGION

JIANGXI'S ZHAO ZENGYI PRESENTS ART AWARDS

OW030547 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Excerpts] According to our reporters. (He Jianli) and (Cheng Pu), the Jiangxi Provincial Committee for Appraisal of Literary and Art Works held a ceremonious meeting to give awards to outstanding literary and art works on the morning of 1 December at the small auditorium of the Jiangxi Guest House in Nanchang. Awards were presented to the recipients by Zhao Zengyi, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee and governor of the province; Fu Yutian, head of the preparatory group for the provincial advisory commission; Zhang Yuqing and Xie Xianghuang, vice chairmen of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress; and (Shen Zhongxian), deputy commander of the provincial military district. Also attending were responsible comrades from the propaganda department of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial department of culture, the provincial federation of literary and art circles, the provincial philosophy and social science federation, the provincial scientific and technological association, as well as trade union, CYL, and women's organizations in the province.

Zhao Zengyi, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and governor of the province, addressed the meeting. First, he extended warm congratulations to award recipients on behalf of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government. Then, he expressed the hope that, as a result of this meeting, all writers and literary and art workers would strive even harder to advance, make more painstaking efforts, and take literary and art work as an undertaking of the party, the people, and the collectives under the premise that this work should be subordinate to, and serve the purpose of, the program of the four modernizations. He urged them to close the ranks of literary and art workers, actively plunge into the powerful current of reform, and create more works of high quality for this great era, to make fresh contributions to opening up a new situation of literary and art work, and building a socialist spiritual, as well as material, civilization in the province.

The meeting was presided over by (Li Xian), deputy director of the provincial department of culture. (Yu Lin), chairman of the provincial federation of literary and art circles, made the opening address.

Following the meeting, the provincial party, government, and PLA leading comrades posed with the award recipients for a group photography.

CSO: 4005/226

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI DISCIPLINE INSPECTION MEETING CLOSES

OW021435 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] The Shanghai Municipal Work Conference on Discipline Inspection concluded on the afternoon of 1 December. The conference stressed that the most important task for discipline inspection work is to ensure the smooth implementation of the reform of the economic structure and reiterated that the loosening of control does not apply as far as party spirit, principles, and party discipline are concerned.

The conference contended that in implementing economic reforms, it is essential to have a good party work style and strict discipline to ensure the unity of the whole party in ideology and in action so that reforms will advance along the correct line. Therefore, in the form of the economic structure, the responsibilities of discipline inspection work are increased rather than reduced. Currently, a small number of units have proposed that, after reforms are introduced, discipline inspection organs be cut down or merged and the number of discipline inspection cadres be reduced. This is very wrong.

The conference urged all discipline inspection cadres to concentrate on studying the new situation and new problems that may crop up in the course of reforms, go deep into the realities of reforms, pay more attention to research and investigation, and explore new experience in discipline inspection work. They should dare to support advanced collectives and individuals who have a good work style and who have carried out reforms well, and they should dare to commend their experience. They should dare to interfere with such obvious malpractices as reckless distribution of clothing and other materials, apportioning money contributions, and price hikes in violation of state regulations, all malpractices cropped up in the course of reforms.

CSO: 4005/226

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

COMMENDATION MEETING ENDS--A meeting convened by the Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee to commend advanced collectives and individuals came to a successful conclusion in Nanjing this afternoon after 7 days in session. In his closing speech at today's meeting, Wei Yongyi, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, hoped that in the spirit of Comrade Han Peixin's speech, CPPCC Organizations and CPPCC committee members at various levels would rack their brains to find ways and means to contribute to the success of reform of the province's economic structure. Amid warm applause and martial music, silk banners and certificates of merit were presented to 57 advanced collectives and 405 advanced individuals. Responsible comrades of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress, the Provincial People's Government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, the Nanjing Military Region, and the provincial military district attended the closing ceremony of the meeting, including Shen Daren, Luo Yunlai, Kuang Yaming, Li Zhizhong, Qian Zhonghan, Li Baoqi and Zhen Shen. Also present were responsible persons of departments concerned. [Excerpts] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Nov 84 OW]

CSO: 4005/226

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

IMPLEMENTATION OF PARTY'S POLICY TOWARD INTELLECTUALS DISCUSSED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 9 Oct 84 p 1

/Article by reporter Li Lin He /2621 2651 3109/: "Province Henan Has Sent out 2,200 Inspection Groups to Basic Levels; Implementation of Party's Policy Toward Intellectuals Has Greatly Improved"

/Text/ Over the last 2 years the province of Henan has transferred 8,000 cadres, organized them into 2,200 groups and sent them to inspect the basic administrations. These groups magnificently pushed forward the implementation of the party's policy toward intellectuals.

Statistics show that over the last 2 years the province has promoted 253 intellectuals with a college or university education, has located them in leading levels of the provincial office and department and has placed 1,252 intellectuals in leading posts in the counties. The proportion of new intellectual party members has increased from 7.1 percent in 1979 to 38.2 percent in the first half of 1984. The relevant offices have changed the positions of 8.38 percent of the intellectual employees who previously had not worked in their fields of major study. Now in the province there are still 380 people who are expected to be transferred to suitable jobs. In the meantime, about 13,600 families of intellectuals, that is, about 45,000 persons, who were registered previously as agricultural households, have been re-registered as nonagricultural households. Their work, study and living conditions have also improved. Families of teachers and scientific and technical employees with medium or higher intellectual qualifications generally have three rooms for living. In order to make up for the lack of new knowledge, about 120,000 people from the whole province received inservice training or were sent abroad for further study.

The province of Henan has paid constant attention to the implementation of the policy for returned overseas Chinese and their family members in the province. The accusations against 303 returned overseas Chinese, who were unjustly treated or had false or mishandled law cases, except one, which is still in progress, were canceled and they themselves were rehabilitated. Their working and living conditions and the problems associated with the employment of their children were also properly adjusted.

For the sake of further implementing the party's policy toward the intelligentsia, the Henan provincial Chinese Communist Party committee and the Henan provincial people's government have recently worked out an additional stipulation: high school teachers with a working history of 20 years or more and working success and with a grade-5 salary, and elementary school teachers with 2 working history of 20 years or more and working success and with a grade-3 salary, with their families, if still in the countryside, can now be re-registered as municipal households in the cities. In addition to the implementation of the stipulations included in the Central Committee documents, the provincial administration will give a certain number of middle-aged as well as young intellectuals who have made prominent contributions an extraordinary raise in salaries, will re-register their families as nonagricultural households and will resolve the problems incident to living separately because of their work locations.

12715

CSO: 4005/079

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

LIU JIE PARTICIPATES IN CEREMONY TO HONOR MARTYR

HK261350 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Nov 84

[Excerpts] The ceremony of sweeping the grave to mark the 50th anniversary of the sacrifice of General (Yu Hongchang) and to unveil a monument on its completion was held in the Zhengzhou Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery yesterday [25 November] morning.

Attending the sweeping the grave ceremony and the ceremony to unveil the monument were leading comrades of the Henan Provincial, Zhengzhou City, and Zhoukou Prefectural Party, Government, and Army, including Liu Jie, Liu Zhengwei, He Zhukang, Zhao Di, Yao Minxue, Shao Wenjie, Yue Xiaoxia, Tao Zhizhong, and so on; Comrade (Pan Youge), former vice minister of civil affairs; leading comrades of the Tianjin Municipal Party and Government, including Lu Da, (Wu Chengzhong), and Wang Enhui; and Comrade (Wu Hua), vice president of the Society of Historical Figures of the CPC and the Society of Research in the History of the CPC. Some 200 Young Pioneers in Zhengzhou also attended today's commemorative activities.

After sweeping the grave, on behalf of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee, and the provincial government, Comrades Liu Zhengwei and Yue Xiaoxia respectfully presented wreaths to martyr (Yu Hongchang's) grave. On behalf of the Tianjin Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, the Tianjin Municipal CPPCC Committee, and the Tianjin Municipal CPC History Collection and Compilation Committee, Lu Da, vice chairman of the Tianjin Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee; and Wang Enhui, vice chairman of the Tianjin Municipal CPPCC Committee, respectfully presented wreaths.

The inaugural and unveiling ceremony of the monument to the martyr was held beside the monument to martyr (Yu Hongchang) which was personally inscribed by Comrade Hu Yaobang. Yang Tingfen, director of the provincial civil affairs department, read the name of the monument and inscriptions written by party and state leaders, including Hu Yaobang, Nie Rongzhen, and Bo Yibo; and the inscriptions on the monument written by the Henan Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial people's government.

Comrades Liu Jie and He Zhukang unveiled the monument to martyr (Yu Hongchang).

CSO: 4005/224

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

HENAN UNIVERSITY BIMONTHLY--Zhengzhou, 22 Nov (XINHUA)--A CORNER FOR THE LIBERAL ARTS OF THE UNIVERSITY [Da Xue Wen Ke Yuan Di 1129 1331 2429 4430 0954 0966], a bimonthly of the liberal arts, sponsored by Zhengzhou University, recently started publication. The magazine focuses on issues concerning university education, and offers more than 20 special columns. It is designed to cater mainly for the teachers and students of the liberal arts of ordinary, correspondence, evening, and radio-television universities. [Summary] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0022 GMT 22 Nov 84 OW]

HUBEI CITIES STUDY GROUP--Under the sponsorship of Wuhan city, a national society for studying the investigatory work of city governments was set up in Wuhan today in order to meet the needs of urban reform. The society is a joint organization established voluntarily by government departments in charge of investigatory work of eight cities--Wuhan, Tianjin, Chongqing, Nanjing, Shijiazhuang, Fuzhou, Changchun, and Dalian. Its main tasks are to explore and study the regularity and characteristics of city government's investigatory work, to exchange experiences in city government's investigatory work, to transmit information, to hold forums and academic discussions, and to arrange coordinated investigation and study of specific subjects between different regions so as to help governments exercise leadership scientifically and to act as a good adviser in urban reform. [Text] [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Nov 84 HK]

CSO: 4005/224

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING CONCLUDES

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Sep 84 p 1

[Article by Wang Dongzhou [3769 2639 3166]: "Sichuan CPPCC Standing Committee (Enlarged) Closes Session"]

[Text] The seventh session of the Fifth Standing Committee (enlarged) of Sichuan's Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference closed on 28 September, after successfully completing its agenda. The session opened on the 22nd.

During the past few days, in small-group discussions and speeches to the plenary session, members extolled the glorious achievements of the motherland over the past 35 years, spoke glowingly of the major contributions of the united front towards socialist construction, exchanged the experiences of the CPPCC, the democratic parties and the association of industry and commerce in serving the four modernizations and explored the roles these groups could play as China opens up to the outside world and in the structural reforms now underway. All agreed that the CPPCC, the democratic parties and the association of industry and commerce had "bright prospects" in the new historic era of the "four modernizations" and that in the days ahead, they must make the most of their work and crystallize their experiences. They must set their sights even higher and strive to make even greater contribution to invigorating Sichuan's economy and realizing the noble objectives put forward at the 12th National Party Congress.

During the session, committee members also toured the Sichuan socialist construction achievements exhibition and a provincial painting and calligraphy exhibition featuring the works of CPPCC members and organized by the provincial government to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic.

In the afternoon on the 26th, Yang Chao [2799 6389], chairman of the provincial CPPCC, made an important report to the gathering, titled "The New Development of Mao Zedong Thought under the party Central Committee." Speaking in a spirit characteristic of the talks by responsible comrades on the Central Committee since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, he discussed the subject

from the three perspectives of understanding, direction and style. The plenary session was held in the afternoon on the 27th, presided over by Pan Dakui [3382 1129 6652] and Ke Zhao [2688 0664], both CPPCC vice-chairmen. It approved the lists of leading cadres for the Sichuan Socialist Academy and the Sichuan External Economic and Technical Liaison Commission, as well as other appointments and removals. This was followed by a summing-up speech by Wang Lizhi [3769 7812 0037], a vice-chairman of the CPPCC, in which he analyzed the present situation and affirmed the achievements and experiences of the various levels of the CPPCC, the democratic parties and the association of industry and commerce in the province's four modernizations. He also offered those groups some pointers on how they could help with structural reforms in Sichuan and its opening up to the outside world: increase their understanding, liberate their thinking, promote reform and the open policy, exert themselves on behalf of urban and rural structural reforms, exploit to the full the advantages of a concentration of expertise, widen the channels of talent recruitment, make full use of retired personnel, seriously and thoroughly implement all united front policies, fully mobilize the enthusiasm of people from all walks of life, intensify learning and improve their way of doing things. Finally, Comrade Yang Chao addressed the gathering. After affirming the achievements of the session, he expressed the hope that everybody would seriously pass on and fulfill its spirit and that the CPPCC, the democratic parties and the association of commerce and industry would work hard to open up a new phase in their work.

Also attending the meeting were Wang Dingyi [3769 1353 0001], Luo Chenglie [5012 2110 3525], Xu Chonglin [1776 1504 2651], Ren Jinglong [0119 2529 7893], Li Zhen [2621 2182], Luo Shiyu [7482 2508 1946], Jiangyang Bomu [7100 1135 0130 1191], Deng Tzuli [6772 5261 0500], and Yang Daiti [2799 0108 5530], all vice-chairmen of the CPPCC, and Liao Jiamin [1675 1367 1488], its secretary-general. Other participants included Liu Yunbo [0491 0061 3134], vice-chairman of the Sichuan Provincial People's Congress, and Cao Zhongliang [2580 6945 2733], immediate past president of CPPCC.

12581

CSO: 4005/131

SOUTHWEST REGION

LAWS ON REGIONAL AUTONOMY FOR MINORITY NATIONALITIES IMPLEMENTED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Oct 84 p 2

[Article by Zha Xi Ze Ren [2089 6007 3419 0086], deputy chief of the standing committee of Sichuan provincial people's congress and chief of the nationality commission of the standing committee of the Sichuan provincial congress: "Conscientiously Study, Propagandize and Carry Through Minority Nationality Regional Autonomy Laws"]

[Text] The "nationality regional autonomy laws of the People's Republic of China" passed by the Second Session of the Sixth National People's Congress went into effect on 1 October 1984. This is an important achievement of our country's socialist democracy and legal system construction. Their promulgation and implementation signify a new development stage in the autonomy of our country's nationality regions, which gives our autonomous regions great power and is beneficial to mobilizing the positive attitude and initiative of the nationalities and to speeding up economic and cultural construction and as quickly as possible can change the backward situation in the nationality areas that were bequeathed by history.

After the promulgation of the "nationality regional autonomy laws" at the end of last May, they have been viewed as important by the CPC committees, the People's Congress and the governments of the various minority nationality autonomous regions of our province, they have immediately surged ahead in their study and propaganda and they have won the warm welcome and heartfelt support of all the nationalities. They said: "Nationality regional autonomy laws are the laws of the nationalities in our province and are the laws on socialist nationality relations in bringing about equality and the unity of all nationalities, and they are also the laws for the speedy development and prosperity of all nationalities." The two Zang minority autonomous prefectures of Aba and Garze -- Maowen Qiang Minority Autonomous County and Muli Zang Minority Autonomous County -- based on the "nationality regional autonomy laws," are re-studying to amend their respective draft regulations on autonomy. Liangshan Yi Minority Autonomous Prefecture and the several newly founded autonomous counties are starting to work on their respective regulations on autonomy. Some autonomous areas, based on the needs of their practical work, have drafted some specific regulations relating to the economy and to culture.

However, in the current study, propaganda and prosecution of the "nationality regional autonomy laws," there still exist some imbalanced and superficial situations. Our province is a province of many nationalities. The "nationality regional autonomy laws," as the basic laws of the state, should be conscientiously studied, propagandized and thoroughly carried out in the nationality areas and should also be conscientiously studied, propagandized and thoroughly carried out by all the nationalities, government components and units in the entire province. As stated by a RENMIN RIBAO editorial, "the thorough implementation of the nationality regional autonomy laws is a difficult task requiring the strengthening of political indoctrination and the elimination of all ideological impediments. Aside from paying attention to prevent and conquer the wrong trend of disregarding the state's unified leadership and unified planning, we should also oppose the wrong trend of neglecting and disrespecting the right of nationality equality and the right of autonomy of the autonomous organs in the nationality autonomous regions." To prevent and conquer these two trends, we must conscientiously study and propagandize "nationality regional autonomy laws" in order to make all components, units and nationality cadre masses understand their fundamental spirit and their various important stipulations for the sake of assuring the smooth implementation of the "Nationality regional autonomy laws" and of impelling the further strengthening of nationality unity in our province and the speedy development of the four modernizations in the nationality areas.

12793

CSO: 4005/132

SOUTHWEST REGION

HIGH STANDARDS IN RECTIFICATION WORK UPHELD

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Oct 84 p 1

[Article by Fu Yugui [0265 7183 6311]: "Nie Ronggui Demands that Leadership Be Strengthened and Warns Against a Slackening of Enthusiasm"]

[Text] The need to strengthen leadership in and prevent a slackening of enthusiasm for rectification was emphasized by Nie Ronggui, deputy secretary of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee, at a meeting convened by the Committee's rectification work leading group on 10 October to facilitate the exchange of rectification experiences among provincial organs. He said that good work and high standards must be upheld to lay the groundwork for the next stage.

Since July, 88 provincial units have successively begun to undergo rectification, stressing the elimination of "leftist" influences, doing a good job in reform education and unequivocally refuting the "cultural revolution." Most units have put forward and are now implementing fairly specific and feasible reform measures. There has been a general crackdown on serious bureaucratism, which is an act of irresponsibility to the people and the party, and on the evil practice of abusing public authority for private gain. In addition, party policies have been further carried out, particularly those on intellectuals. Within the organs, management systems have been set up or strengthened, resulting in a marked improvement in efficiency.

The convening of the 10 October meeting was precisely aimed at further refining rectification work in provincial organs. It was addressed by leading cadres from such party organizations as the Sichuan Construction Company, Sichuan Transportation office, Chengdu Railroad Bureau and Sichuan Changjiang Enterprise Company, who related their individual experiences in launching rectification work. The Construction Company implemented the principles of rectification in an all-round way. On the one hand, it came to grips with its directional problems and succeeded in reforming the construction front. On the other hand, while realistically rectifying the organization itself, it also seriously tackled issues of public concern, such as bureaucratism and evil tendencies. Fairly noticeable results have been achieved. The CPC committee of Sichuan's Transportation Office made it an important part

of its rectification work to carry out an educational campaign, thoroughly refuting the "cultural revolution," eliminating factional influences and consolidating the unity between cadres and among the masses. In its rectification, the Chengdu Railroad Bureau investigated and punished those guilty of wastefulness and letting funds lie idle, which resulted from bureaucratism and mismanagement. Besides learning a lesson from these activities, it also took steps to recover part of the losses. By setting up a responsibility system, the Changjiang Enterprise Company succeeded in greatly mobilizing its employees' initiatives, thereby raising overall management standard and stimulating all kinds of functions.

In his address to the meeting, Deputy Secretary Nie Ronggui pointed out that the rectification work by provincial organs should be considered fairly good overall and has produced obvious results. But the development has not been even and some units have shown a slackening of interest. The leadership at some units have been less than hard-hitting in attacking their problems. Their measures are vague and their results, uncertain. This has led to public dissatisfaction. There are yet other units which develop cold feet when dealing with problems that involve people, choosing to avoid such problems instead of confronting them head-on. Nie Ronggui demanded, in no uncertain terms, that future rectification by provincial organs must uphold high standards, adopt a take-the-bull-by-the-horn approach towards problemsolving, enthusiastically carry out all rectification and reform measures, insist on the mass front method, and realistically strengthen organizational leadership. He expressed the hope that units would refine and enrich rectification work in accordance with the demands of Circular No 9 issued by the Central Committee leading group and the strategies of the provincial CPC committee, and complete the rectification stage in an all-round way, thus paving the way for the next stage.

Comrade Nie Ronggui said the upholding of high standards was a crucial guarantee against perfunctoriness. Towards that end, leaders must aim high and have the courage to confront problems that might affect our efforts to achieve a breakthrough, in accordance with the demands of the Central Committee and the provincial CPC committee. Rectification might degenerate into mere symbolism if leaders do not insist on high standards and instead try to take the easy way out when faced with a difficulty.

Supplementing what Circular No 9 said about the substance of rectification, Comrade Nie emphasized that the responsibility systems must be set up and leadership strengthened. Only then could we consolidate the achievements of rectification. He hoped that provincial organs would be more efficient and show better service attitudes as a result of serious rectification.

12581

CSO: 4005/131

NORTH REGION

CPC CONGRESS' CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE MEETING

SK010520 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] The credentials committee of the Fourth Regional CPC Congress held a meeting this afternoon.

Li Xiangyi, chairman of the credentials committee, presided over the meeting. The meeting heard the report on the election and credential examinations of delegates delivered by the organizational department of the regional CPC committee.

The report pointed out: The regional prescribed 118 electoral units in accordance with the decision concerning the convening of the Fourth Regional CPC Congress and the circular concerning the number of the delegates to the Fourth Regional CPC Congress and the ways to elect the delegates, both adopted at the 14th enlarged plenum of the 3d Nei Monggol Regional CPC Committee in April 1984. The electoral work was conducted from 9 June to 16 November. A total of 449 delegates and 43 alternate delegates were elected.

In the course of election, electoral units conscientiously persisted in the principle of democratic centralism, fully developed democracy, widely listened to the opinions from all fields, defined the candidates proposed by the delegates in accordance with the opinions of the majority of electors, and fully reflected the wills of the electors.

The report pointed out: In the course of election, we paid attention to the advanced characteristics of the delegates. The delegates and alternate delegates to the congress are advanced figures from all fronts, experts in technological innovation for the four modernizations, persons taking initiative in becoming rich through labor and the two civilizations, intellectuals who have made achievements in profound specialized technology, enterprise leading cadres who know professional and management work and contribute to improving economic results, and leading cadres at all levels who have made remarkable achievements in creating a new situation in the four modernizations.

In the course of election, we paid full attention to the wide range of the delegates. They are old party members from the early days of the party's founding, the War of Resistance Against Japan, and China's War of Liberation; the party members who joined the party after the founding of the PRC and the

3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee; the party members from all fronts and fields; the party members of Monggol, Man, Hui, Korean, Daur, Ewenki and Oroqen nationalities; and some female party members. We also paid attention to the age and educational structure of the delegates during the election. A large number of delegates are young and middle-aged. A considerable number of them received education of college level or above.

The credentials committee held: The delegates and alternate delegates elected by the electoral units meet the requirements for delegates to the congress stipulated by the party constitution and the regional CPC committee. These delegates are qualified.

CSO: 4005/226

NORTH REGION

SHANXI ALLOCATES ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR EDUCATION

HK230815 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] The provincial government [words indistinct]. To develop the education cause in our province and to speed up the development of the higher education cause, this year, the provincial government has initially approved the establishment of six institutes of higher education, including the Taiyuan University and seven secondary technical schools. Second, the enrollment of students of all institutes of higher education throughout the province this year will be expanded and will be 13 percent more than in 1983. Third, with the approval of the provincial government, the institutes of higher education in our province will tap potential. Eleven institutes, including the Shanxi University, will conduct training of cadres and will enroll day students who study at their own expense. The total enrollment of students of institutes of higher education will be expanded to 1,727 people. In addition, our province has entrusted institutes of higher education in other provinces and municipalities, including Tianjin, Jiangsu, and Hebei, with the training of 299 talented people whom our province lacks and urgently needs.

This year, the provincial government has also appropriated special funds to financially support the education cause of various kinds at all levels. Of these special funds, the amount of investment in capital construction for education throughout the province is 39 million yuan and the amount of funds for the higher education cause is 58.8 million yuan, an increase of 17.5 percent over 1983. In addition, to repair all unsafe middle and primary school premises throughout the province, to replenish classroom desks and chairs, and to improve the conditions for secondary vocational schools, the provincial government has appropriated special funds of 10 million yuan. To speed up the development of middle and primary school education work in the mountainous areas and old revolutionary bases, the provincial government has appropriated special funds and subsidies totaling 9.8 million yuan. In addition, the provincial government has run electronic computer [dianzi jisuanji] courses for some key middle schools throughout the province and has appropriated special funds of 1.4 million yuan, including funds for equipment. The provincial government has run computer [jisuanji] courses for some primary schools throughout the province and has appropriated special subsidies of 50,000 yuan.

CSO: 4005/224

NORTH REGION

CPC CONGRESS' CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE MEETING

SK010520 Hohhot Nei Monggol Region Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] The credentials committee of the Fourth Regional CPC Congress held a meeting this afternoon.

Li Xiangyi, chairman of the credentials committee, presided over the meeting. The meeting heard the report on the election and credential examinations of delegates delivered by the organizational department of the regional CPC committee.

The report pointed out: The region prescribed 118 electoral units in accordance with the decision concerning the convening of the Fourth Regional CPC Congress and the ways to elect the delegates, both adopted at the 14th enlarged plenum of the 3d Nei Monggol Regional CPC Committee in April 1984. The electoral work was conducted from 9 June to 16 November. A total of 449 delegates and 43 alternate delegates were elected.

In the course of election, electoral units conscientiously persisted in the principle of democratic centralism, fully developed democracy, widely listened to the opinions from all fields, defined the candidates proposed by the delegates in accordance with the opinions of the majority of electors, and fully reflected the wills of the electors.

The report pointed out: In the course of election, we paid attention to the advanced characteristics of the delegates. The delegates and alternate delegates to the congress are advanced figures from all fronts, experts in technological innovation for the four modernizations, persons taking initiative in becoming rich through labor and the two civilizations, intellectuals who have made achievements in profound specialized technology, enterprise leading cadres who know professional and management work and contribute to improving economic results, and leading cadres at all levels who have made remarkable achievements in creating a new situation in the four modernizations.

In the course of election, we paid full attention to the wide range of the delegates. They are old party members from the early days of the party's founding, the War of Resistance Against Japan, and China's War of Liberation; the party members who joined the party after the founding of the PRC and the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee; the party members from all fronts

and fields; the party members of Monggol, Man, Hui, Korean, Daur, Ewenki and Oroqen nationalities; and some female party members. We also paid attention to the age and educational structure of the delegates during the election. A large number of delegates are young and middle-aged. A considerable number of them received education of college level or above.

The credentials committee held: The delegates and alternate delegates elected by the electoral units meet the requirements for delegates to the congress stipulated by the party constitution and the regional CPC committee. These delegates are qualified.

CSO: 4005/226

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL TO OPEN CPC CONGRESS ON 30 NOVEMBER

SK280218 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] The Fourth Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CPC Congress will open in Hohhot on 30 November. The convocation of this congress was decided at the 14th enlarged plenary session of the 3d Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CPC Committee. At the recent 15th Plenary Session of the 3d Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CPC Committee and an enlarged standing committee meeting, preparations for the Fourth Congress were conscientiously studied and discussed.

The purposes of this congress will be to study ways to conscientiously implementing the guidelines of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee; to review and sum up the work done and experiences gained since the last congress and, in particular, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee; to further unify the people's thinking and raise their awareness of implementing the party's lines, principles and policies; to study the plans for the restructuring of the regional economy as a whole, focusing on the urban economy, and for the economic development in the next few years; and to elect the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, and its advisory commission and discipline inspection commission.

As a very important meeting in the party's history in Nei Monggol, this congress will play a tremendous role in uniting the region's 670,000 party members and more than 19.5 million people of various nationalities and stimulating them to win new victories in reform and economic construction with full confidence.

So far, preparations for the convocation of the congress have been basically completed and the delegates will arrive in Hohhot in the next few days.

CSO: 4005/226

NORTH REGION

NAMES OF CPC CONGRESS PRESIDUM GIVEN

SK010201 Hohhot Nei Mongol Regional in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] The names of the 57-member presidium of the Fourth Nei Monggol Regional CPC Congress are listed as follows in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames: (Yu Enbo); Qian Fenyong, Monggol nationality; (Ma Zhenduo), Monggol nationality; Wang Duo; Wang Zaitian, Monggol nationality; Wang Linzhong; Wang Yilun; (Taiping), Monggol nationality; Wu En, Monggol nationality; Wu Ligeng, Monggol nationality; (Wen Jing), Monggol nationality; Kong Fei, Monggol nationality; Batu Bagen, Monggol nationality; Shi Shengrong; Shi Guanghua; Bu He, Monggol nationality; (Yexi Batu), Ewenki Nationality; Tian Congming; (Xue Yuhua); Ting Mao, Monggol nationality; (Wu Jinghua), Monggol nationality; (Selengdaoerji), Monggol nationality; Liu Zuohui; (Liu Zhongling); (Liu Xiaowang); (Liu Shulan), female; (Liu Ruihai), Xu Lingren, female; Ke Ligeng, Monggol nationality; Li Wen; Li Xiangyi; (Li Xiheng); (Yang Dalai), Monggol nationality; He Yao; (Shen Yaoshen); Shen Xinfu; (Zhang Wugang); Zhang Pengtu; (Amugula), Daur nationality; Alatan Aqier, Monggol nationality; (Chen Guangbin); (Chen Kuiyuan); Chen Bingyu, Monggol nationality; (Lin Weiran); (Shelebatu), Oroqen nationality; Zhou Hui, (Zhou Rongchang); Kui Bi, Monggol nationality; (Lian Hua), female, Monggol nationality; (Gao Zangtang); (Guo Fukang); (Huang Hou); (Huang Fengqi), Monggol nationality; (Cui Guoliang); (Bu Jishai); Cai Ying; and (Shuaiyinwuliji), Monggol nationality.

Bu He was elected secretary general of the Fourth Nei Monggol Regional CPC Congress.

CSO: 4005/226

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL MEETING ON SIMPLIFIED PROCEDURES

SK010550 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] The general office of the regional government held a meeting of office directors of the organs directly under the regional government on 30 November to discuss ways to improve work efficiency and quality and to reduce excess documents and meetings in the course of reforming the economic structure. Relevant decisions and regulations were made.

1. The meeting established a system of convening standing committee sessions and plenary sessions of the regional people's government. The main task of these sessions is to decide the principal work of the government through collective discussions.
2. The meeting formulated several regulations on submission of documents to the government commissions, departments and bureaus.

The regulations set forth: Departments should carry out their functions fully. Departments should solve by themselves affairs within their functions and powers, not ask the government for instructions. The documents that the government for approval. We should conscientiously improve the quality of the documents and strive to write a few brief and essential documents and to issue them quickly. The documents should be well-organized and written with an accurate point of view and in a pithy style.

3. The meeting stipulated experimental regulations on procedures for asking for instructions and submitting reports.
4. The meeting formulated measures for the approval of the meetings and asked all departments to reduce the number of meetings. A meeting which should be held should be held in a small and brief manner and with high quality and practical results.

CSO: 4005/226

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

YANG ATTENDS MEETING--The second symposium of people of all circles in Hebei on serving the four modernizations concluded yesterday morning. The closing ceremony was attended by Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Gao Yang, Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Chairman Liu Bingyan, and Provincial CPPCC Chairman Yin Zhe. During the meeting, representatives of 26 advanced collectives and individuals made speeches. They pledged to work hard and make still greater contributions to building the four modernizations. In a speech, Comrade Gao Yang said: The deeds of many representatives here in dedicating themselves to the four modernizations are very moving. I suggest that some of the representatives be sent to lecture in the prefectures and cities to tell of their deeds in contributing to the four modernizations, to educate the cadres and masses. [Excerpts] [Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 25 Nov 84 HK]

CONGRESS CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE NAMES GIVEN--The names of the credentials committee of the Fourth Nei Monggol Regional CPC Congress are as follows: Chairman: Li Xiangyi. Vice Chairmen: (Lin Weiran), Xu Lingren,, (Du Songlin). Members of the committee are listed in the order of the number of strokes of their surnames: (Yuan Shuli), female, Monggol nationality; (Shatuo), Ewenki nationality; (Shelebatu), Oroqen nationality; (Zhou Zhenxiong), Monggol nationality; (Shan Bin); (Jia Cai); (Gao Zaitang); and (Han Wengui), Monggol nationality. [Text] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Nov 84 SK]

CSO: 4005/226

NORTHEAST REGION

QIANG XIAOCHU CUTS RIBBON FOR VETERAN-CADRE CLUB

SK270519 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Nov 84 p 1

[Excerpts] On the morning of 11 November, the provincial-level organs held a ceremony to dedicate the province's first recreation center specially built for veteran cadres.

The construction of the recreation center of veteran cadres began in 1983.

The center's total area is 3,100 square meters. The dedication of the center will provide favorable conditions for enriching the lives of old veteran comrades.

At 1000 that morning, the ceremony began amid music accompanied and drum of young pioneers. [as published] Comrade Zhang Gensheng delivered a speech in which he extended congratulations on the building of the veteran-cadre recreation center on behalf of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government. He urged the broad masses of retired veteran cadres to continuously show concern for the party's cause and the state's destiny, to actively offer proposals, and to carry out various meaningful activities by making full use of the recreation center.

Comrade Qiang Xiaochu cut the ribbon at the ceremony amid the popping of fire-crackers. Then, those attending the ceremony, including the leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial advisory commission, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC committee, and the provincial discipline inspection commission; retired veteran cadres of the provincial-level organs; and responsible comrades from the departments concerned under the provincial-level organs, happily stepped into the "Yishen Hall" of the center to inspect and join various recreational activities.

Also attending the ceremony were responsible comrades from the liaison group in charge of party rectification of the CPC Central Committee, which is stationed in the province.

CSO: 4005/224

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG ADVISORY COMMISSION HOLDS PLENARY SESSION

SK260538 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 25 Nov 84

[Excerpts] The Heilongjiang Provincial Advisory Commission held its fourth plenary session on 25 November. The main task of this session was to study ways to focus the main energy of the advisory commission on studying and implementing the decision of the CPC Central Committee on reform of the economic structure in the days to come and to advise the province in implementing this decision.

Attending the plenary session were 30 members of the advisory commission. Chen Jianfei and Xie Yunqing, vice chairmen of the provincial advisory commission, presided over this plenary session. Chen Jianfei spoke at the session.

The meeting summed up the work of the provincial advisory commission in the previous stage and made arrangements for implementing the decision of the CPC Central Committee and the guidelines of the fourth enlarged plenary session of the fifth provincial CPC committee. The plenary session defined that in the future the work of the provincial advisory commission should be focused on the following:

1. Studying the decision of the CPC Central Committee well and enhancing the consciousness of the people in implementing the decision.
2. Plunging oneself deep into the practice of reform and strengthening investigation and research.
3. Helping the provincial CPC committee discover and select competent personnel.
4. Doing a good job in party rectification from start to finish.

Commission members attending the session held that reform needs competent personnel and Heilongjiang's reform all the more needs competent personnel. We should consider selecting, fostering, and recommending competent personnel and offering them posts as the glorious duties and great contributions of the veteran comrades of the provincial advisory commission and should go to the grassroots units to help and inspect competent personnel and serve as good

Bo Le. We should recommend middle-aged and young cadres with knowledge and skills and who are active in creating a new situation and who have emerged in the course of the four modernizations drive, to the provincial CPC committee so as to enable our province to foster a mighty contingent of socialist economic and managerial cadres.

The participants said: Heilongjiang is a place where we have struggled during the golden days of our lives. There are many things to reform and do. We have conditions and duties to make new contributions and to serve as good advisers in the reform of the economic structure focusing on urban areas.

CSO: 4005/224

NORTHEAST REGION

CONFERENCE ON TRANSFER OF MILITARY TECHNOLOGY

SK010516 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] At the Liaoning Provincial Conference on transferring military industrial technology to civilian use, which concluded today, Comrade Wang Guangzhong, vice governor of the province, said: Transfer of military industrial technology for civilian use is one of the important measures for accelerating the four modernizations. Military industrial enterprises should transfer new technology, and new scientific research findings to local enterprises as soon as possible. Local enterprises should modestly learn from military industrial enterprises, actively win their assistance, and import advanced technology from them. This is a reliable import which needs no foreign funds.

Comrade Wang Guangzhong pointed out: Transfer of military industrial technology for civilian use should be carried out in a well-organized and planned manner with emphasis on key areas. In the future, this work should be done in coordination with construction of key projects and with technical transformation and development plans of the counterpart enterprises in various localities. Aiming at solving technical difficulties, this work should be combined with [words indistinct] of scientific research organs and colleges and universities, and with the economic and technical cooperation between various localities of the country, and should be carried out by breaking the barriers between regions and trades, between different ownership and between military industrial enterprises and civilian enterprises. Departments directly under the province should support the work and ensure its healthy development.

Comrade Wang Guangzhong also stressed: The policy of mutual benefit and paid transfer and other relevant policies should be implemented when transferring military industrial technology to civilian use. The technology should be turned into a commodity successfully, and technology (?markets) should be opened so that technology can be vigorously adopted.

This conference was held by the provincial government in Shenyang from 28 to 30 November. It summed up and exchanged experiences in transferring military industrial technology to civilian use, and commended advanced units. The State Economic Commission, the leading group for scientific work of the State Council, and the Commission on Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense sent delegates to attend and address the conference.

CSO: 4005/226

NORTHEAST REGION

DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMISSION HOLDS SESSION

SK010408 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] The Liaoning Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission held its fifth enlarged plenary session in Shenyang from 28 to 29 November. The session pointed out: The relationship between strengthening discipline and correcting party style on the one hand and reform on the other should be correctly understood and handled. The more the policy of enlivening domestic economy and opening to the outside world is implemented, the more the party's ideological and organizational building should be strengthened, party style improved and discipline strictly enforced.

The session noted: Reform needs strict discipline, which in turn is a guarantee for reform. At present, we should pay special attention to correcting the unhealthy trends cropping up in the course of reform, with emphasis on abuse of power for selfish interest by finding opportunity in reform, and serious bureaucratic trends of extreme irresponsibility to the party and the people and dereliction of duty, which have caused grave loss to the party and the state. The current large-scale party style and party discipline inspection activities launched in various localities should be carried out successfully with close attention. From now on, we should set the results of leading cadres' attention to party style as an important criterion for evaluating the competence of these leading cadres.

The session held: The struggle to deal blows to serious criminal activities in the economic field should be deepened. We should refrain from both restricting, with past policies and regulations, the people to engage in economic activities according to current policies, and negating, with current policies, the cases which were handled correctly according to past policies. The more we effect economic reform, the more we should persistently carry out the struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field and, in particular, investigate and handle the major and appalling cases of people taking advantage of reform to engage in criminal economic activities, deal resolute blows to serious economic criminals, and successfully combine this work with the work of fundamentally improving party style.

The session noted: Instead of becoming lighter, the tasks of discipline inspection departments at all levels became heavier under the current reform. They should not think that reform has nothing to do with party style and

party discipline, and adopt a passive attitude of staying aloof from it. They should participate in reform, vigorously carry it out, and ensure its smooth progress. They should coordinate with CPC committees to conduct resolute struggles to improve party style and safeguard party discipline in line with the actual situations in economic construction and economic system reform.

CSO: 4005/226

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

LI DESHENG SIGNS CIRCULAR ORDER--On 23 November, Li Desheng, commander of the Shenyang Military Region, and Liu Zhenhua, political commissar, signed a circular order on naming (Zhi Shunyi), pacesetter of retired cadres, to him a Second Class Citation for Merit. (Zhi Shunyi) is a comrade-in-arms of Dong Cunrui, a noted national fighting hero. Responding to the party's call, (Zhi Shunyi), a veteran hero at the age of 66, has volunteered to do what he could for the society after his retirement in 1981. Taking an active interest in the growth of the younger generation, he has served as the after-school activities counsellor of eight primary and middle schools in Shenyang city, and has devoted himself to supporting these schools to train the future generation well, thus making many backward students and classes become advanced. Over the past 3 years, (Zhi Shunyi) has made reports on 160 occasions to some 120,000 primary and middle school students in Shenyang city. He has also written more than 200 letters to youngsters in other provinces and regions, thus helping promote the progress of young students. Comrades Li Desheng and Liu Zhenhua called on all retired cadres in the Shenyang Military Region to learn from the deeds and spirit of (Zhi Shunyi). Meanwhile, we should strive to make all the aged people live happily and to study and work hard so as to enable them to dedicate their remaining life to the four modernizations. [Text] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 24 Nov 84 SK]

CSO: 4005/224

NORTHWEST REGION

GUIDELINES FOR NEGATING CULTURAL REVOLUTION

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 29 Aug 84 p 3

/Article by Liu Fuan /0491 4395 1344/ and Dang Gaoming /7824 7559 2494/:
"Don't Be Free and Unfettered in Negating Cultural Revolution"/

/Text/ In the educational campaign for a total negation of the cultural revolution, some persons held that they were nonparticipant observers of the cultural revolution, were basically uninvolved and not poisoned and do not have any lesson to learn. This opinion is not correct.

Nonparticipant observers are considered to be persons who were standing in the middle between the two opposite factions. Generally speaking, they are to a certain degree different from the persons who were involved in factional activities. But we cannot say that they were not influenced by the leftist line. As we all know, the leftist mistakes took place even before the Cultural Revolution. This leftist line had reached its peak during the cultural revolution. After the gang of four was overthrown, the situation was dominated by the "two whatever-conceptions," and for another 2 years they were controlled by the leftist line. People who worked and lived in this circumstance cannot help being influenced by the leftist line; even nonparticipants could not avoid this influence. The same thing is true with the problem of factions. None of us is living in a Land of Peace Blossoms. The cultural revolution saw a host of factions fighting against each other and polluting everything with their factionalism. Even nonparticipants were hard put to keep their neutral positions. They were more or less inclined to a faction or more or less sympathetic with this or that group. They simply could not avoid the influence of factionalism. As a matter of fact, the cultural revolution was a big leftist "dye vat" and a "hot house." Anybody who took part in the cultural revolution must have been tarred by leftism or overcome with factional concepts. All of our comrades should realize this, nobody should refuse to clean up his ideology and nobody should offer the excuse that he was a nonparticipant.

There are some other young persons who were children during the cultural revolution. They also cannot say they were not influenced in any way by the cultural revolution. They were more easily influenced because they were so young and could hardly judge truth or falsehood. For example, today some young persons like to keep their small circle of friends and from time to time cause trouble with others. Whenever people talk about correcting unhealthy tendencies, these

young people start to find the unhealthy tendency only among the leading persons. Concerning this kind of behavior, we can say that these young people are influenced by some evil legacy of a cultural revolution-style rebelliousness, factionalism and "aiming their spears at the leadership." This residual poison of the cultural revolution still remains in our lives. Who can say that this foul, pernicious vestige is not still polluting our young generation?

The campaign for totally negating the cultural revolution does not have the goal of negating individuals. Its goal is to eliminate the pernicious leftist vestige of factionalism, to seek unity of thought, to clarify truth and falsehood and to let all of our comrades break with the cultural revolution. In this way all of our comrades should have a correct approach to the campaign, remove any loads from their mind, get things off their chests and conscientiously learn lessons from the past. Don't think that you were not involved and don't be free and unfettered in the campaign of totally negating the cultural revolution.

12715

CSO: 4005/079

NORTHWEST REGION

IMPORTANCE OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING DESCRIBED

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by Xiong Ling [3574 3781]: "Actively Develop Vocational Classes Which Are Urgently Needed By Society"]

[Text] Our province has been developing vocational technical education since 1982. Presently the enrollment is 4,000 students and still increasing. This indicates that vocational education is becoming more and more popular with the masses. Although many young people awaiting employment are still not able to receive vocational training, it will not be difficult to develop vocational education even further once a solid foundation has been laid.

However, the problems confronting some vocations are not this simple. This reporter has discovered that vocational personnel in statistics, secretarial work, accounting, kindergarten teaching, and physical education are much needed and programs to train these people demonstrate potential for further development. Take accounting as an example, relatively few young accountants who work for mining enterprises have had vocational training and most of them are not competent; many senior employees who should retire soon or who should have retired a long time ago are not able to do so as there is no one to replace them. In many collective enterprises this problem is even more obvious. For instance, although a certain collective enterprise did well in production, it simply could not find a competent person to manage its finance. They had to hire a temporary helper, one who ended up doing a very bad job. This temporary helper did not even have the most elementary understanding of the accounting system and regulations. Accounting really is not very difficult if one receives a certain period of vocational training. Even so, presently not too many people are able to receive vocational training in accounting. Few classes are being offered, and the demands of the society are far from being met. It is particularly difficult for collective organs to have competent accountants working for them. Why is it that even though there is such an urgent demand by the society, vocational courses have not been fully developed so that more people can receive training? I have posed this question to concerned departments and found out that vocations such as accounting

and kindergarten teaching are categorized as part of cadre designated work. Students are restricted by cadre designated quota when they are assigned to work in various organizations after they graduate. Schools and concerned departments, seeing that employment arrangements would be difficult to make, are therefore cautious about offering relevant courses. It is said that this factor has forced some graduates to take jobs as workers instead of cadres. The development of vocational classes is hindered as courses are designed according to employment opportunities and not demands.

Vocational classes do not guarantee employment. They offer pre-employment training. Schools that are capable of offering various kinds of vocational classes needed by the society should do so. This will enable young people to receive extensive pre-employment vocational training. A multi-channeled employment policy may be instituted for graduates from these classes. They may seek employment opportunities through companies that offer labor services, or organize themselves to locate job openings, or seek employment opportunities individually, or even become individual households. As long as they are well-skilled and competent, they should not worry about employment. The motivating force for vocational classes should be social demands.

Schools should also instill into students the belief that it does not matter if one works for a national or collective unit, as long as one is competent in a particular field, one will be given the opportunity to serve the society.

12680

CSO: 4005/090

NORTHWEST REGION

CONFERENCE OF CHIEF PROCURATORS CONCLUDES

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 15 Sep 84 p 1

[Article by staff reporter: "Conference of Chief Procurators Calls For Putting a Stop to Clandestine and Economic Crimes"]

[Text] In the conference of chief procurators which concluded on 7 September it was pointed out that we must guard against a slackening of our vigilance, foster a mentality that is ready for a long-term struggle, and continue on with our crackdown on serious criminals and economic crimes.

During the past year or so, our province has achieved impressive results in the crackdown on serious criminals and economic crimes. We should remain calm and collected in the face of these impressive results; we should not over-estimate our achievement. Although public order has taken a sharp turn for the better, fundamental changes still await to take place. During the previous stage, we arrested criminals who had committed blatant offences. We did not arrest enough criminals whose crimes were clandestine. A lot of "areas" remained untouched.

In view of this fact, the conference urged procuratorial organs at various levels in our province to, in addition to continually cracking down on criminals who commit blatant crimes, concentrate on those whose crimes are clandestine. It also urged procuratorial agencies to concentrate on wanted or escaped criminals in order to implement thoroughly the policy of speedy trials and harsh punishment according to the law, and the policy of firmness, accuracy, and determination. Procuratorial organs should look into organizations that either have not yet begun cracking down on economic crimes or have not engaged in it fully. Criminal cases involving economic matters handled by these organizations should be scrutinized regularly. Special personnel should be organized into several task forces to deal with and close important cases one by one before deadlines. In the face of new economic circumstances, procuratorial organs should delineate the line between guilt and innocence in accordance with relevant policies and laws so as to assure the implementation of the open-door policy internationally and a responsive economic policy domestically.

12680

CSO: 4005/090

NORTHWEST REGION

QINGHAI IMPROVES CADRE MANAGEMENT WORK

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 30 Sep 84 p 1

[Article by Li Wei [2621 5588]: "Qinghai Province Decides To Improve Cadre Management and Assignment Work"]

[Text] The people's government of Qinghai Province recently decided to improve the management and assignment work of cadres.

The main substance includes the following factors: future replenishment cadres for provincial-level organs should have the academic level of college graduates (including work at television university, correspondence university or vocational university or achievement of the university graduate level through self-study), having been tempered by more than 2 years of grassroots-level work and being under 40 years of age. Mainstay cadres in technical, administrative management and political work may have their age limits relaxed to 45 years, and minority cadres may have their academic levels relaxed to that of high school graduates. Beginning in 1985, provincial-level organs will in principle not directly recruit cadres from among the students of the graduating class of universities. Work units that are rather strong in specializations which need to recruit from students of a university graduating class should obtain the prior approval of the provincial department of work personnel. Recent university graduates assigned to provincial-level organs and not having 2 years of experience in doing grassroots-level work should be detached from their parent department, bureau or commission for 2-3 years of tempering in grassroots-level work in order to improve their ability to make independent judgments and handle practical questions. Those who do not successfully pass the tempering examination will be given other assignments besides returning to provincial-level organs.

In case one's assigned job does not match his specialty, as such when he is unable to bring into play his functions, when he has request a transfer to a job which matches his specialty and the new job unit has agreed to accept him, yet his parent unit refuses to approve the transfer, a transfer may be effected by the personnel component of a higher level. The cadre may also resign to be employed by the unit that matches his specialty, with no change in salary scale and work seniority.

12793
CSO: 4005/132

NORTHWEST REGION

ERADICATION OF INFLUENCE OF CULTURAL REVOLUTION URGED

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 5 Oct 84 p 1

[Article by Shi Jianbao [0670 1696 1405]: "Eradicate the 'Four Analects' and Eliminate Their Pernicious Influence"]

[Text] Eradicate the "analect of good motivation." Some comrades think that they rose "to rebel" in response to Chairman Mao's advocacy of "combatting and preventing revisionism," and since their motivation was good, they therefore did not appear to have committed any error. The "cultural revolution" had as its guiding thought the theory of the so-called "continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletarian class" and brought forward the so-called big political revolution of "one class overthrowing another class." It had neither an economic basis nor a political base. It was thoroughly contradictory to the fundamental principles of Marxism. Marxism means the unity of motivation and consequence. Since the erroneous theory of the "cultural revolution" brought to the party and the state disastrous internal disorder, there was no "good motivation."

Eradicate the "analect of 'my clique was not wrong'." Some comrades say that the clique they had participated in was the "conservative clique," which had no error to be negated. Others think that the clique they had participated in was the "suppressed clique," which had no problem with investigation, and think that the negation of both cliques means punishment of both cliques without distinguishing right from wrong. In fact, a review and analysis of the words and deeds of both cliques during the "cultural revolution" will easily come to this conclusion: both cliques had brought about chaos and evil consequences to the society, their flaunted "revolution" was false and they were actually fighting for power and gain. Both cliques were in fact "the twins" of the "cultural revolution. Both were wrong and should be thoroughly negated.

Eradicate the "analect that 'I had nothing to do with it'." Some comrades feel they did not engage in the rebellion early, they were not strong in factionalism, their thought was conservative and they were for a long time suppressed and therefore did not commit any mistake; others think that they were free and did not join any clique and that no factionalism existed; others think they were criticized during the "cultural revolution," they were the ones who suffered, and therefore there is no need to dissect themselves now. After all, they had nothing to do with the "cultural revolution." Could this be true?

Let us take a look at the facts. Some of them did not like it, but finally went along and worked with the main current; some of them were assaulted and criticized at the beginning and later supported and sided with a clique; and some of them were free at the beginning but eventually joined a clique. In short, they all loudly shouted the slogans of the "cultural revolution" and tried hard to be on the left and at the same get rid of their "reservation clique" stamp. The result was that "they did not rebel early but they did rebel, their factionalism was not strong but they were stamped, their thought was reserved but they tried hard to follow and they were for a long time suppressed but they also suppressed others." The reason they think they were not wrong is that they subjectively think more of their own correctness than of the pernicious influence they had accepted, that they think more of being to the "left" of others than the "left" way they employed on others and that they think more of their being suppressed than of their own acts of suppressing others.

Eradicate the "analect of being difficult to eliminate factionalism." Still a small minority of comrades think that factionalism is deeply rooted and is a stubborn illness bequeathed by the "cultural revolution" that can hardly be eliminated and therefore is impossible to eradicate. They therefore lack the confidence to eradicate factionalism thoroughly. This kind of "analect of being difficult to eliminate factionalism" is unreasonable. We should see that at present the situation is very favorable to eliminating factionalism: one reason is that factionalism is very obnoxious and unpopular, and the second is that through party rectification factionalism has no place to hide while being surrounded and annihilated by the whole party. Under this circumstance, only if everyone starts with himself to begin by severing his emotions, differentiates factionalism from the party spirit, gets rid of the hotbed in which factionalism grows and resolutely struggles against all factional activities, then the stubborn illness of factionalism will certainly be uprooted totally.

12793

CSO: 4005/132

NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA DEVELOPS MIDDLE, PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 10 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] Since the founding of the People's Republic 35 years ago, ordinary middle school and primary school education in our region has achieved significant accomplishments.

In 1949, Ningxia had only 9 middle schools and 1,000 students and 639 primary schools and 45,000 students. Ordinary middle and primary school education in our region has rapidly developed since 35 years ago. At the end of 1983, the entire region had 437 middle schools and 206,000 students and 4,436 primary schools and more than 570,000 students.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our region has paid a lot of attention to the education of the nationalities. In the counties of Guyuan, Xiji, Haiyuan, Jingyuan, Tongxin, Lingwu and Wuzhong, where there are Moslem colonies, 7 middle schools and 77 primary schools for Moslems, all with boarding facilities, have been founded, and there are more than 3,500 middle school students and more than 18,300 primary school students. The government pays to these Moslem middle school and primary school students scholarship stipends and accords them with special considerations in entering school and in going to schools of a higher grade.

In order to meet the needs of national economic development and of the employment of the vast number of middle school students, our region has during the recent years firmly grasped the reform work on the educational structure of middle schools, and changes are happening to the unitary nature of middle school education. In August of this year, after the All-region Conference on Reforming the Middle School Educational Structure and on Developing Vocational Technical Education, the CPC committees and governments of various localities universally strengthened their leadership in reforming the work on the structure of middle school education and placed on their agenda the question of rebuilding or building new agricultural vocational middle schools.

12793

CSO: 4005/132

NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA IMPLEMENTS LAW ON REGIONAL AUTONOMY

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 10 Oct 84 p 4

[Article by Sun Xun [1327 6676]: "Implement Regional Autonomy Law and Promote Economic Take-off in Ningxia "]

[Text] The "Law of the People's Republic of China on Regional Autonomy for Minority Nationalities," passed by the second session of the Sixth National People's Congress, went into effect on 1 October. A distinctive feature of the law is that it emphatically stipulates the financial, economic, cultural and educational powers of the organs of self-government in autonomous regions. This has tremendous significance for hastening our region's economic construction and realizing the goal that "Ningxia must achieve an economic take-off first."

The chairman of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional People's Government, Hei Boli [7815 0130 6849], put forward a tentative plan for regional economic construction when he delivered his "Report on the Region's Economic Work" to the second session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress. During the first stage, which would take us to 1990, total regional industrial and agricultural output value is estimated to reach 4.4 billion yuan. The annual growth rate will be 10 percent and the annual per capita income, 980 yuan. During the second stage, which ends in the year 2000, it is estimated that regional industrial and agricultural output value will be 12.8 billion yuan. The projected annual growth rate and per capita income are 11.3 percent and 2,333 yuan, respectively. By then our region will have achieved a fairly comfortable living standard. It is an encouraging prospect.

In transforming this plan into reality, we must take into account the fact that Ningxia is an autonomous region inhabited by 30 fraternal nationalities including the Hui nationality, the dominant group, the Han nationality, which is the majority, and such nationalities as the Mongol and Manchurian who are scattered throughout. We estimate that by the end of the century when the regional population reaches 5 million, the Hui population will be 1.9 million. Since the Hui nationality is growing faster in the mountainous areas than along the river, it is certain that by the year 2000, Hui people in the mountainous areas will make up more than 60 percent of the entire region's Hui population, about 1.2 million.

Owing to historical reasons, natural limitations, past policy errors and the destruction of the "cultural revolution," the region's economy remains basically backward, despite a major recovery and some developments since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee. While our regional per capita output value trails the national average, that of the southern mountainous area in turn falls far short of the regional average. It is unthinkable for the standard of living of the majority of our main nationality to remain below that of the region at a time when the region as a whole is expected to achieve a fairly comfortable standard of living. This requires that we further liberate our thinking, adopt more far-sighted, comprehensive, flexible and open policies and mobilize the enthusiasm of all nationalities, particularly the Hui nationality, in constructing economic modernization. We should make the most of our strengths and minimize our shortcomings, take advantage of favorable circumstances and steer clear of unfavorable ones, in order to speed up as much as possible the economic pace in the southern mountainous area. Clearly this is an honorable mission which must be accomplished despite its difficulties. This point should be taken into consideration by all departments in their plans, policies and operations.

The "Law of the People's Republic of China on Regional Autonomy for Minority Nationalities" protects the autonomy of minority nationalities and invigorates their economies. All nationalities in the entire region and the broad masses of cadres must further study and publicize this important piece of legislation and seriously implement its various provisions so as to contribute even more to Ningxia's economic turnaround, transforming it into a prosperous autonomous region characterized by inter-nationality fraternal unity.

12581

CSO: 4005/131

NORTHWEST REGION

GENERAL EDUCATION MAKES RAPID PROGRESS IN SHAANXI

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 13 Oct 84 p 2

[Text] General education in Shaanxi Province has achieved glorious results in the 35 years since the founding of the People's Republic.

Upon liberation, we took over only 14,334 schools run by the Nationalist Party with a combined enrollment of 728,000. There were 127 regular middle schools with slightly over 39,000 students and 13 teachers' colleges with 2,800 students. There were only slightly more than 32,000 teaching and administrative staff members.

After liberation, both the party and the government attached a good deal of importance to general education and took proper measures to reorganize and reform the schools they recently took over. General education flourished. Particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, the general education front has implemented the guiding principles of "adjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving," thus facilitating the rapid development of general education in Shaanxi. By 1983, the number of elementary schools had risen to 40,338, a 180 percent increase over 1949. There were 3,894,455 primary school students, representing a 435 percent growth over 1949. Over 1,534,000 students were enrolled in 3,315 middle schools, which improved upon corresponding 1949 figures by 3,790 percent and 2,510 percent respectively. In recent years, the province has set up 105 agricultural senior middle schools and 35 vocational senior middle schools, in addition to the vocational courses attached to 62 regular senior middle schools. These institutions have 26,639 students all told, accounting for 9.4 percent of total enrollments in all existing senior middle schools. Presently there are 20 intermediate teachers' colleges, a rise of more than 53 percent over 1949, attended by more than 14,000 students. They have 2,100 teaching and administrative staff members, a 610 percent increase over 1949. The number of nursery schools has jumped 295.5 percent since 1949 to 1,186, providing pre-school education for more than 386,000 children. There are seven schools for the blind and the dumb, representing a 600 percent rise over 1949. We now have 288 middle schools providing adult part-time education for 19,000 people, and 3,608 elementary part-time schools. During the past 35 years, the regular middle schools and agricultural and vocational schools turned

out a total of over 8,243,400 students, providing a large number of qualified freshmen for senior middle schools and training a massive labor reserve, thereby contributing substantially to agricultural and technical production in Shaanxi.

12581

CSO: 4005/131

NORTHWEST REGION

CORRECTIONAL WORK IN NINGXIA DISCUSSED

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 13 Oct 84 p 1

[Article by Wei Gaochao [7614 7559 3390]: "Carrying out the Policy of Admitting Guilt and Obeying Law Education in Autonomous Region Prison"]

[Text] For consolidating the accomplishments of severely thwarting criminal activities and for accelerating the thought reform of criminals in jail, the prison of the autonomous region, after full preparations from 1 August to the end of September, employed many educational methods to urge criminals in prison to admit their guilt and obey the law. Comparatively good results were achieved.

Against the situation of more youths and a lower education and lack of legal knowledge among the criminals, the region's prison started by enhancing the criminals' idea of the legal system. Aside from organizing them to intensify their study of related documents, the prison invited the responsible cadres of the people's procuratorate, medium-level people's court and the judicial bureau of Yinchuan Municipality to make reports to the prisoners on legal system education and to brief them on the related policies and laws, in order to urge them to rectify their attitude toward reforming themselves and eliminating their risk-taking mentality and to encourage them to start a new life. On 29 August, three former criminals who had already been released were invited to return to brief the criminals in prison on their experience of becoming useful people to the society upon having won the concern and trust of the society after their release; the reaction from the prisoners was vigorous. A criminal who was sentenced to death and then reprieved said that he had thought his life was finished. Yet after listening to the briefing, his confidence was enhanced, and he became determined to reform himself into a new person. Fifty family members of the criminals were also invited to the prison to carry out persuasion activities. After touring the prison's production workshops, living quarters and cultural technical school, they unanimously praised the party's educational reform policy and in succession persuaded their relatives to accept reform and to split with "yesterday." The regional prison's education in admitting guilt and obeying law had a very big effect on the thinking of the criminals. Some of those who refused to admit their guilt have now changed their attitude and have expressed an admission of guilt. At present, their attendance rate in performing labor and production work has greatly improved. The number of people who are conscientious in studies and who are learning production techniques has continued to increase and not a few of them have made strict requirements on themselves in life. A total of 123 crimes have been confessed

and reported by the criminals in custody. Based on their confessions and reports, the regional people's high court and the people's medium-level court of Yinchuan Municipality have decided to reduce the penalties meted out to 38 criminals, and the regional prison also gave them meriterious credits.

12793

CSO: 4005/132

NORTHWEST REGION

DEFENSE INDUSTRIES AID OTHER ENTERPRISES

HK231354 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] The national defense industry departments and affiliated organizations in the province have vigorously supported cities, counties and townships in developing local industries and have scored achievements.

In response to the provincial government's call, since march this year the national defense industry departments and affiliated organizations have vigorously supported industries in cities, counties and townships. Their main method of work is to give technological support, to provide technological advice, to help through the training of technicians, to supply some advanced equipment, and to solve the problems of raw materials and funds.

After consultations with the Fufeng County government, the weapons industry bureau has supported nine county subordinate counterpart enterprises in this county, including the transformer plant, cement plant, water pump factory, transport company, and agricultural machinery repairing and manufacturing plant. It has made arrangements to handle 25 key technological items and is now handling 20 of them. The installation and testing of the raw material heat treatment production line and the gold-plating production line in the county transformer plant has now been completed and these lines have now been put into operation on a trial basis.

Eight counterpart factories and enterprises which this bureau has supported have jointly sent out a technological advisory group comprising management personnel and veteran workers. At present, marked achievements in support have been made.

In May this year, a certain research institute of the spaceflight industry bureau organized an investigation group, which went to Yanan Prefecture to conduct investigation and to discuss a number of items for which support is to be given. Now, decisions have been made on 16 items.

CSO: 4005/226

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

NANJING MILITARY AIRFIELDS--The Nanjing Military Region's Air Force has offered five military airfields for use by civil aviation planes. To accommodate the new situation of opening to the outside and urban economic restructure, the air force of the Nanjing Military Region most recently offered its Lianyungang, Yancheng, and Rugao Airfields for civilian use after it had offered the Jianqiao Airfield in Hangzhou and the Dajiaochang Airfield in Nanjing for civilian use. This was done with the approval of the State Council and the Central Military Commission. As of mid-November, civil aviation planes had landed and taken off from these airfields several hundred times, transporting over 25,000 tourists. [Text] [Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 23 Nov 84 p 1 OW]

PICTORIAL ON 1 OCT PARADE--Beijing, 26 Nov (XINHUA)--"China Prances and Flies" [Zhong guo Teng fei 0022 5478 7506 7378], a large-size color pictorial about the military review and the mass parade in the capital in celebration of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, will be soon off the press. Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, has written the name of the pictorial. The pictorial is composed of nine topics under the following headings: "Bold Warriors and Mighty Army Inflate the Country's Prestige," "Armored Horses and Shining Spears Defend Peace," and "Millions of People of One Mind Look Into the Future." The 189 selected photos accurately record the vivid scenes of party and state leaders joyously spending the national day together with the masses, the valiant and heroic images of the PLA, the People's Armed Police Units, and the militiamen of the capital during the military review, and the seething scenes of the singing and dancing masses of the people. The pictorial was compiled and edited by the Jiefangjun Pictorial Agency as entrusted by the PLA General Political Department and will be published by the Changcheng Publishing House. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1140 GMT 26 Nov 84 OW]

CSO: 4005/225

PREMIER INTERVIEWED BY ARGENTINE JOURNALIST

OW040451 Taipei CHUNG YANG JIH PAO in Chinese 30 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] The Argentine paper LA NACION devoted a large portion of its major international news page yesterday (29 November) to the full text of an interview by its director Mitre With Premier Yu and carried a photograph of the premier.

LA NACION is the second largest paper in Argentina with a circulation of 300,000. Inaugurated in 1870, the paper has held a leading position with profound influence in Argentina's political and journalistic circles.

Mr and Mrs Mitre arrived in China on 3 November for a week-long visit at the invitation of the Government Information Office of the Executive Yuan. During the visit, they called on chiefs of ministries and commissions of our government, visited major Chinese mass media organizations, and made tours to see our country's rural construction. They gained a very deep impression of the Republic of China's progress in various fields.

The following is the full text of Mitre's interview with Premier Yu:

Question: Now that the British authorities have initialed an agreement with the Chinese communists on the Hong Kong question, is there any possibility of a similar agreement being signed between the Republic of China and the Chinese communist regime?

Answer: No. Taiwan cannot be placed on par with Hong Kong. Hong Kong is a colony, while Taiwan is a province of the Republic of China. The people of the Republic of China on Taiwan have all along enjoyed a life characterized by democracy, freedom, and equalitarian wealth. They absolutely hate communist tyranny. The issue of the two sides of the Taiwan Strait is the confrontation between democracy and totalitarianism, and there is absolutely no compromise.

Question: The Chinese communists have, on many occasions, suggested that peace talks be held with Taiwan and said that they will allow Taiwan to maintain its own system of government and even military independence. Does your government think that such an agreement is possible.

Answer: Our position is that we will never compromise, nor hold talks with the Chinese communists, nor make any contacts with them. It should be noted that to hold talks in the communist vocabulary means another form of war. Since the Chinese communists are unable to communize us with force, they hope to divide us by means of peace talks in an attempt to create an opportunity to liquidate us. The question concerning the two sides of the Taiwan Strait at present is not one of distribution of power but a question of which system and way of life fit the present society of China and meet the needs of its people. If our compatriots on the Chinese mainland cannot enjoy a free, democratic, progressive and affluent way of life, how can the two sides reach an "agreement"?

Question: Recently, Teng Hsiao-ping openly announced that he will in no way give up the use of force to put Taiwan under his control. Is the Republic of China capable of countering a surprise attack?

Answer: The Chinese communists have time and again said that they will not rule out the possibility of invading Taiwan by force. This fully reveals their vicious militaristic nature.

For a long time, the Republic of China has made ceaseless efforts to strengthen its armed forces and war preparedness, upgrade its weapons and equipment, and elevate its combat effectiveness; it is ready to give head-on blows to invading enemies at all times. However, the defensive strength of a country depends not only on its weapons but, more importantly, on its firm confidence. We have an extremely firm confidence and a strong will to ensure our lifestyle of freedom and democracy.

Question: With the Chinese communists entry into the United Nations, Taiwan withdrew from that organization. Has your country taken any steps to change this unfavorable state of affairs?

Answer: Since its withdrawal from the United Nations, the Republic of China has always sought various ways to maintain friendly and cooperative relations with all freedom- and democracy-loving countries of the world. Currently, we are not only making continued efforts to strengthen friendship with countries with which we have diplomatic relations but are also promoting relations with countries which we have no diplomatic ties with thorough economic, trade, cultural and journalist exchange and technical cooperation. We now have good relations of economic, trade, cultural, scientific and technological cooperation with more than 150 countries and regions in the world. We are trying to promote bilateral and multilateral international relations with various countries.

Question: Some countries, like Argentina, severed relations with Taiwan when it withdrew from the United Nations. Under such circumstances, has your country taken any measures to improve relations with these countries?

Answer: International political relations should be promoted by both sides, not one side alone. The Republic of China is now developing its relations of economic, trade, cultural, scientific, and technological cooperation with

various countries in the world on the basis of mutual benefit and assistance. We have reason to believe that through long-term exchange, countries in the world, particularly those which have no diplomatic relations with us, will find that the Republic of China is truly a reliable friend.

As for relations between the Republic of China and Argentina, we hope to strengthen relations with your country and have made efforts to promote economic, trade and cultural activities between us and increase the exchange of visits between the peoples of our countries. However, to our regret your government has not taken corresponding measures. We earnestly hope that mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of our two countries will be promoted through cultural exchange, economic cooperation, and trade relations. We also hope that the Argentine Government, when issuing visas, will give greater convenience to our people traveling to your country for sight-seeing, tourism, and trade purposes so that the contacts between the peoples of our two countries will be further facilitated.

CSO: 4005/226

BRIEFS

CHIANG MEETS U.S. CONGRESSMEN--President Chiang Ching-kuo received Foley and (?Horton), who are both members of the U.S. House of Representatives, on the afternoon of 22 November at the presidential office. The president expressed welcome to the guests for coming a long way to visit the Republic of China. The guests also expressed their gratitude to the president for taking time off to receive them. Afterward, the president and the guests exchanged views over a wide range of issues relating to current relations between China and the United States. The president pointed out the U.S. congressmen have always been concerned about and have supported the Republic of China. He hoped the guests would, during their visit, learn on the spot how the Republic of China has made efforts to rejuvenate and develop Chinese culture. He believed this will further strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries. [Text] [Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Nov 84 OW]

MINISTER ON WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT--Defense Minister Sung Chang-chih emphasized: In national defense scientific and technological research and development, we are maintaining good relations in coordination and cooperation with domestic and foreign organizations. We are also mobilizing the forces of various circles to actively promote the development of weapons and equipment. On the basis of what we have had, we are striving to seek progress and overcome difficulties in order to attain the objective of self-reliance and self-improvement in national defense science and technology. Minister Sung Chang-chih said this in his report reviewing national defense scientific and technological research and development before the national defense committee of the Legislative Yuan on 22 November. [Text] [Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Nov 84 OW]

CSO: 4005/224

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

ACADEMICS PETITION MP'S ON RESETTLING, PASSPORTS

HK030607 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 3 Dec 84 pp 1, 36

[From Michael Chugani]

[Text] London, 2 Dec--An 11th-hour bid is being made through 50 MPS in both houses of parliament to force the government to resettle Hong Kong people who do not want to live under communist rule.

The last minute push to influence parliamentary opinion on the eve of the debate which seals Hong Kong's future comes from British academics who share a close link with Hong Kong.

Fifty MPS, including the leaders of the major political parties, will tomorrow receive a long and emotional petition urging them to force the British Government to set up an "operation haven" to ease Britain's own immigration policy and to make available to Hong Kong citizens a travel document guaranteeing freedom of travel similar to that enjoyed by holders of a full British passport.

Aside from the Labour leader, Mr Neil Kinnock, the social democrat leader, Dr David Owne, and the Liberal leader, Mr David Steel, people on the list include influential MPS like the leader of the Commons, Mr John Biffen, Mr Edward Du Cann and Sir Peter Blaker, and peers in the house of Lords like the former prime minister, Mr Harold MacMillan, now Lord Stockton, Lord MacLehose, and Lord Kadoorie.

One name on the appeal is that of Mr Felix Patrikeeff, from the department of international studies at the University of Warwick who, together with an Oxford academic last summer, wrote three controversial and critical papers on the Sino-British negotiations published in the TIMES.

The other two names on the petition are Mr Mark Elvin of the Asian Studies Centre at St Anthony's College at Oxford and Mr Alan Birch who was with Hong Kong University's history department and is now at Oxford.

The trio are urging MPS to force the government to take the initiative in launching an international effort, especially through the Common Market, the

Commonwealth and the NATO alliance to create "operation haven" for resettlement in participating countries.

"The purpose is to establish the principle that, in the last resort, no British citizen or his or her offspring will ever be handed over against his or her will permanently and irrevocably to another nation."

The academics want "Operation Haven" to last for the next 13 years as well as during the 50 years of guarantee.

Aside from asking for a passport with equal standing to that of the full British passport, the academics are urging MPS to re-examine the immigration law with a view to easing restrictions on the right of abode.

They do not think that these proposals will be considered an unfriendly act by the Chinese.

They feel that a further guarantee of freedom to the people of Hong Kong is a "matter of national honor, obligation and self-interest."

"The British people must still recognise a moral responsibility for the so-called subject people of British territories overseas.

Describing the agreement as "more appearance than substance" the academics said the concessions wrung out of the Chinese in return for abandoning self-determination and sovereignty were not cause for self-congratulation.

CSO: 4000/050

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

LUCE ON RESIDENTS NOT CONSIDERED PRC COMPATRIOTS

HK040641 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 4 Dec 84 p 2

[From Sheila Dawes in London]

[Text] Mr Richard Luce, the minister with special responsibility for Hong Kong, has again said that it is "a matter for the Chinese Government" to identify the 6,000 BDTCS in Hong Kong who, he believes, the Chinese Government may not regard as Chinese compatriots under the terms of the Chinese memorandum attached to the draft agreement.

Answering a written question from Conservative Party MP Mr Ivor Stanbrook, Mr Luce pointed out that the Chinese memorandum gave "the expressed reason for their exclusion from the category of Chinese compatriots."

"The British Dependent Territories Citizens to whom my honourable friend refers are people not of Chinese ethnic origin," he said.

"I would reiterate the point that this is matter for the Chinese Government."

Stanbrook had asked what status BDTCS in Hong Kong would have in terms of the British Nationality Act 1981 when they lost their citizenship after 1997 and who would not be considered Chinese [compatriots] in the terms of the Chinese memorandum.

He also wanted to know whether the British Government was planning legislation to define the status of BDTCS after 1 July 1997, and in what way that status would differ from existing categories of citizenship.

Luce said that proposals to amend the British Nationality Act 1981 would be put before the House of Commons in due course.

On 1 July 1997, all BDTC people, whether or not they were Chinese compatriots in terms of the Chinese memorandum, would be eligible to retain the appropriate status under the British Nationality Act.

This was provided that they held, or were included in, a British passport issued before that day, "except that persons born on or after 1 January 1997, but before 1 July 1997, may obtain or be included in such a passport up to 3 December 1997."

CSO: 4000/050

- END -