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# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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10 August 1984

CHINA REPORT  
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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USSR

PRC JOURNAL ON CHERNENKO'S ASSUMPTION OF POWER

HK091334 Beijing HUANQIU in Chinese No 5, 23 May 84 pp 2-3, 9

[Article by Tang Yan [0781 1484] and Ji Wei [4764 7279]: "Chernenko--the Sixth Supreme Leader of the CPSU"]

[Text] At a special plenary session held by the CPSU Central Committee on 13 February this year, the 73-year old Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko was elected general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Since the October Revolution, he is the sixth supreme leader of the CPSU, following Lenin, Stalin, Khrushchev, Brezhnev, and Andropov. He is also the oldest person to hold this post.

Foreign press circles made many comments on Chernenko's assumption of office. While describing Chernenko's characteristics, a Western reporter said that Chernenko "is quiet and reserved" and that "he does not seem to be a good public speaker." REUTER said: "It seems that his ability lies in his experience in managing the general affairs of the Kremlin." "He seems to be an official who has always engaged in party work, and he has a talent for organizing work." THE ASSOCIATED PRESS said: "Chernenko's whole career has been in implementing policies not drawing up policies." While commenting on the political trend that might arise following Chernenko's assumption of office, the UPI wrote: "Quite possibly, Chernenko will bring the Soviet Union back to the lifeless era of Brezhnev instead of leading it to the vigorous era of Andropov." Other people said that Chernenko "follows theory in everything he does" and that he "supervises everything and everyone who deviates from orthodoxy." Although these comments are different, Western observers have the same eagerness to speculate on the trends in the Soviet Union based on Chernenko's personal experience, political tendency, character, and style.

Chernenko's political career is as follows: He was born to a peasant family in Krasnoyarsk border area in Siberia on 24 September 1911. In his early years, he worked as a hired hand for a rich peasant. From 1929 to 1930, he engaged in CYL work in basic level units. In 1930, he joined the Red Army, served in a frontier army unit, and was once party group secretary of the frontier guard post of the frontier army unit. He joined the party in 1931. After being demobilized in 1933, he carried out ideological work for the party in the Krasnoyarsk border area. In 1945, he graduated from the high-level party school for the organizers of the central party work of the CPSU (B), and in 1953, he

graduated from Khishinev Teachers' College. From 1945, he was secretary of the Penza Party Committee. In 1948, he was transferred to the Moldavian Republic and appointed minister of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the party Central Committee. From 1956 to 1960, he was in charge of an office under the Propaganda Department of the CPSU Central Committee. From 1960 to 1965, he was chairman of the Secretariat of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. For nearly 20 years from 1965, he was minister of the General Affairs Department of the CPSU Central Committee. From 1966 to 1971, he was alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee, and in 1971, he was made a member of the CPSU Central Committee. From 1976, he was secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and was elected an alternate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee that year. In 1978, he was made member of the Politburo.

Chernenko's career shows that he has engaged in party work for a long time and is familiar with ideological work, that he has rich experience in both doing local work and performing work entrusted to him by the Central Committee, that he has a talent for organizing administrative work, and that he has had a part in working out policies.

While nominating Chernenko for general secretary of the CPSU at the CPSU special plenary session, Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, said that Chernenko was a "loyal comrade in arms" of Brezhnev. This corresponds to reality. In the early 1950's, Chernenko worked with Brezhnev, then first secretary of the CPSU Central Committee of the Moldavian Republic. In 1956, when Brezhnev was elected alternate member of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, Chernenko followed him and worked in a central organ. In 1960, when Brezhnev was chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, Chernenko was chairman of the Secretariat of this supreme organ of state power. In October 1964, when Brezhnev was elected first secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in succession to Khrushchev, Chernenko was appointed minister of the General Affairs Department of the CPSU Central Committee and assisted Brezhnev until the latter died. Moreover, in the mid-1970's, Chernenko began to frequently accompany Brezhnev in important domestic and foreign political activities, which included the "Crimean meeting" between Brezhnev and heads of states of the "big family" and the second phase of the Soviet-U.S. summit talks on strategic arms limitation. In addition, in the 3 years from 1976 to 1978, Chernenko was promoted 3 grades, from secretary of the Central Committee to alternate member of the Politburo and then to member of the Politburo. This occurred when Brezhnev's party, government, and army powers entered their later period.

In February 1982, Suslov died of an illness. Rumors spread that Chernenko would become the No 2 leader of the CPSU. However, at a CPSU plenary session held in June the same year, Andropov, then a Politburo member, was elected secretary of the Central Committee. He was also received as chairman of the KGB, a post which he has held for as long as 15 years, so as to enable him to concentrate efforts on shouldering the work of supreme leadership. In November of the same year, on the 2d day after the announcement of Brezhnev's death, Andropov was elected general secretary of the CPSU. In the 15 months of Andropov's office, Chernenko was the No 2 person in the CPSU, and while Andropov was ill, Chernenko was in charge of routine work of the CPSU Central Committee.

On the 10th day after Chernenko was elected general secretary, Ogarkov, Soviet army chief of staff, disclosed that Chernenko was concurrently chairman of the Council of National Defense. As we are aware, Brezhnev concurrently held this post in the capacity of marshal 10 years after he was elected general secretary, and Andropov concurrently held this post in the capacity of general a half year after he was appointed general secretary.

On 11 April this year, Chernenko was elected chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. Thus, he has completed the process of centralizing party, government, and army powers under his command.

Chernenko made several important speeches after he assumed the post of general secretary. One of the topics of his speeches was focused on the importance of "inheriting" policies. He said that inheriting policies "is not an abstract concept but a living and real matter" and that its "essence lies in making constant progress."

In the Soviet Union after the death of Andropov, there was real significance for a supreme Soviet leader who had had a close relationship with Brezhnev to talk about "inheriting" policies. As we know, Brezhnev achieved marked progress in increasing national strength and improving the people's livelihood. But on the other hand, in the late 1970's, the Soviet economy underwent a long-term depression because its policies were becoming conservative, it was ignorant of its rigid economic management system, the average age of its cadres was old, its labor discipline was lax, and corruption and waste were serious. Although Andropov's term of office was short, he boldly carried out personnel readjustments and discipline consolidation, attached great importance to economic work, and supported reform. Therefore, some results were achieved in economic construction. In 1983, there was a turn for the better in the worsening economic situation, which had continued for several years. Therefore, under such circumstances, "inheriting" policies as stressed by Chernenko has real significance. This has been put forward in line with the general trend in the Soviet Union as well as in compliance with the wish of the Soviet people.

With regard to the domestic economy, Chernenko has put forward the slogan of "boldly taking action," asserting that it is necessary to "conscientiously reform" the entire economic mechanism of the Soviet Union. He opposes hampering the initiative of local authorities under the pretext of "carrying out struggle against localism," maintaining that "it is quite imperative to bring into play the initiative and creative spirit of economic zones, joint companies, and enterprises in exercising management and administration." He said that the essence of carrying out economic experiments "lies in giving more power to enterprises, in enhancing their sense of responsibility, and in freeing them from the excessive supervision by the central authorities." He encouraged economic cadres to "display their autonomy to a fuller extent" and even to "take reasonable risks." Furthermore, he said that it is necessary to adopt a realistic and cautious attitude toward economic reform, that achievements "should neither be exaggerated nor curtailed," and that it is necessary to "look before leaping" with regard to reform work. In this way, "they will be able to prevent themselves from regarding wishes as reality" and "to avoid making political mistakes."

Chernenko stressed that the party's ideological work and political work carried out among the masses are "directly and inseparably linked" with economic work and that it is necessary "to consistently follow the unified Marxist principle for ideological work, organizational work, and economic work." Having engaged in propaganda work for many years, it is not strange for Chernenko to stress the importance of ideological work, as this corresponds with his characteristics. Now long after Chernenko assumed office, he dismissed from office the director of the Moscow (ta gan ka) [1044 3927 0595] theater under the pretext that he "departed from the classics and rebelled against orthodoxy" although he "created new forms." Chernenko also expelled him from the party. A historian named Roy A. Medvedev was not allowed to contact Western reporters because he was regarded as "holding different political views." A newspaper in the Georgian Republic named DAWN OF THE EAST asserted that the Western countries broadcast jazz music to corrupt Soviet youngsters.... All this shows that Chernenko has tighter control over the ideological field than his predecessor did.

After Andropov assumed the post of general secretary, he abolished the habit of sending congratulatory messages to foreign countries under personal names. News was released each time after a Politburo meeting. His image seldom appeared in newspapers or on television. In comparison with the Brezhnev era, stricter control was exercised over mentioning leaders in newspapers. After Chernenko became general secretary, he carried on the former two habits. But his image has appeared in newspapers and on television more frequently than his predecessor's did, and the number of his writings displayed in bookstores in Moscow has considerably increased.

While Andropov was in power, he promoted persons who had received modern scientific and technical educations, had practical experience, and were in the prime of life to central leading posts or to posts at the departmental and committee levels. Aliyev, 59, and Vorotnikov, 57, were elected members of the Politburo; Chebrikov, over 60, was elected an alternate member of the Politburo; and Ryzhkov, 53; Romanov, 60, and Likhachev, 62, were elected secretaries of the Central Committee. Thus, the average age of the leading persons of the central decisionmaking organs has become younger. In addition, first leaders of the departments under the CPSU Central Committee, ministers at the governmental level, and committee chairmen were readjusted, and those who were advanced in age were encouraged to retire. Of the first leaders readjusted in 21 departments and committees, 10 who were promoted were between 40 and 50 years of age. However, some young leaders were also demoted or dismissed from office, and a few very old leaders were among those promoted. From this we know that Andropov paid attention to making the average of leading cadres younger, but youth was not the only criteria for promoting cadres. Andropov judged a cadre by his "political maturity, ability, spirit of initiative, talent for organization, and response to new things. Concerning personnel readjustment, Chernenko has not taken large-scale action which merits attention, and therefore people will keep an eye on how he will act with regard to personnel readjustment.

Insofar as Soviet foreign policy is concerned, Chernenko stressed that he will not retreat even one step from his predecessor's policy. PRAVDA said: "Soviet foreign policy will never be influenced by a temporary change in the situation."

It seems that in the near future, no great changes will take place in Soviet foreign policy. Chernenko will concentrate his efforts on handling East-West relations. At Andropov's funeral, Chernenko met U.S. Vice President Bush, French Prime Minister Mauroy, FRG Chancellor Kohl, British Prime Minister Thatcher, and Italian President Pertini. In mid-March, Chernenko met Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the FRG Social Democratic Party. In late March, Korniyenko, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, visited Britain. In April, Andreotti, Italian minister of foreign affairs, visited Moscow. In addition, Genscher, FRG minister of foreign affairs, visited the Soviet Union in May, and Geoffrey Howe, British foreign secretary, will visit the Soviet Union in July. French President Mitterrand will also visit the Soviet Union this year. The Soviet Union's resumption of frequent contacts with Western countries seems to be aimed at breaking the East-West deadlock and at developing economic and trade relations with these countries. With regard to the policy toward the United States, Chernenko stressed that "it is impermissible to break the present balance of military power" and asserted that the United States "is openly carrying out militarization, seeking world hegemony, obstructing progress, and violating the rights and freedom of the people of the world." In view of the Soviet-U.S. confrontation and of the forthcoming U.S. presidential election, it is impossible for the Soviet leadership headed by Chernenko to take the initiative in improving Soviet-U.S. relations. However, Chernenko has not closed the door on negotiations. He is in favor of "settling all international issues through conscientious, equal, constructive, and peaceful negotiations." He has expressed the hope that agreements should be reached on questions such as freezing nuclear weapons and demilitarizing space.

While Andropov was in power, he admitted that the socialist world was "varied and complicated" and that the countries concerned had "quite different ways and methods to manage their economies and culture and to fulfill their socialist development tasks." Since Andropov's death, the East European countries have been paying close attention to how Chernenko will handle matters. While talking about the change of Soviet supreme leadership, they generally stress the importance of Chernenko's principle of "inheriting policies." In a joint communique issued in Belgrade on 8 March, Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Marcovic, president of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, reiterated: "Communist parties and workers' parties of various countries should independently select their own road to realize socialism according to their specific conditions."

In respect to relations with China, Chernenko said that he "is unswervingly in favor of normalizing relations with China." He also suggested that "contacts between the two countries should be enhanced to such a level that is acceptable to both sides." However, concerning China's proposal of removing obstacles to the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations, Chernenko still holds on to the old tune of not concluding "any agreement which harms the interests of a third country."

Western press circles maintain that due to Chernenko's age, he will merely be a "transitional leader" for the Soviet Union. Although the Soviet Union has not officially announced Chernenko's successor, there are indications that the 53-year-old Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and concurrently secretary of the Central

Committee, is the person who can hold the balance in the Soviet leading strata. In a large picture carried in a Soviet central newspaper on 14 February showing members of the CPSU Central Committee paying their last respects to the remains of Andropov, Gorbachev was on the right side of Chernenko; on 13 February, at a central plenary session held for electing Chernenko general secretary of the Central Committee, Gorbachev delivered the opening speech "in the name of the Politburo; and on 29 February, Gorbachev addressed voters after the chairman of the Council of Ministers and the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee had done so. According to Soviet custom, the higher the position of the speaker, the sooner he will get his turn to address voters. On 11 April, he was elected chairman of the elected chairman of the diplomatic committee, which is a very important post. He achieved initial results in popularizing the collective contract system and in promoting agricultural development. Subsequently, he expanded his work to other aspects of the economy.

CSO: 4005/728

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SECRETARY SHULTZ BEGINS PACIFIC TOUR 5 JULY

OW071005 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1821 GMT 5 Jul 84

[By XINHUA reporters Li Changjiu and Wang Shengliang]

[Text] Beijing, 5 Jul (XINHUA)--United States Secretary of State George Shultz left Washington today on a 2-week visit to the western Pacific region. He will visit Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand. This is his fourth visit to Asia in 14 months.

In February 1983, President Reagan issued a statement on U.S. foreign relation after receiving a report from Shultz on his visit to the western Pacific. Reagan said that he "completely agrees" with Shultz on this estimate that the future of the world will be linked to a great extent with the situation of Asia and the Pacific. Afterwards, Reagan paid a visit to Japan and China. He reiterated that the United States attaches "great importance to its relations with the western Pacific region.

During his current trip, Shultz will discuss with the countries concerned the question of Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea and the U.S. economic cooperation with the Pacific region. He will also attend the ASEAN foreign ministerial conference and the so-called "Six Plus Five" foreign ministerial conference--the conference of foreign ministers from six ASEAN countries plus Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Canada and the United States. The ASEAN foreign ministerial conference will discuss political and economic situations as well as the Kampuchean issue while the "Six Plus Five" foreign ministerial conference will discuss the prospect of future economic cooperation in the Pacific region. Shultz will also attend the annual meeting of the Anzus Council.

Shultz's trip takes place at a time when the United States has been attaching greater importance to the western Pacific region. The importance is drawn from two facts:

1. With respect to economic and trade relations, the Pacific region, especially the western Pacific, with its rich natural resources and the world's most rapid economic growth rate, has become the United States' largest foreign market. The 1983 trade volume between the United States and the Pacific region topped that between the United States and Western Europe by 28.9 billion U.S. dollars.

With the shift of the U.S. domestic economic center from the East to the West, U.S. trade with the Pacific will further grow. U.S. press pointed out that America's western coastal states have linked their future with the growing prosperity of the Pacific region.

2. The strategic position of the Pacific region, especially that of the western Pacific, is extremely important. The Strait of Malacca is a strategic passage between the Pacific and Indian Oceans linking Asia, Africa, Europe and the Oceania. At present, 50 percent of the oil and 80 percent of the other raw materials imported by the West go through this passage. In recent years, the Soviet Union has continued to strengthen its military power in the Pacific region. Its Pacific fleet now possesses 830 naval vessels and 455 airplanes and has built a naval base in Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay. The Soviet military buildup threatens the United States' "strategic interests" in the Pacific region and challenges the United States in a hegemonic rivalry.

Shultz's current visit to the western Pacific will stress strategic coordination toward the Soviet Union and reiterate United States' "complete support" of ASEAN's stand on the settlement of the Kampuchean issue. He will also consult with ASEAN and Japan on the establishment of the Pacific economic common market.

CSO: 4000/408

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

DK RADIO EDITORIAL ON KAMPUCHEAN PROBLEM

OW091102 Beijing XINHUA in English 1035 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Beijing, 9 Jul (XINHUA)--Radio Democratic Kampuchea today calls on the 17th conference of foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in Jakarta to keep its position on Kampuchea and help solve the Kampuchea problem.

In an editorial, the radio said that during the conference, the ASEAN ministers will discuss the Kampuchea problem as an important matter in Southeast Asia and they will press Vietnam to completely withdraw its forces from Kampuchea in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations. In recent years, the ASEAN countries have been supporting the struggle of the Kampuchean people and the coalition government politically, diplomatically, and morally to oppose Vietnamese invasion. The Kampuchean people hope that the conference will keep its right position so as to find out a solution to the Kampuchea problem.

The editorial pointed out that the Kampuchea problem is the result of Vietnamese aggression against and occupation of Kampuchea. It has only one solution--Vietnam's total withdrawal from Kampuchea.

It calls on the ASEAN countries, together with all other peace-loving and justice-upholding countries in the world, to keep on supporting Democratic Kampuchea's struggle and its legal seat in the United Nations and to put political, diplomatic and economic pressure on Vietnam so that it will unconditionally withdraw all its forces from Kampuchea.

CSO: 4000/408

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SOUTH ASIAN REGIONAL COOPERATION ANALYZED

OW080924 Beijing XINHUA in English 0904 GMT 8 Jul 84

["News analysis: South Asian Regional Cooperation Advances"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 8 Jul (XINHUA)--Foreign ministers of the seven South Asian countries are to hold their second meeting on regional cooperation in Male, capital of the Republic of Maldives, on July 10 and 11.

Foreign ministers from Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka will get together to review the progress made in the fields identified for regional cooperation since their first meeting in New Delhi last August. They will also consider ways of expanding the scope of cooperation and agree on the date, venue and agenda for a summit meeting of South Asian nations. Besides, they will also discuss ways of improving telecommunications and air transport in the region.

The concept of the South Asian Regional Cooperation (SARC) was first advanced by late Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman in May, 1980. With the efforts made by the countries concerned, five meetings of foreign secretaries were held in Colombo, Kathmandu, Islamabad, Dhaka and New Delhi. A final declaration adopted at the first foreign minister meeting in New Delhi, last August described the objectives of the SARC as to promote the welfare of the people, accelerate regional economic growth, social progress and cultural development, enhance collective self-reliance, and boost active collaboration and mutual assistance with each other.

The New Delhi meeting also adopted an integrated program of action identifying nine fields--agriculture, rural development, telecommunications, meteorology, health and population studies, transport, postal service, science and technology and sports, and arts and culture--for regional cooperation.

The seven nations have a combined population of 900 million and cover an area of 4.15 million square kilometers. Regional cooperation reflects the common desire of the peoples of these countries for promoting friendship and economic development and improving their life.

All these show that regional cooperation in South Asia is advancing steadily. Although there are some pending issues among these nations, they are sure to settle them and further their cooperation based on equality and mutual benefit, as they have agreed to persist in the fundamental principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality and consultations.

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

KAMPUCHEAN RESISTANCE FORCES COORDINATE ACTION

OW071720 Beijing XINHUA in English 1648 GMT 7 Jul 84

[By Yang Mu and Chi Ximei]

[Text] Non Chan, Battambang, Kampuchea, 7 Jul (XINHUA)—Military leaders of the Sihanouk Nationalist Army and the Son Sann-led Khmer People's National Liberation Forces (KPNLF) confirmed to XINHUA here yesterday that during the 1983-84 dry season, the three resistance forces of the Democratic Kampuchean coalition government began field coordination and cooperation in fighting the Vietnamese aggressors.

Teap Ban, chief of staff of the Sihanouk Nationalist Army, told XINHUA correspondents in Tatum Thursday that in a broader scope of view, the penetration of the Kampuchean National Army into the Tanle Sap area to pin down large numbers of Vietnamese troops there and destroy massive military supplies of the enemy certainly help relieve Vietnamese military pressure on the Sihanouk Nationalist Army and reduce chances of the Vietnamese to mass troops for attacking the Tatum area. The Sihanouk Nationalist Army and Son Sann-led KPNLF forces have also maintained military ties. In sending their troops into the hinterland to carry out guerrilla activities against the Vietnamese troops, the two patriotic forces marked in a planned way battle zones and the routes for their troops to march past. They also exchanged information while in battle.

Chea Chhut, commander of the 205 camp of KPNLF told XINHUA here yesterday that his troops and the Democratic Kampuchean National Army have taken several successful coordinated actions this year. In the night raid on an enemy rice mill near the city of Battambang on March 8, each of the two sides sent 12 troops in the attack, burning up more than 600 bags of rice and destroying a number of rice-husking machines. In the night raid on March 9, 60 Democratic Kampuchean National Army fighters and 30 KPNLF fighters staged a two-sided simultaneous attack on a Vietnamese ammunition depot in Chamcar Chek, north of Battambang city, destroying 10 truck-loads of ammunition and killing 12 Vietnamese guards of the depot.

KPNLF spokesman Abdul Gaffar in a separate interview with XINHUA not long ago said that in the peak of the Vietnamese massive offensive during April and May this year on Ampil village, the KPNLF headquarters, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army intercepted on several occasions Vietnamese military convoys on the road to Ampil village, which helped KPNLF in safeguarding the Ampil region.

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

INTERNATIONAL KAMPUCHEA CONFERENCE LEADER VISITS THAILAND

OW062331 Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Bangkok, 6 Jul (XINHUA)--Massamba Sarre, who is here to gather information on Kampuchea, was told today that Hanoi had sent 14,000 troops into Kampuchea before it withdrew 10,000 old troops from the west of the country.

Sarre, chairman of the ad hoc committee of the international conference on Kampuchea, was given this information by Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila. He also met deputy commander of the first army region Major General Pichit Kunl Awanit who is in charge of the defense of northeastern Thailand bordering on Kampuchea.

The Thai general told Sarre that the Democratic Kampuchean resistance forces now stage massive attacks in the Vietnamese-occupied area of Kampuchea instead of their previous guerrilla tactics. The general told Sarre that the Vietnamese dry-season offensive did not succeed. The reason is that the prolonged warfare weakened the strength and morale of the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea. Many Vietnamese soldiers have defected to Democratic Kampuchea, the general said.

Sarre said that in his view Vietnam might be trying to open a dialogue with ASEAN in order to find a solution to the Kampuchean problem.

CSO: 4000/408

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI OFFICIAL ON SRV'S IDEA FOR ASEAN DIALOGUE

OW061840 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Bangkok, 6 Jul (XINHUA)--Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman Saowanit said today the proposal for opening dialogue with ASEAN as contained in the joint communique of the 9th conference of foreign ministers of the "Indochinese states" was a scheme to divert the attention of the world people from the Kampuchean problem.

Speaking at a press conference here this morning, Saowanit said by putting forth the proposal for dialogue with the Southeast Asian nations on the Kampuchean issue, Vietnam was attempting to mislead the public into believing that the issue was a problem between ASEAN and the "Indochinese states."

The Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman stressed that Vietnam was trying to create an impression as if ASEAN had already decided to open the dialogue, which was not true at all.

Commenting on the joint communique of the Vientiane conference which distorted the true facts of the Thai-Lao dispute over three border villages, Saowanit pointed out that Vietnam had tried all efforts to distort the facts about the dispute. This was not only an interference in the internal affairs of a third country but also a vain attempt to drag a local issue into a regional one.

On behalf of the Thai Government, Saowanit once again appealed to Laos to hold peaceful negotiations as a complete sovereign state with Thailand to solve the problems between the two countries.

CSO: 4000/408

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

ATHIT ON SRV PLANE SHOOTDOWN--Bangkok, 10 Jul (XINHUA)--"If we are shot again, we have to retaliate," said General Athit Kamlang-ek here yesterday on the incident that Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea shot down a Thai air force plane inside Thai territory in Surin Province last Saturday, according to local newspapers today. The supreme commander of the Thai Armed Forces made the remark to reporters after presiding over a ceremony of awarding decorations to the graduates of an officer school. He was quoted as saying that the Thai air force continuing to patrol the border region will be on heightened alert. The patrol will be conducted by faster and more advanced aircraft which must be ready for firing in case of being attacked. The general mentioned that after being forced to land, the Thai plane was still shelled by Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea. This reveals Vietnam's hostility to Thailand, he said. However, the supreme Thai military chief indicated that Thailand should exercise great restraint. [Text] [OW101215 Beijing XINHUA in English 1130 GMT 10 Jul 84]

THAI OFFICIAL ON SRV ATTACKS--Bangkok, 10 Jul (XINHUA)--The Vietnamese troops plan to intensify their attacks on the resistance forces in Kampuchea in the rainy season (May to November) with concentrated shelling, a Thai military source disclosed here yesterday. The source said that the Vietnamese troops have in the rainy season transported artillery pieces and mortars of various types to the border areas to intensify their shelling on the bases and camps of the Kampuchean resistance forces. By so doing, the source said, Vietnam also tried to involve Thailand in direct clashes with Vietnam and expand the war, because some of its artillery shells fell on territory of Thailand. [Text] [OW101245 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 10 Jul 84]

CSO: 4000/408

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICY TOWARD OVERSEAS CHINESE URGED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 May 84 p 3

[Article by Reporter Di Qiyun [5049 0796 6663]: "Eradicate 'Leftist' Influence and Do a Good Job in Overseas Chinese Affairs"]

[Text] "In order to do the work of opening to the outside world well, the overseas Chinese are a force not to be ignored." "In order to bring the role of Chinese nationals residing overseas into full play, we must start from the work inside of our country." Some deputies from Guangdong Province attending the 2d Session of the 6th National People's Congress unanimously demanded that we must continue to eradicate the "leftist" influence and further implement the policy toward overseas Chinese.

Liao Hui [1675 2547], director of the Office of Overseas Chinese Affairs of the State Council, said that since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have paid close attention to the implementation of the policy toward overseas Chinese. As a result, not only have we aroused the enthusiasm of Chinese nationals returned from abroad, we have also attracted investments and contributions from Chinese overseas in support of the socialist construction being carried out in their motherland. We should say that we have achieved great successes in the work relevant to overseas Chinese affairs. However, we must also bear in mind that, owing to the "leftist" influence, phenomena such as holding up remittances, fleecing and opening personal letters have sometimes become a common practice in some departments or places in charge of matters pertinent to returned overseas Chinese. A more noteworthy fact is that some people have felt that they could make use of returned overseas Chinese, but they dared not to go all out to make use of them, not to mention putting them in important positions. They had a prejudice against admitting returned overseas Chinese to the party or league, in making somebody a cadre or in considering a promotion.

Wu Juetian [0124 6030 1131], vice chairman of the Guangdong Provincial Political Consultative Conference and concurrently member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, said that the "leftist" ideology is still deep-rooted in the minds of some comrades. For instance, associate professor Yu Xin [0151 8590] of the South China Technical College was an overseas Chinese before returning to China in 1981. When the bathroom of his home was out of order and the odor began to spread throughout his house,

his request for repair was ignored altogether. His problem was finally resolved only by the secretary of the college party committee.

Xu Lihua [6079 7787 5478], deputy director of the Guangdong Provincial Office of Overseas Chinese Affairs, and Zhou Zheng [0719 6927], advisor to the Hainan Administrative Office and chairman of Hainan Overseas Chinese Association, said that it is of great importance in Guangdong Province to handle matters with regard to private houses of overseas Chinese. Although much work has been done in recent years, a lot of work remains to be implemented. At this point, we have encountered both economic difficulties and ideological problems. If the matter of private houses cannot be promptly resolved, not only will it dampen the enthusiasm of the returned overseas Chinese and their families, it will also seriously hurt the feelings of Chinese nationals residing abroad and thereby greatly jeopardize the implementation of the policy toward overseas Chinese.

The deputies said that the implementation of the policy toward overseas Chinese is an important matter which has a bearing on the policy of opening to the outside world. The entire party must adopt effective measures to resolve problems which remain to be settled.

9560

CSO: 4005/636

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

AUTONOMOUS 'THINK TANKS' ADVISE STATE, PARTY BODIES

Munich SUEDEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 4 Jul 84 p 3

[Article by Karl Kraenzle, dateline Peking 3 July: "Distrust of Their Own Officials"; in molding public opinion, Chinese politicians prefer autonomous think tanks to civil service apparatus.]

[Text] When the Chinese prime minister travels abroad and wants to explain China's viewpoint on the disarmament question, or its policy vis-a-vis the two super powers to his hosts in Brussels, Tokyo or Rome, chances are slim that before his departure he informs himself in the foreign ministry on details of this policy. Instead, he turns to some scientific institute which will work out a detailed position paper. The selection of the institute depends on whether the prime minister personally knows someone there with whom he has a relationship of trust.

The part played by scientific institutes, colleges, academies and think tanks in China in the molding of public opinion and political will remain largely unexplored. Many ministries work together with two or even three such institutes, most of which the public does not even know by name. And then there is also a small number of quite renowned institutes which are known beyond China's borders and occasionally exchange experts and expertise with think tanks in other countries. Among them, for instance, is the Peking Institute for International Studies, which has close ties to the foreign ministry and publishes a quarterly journal which often provides valuable background material on topical foreign policy subjects.

The director of one such institute declares: "If we work for a certain ministry, it does not mean that we are dependent on that particular office." He tries to justify the close relations between state and science and, at the same time, to dispel the impression that the party is leading his institute on a leash. "It would be good if there were a think tank in the United States exerting as much influence on the U.S. State Department as does the Institute for International Relations on the Chinese foreign ministry," he states. Since he is regularly invited to lecture at Berkeley, Harvard and Columbia, he claims to speak from experience.

## A Striking Note

Not only the individual ministries, but also the Politburo and the Central Committee of the Communist Party have their own institutes. For various reasons: The institutes prepare expert opinions and assessments which in other countries are done by universities. In China, however, the universities and colleges are so busy training academic youth that there is hardly time for anything else.

A further reason for the importance of these institutes can be seen in the following: according to foreign observers, Chinese ministers often do not trust their own officials. The offices are still permitted with functionaries whose careers rose during the cultural revolution, and who owe their status to their party membership and rather less to their professional qualifications. For this reason, even the chief of state turns to an institute he knows personally and whose experts he believes, when he needs a short and succinct presentation of the Chinese viewpoint on the question of disarmament, for example. He does not have to worry about special interest groups.

The Academy for Social Science comes closest to Western concepts of a think tank. Even optically, it is one of the most striking notes in the Peking cityscape. The academy, where for the first time about 6,000 researchers and scientific assistants are at work, was recently completed after being under construction for several years. The complex of buildings appears gigantic, as if the government had meant to demonstrate that China can afford that, too.

Wang Ping, however, doubts whether the academy can already be called a think tank. Formerly, he was a diplomat in various West European countries. For several years now, he has been holding the office of deputy director in the section for foreign affairs. "Until recently, we wrote an article or a book from time to time," says Wang Ping, and indicates thereby how greatly neglected social sciences had been. For a long time, only the natural sciences were taken seriously and supported by party and government. The answers to all questions not of a natural science nature were to be looked for in Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Mao Tse Tung.

"But now, we are finally being taken seriously," Wang Ping continues. The need for catching up is enormous. Of the 5,000 to 6,000 scientists of the academy, only about 900 at most are of "international caliber." Wang Ping considers the development of the academy into a think tank, as they exist in progressive industrial states, only a question of time. He says: "Even now, for example, we are called upon to prepare new political guide lines and standards."

The Academy of Social Sciences has a total of almost three dozen departments. National economics is most strongly represented, jurisprudence being the weakest. Eight departments concern themselves with questions of international politics, and five with problems of the world economy: these 13 departments together form the renowned Institute for World Policy and World Economy, which is headed by Pu Shan. This stocky and vivacious man studied with Walt Rostow,

the foreign policy adviser of Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, and he is personally acquainted with the most important representatives of the U.S. foreign policy establishment.

#### Applying the Brakes

An institute which deals exclusively with questions of Marxism-Leninism and the teachings of Mao Tse Tung, is also part of the Academy of Sciences. This institute is directed by Hu Qiaomu, a friend of Deng Xiaoping. The months-long fight against intellectuals who felt drawn to Sartre and had started to express their doubts about Marxism-Leninism had been directed to a large degree by Hu Qiaomu. But when the controversies finally became excessive and threatened to turn into a witch hunt reminiscent of the beginnings of the cultural revolution, Hu Qiaomu and his institute were the first to apply the brakes again.

9917

CSO: 3620/372

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### STRENGTHENING OF LEGAL CONCEPT URGED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 May 84 p 3

[Article by correspondent Lu Ren [7627 7282] and reporter Jia Jianzhou [6328 1696 5296]: "Improving Understanding of Legal Concepts Is the Ideological Guarantee for Strengthening the Legal System"]

[Text] Qin Hezhen [4440 0735 3791], chairman of the Standing Committee of the Shandong Provincial People's Congress and deputy to the National People's Congress, emphatically pointed out during a group discussion on the National People's Congress Standing Committee Work Report that improving the people's understanding of legal concepts is an important ideological guarantee for the construction of a socialist legal system.

Qin Hezhen said, since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, a series of legal provisions has been formulated one after another in our country, enabling the construction of the socialist legal system in our country to progressively get onto the healthy track. However, a situation in which laws are neither respected nor strictly enforced or where violations of the law are not punished is still very serious in some places. Many cadres in particular simply do not understand legal concepts.

In discussing various ways to promote understanding of legal concepts among the people, Qin Hezhen felt that, at present, we should pay special attention to doing our work well in the following three aspects:

#### 1. Conducting Propaganda and Education:

We must adopt a variety of forms to conduct propaganda and educational work in democracy and legal systems among the broad masses of cadres. The erroneous ideology which pits reliance on the party's policy against the practice of dealing with matters in accordance with the law must be eradicated. We must not only strive to handle matters in accordance with party policies, but we must also handle matters according to the law. We must eliminate the residual feudal ideology of relying upon personalities or their words instead of the law. No organizations or individuals must be allowed to go beyond the constitution and the laws to enjoy special privileges. In this way good habits can be fostered to enable everybody to respect the law.

## 2. A System for Checking up on Cadres Must Be Established:

A system to check up on state cadres in learning, understanding and enforcing the laws must be established. Nowadays, some state cadres are deficient in legal knowledge, and some can be described as "legal illiterates." In order to alter this situation, it is necessary to adopt effective measures and draft necessary regulations. For instance, we must make it a rule that cadres of the state organs must study legal knowledge and that routine checks must be carried out. In appointing state cadres, legal knowledge must be regarded as an important requirement. Organs of state power must take such actions as interrogating, impeaching or even recalling cadres who have violated the constitution or the law in accordance with the seriousness of each case.

## 3. Strengthening Organizational Structure:

It is necessary to strengthen the structure of the People's Congresses and their permanent organizations, the standing committees of the People's Congresses at all levels. All matters which must be examined and decided by the People's Congress and by the standing committee of the People's Congress as provided by the constitution and the law must be submitted to the People's Congress and the standing committee of the People's Congress for examination and approval. In order to provide regulations to guide organs of state power at all levels in their work, it is recommended that the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress draw up, on the basis of experiences of various places, a relatively perfect "Organic Law of Local People's Congresses at All Levels" as early as possible. At the same time, it is hoped that a "Detailed Work Regulations for Standing Committees of the People's Congresses at All Levels" can be promulgated at an early date so that local organs of state power at all levels can truly understand their duties, enjoy their rights and fulfill their obligations.

9560

CSO: 4005/636

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DENG WRITES NAME OF SICHUAN-SHAANXI REVOLUTIONARY MUSEUM

HK030829 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Yesterday, 100-odd veteran Red Army soldiers and cadres who once worked and fought in the Sichuan-Shaanxi revolutionary base area, together with the vast number of cadres and masses in Badong County, solemnly congratulated the inauguration of the Sichuan-Shaanxi Revolutionary Museum.

Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the CPC Central Military Commission, wrote the name of the museum. Li Xiannian, president of the PRC, and Xu Xiangqian, vice chairman of the CPC Central Military Commission wrote inscriptions for and sent congratulatory letters to the museum. Comrade Li Xiannian's inscriptions were: "Eternal glory to the martyrs who heroically sacrificed their lives for the establishment of the Sichuan-Shaanxi revolutionary base area." Comrade Xu Xiangqian's inscriptions were: "Carry forward the dauntless revolutionary spirit of the revolutionary martyrs who waged arduous struggle and heroically sacrificed their lives, fight for the realization of China's four modernizations."

The opening ceremony of the museum was held in the Sichuan Opera Theatre of Badong County. Responsible comrades of Sichuan and Shaanxi Provinces and of the Chengdu PLA Military District, and veteran Red Army soldiers and cadres attended the ceremony. A total of 1,000 persons attended the ceremony, including veteran Red Army soldiers and cadres from all parts of the country, and relevant deputies, cadres, and masses.

Nie Ronggui, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Chen Yuanfang, vice chairman of the Shaanxi Provincial Advisory Committee; and Chen Mingyi, veteran Red Army soldier and deputy commander of the Chengdu PLA Military District, successively delivered speeches at the meeting.

In his speech, Comrade Nie Ronggui demanded that the people of the province, the vast number of party members, cadres, and masses in the old revolutionary base areas in particular, must inherit and carry forward the revolutionary spirit of the Red Army and make new contributions in the construction for four modernizations toward the general target put forth by the 12th CPC National Congress.

The opening ceremony was solemnly held in front of the Sichuan-Shaanxi Museum at 1500. Leaders from the two provinces, Comrade Nie Ronggui and Comrade Chen Yuanfang, jointly cut the ribbon to mark the inauguration of the museum. Then the participants visited the museum with esteem.

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### RENMIN RIBAO ON TIANJIN, UNIVERSITIES COOPERATION

HK300658 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jun 84 p 3

["Newsletter" by reporter Wei Yanan [7614 0068 0589]: "The Road to Advancement—Scientific and Technological Cooperation Between Tianjin Municipality and Institutes of Higher Learning"]

[Text] In recent years, Tianjin Municipality has put forth a slogan of "reforming Tianjin by relying on the support of universities. "Planting parasol trees to attract phoenixes." Through cooperation with institutes of higher learning, Tianjin has introduced a large number of scientific and technical achievements and personnel. In so doing, it has ushered in a delightful spring, embarking on the modernized path of advancement.

#### A Shortcut

In the spring of 1981, the party first secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee, Chen Weida, who was formerly the president of Zhejiang University, came to Zhejiang University to seek the support of the university in terms of technology and talented personnel. Tianjin signed an agreement with Zhejiang University on scientific and technical cooperation. Zhejiang University was the first university on whose support Tianjin has relied.

Afterward, Tianjin Municipality extended such scientific and technical cooperation to Beijing, Xian.... More than 20 universities, including Qinghua University, Xian's Jiaotong University, Tianjin University, Nankai University, and others have successively become universities upon which Tianjin has relied. Since then experts and professors from these institutes of higher learning have come to the municipality one after another to fulfill the agreement or take up an appointment. This is a practical and feasible shortcut for Tianjin to introduce technology and talented personnel. To appoint experts and professors in this way, it is unnecessary to arrange residence registration for them or expand the authorized size of the units concerned.

#### Integration of Strong Points

The road has been paved. How should we advance along it?

One day, Chen Weida read a report from the newspaper that Associate Professor Lu Yongxiang of Zhejiang University had successively obtained five patents abroad on hydraulic technology. He immediately called Zhejiang University,

inviting Lu Yongxiang to come to Tianjin once he had returned home. He decided to make use of the patented hydraulic technology, which is a contemporary advanced world standard, to inaugurate the road of coordination, which had already been opened.

Had Tianjin the ability to employ this advanced technology? Lu Yongxiang visited all hydraulic industries in Tianjin and found out that although the municipality had a 20-year history of producing hydraulic items, the better hydraulic equipment and facilities were scattered in four companies and a concentration of force had not been produced. He proposed that hydraulic industries in the entire municipality be managed in a unified way. The hydraulic product company and the research institute of hydraulic technology were thus established, and Lu Yongxiang was appointed a technical advisor. He was responsible for guiding the hydraulic product company to manufacture a new product--an electrohydraulic proportional valve.

In the process of manufacturing the new product, Chen Weida went to the hydraulic product company located at "Santiaoshi," the birthplace of Tianjin's industry, to encourage those engaged in the manufacture of the new product. He said: "Time is the life of achievement. Expeditiously turning the advanced scientific and technological achievements into a productive force is a strong point that should be carried forward by production departments in the process of cooperation." All the personnel concerned raced against time in order to score achievements. It took only 5 months to manufacture the new product, which later passed technical tests.

After being installed with such new hydraulic equipment, the conveyance belt of a conveyor with a capacity of 100 tons of coal can move steadily and smoothly. It can generate electricity by making use of the transmission in addition to the enhancement of the conveyance. By making use of such advanced hydraulic equipment in the design of a two-color plastic injection machine based on a foreign model, the efficiency of the homemade machine is 20 percent higher than the imported prototype. The departments of the state concerned decided that no such machines would be imported any more. From then on, Tianjin has concentrated its efforts on manufacturing such machines. According to statistics, such combined efforts have enabled Tianjin to manufacture a series of hydraulic products at the advanced level of the 1980's. The 16 new hydraulic products have enabled Tianjin to set up a new, independent, and highly technical hydraulic industry. The annual production output value and profits of hydraulic industry in the entire municipality have increased by more than 30 percent, respectively.

#### Small Plants Can Also Achieve Something Magnificent

Some people might possibly say: "After all, Tianjin has a solid industrial foundation. It is easier for the municipality to employ advanced technology. Other places cannot compete with it." What they say is only a half truth.

Just like hovercrafts and small wooden boats sailing on the Hai He, Tianjin Municipality has both large, modern enterprises and a great number of workshop-type small factories. Most of these factories carry out cooperation with universities and colleges. The No 2 refrigeration machine plant in Tianjin is a

small plant under collective ownership. It only employs 300 workers and 5 technicians. Due to its efforts to appoint professors of Xian's Jiaotong University as its advisors, it took only 3 months for the plant to manufacture micro-compressors with their main parameters reaching the advanced world level. With such advanced refrigerating parts, the plant has unprecedentedly succeeded in manufacturing high-grade refrigeration products.

There are a great number of small factories similar to this plant:

An electric welder plant, covering a floor space of less than 2,600 square meters, has cooperated with Qinghua University. By making use of the technical achievements of Pan Jiluna, vice chairman of the International Welding Association and a professor at Qinghua University, it succeeded in manufacturing stabilized-arc electric welders with their electric arcs being able to sing. This has attracted foreign businessmen to place orders for such products.

The No 2 chemical reagent plant is a plant of 500 workers. It has cooperated with Nankai University and other units to increase the varieties of products to 500 kinds. Ten kinds of products have been exported to foreign countries. It has now become an industrial base for the chromatic spectrum analytical reagent of the state....

The employment of advanced technology has promoted the progress of administration and management in some enterprises. The Tianjin photographic equipment plant was a plant that mainly relied on handwork to manufacture wooden camera bodies of the style of the 1940's and 1950's, exposure boxes, cutters, and so forth. The products of this plant were unsalable and the plant itself suffered from losses. It could not even afford to pay the wages of workers and staff members. Last year, through cooperation, the plant gave up the production of all those obsolete products and immediately began the production of four kinds of products at the contemporary advanced world level, such as automatic exposure meters, color enlargers, and so forth. The plant got rid of the old traditional concept of "small but all-embracing," by carrying out socialized production and contracting the production of some supplementary parts such as outer casings and so forth to manufacturers with specialities in the fields concerned. With the help of Wang Zhaoyuan, associate professor of the Department of Optical Instruments at Zhejiang University, the plant has succeeded in designing two automatic production lines. By adopting the assembly line method, the plant has simplified complicated technology and turned it into a technical process that is easy to master, to conform with the low technical level of the workers. In such a way the plant has succeeded in promoting the modernization of its management and has made annual profits of 160,000 yuan because of the success of reforms. It has now removed the label of a loser in business.

Apart from carrying out cooperation with universities, Tianjin Municipality has also promoted extensive cooperation with the military and industrial departments as well as scientific research units. In addition, it has also exerted its efforts to promote international scientific and technical exchanges. Tianjin has become a friendly city with Philadelphia in the United States. It has also established friendly relations with the "Silicon Valley" in the United States, and Lyons of France. To meet the challenge of the new technical revolution,

leaders of Tianjin Municipality have taken the lead in learning new technology from experts and professors. They are determined to make use of this turning point to try hard to catch up with the trends of the time.

Tianjin is marching along the path of science and technology in order to advance.

CSO: 4005/729

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GUANGMING RIBAO URGES STUDY OF MARXIST THEORY

HK090817 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jun 84 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Carry Out the Reform to Push Study Forward"]

[Text] Conducting education in Marxist-Leninist theory among party members and cadres is a basic task of our party building and also our party's fine tradition. However, starting in the late 1950's, due to erroneous "leftist" influence and the serious disruption caused by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques and particularly during the 10 years of internal disorder, the education of cadres in Marxist-Leninist theory was significantly sabotaged and as a consequence, many people among the ranks of our cadres lack knowledge of basic theory and have failed to suit the needs of the rapid development of the four modernizations program. Therefore, strengthening the education of cadres in Marxist-Leninist theory and rapidly raising their level of Marxist-Leninist theory has become a strategic task before the whole party, which demands a prompt solution.

In accordance with the spirit of the relevant instructions of the CPC Central Committee, the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee has recently formulated stipulations on regularizing the education of cadres in Marxist theory. This is an important reform staged to further eliminate "leftist" influence in the education of cadres in Marxist theory and also an important measure taken to raise the political quality of the ranks of cadres. These stipulations will surely further advance reform in various fields theoretically and ideologically and promote the realization of the four modernizations.

In order to better implement these stipulations, particular stress should be placed on the following two things:

One is to study. To carry out the four modernizations and build socialism with Chinese characteristics, we must adhere to integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with China's realities. In doing so, the decisive factor is taking Marxist-Leninist theory as the guide. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has been bold in bringing order out of chaos and vigorously blazing new trails and has implemented the output-related contract responsibility system in the countryside, expanded the decision-making power of enterprises, carried out the policy of opening to the outside world and invigorating the domestic economy throughout the country, and conducted reforms on all fronts, thus bringing about tremendous changes in the features

of our country. All these result from the efforts of the CPC Central Committee to reestablish the Marxist-Leninist line characterized by seeking truth from facts and the victory in upholding the principle of taking Marxist-Leninist theory as the guide. While contrasting the present situation with the "leftist" errors committed in the past and the serious damage wreaked during the 10 years of internal disorder, more and more people have come to realize that Marxist-Leninist theory is vital to the four modernizations program. The stipulations formulated by the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee on conducting education in Marxist-Leninist basic theory successively among the broad numbers of cadres conform precisely to the needs of this development of objective situation and of the broad numbers of cadres. To implement these stipulations, it is necessary to overcome the mentality of attaching no importance to the study of Marxist-Leninist basic theory, a mentality which prevails among a section of cadres, enhance their willingness to study Marxist theory, and to induce them to be determined to finish studying several basic courses on Marxist-Leninist theory through efforts lasting for several years in a systematic and orderly manner and step by step so that they can raise their Marxist-Leninist theoretical level considerably.

The other is to conduct reforms. Influenced by "leftist" ideology in the past, in the course of conducting education in Marxist theory among cadres, people neglected systematic study, failed to attach adequate importance to comprehensively and accurately grasping Marxism-Leninism as an ideological system, and in organizing study, they failed to proceed from actual conditions, to differentiate between the subjects of study, and to set clear and accurate requirements on study and lacked necessary measures and regulations to guarantee that study proceeded smoothly. All this has frequently caused the study of Marxist theory to become a mere formality and dampened the enthusiasm of cadres for study. To make study a regular practice, it is imperative to get rid of these malpractices. On the one hand, we should help cadres study the basic courses of Marxist-Leninist theory systematically, and on the other hand, set explicit demands and requirements for the study of Marxist theory and establish a strict examination and assessment system so as to raise the quality of training and to ensure that the education of cadres in Marxist theory can advance in a sustained and down-to-earth manner. To make the implementation of these stipulations a success, it is necessary to help the broad numbers of cadres realize that reforming the theoretical education of cadres is of great significance so that they can willingly plunge into regular study.

The key to making the education of cadres in Marxist theory a success lies in strengthening leadership. The departments in charge of cadre education should work out plans and measures and implement them in real earnest. With the in-depth development of study, new developments are bound to arise and numerous new problems are bound to crop up, and all these will further advance reform in theoretical education. We should promote the development of the theoretical education of cadres with its reform and explore a path of conducting education in Marxist theory among cadres, a path suited to the needs of the four modernizations program while studying and conducting reforms and constantly raising the political quality of the ranks of cadres so as to ensure that our cause can advance triumphantly.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

TAO XINGZHI SOCIETY ESTABLISHED--Beijing, 26 Jun (XINHUA)--The Beijing Municipal Society for Study of Tao Xingzhi was established today. More than 200 persons attended today's inaugural meeting, including Hu Yuzhi, Zhang Jingfu, So Kongliao, Xu Dixin, Dong Chuncai, Mr Tao Xingzhi's wife, Wu Shuqin, as well as his friends and students. Tao Xingzhi was a great educator of the people. He successively established the Xiaozhuang School, the Yucai School and the Social University and educated a large number of qualified people. He dedicated all his life to the people's cause of education and the liberation and democracy of the Chinese nation. A congratulatory letter was read out at the meeting from Vice Premier Li Peng of the State Council, Mr Tao Xingzhi's student. In his speech at the meeting, State Councillor Zheng Jingfu, also Mr Tao Xingzhi's student, said: The Beijing Municipal Society for Study of Tao Xingzhi is a mass academic group, and it is established to study Mr Tao Xingzhi's concept of education based on China's actual conditions and his practical experiences. The establishment of this society is of great significance for presently doing a good job in socialist modernization. Xu Dixin and Liu Jiping are advisers to the society, and Han Zuoli is its president. The council of the society consists of 40 members, including Feng Yidai and Sha Di. [Zhang Baorui] [Text] [OW270253 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1500 GMT 26 Jun 84]

INSCRIPTION FOR NEW PAPER--Beijing, 2 Jul (XINHUA)--According to the Ministry of Communications, ZHONGGUO HEYUN BAO [CHINA RIVER NAVIGATION NEWS] started publication on 1 July in Wuhan. It is on sale throughout the country. State Council Vice Premier Li Peng wrote an inscription for the inaugural issue of the newspaper, which said: "There are great potentials for developing inland river navigation." The newspaper, which is sponsored by the Changjiang Navigation Administrative Bureau entrusted by the Ministry of Communications, will be published every Wednesday and Saturday in 4 quarto pages. Its main tasks are to publicize party and government principles and policies concerning inland river navigation, exchange experiences among navigation departments on improving management and operations and raising economic results, introduce latest science and technology in navigation at home and abroad, provide navigation information, conduct academic exchanges and promote the work of navigation throughout the country. [Text] [OW031233 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0822 GMT 2 Jul 84]

'YANAN SPIRIT EXHIBITION' OPENS--Beijing, 2 Jul (XINHUA)--The "Yanan Spirit Exhibition" jointly sponsored by the Yanan Memorial Hall for Revolution and the Shoudu Museum opened in Beijing on 2 July. The exhibition is divided into three sections. Section I, "Yanan, the Sacred Place of Revolution," introduces the historical background on how the Yanan style and spirit were formed. Section II, "The Yanan Spirit Is the Party's Treasure," introduces the Yanan Rectification, the Great Production Movement and the Seventh CPC National Congress. Section III, "Carry on and Forward the Yanan Spirit," shows the achievement made by party members and the masses in carrying on and forward the Yanan Spirit after the founding of the PRC and especially after the 3d session of the party's 11th Central Committee. It also illustrates, through outstanding party members' deeds, that the Yanan Spirit is still source of strength and motive force that encourage us to overcome difficulties in achieving the four modernizations today. On display in the exhibition hall are articles used daily by Mao Zedong and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation during the Yanan period as well as the hand grenades, blankets, soap and matches made during the Great Production Movement and some other revolutionary relics. The exhibition will last until the end of this year. [Text] [OW061251 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1135 GMT 2 Jul 84]

CSO: 4005/729

NORTH REGION

PARTY RECTIFICATION IN HIGH GEAR

Educational Work

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 24 Apr 84 p 1

[Report by Zhao Fengde [6392 7364 1795], Guo Jinhua [6753 6855 5478], and Xue Luying [5461 4389 5391]: "Departments and Bureaus Under Direct Jurisdiction of Province Adopting Various Methods To Actively Do a Good Job in Educating Party Members Who Fall Short in Revolutionary Spirit"]

[Text] On the basis of the spirit of a meeting of the standing committee of the provincial party committee on earnestly doing a good job in the ideological mobilization of party members who lack the revolutionary spirit or who fall short in their revolutionary spirit, departments and bureaus under the direct jurisdiction of the province have adopted various forms to actively do a good job in educating and elevating party members who lack the revolutionary spirit or who fall short in their revolutionary spirit, and have achieved conspicuous results.

First, training classes for party members have been started. In response to the situation in which young party members who joined the party during and since the "cultural revolution" are found to have rather little understanding of the party and who therefore leave much to be desired in fulfilling their role as party members, the party group of the provincial coal department started at different points two training classes to enable the new party members to recall the political background against which they entered the party by comparing the new Party Constitution with the application form for admission at the time, and educating them consciously to eliminate the influence of the "Left" so as to become a qualified party member. Because of the fact that one-third of the party members within its jurisdiction have joined the party only since the "cultural revolution," the provincial education department has started a training class for new party members during concentrated periods of time with a view to elevating their ideological consciousness as soon as possible and enabling them to meet the requirements of our rapidly developing educational undertakings. After training, more than half of them exhibited rather conspicuous changes.

Second, chatting-for-mutual help activities have been launched. Three responsible comrades from the provincial party committee, beginning with themselves, have at various points sought out 51 comrades to chat, and also carried out

14 household visits. The provincial statistics bureau has adopted different approaches to chatting according to different conditions: the bureau's principal leading comrade sought out concerned comrades to discuss key points; comrades insulated from each other sought each other out to chat; and comrades chat with each other to solicit opinions.

Third, activities to recall, compare, and see where one is lagging behind have been launched. In response to the situation in which young party members who feel that they have on their shoulders but "very light" burdens and who harbor the attitude that, while participating in party rectification, it really has "nothing to do with us," the provincial armed police battalion spent nearly 1 whole month's time gathering and training 172 young party members in 3 separate batches. During the training, they adopted the "three comparisons" approach: comparing the Party Constitution to see if one meets the criteria for party membership; comparing oneself with martyrs of the revolution and its heroic personalities; and studying the party entry oath to see if one has achieved consistency of words and deeds. This has enabled the young party members to rectify their attitude toward the party rectification campaign.

Fourth, life inside the party has been well lived, with criticism and self-criticism conscientiously launched. The provincial construction department has conscientiously held meaningful meetings on party life, asking every party member to show courage in speaking up and in demonstrating his true self and in addressing his heartfelt words to the party, and asking every party member and leading cadre to participate in such meetings as an ordinary party member. The provincial birth control commission began its campaign at the institutional level, thereby making party life strict. At each party life meeting, key problems were made clear; leaders would take the lead in launching criticism and self-criticism and in conducting timely inspection and summing-up; at general meetings of party members, the good ones would be commended and the bad ones criticized.

Fifth, the personal responsibility system has been established and perfected, with rewards and punishments appropriately meted out. Formerly, few were willing to go to the Hebei branch of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY when it wanted to assign tasks. Ever since the responsibility system was established and teamwork and individual tasks were made clear, however, people now vie with one another to go there when news gathering tasks were offered, and arbitrary assignment of tasks is no longer necessary. The HEBEI RIBAO office convened a general meeting to commend those comrades who reported Wang Deheng's [3769 1795 5899] deeds and who wrote "It Is Necessary To Blow the Wind of Reform Vigorously," and at the same time held a meeting to criticize those who made private gains by their writings.

#### Problem-Solving

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 24 Apr 84 p 1

[Report by Zhang Wenguang [1728 2429 0342]: "Shijiazhuang CPC Prefectural Committee Earnestly Strengthens Ideological Education; Solves the Problem of

Certain Party Members Showing 'Neither Indifference, Nor Enthusiasm' Toward Party Rectification"]

[Text] In providing leadership over party rectification work, leading comrades of the Shijiazhuang CPC prefectural committee have adopted effective measures to solve the problem of party members lacking the revolutionary spirit or falling short in their revolutionary spirit and showing "neither indifference, nor enthusiasm" toward party rectification. They have mobilized the enthusiasm of the vast ranks of our party members and brought about a new situation in the party rectification campaign.

After units under the direct jurisdiction of Shijiazhuang Prefecture started their party rectification, leading comrades of the prefectural committee discovered through investigation that not a few party members have remained in a half-perceptive, half-understanding state concerning the party's line, principles and policies since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee. With respect to party rectification, they think they themselves have had hardly any part, any power, or any serious mistakes; since they have managed neither money nor materials, they seemed to have nothing to rectify; they have ordinarily found satisfaction in coming to and leaving work on time, and they did whatever leaders assigned them to do, etc. The prefectural party committee takes this as an indication that a considerable portion of our party members remain "neither indifferent, nor enthusiastic." In order to help them to show some enthusiasm toward party rectification, the prefectural party committee has mobilized the various party groups to solve this problem in five aspects: 1. Keeping in line with reality, repeatedly organize party members to study the first part of the "Decision" on party rectification, and thereby help party members to recognize the necessity and urgency of party rectification. 2. Beginning with instruction on the party's fundamental purposes, heighten the ideological consciousness of most of the party members, and help everybody establish the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly. This has enabled party members of low standing to improve their ideological consciousness. 3. Rectify their perception of the party and bolster their confidence in successful party rectification. Such organizing of party members to study should enable them to realize that this particular party rectification is not a case of one group of people seeking to persecute another, nor is it a matter of "turning the spearhead upward," and still less is it a mobilization of the masses within and without the party to persecute the leading cadres. 4. Strengthen party character to enable every party member to shoulder the responsibility for a successful party rectification. In response to some party members' thinking that party rectification is a concern only of the higher-ups, party groups from the public security office and bureau of supplies instructed party members in party character. This enabled them to recognize that, as a Communist, one must both be tested by the party and supervise others, and that a successful party rectification is the concern of the entire party and of each individual member, not something insulated from oneself but something inherently important. 5. Bring into full play the role of the party cell leader and do a good job in having the organization provide the necessary guidance.

9255

CSO: 4005/673

NORTH REGION

TREATMENT OF INTELLECTUALS IN SHANXI

Wuzhai County

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 7 May 84 p 1

[Article by Liu Bosheng [0491 0130 3932]: "Wuzhai Resolutely Implements Policy Toward Intellectuals; Spends 100,000 Yuan Annually on Its Intellectuals; Personnel From Institutions of Higher Learning Are Moved up One Grade in the Salary Scale"]

[Text] Editor's Note: Some leading comrades say that it is difficult to implement the policy toward intellectuals, and that it is particularly difficult to solve certain concrete problems. Let these comrades read the six measures, published today in this paper, which were adopted by Wuzhai County to improve the livelihood and treatment of intellectuals. Wuzhai is a "poor county," but its leading comrades are farsighted; they would rather save money in other areas and squeeze out funds in order to have their intellectuals well settled. If the leadership at all levels were to emulate Wuzhai, would there be a difficulty in implementing our policy toward the intellectuals!

To find a fundamental solution for the serious brain drain from Wuzhai County, the county party committee and county government last May put a new six-article arrangement into force. The first article says: Every graduate from an institution of higher learning currently employed in Wuzhai County and holding a certain professional title, will be moved up one grade in the wage scale. Some can even move up two grades. The six-article resolution exercises a strong attraction on intellectuals inside and outside the county. Wuzhai County is located in northwestern Shanxi Province. Its natural conditions are bad, it is economically and culturally backward and, in addition, most of its intellectuals are disturbed by harassment from "leftist" ideologies which prevent them from contentedly pursuing their work. Last year, seven graduates from institutions of higher learning were assigned to Wuzhai, but only one finally reported for duty. In recent years, Wuzhai County devoted much energy to efforts to bring about a change in this state of affairs and finally decided in September last year to give every

intellectual with an intermediate technical title and the teachers at the two key middle schools in the country an annual allowance of 30 yuan for books and newspapers. This measure showed very good results. Will it be possible to spend some more money to solve certain real problems faced by the intellectuals? After repeatedly studying and discussing the matter earnestly, the county party committee and the county government concluded that in order to retain its qualified personnel, and to attract talents from outside the county, they must not begrudge some capital. They finally decided toward the end of April to appropriate annually 100,000 yuan from out of the county finances, from enterprise funds and from operating expenses and to use this money specially to raise the economic remuneration of the intellectuals in order to improve their living conditions. In concrete terms, these measures consist of the following:

1. Any graduate from an institution of higher learning now employed in Wuzhai County and having been awarded a medium-rank technical title, also anyone who started work before the cultural revolution and has been awarded a title equal to assistant engineer, shall be moved up one grade (administrative grade) in the salary scale. Any graduate from an institution of higher learning, or anyone awarded a medium-rank technical title, who has worked 18 or more years in Wuzhai County, shall be moved up two grades (administrative grades) in the salary scale. The new upgraded salaries shall take effect as of 1 May of this year. At the time a person moves away from Wuzhai County, his upgraded salary is of course nullified. Upgraded salaries shall not affect regular salary adjustments.
2. Any intellectual with a record of formal education in a technical secondary school or higher educational institution who moves into Wuzhai County from outside to be employed in the middle schools at the county seat or in the commune-run middle schools, shall be allowed temporary urban census status for their children and spouses who remain at home in their villages, thus entitling them to consume marketable grain. On leaving the county on voluntary transfer or on being transferred out, the temporary urban census status will be canceled.
3. Intellectuals who are returned overseas Chinese, relatives of overseas Chinese or natives of other provinces shall be allotted 30 percent of their grain ration in fine grain per person per month.
4. Teachers employed at the two key middle schools of the country shall receive a living allowance of 3 yuan per person per month.
5. Intellectuals who have graduated from institutions of higher learning before the cultural revolution and technical cadres who have been awarded medium-rank professional titles, may, in case of sickness, enjoy generous medicine privileges appropriate to the conditions of their sickness and, if requiring hospital treatment, may occupy the hospital rooms for bureau level or higher ranking cadres.

6. Every year, 30,000 yuan shall be allocated to the educational departments from out of financial funds for the construction of dormitories to solve the problem of adequate living quarters.

#### Yangquan Policy

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 8 May 84 p 1

[Article: "Do Not Indulge in Idle Talk, Do More Real Work; Municipal Party Committee of Yangquan Truly Implements the Policy Toward Intellectuals"]

[Text] The municipal party committee of Yangquan made implementation of the policy toward the intellectuals a major part of its party rectification, a rectification combined with reform. Observing the principle of avoiding idle talk and doing more real work, they did a down-to-earth job of ironing out all differences and dispelling the concerns of the intellectuals, which was very heartening to the large number of their intellectuals.

The principal comrade incharge at the municipal party committee chaired a report-back meeting and a symposium to gain an understanding of the sufferings and hardships of the intellectuals and to keep abreast of developments in the implementation of the policy. In order to get right down to the bottom of things and to know what is what, the municipal party committee also printed and distributed a "Questionnaire on Implementation of the Policy Toward the Intellectuals" and sent one copy to every intellectual, asking each to complete it and state whatever problem he would wish to see solved. By the end of April, 8,695 out of the total number of over 17,700 intellectuals throughout the municipality had stated demands for certain policy implementations on the said questionnaires. After earnestly studying the particulars given in the questionnaires, the municipal party committee instructed the responsible comrades in the various units to study the cases one by one, dealing with different situations in different ways, and to provide solutions.

The party branch in the municipal design office of Yangquan approved in December last year the admission of three engineers into the party, but one member of the party branch disapproved and delayed the matter without even reporting to the leadership. When municipal party secretary Jin Guangjie [7246 1684 0267] heard of this matter, he personally called in the responsible person of the party branch at the design office for a talk and resolved the matter in a short time. On 23 March, the said three engineers of the design office had the great honor of being admitted to the CPC. The party committee at the Yangquan Mining Administration submitted one by one methods for solving the 137 questions that 14 intellectuals of high and medium rank employed by the said mining administration had raised and designated 11 departments and offices to carry out the suggested solutions. After these were countersigned by the responsible person in the competent department, the solutions were effected within the time limits set. The Second Municipal Construction gave preferential consideration to 20 households of intellectuals

in their demands to solve their housing problems. At the time of house allocations in April, this unit was able to solve at one time the housing question of 18 households of intellectuals.

#### New Breakthroughs

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 8 May 84 p 1

[Article: "Our Province Selects Group of Intellectuals for Employment in Organizational and Personnel Departments; New Breakthrough Concerning Capabilities and Age Structure in Our Leading Groups"]

[Text] In the process of organizational reforms, the party committee at all levels throughout our province actively sought and selected talents and courageously employed a group of middle-aged and young intellectuals who were in the prime of their lives, had special professional knowledge and were also competent organizers, for employment in leading posts in the organizational and personnel departments of the province, the prefectures and the counties. This amounted to a new breakthrough as regards capabilities and age structure in the organizational and personnel departments at various levels.

In the past, when leading cadres were selected for the organizational and personnel departments, "leftist" influences frequently resulted in mere preference for "old political workers," with emphasis on seniority and records of service, with strong preference to select cadres from among the political workers of the party. Little attention was paid to the record of formal schooling in general education and theoretical knowledge. The result was an irrational condition of leading cadres in the organizational and personnel departments being overaged, of a low level of general education and of a very narrow range of knowledge. In the course of implementing the policy toward the intellectuals, the party committees at all levels eliminated the "leftist" influences, freed themselves of old ideas, broadened the field of vision, set "hands and feet free for action" and truly selected for employment in the management of organizational and personnel departments only such intellectuals who were of high political quality, who were diligent in their studies and diligent in work, and who were of the type that would forge ahead and open up new fields. The organizational department of the provincial party committee gave a good example in that respect. In its five-man leading group, one person had senior middle school education and four had university education, and all were fairly young. According to statistics, the provincial, prefectural and county organizational and personnel departments at all levels had selected 118 middle-aged and young intellectuals with university and college education, accounting for 19 percent of the total leading cadres in the organizational and personnel departments.

## Yuncheng Solution

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 8 May 84 p 1

[Article: "The Yuncheng Prefectural Party Committee Earnestly Resolved the Problem of the Intellectuals Experiencing Difficulties in Joining the Party; a Group of 'Old Prospectives' Honored by Being Admitted to the Party"]

[Text] The Yuncheng prefectural party committee made the solution of the problems that intellectuals experienced when trying to join the party a prominent part of its implementation of the policy toward the intellectuals, a matter that had to be taken firmly in hand. Indeed, a group of fine intellectuals, long on the list of "prospectives for party membership" were given the honor of admission into the party.

The Yuncheng party committee passed a resolution: every unit, when checking its work concerning the intellectuals, must check whether the intellectuals take up 60 or more percent of the new applicants for party membership. The committee will charge special personnel to check into and ascertain the facts that adversely affect the ability of dedicated intellectuals of high rank to join the party and to find out why they have not been able for long periods of time to join the party. Where an immediate solution is possible, such special personnel shall make prompt decisions and not "drag the case through mud and water." Comrade Wang Tiansheng [3769 1131 0524], deputy head of the office for scientific research in the Yuncheng prefectural bureau of public health, member of the national consultative council for the spread of scientific knowledge and model worker of Shanxi Province, is a university graduate of the early 1950's. He made outstanding contributions in the spreading of scientific knowledge and in productive scientific work. Merely because of one rather common point in his past, two requests by the branch party committee to admit Wang into the party could not be approved by the party committee of the higher level. When the prefectural party secretary, Zhang Bangying [1728 6721 2019], and the head of the organizational department of the prefectural party committee, Chen Changlu [7115 7022 4389], found out about it, they took a very serious view of the situation, personally inspected the records of Comrade Wang Tiansheng, called all units concerned together for a study of the case and achieved general agreement to admit him into the party according to the principle that it is the manifested attitudes that count. The problem of admitting Comrade Wang Tiansheng into the party was thus finally solved, thanks to the direct solicitude of the prefectural party committee.

After admission of the group of "old prospectives" among the intellectuals into the party in the Yuncheng prefectural district, they played an increasingly important role in the pursuit of our four modernization projects.

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CSO: 4005/644

## HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

### JIATONG UNIVERSITY BECOMES MODEL FOR EDUCATIONAL REFORM

Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 79, May 84 pp 29-31

[Article by Wu Jiayu [0702 1367 3842]: "Reforms at Shanghai Jiaotong University"]

[Text] The reform of Shanghai Jiaotong University has been praised as a progressive model for educational reform in China. During a visit to Shanghai, Deng Xiaoping also expressed satisfaction with the reform. At a number of higher education institutions, however, the reform has stirred much discussion and received mixed reactions.

Jiaotong University was originally under the 6th Engineering Industry Bureau (Shipbuilding) of the State Council. Along with the bureau, which was badly hurt by the recession in world shipbuilding, the university also felt the squeeze, despite its former well-being.

Since Zhao Ziyang assumed leadership at the State Council, however, the university was put under the dual control of the Ministry of Education and the bureau. In May 1982, the 23rd Session of the Standing committee of the 5th People's Congress approved Zhao Ziyang's reform package, including a provision abolishing the 6th Engineering Industry Bureau. Only then did Jiaotong University become a focus for reform directly under the Ministry of Education.

Although reforms at the university date from 1979, it was not until the past two years that improvements really became apparent.

The secretary of the party committee at Jiaotong University, Mr Deng Xuchu [6772 2485 0443], was formerly a cadre in the political work section of the New Fourth Army. After the founding of the People's Republic, he was for a long time a leader in party work in the field of education. Although he switched to education in mid-career, the man who now oversees reform at Jiaotong is a professional educator-cadre. The current university president, Fan Xuji [9009 4872 5487], is a world-famous scholar. With his experience in scientific research planning and educational planning, he is a professional education administrator. The duties of Deng Xuchu and Fan Xuji are different but well coordinated. There is also a brain trust led by the director of the party committee office, Song Ronglin [1345 2837 2651]. A depository of collective

wisdom, this group has put forward various proposals to strengthen the university and eliminate its shortcomings. The forces for reform are indeed formidable.

In short, supported by Zhao Ziyang, Wan Li and He Dongchang on the Party Central Committee, and with Deng Xuchu in personal command to make final decisions, the reform movement at Jiaotong was off to a smooth start.

#### Weeding out Poor Teachers and Recruiting the Best

Since the establishment of the People's Republic, teachers, along with cadres and workers in other professions, were all governed by the state-run system of "eating from one big pot." Consequently, overstaffing became prevalent in all institutions of higher education over the past 3 decades. The teacher who worked hard fared no better than the loafer. Stagnation set in. In addition, faculty members were mostly made up of alumni. Long-term inbreeding has inhibited intellectual cross-fertilization and has often led to sectarianism. Some of the political cadres who remained at the universities either toed the line of the leadership or served as hatchet men in successive political campaigns. Hence it could be said that most schools and universities, including Jiaotong University in its pre-reform era, were burdened with numerous teachers who were incompetent and showed little vigor.

The reform began by completely weeding out those teachers and political cadres inherited from the cultural revolution, i.e., the original worker-peasant-soldier students and the so-called "daring generals" of the cultural revolution. The education standard of most of these teachers was so low that it even fell short of that of freshmen. Most of the political cadres belonged to the "three kinds of people." They were ignorant and inept but did not lack evil ideas. Upon being transferred, they complained, wrote anonymous letters and pleaded with various authorities. But the party committee led by Deng Xuchu remained unmoved and stood by its transfer policy. It further ruled that anyone who failed to leave within 3 months would not be paid. People who interceded for them would themselves have to quit. Only thus did the university ride out a storm.

Furthermore, department heads were given full authority to propose to higher authorities the removal of teachers who failed to give lectures for an extended period, who did not take their teaching duties seriously or who were incompetent. About 500 people were thus gotten rid of.

Personnel changes were accompanied by efforts by the departments to limit the size of their faculty and "standardize and define" their duties. A "system of personal responsibility" was instituted for political cadres.

At the same time, 20 teachers retained by Jiaotong University are paid about 20 yuan more than their counterparts at comparable grades elsewhere. Under the university-financed wage reform, the university dips into its own surplus funds to pay that portion of a teacher's wage in excess of the state-prescribed level. These funds come from university savings and its extra revenue. Furthermore, the departments are authorized to draw upon income from scientific research cooperation projects with other institutions and give their

teachers a 7-9 yuan allowance. Altogether, teachers make about 30 yuan more than their counterparts in other schools.

As teachers' pay increased, appropriate reforms were also carried out. Documents standardizing teachers' duties, setting out their promotion criteria and establishing a responsibility wage system were adopted for use in performance assessment. Teachers who fulfill their teaching responsibilities will be promoted and given a pay raise. A fast track exists for those with outstanding performance. Teachers who fail to do their job will receive no pay increase and may even be let go. These measures replace the old practice of "eating from one big pot" which either favored the cadres at the expense of those who had fallen out of favor or failed to distinguish between the hard worker and the loafer.

Jiaotong University allows and encourages teachers to offer their technical services to society even while they are striving to be better teachers. In 1983, of the 11,200,000 yuan worth of research projects, half derived from external technical services. Teachers can keep 10 percent of the profits from such services as their bonus. Another 10 percent goes toward a department's or an institute's public award fund. External technical services thus serve the multiple purposes of meeting the urgent needs of society, increasing the university's revenue, providing an extra source of income for teachers and improving their expertise.

Jiaotong University enjoys an international reputation. Today, its teachers are more motivated and of a higher caliber than those at other universities. Like most Chinese intellectuals, they are patriots dedicated to serving the nation. Now that the university has instituted new reforms to hold an individual responsible for his deeds, and to reward and penalize fairly, everybody can give full play to his abilities and excel in mathematical and scientific research. In recent years, Jiaotong University students have outshone students from other institutions of the same kind in selective examinations in mathematics, physics, foreign languages and politics administered by the Bureau of Higher Education of Shanghai.

The party committee of Jiaotong University has used a variety of methods to recruit talent, with excellent results. It has offered to hire any well-qualified individual anywhere on very favorable terms: It will guarantee a residence for the employee, provide housing and increase his salary. Promotion may come later depending on individual cases. These terms are so attractive that they have drawn many an expert to the university. Over the past few years, Jiaotong has transferred more than 500 teachers out of the university but has taken in over 700 people. Beginning this year, new university regulations stipulate that each year 2 percent of its workers resign or be discharged from office, 2 percent be transferred elsewhere and 5 percent be recruited. In this way Jiaotong University has succeeded in removing the deadwood from among its faculty and constantly replenishing its staff with new blood.

## Attracting the Best Students to Jiaotong

Jiaotong University enforces the strictest university admission requirements in the whole country. To be admitted, a candidate has to score an average of 85 percent or higher in all subjects. Of the annual intake of 1,000 freshmen, some 450 are recruited from the Shanghai area, the remaining 550 from the rest of the country. Based on the university's teaching experience, it emphasizes five subjects in the curricula of freshman and sophomore mathematics, physics, basic mechanics, theoretical mechanics and foreign languages. Teachers not only devote a great deal of time to lecturing but also prepare assignments every day. There are also frequent examinations. Building on this solid foundation and in accordance with their specialties and interests, juniors and seniors freely select courses, conduct experiments and write dissertations. This system ensures that students develop a capacity for independent work and thinking in science and technology as well as acquire a firm grounding in basic knowledge.

As Jiaotong is a well-known institution with powerful connections, its graduates are eagerly sought after, almost all of them being placed in jobs suited to their special training in the Shanghai area. Very few universities manage to do as well, but this is a prospect cherished by all students. As a result, it has become the goal of excellent students everywhere to work hard in order to be accepted by Jiaotong University.

The university's party committee also takes care to enlist the services of and cultivate its best students. They are either admitted as graduate students or sent abroad for advanced studies or hired as teachers to strengthen the faculty. In 1980, for instance, a certain university refused to accept one brilliant student as a graduate student in mathematics, despite his top-notch grades and superb dissertation, because his father was formerly an intelligence officer for the Guomindang. Deng Xuchu heard of this incident and, in a break with tradition, admitted the student. Out of consideration for his extraordinarily high standard, and the fact that Jiaotong lacked an ideal professor to supervise his studies, Deng Xuchu lost no time in contacting the Chinese Academy of Sciences and hiring a well-known professor in the name of the university. Soon everybody was telling the story of how Jiaotong netted a remarkable student. People also praised Deng's high regard for talent. In contrast, the leaders of the other university could only remain silent in the face of public criticisms.

Since Jiaotong University has excellent students, competent teachers and good teaching materials and offers its graduates bright prospects, intellectuals have been flocking to it in droves. Its graduates are often put in charge of a department or section and prove themselves to be capable. Many are selected and sent to prestigious universities in America, West Germany and Japan to obtain master's and doctor's degrees. Their outstanding performance in extremely selective entrance examinations has earned them the respect of foreign teachers.

Research proposals put forward by returned students are invariably approved and funded, provided the proposals are fairly practical. The researchers can concentrate on their work and give full rein to their initiatives.

## Foreign Experts Invited To Provide Guidance

With its long history, Jiaotong University counts among its alumni many people who went abroad for further studies before 1949 and who have now established a name overseas. Taking advantage of this favorable condition, the party committee has invited its former students to return to Jiaotong University for short lecture tours. By working through these experts, moreover, the university has succeeded in inviting many famous foreign professors, all authorities in their fields, to lecture at Jiaotong. The university's treatment of visiting professors also has been reformed and differs from that of other institutions.

Most universities offer foreign professors a monthly salary ranging from 2,000 to 3,000 yuan. However, he is charged the normal tourist rates for room and board and transportation. Consequently, so little remains of a professor's income after the regular expenses that he cannot even afford some minor errands or a sight-seeing trip. Tongji University once invited a foreign professor to deliver a lecture and paid him 100 yuan an hour. It turned out that transportation and a meal alone cost him the entire lecture fee. It is considerations like that that have deterred some foreign professors from visiting China.

Jiaotong University has sought to improve this situation. It pays foreign professors about 7,000 yuan per month and charges them the same rates it charges Chinese professors for room and board and transportation. They are free to visit the same cafeterias and shops used by local professors and students, which improves mutual understanding, and their sense of segregation and isolation is also considerably reduced. Besides, they are now able to save some money. Consequently, the foreign experts not only take their teaching responsibilities seriously but also express a desire to come back should such an opportunity present itself in future.

Since most foreign experts travel with their families, the party committee is also considering hiring famous social figures and well-qualified instructors in languages, literature, history, music and art to organize short courses for the wives and children of visiting professors. There will be several advantages: enriching the daily life of the foreign guests, deepening their understanding of Chinese culture and paving the way for the restoration of Jiaotong's tradition as a comprehensive university. A far-sighted and well-conceived move indeed.

## Jiaotong's Ambitious Plan for the Future

True to Deng Xiaoping's directive that "Education be oriented toward modernization, toward the future and toward the world," the development plan drawn up by the university's party committee envisages the construction of a new campus in the Minhang district of Shanghai. Modeled on Tsukuba University in Japan, which forms a self-contained community with an emphasis on science, the new campus will be five times larger than the present university. Not only will it also include many research institutes that will match the best in the world. These institutes, building on Minhang's heritage as a center for

heavy industry, will be part of what Zhao Ziyang has called the coordinated process of scientific research, design and production.

The construction of the new campus is scheduled to be completed by the end of 1986, coinciding roughly with the standardization of the reform movement at Jiaotong. A new university will then arise in the Far East that will compare favorably with Japan's Tsukuba University on the other side of the East China Sea.

#### A Critique of Jiaotong's Reforms

The reform movement at Jiaotong University has been drastic and the benefits obvious. It reflects many of the weaknesses in China's education system which are crying for solution.

Deng Xuchu has said, "The biggest hurdle to reform is not our fear for our jobs but the worry that we may lose the support of the higher authorities and have to abort the reforms midway." Some people suggest that Deng Xuchu has been able to push through the reforms in such a decisive and bold manner because he has powerful behind-the-scenes backing. For a long time now, all our actions have been circumscribed by state regulations and restrictions, bogged down as we were in social habits and forces created by ultraleftist political poison.

Reviewing the reforms at Jiaotong, one must conclude that the centrally directed system of "eating from one big pot" must be uprooted. In the selection of the university president and department heads, elections by secret ballot and the merit system must gradually replace appointment by higher authorities and selection by public opinion polls. Efforts must be made to shift from Deng Xuchu's style of administration to that of Cai Yuanpai [5591 0337 1014] to ensure that the university is run by competent and professional experts skilled in academic administration. Cynically but not unjustifiably, some people have ridiculed Jiaotong University as a typical case of reclamation.

At Jiaotong University, teachers, students and foreign professors are all full of enthusiasm, driven as they are by the profit motive. This utilitarianism, coupled with practical measures, have unleashed the spirit of subjective initiative in both teaching and learning. When we look at the experience of Jiaotong University, we must conclude that an urgent task facing the Chinese government now is to let human nature and the profit motive replace Mao Zedong's cliches such as the class struggle and "putting politics in command."

In addition, we must maintain an "open door" policy. In Hu Yaobang's words, "Some of our comrades interpret the 'open door' policy too narrowly. 'External' means foreign countries as well as other provinces, other regions. Only if we interpret 'external' broadly to include both meanings can we revive the economy." The same reasoning should be applied to education. Through its reforms, the university has insisted on personnel transfers, employed foreign professors, sent students abroad and actively promoted academic exchanges. All this has breathed new life into a campus that knew only stagnation in the past.

Thanks to the "open door" policy, only the best teachers are now retained and survive at the university, quite different from the old days when the faculty was characterized and corrupted by inbreeding. The many universities in China which have isolated themselves from the rest of the world in the name of leftism should learn from the example of Jiaotong and shake themselves out of their stupor.

Jiaotong's reforms still have many imperfections. For example, its faculty to student ratio is 2:1, which makes its teachers far less effective than their counterparts in the United States, Japan, West Germany and Russia. Neither has it paid enough attention to basic theoretical research which will not produce results in the short run. The university's failure to win a single major scientific research award in 1982 was for a while much ridiculed. This failure was related to the party committee's eagerness for quick results, the faculty's desire for instant success and rapid profits and its emphasis on practical subjects.

However, these defects are minor compared to its achievements. The direction taken by the reformers at Jiaotong is praiseworthy.

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