

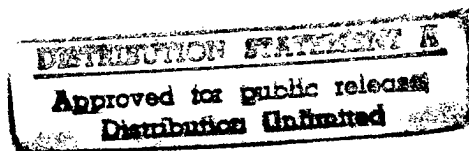
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22 August 1984

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS



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22 August 1984

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

CPC SEEKS LINKS WITH WESTERN SOCIAL DEMOCRATS, SOCIALISTS

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 14 Jul 84 p 10

[Article by Carol Bargmann: "Beijing Polishes Party Image--Another Step Toward 'Opening-Up' of China"]

[Text] Beijing, July. China is opening-up and not only in its economy where acquisition of politically neutral knowledge benefits the quantity and quality of production. Even the Communist Party is beginning to open up. Until recently it operated behind tightly closed doors, shielded its functionaries and facilities, and surrounded itself with an air of secrecy. This became increasingly less befitting to a state which requested trust and investments from Western countries. Consequently, the party also attempted to modernize its image at long last and allowed itself to become visible to some, especially foreign observers. There were limits, however, since within its ranks the "unity of thought" between the ruling pragmatists and the orthodox Maoist opposition still leaves much to be desired.

Secretary General Hu Yaobang, himself, is his party's most active publicist. He has several faces: He can be solicitous in a relaxed manner and even in shirt-sleeves or, when he thinks it appropriate, he can appear pedantic, inapproachable, and stern. His ability to present himself in many different ways may have been one of the reasons why China's dominant leader, Deng Xiaoping, regarded the former chairman of the Communist Youth League as the right man to be chief of the party.

While Hu sternly shakes his index finger and speaks in a metallic voice at party congresses, it is known through extensive conversations with foreign politicians that he is able to impress with his original and open personality and sense of humor. The petite secretary general, he is less than 1.60 m tall, occasionally and often unexpectedly submits to questions of foreign reporters while on the run to conferences with foreign visitors.

Other leading party functionaries have recently also been seen at lectures, receptions, and other events which they would formerly have regarded as being too public. The party's university is opening its doors more and more to foreign politicians and their escorts and invites them to give guest lectures. The party, moreover, has set up a third "guest association," in addition to the two which already exist, to cater to the needs of guests of the party.

However, the party is not only polishing its image on the surface; it is also looking for cooperation with socialist and social democratic parties which are not communist. Chinese communists leave no doubt that they do not have the slightest intention of becoming democrats in the Western sense. They turn to socialists and social democrats to show that they represent an innovative communist party and to align themselves with and influence groups who want to restrict the predominance of the Soviet Union and the United States. China's CP is thinking here primarily of the Third World.

The systematic appeal to socialists and social democrats began about a year ago, without receiving much of a response at first. A breakthrough was finally achieved when Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD), traveled to Beijing at the invitation of the Central Committee. The SPD and the Chinese Communist Party at that time agreed to such extensive cooperation that it amounted to establishing proper party relations, even though it was not characterized as such. The SPD thereby prepared the way for the Chinese communists to cooperate with other social democratic parties and with the Socialist International.

A change in attitude in the People's Republic, but also inside the SPD, had to occur before this rapprochement could take place. Deng Xiaoping's independent way into Chinese socialism, with regard to foreign policy, began with a turn toward the Yugoslav Communist Party which was also thinking of pursuing its own way. The latter overcame Beijing's distrust of European communist parties whom it had previously rejected as knowing or unknowing tools of Moscow. The failure of Beijing's idea of a united anti-hegemonic front against the Soviet Union together with the United States, led to a fundamental reorientation of Chinese foreign policy. No longer did Beijing use its continuing sharp disagreements with the Soviet Union as the anchor of its entire foreign policy but, setting them aside, it now began talking to Moscow. Beijing finally also applauded the peace movements it had formerly rejected, as long as they called for disarmament of not just one but both superpowers. The SPD's willingness to enter into discussions with Beijing was growing simultaneously with these developments.

Beijing's new liking of socialists and social democrats is part of a normalization process. Beijing has been consistent in no longer making cooperation dependent on agreements regarding very specific issues; it has instead been guided by the degree to which interests and views are shared while disregarding differences. Beijing makes it particularly clear that differences in social systems are totally immaterial to its foreign relations. This emphasis on mutual interests, while setting differences aside, has made the discussions with the Soviet Union about normalizing relations possible as well as the reconciliation with the United States.

Turning to all "parties of workers and the masses" willing to cooperate with Beijing does not mean that relations with conservative parties are no longer valued or nurtured, parties which Beijing had appreciated when a tough attitude toward the Soviet Union had been the only important criterion. However, Beijing is, now and then, more interested in individual leaders than in their parties.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GUANGMING RIBAO ON SOCIAL INDEX SYSTEM

HK301005 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jul 84 p 3

[Article by Tian Sen [3944 2773], He Weiling [0149 4850 0407] and Chen Yizi [7115 0001 0745]: "We Must Have a Scientific Social Index System"--passages in slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] The social index is a quantitative description of overall social phenomenon as well as a yardstick of social progress and comprehensive development of members in society. Therefore, the establishment of a scientific social index system has both theoretical and practical significance in formulating the strategy and plans, as well as various principles and policies of social development; and in speeding up the pace of building the socialist modernizations with Chinese characteristics.

It is insufficient for us to judge the development standard of a country or a region by solely depending on the economic index. This is because such indexes as gross industrial and agricultural output value, gross national product, and national income can only reflect the results of social production but not the social development as a whole. In order to fully understand the situation of social development and to promptly keep abreast of the pulse of society, we must establish the social index system.

There are different theories on working out a social index in different societies. Even in a country under the same system, there are different stresses due to nationality and historical factors. Everyone knows that our ultimate strategic goal of social development is to achieve communism, and to establish a society in which there are abundant material resources and in which we give each according to his need and develop the ability of man in a comprehensive way. Of course, this requires us to go through many stages before reaching such a situation. The practice of formulating a social index system in a scientific way can help us to make clear the different aims of struggle in different periods. At present, our strategic goal is to achieve the four modernizations at an early time. Therefore, we must establish a social index that can conform to this goal.

Judged from the dialectical materialist point of view, the aim of socialist production is not only concerned with the long-term strategy of social development but also the practical and ever-increasing material and cultural demands

of man. As to the latter, we should pay close attention to it when formulating our social index.

Over a long time in the past, the "leftist" guiding ideology occupied a dominant position. Thus, in our socialist construction, we overemphasized some production indexes but neglected other economic social indexes. Consequently, the social development lost its balance which brought about serious dislocation of proportion in the national economy, so that the people's livelihood was not properly improved for a long time. Moreover, this also brought about such serious social problems as population, housing, and environmental problems, and the problem in which the development of education was insufficient to meet the needs of the times.

At present, the whole world is paying close attention to the new scientific and technological revolution. Any country must take into consideration such a background when formulating a strategy for social and economic development. Our social index of course must not ignore this point. In our opinion, the social index system must not only reflect the present situation of society and its members as a whole, but must also reflect its development potential as well as its prospects.

In the light of China's situation, we should at least include some of the following categories and items when formulating our social index system:

/The First Category: With Social Member as a Dominant Factor/

(A) Material Demands

1. Clothing--the ability to keep out the cold; comfort; the frequency of replacing clothing; and the degree of novelty of the clothing.
2. Food--the composition and choice of food consumed by residents living in urban and rural areas; the nutritive conditions of old and young people, pregnant women and women, and babies; the proportion of low-grade consumer food to high-grade consumer food; the proportion of food expenses to the overall expenditure; and the average per capita consumption volume of calories, protein, and vitamins.
3. Living--the average living space per person; the number of households that go short of accommodation in every 10,000 households; the area of useable outdoor space; the condition of household appliances (the degree of modernization); the proportion of rather well-equipped houses; the proportion of houses under the state's distribution to privately owned houses; the average living space per person of houses under the state's distribution; the average living space per person of privately owned houses; the degree of differences between the hygienic condition of houses under the state's distribution and that of privately owned houses; the degree of convenience of accommodation (the proximity of main social service facilities: shops, kindergartens, schools, bus stations, medical institutes, cinemas, theatres, clubs, and libraries); the availability of places for people living in residential areas to carry out social contacts.

4. Travelling--the percentage of transport expenses in the GNP; the proportion of the area of China's territory to the number of various kinds of vehicles; the proportion of main railway, arterial highway, and main sea links to the population; the carrying capacity of buses in cities; the number of vehicles owned by individuals in every 10,000 people (including automobiles, motorcycles, bicycles, and so on); the length of time spent on going to the office; and the degree of convenience and comfort when visiting other places.

5. Utensils--basic articles and items for daily use (such as furniture and so on); high-grade articles for daily use (automatic household electrical appliances); and the frequency of replacing the articles.

(B) Cultural Demands

1. Education--the proportion of students at various levels to the population of the same age; the proportion of various vocational education; the situation of adult education; the structure of knowledge and its changes; the situation of investment in intellectual resources (the proportion of cultural and educational undertakings to the state budget).

2. Science and technology--the proportion of scientific research personnel to the population; the proportion of scientific and technological research funds to the national economy budgets; and the rate of invention and creation (the number of winning international awards for great inventions and patent rights).

3. Cultural life--the number of types and the sales volume of newspapers, journals, and books; the number of libraries and museums; the number of cinemas and theatres; the number of sports; the per capita sales volume of various publications; and the number of people utilizing the cultural facilities.

(C) Income--per capita income, and per capita income of laborers; the proportion of expenditure on durable goods, non-durable goods, and other service items (such as expenses on transportation, medical and health service, education, hairdressing, bathing, cultural and sports activities, rents, and repairing houses) to the overall income; the proportion of various living expenses to the overall expenditure; and expenditure balance and savings.

(D) Public health--the average life span; the proportion of patients suffering from serious congenital and hereditary diseases to the total population; the number of people who smoke and drink; the number of hospitals, sanatoria, and health centers; the number of doctors per 10,000 people; the number of hospital beds per 10,000 people; the situation of preventing and treating various endemic diseases; the rate of popularizing sports activities; and the condition of sports facilities.

(E) Employment and labor--the rate of employment; labor conditions (the percentage of occupational injury, and workers who work under the circumstances of high or low temperature, high humidity, high noise levels, and high dust levels and the difficulty of labor as measured by workers' endurance; and the degree of labor satisfaction.

(F) Distribution of time--the annual, weekly, and daily working time; the utilization ratio of working time; and the allocation of rest time.

(G) The situation of family life--the types of families; the proportion of couples living apart; the rate of divorce; and so on.

/The Second Category: With The Society as a Whole as a Dominant Factor/

1. The perfection of the legal system and the extent of members of the society participating in social life--the situation of the legal system (the situation of legislation and the enforcement of law); legal notions of the members of society; the situation of the masses participating in political life and in economic life; power of local organs at various levels.

2. Guarantee for social security and basic personal rights--rate of incidence of criminal, major, and important court cases and the rate of change of these cases; the situation of civil conflicts and road accidents; the rate of committing suicide; and guarantees of basic personal rights.

3. Relations among people--the percentage of five good families; the percentage of three-good students; the total number and percentage of people participating in various kinds of social activities; the total number and percentage of people joining various social organizations; the development of social mutual-aid and communist spirit.

4. Old traditions and religious beliefs--how many kinds of religions are there? How many people believe in religions? How many people are superstitious? The situation of practicing superstition.

5. Social information and public opinion--the degree of development of mass media; the degree of information exchanges among people (including the number of telephone owners); the degree of information exchanges among various organizations; public opinion and its role in social development.

6. Social welfare and environment--the degree of guarantee for the livelihood of disabled people; social care for the livelihood of old people; health protection and education for kindergarteners; social care for pregnant women and lying-in women; care and relief for people waiting for a job; the percentage and growth rate of funds for public facilities in state and social budgets, the elimination of pollution and beautifying of the environment.

/The Third Category: With Social Development as a Dominant Factor/

1. Rationalization of social structure--population, the employed population and its growth rate, and so on; equal opportunity (opportunity of employment and admission to schools and so on); the laboring people mastering knowledge; the rate of reduction of manual labor (the decrease of the number of people engaged in manual labor; the decrease of intensity of manual labor); the rational proportion of various occupations (the proportion of service workers, commercial workers, and workers of various trades and professions; the

proportion of skilled workers and non-skilled workers in various trades and professions, and so on); the rational mobility of personnel among various occupations.

2. The diminution of irrational social differences--the material and spiritual life in small and medium-sized cities compared with that of big cities; the material and spiritual life in rural areas compared with that in cities; comparison made among various occupations; the diminution of differences in cultural level among various people of the society.

3. Exploitation of resources and ecological balance--rational exploitation of resources (including resources per capita); the optimal ecological balance.

We have to assess the above-mentioned indexes according to their respective functions. This quantitative treatment is of much significance because it helps us more accurately grasp the trends of social development in the course of qualitative analysis. In this way, we can, by means of various social development indexes, understand in good time the development society as a whole and that of a specific locality and make correct policy decisions.

CSO: 4005/759

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PENG ZHEN WRITES PREFACE FOR WU HAN'S BIOGRAPHY, WORKS

HK030845 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jul 84 p 1

[Report by Jing Zheng [0079 2398]: "Peng Zhen Writes Preface for 'Biography of Wu Han' and 'Selected Historical Works of Wu Han'"]

[Text] This year is the 75th anniversary of the birth of Comrade Wu Han as well as the 15th anniversary of his death. Comrade Peng Zhen writes in the preface for "The Biography of Wu Han" and "Selected Historical Works of Wu Han," which are about to come off the press: "The road taken by Comrade Wu Han, who transformed himself from a hard working historian and a patriotic democrat unremittingly seeking truth and progress into a communist, is the bright road along which Chinese intellectuals in this century have forged ahead." In addition, he also wrote the title for "The Biography of Wu Han." The forwards to "The Biography of Wu Han" are written by Liao Mosha, a surviving member of the "Three Family Village," and Luo Ergang, a noted historian and a close friend of Wu Han before his death.

Wu Han was an outstanding member of the Chinese intelligentsia. Published by the Beijing Publishing House and co-authored by Su Shaungbi and Wang Hongzhi, "The Biography of Wu Han" emphatically describes Wu Han's patriotic sentiments in the years after the "18 September Incident." The authors of the book have rather systematically analyzed Wu Han's change from a bourgeois scholar to a proletarian revolutionary and from a patriotic democrat to a communist.

CSO: 4005/759

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DIRECTIONS FOR REFORM OF HIGHER EDUCATION REVEALED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 May 84 p 5

[Article by Deng Xuchu [6772 2485 0443], secretary of the CPC Committee of Shanghai Jiaotong University: "The 'Three Directions' Guide To the Reform of Higher Education"]

[Text] In giving Jingshan School the motto that "conducting education must be geared to the needs of the modernizations, of the world and of the future," Comrade Deng Xiaoping has put forward the strategic policy for developing educational undertakings in our country in a new historical era and has indicated the direction for higher education to meet with the challenge of the new technological transformation. According to the "three directions," we must get rid of some old ideological concepts in running a school and conduct some new probes in reform so that we can forge ahead with new steps. Now, I wish to put forward my ideas on some questions which first come to my mind for the purpose of seeking advice from people of various circles.

1. It is necessary to understand the strategic position of education. The 12th CPC National Congress has listed education as one of the important strategic points in realizing the four modernization. This policy decision is absolutely correct. Whether a leading cadre is willing to part with money to conduct education has actually become an important factor to indicate whether he is farsighted and audacious.

Education is an endeavor which, of course, is in need of investment made by the state. However, it is not enough to rely only on funds earmarked by the state. A path must be explored to attain the goal of self-sufficiency and self-development. This is to say that economic measures must be employed to administer affairs relevant to cultivation, distribution and utilization of talents. At present, "output value" has not been taken into account in cultivation of talents while school graduates can be utilized without being compensated. Industrial plants and enterprises are the beneficiaries of state investment made in education, yet they can utilize the educated people without paying any "compensation for educational investment" to the state. As a result, the parties which make use of talents let talents lie idle and run to waste. On the other hand, schools which receive no income from teaching can never break away from the position of "asking for help." The development of science and technology [S&T] has brought about an unprecedented close relationship between education and the economy. In conducting education, if it is supported by certain economic measures, it would possibly be helpful in accelerating the development of educational undertakings.

2. The structure of higher education must be directed at the future. In order to meet the need for talents in the construction of the four modernizations, higher education in our country is now undergoing a structural readjustment. In making such a readjustment, attention must not only be paid to the present time, but rather we must pay more attention to the future. Because education has a relatively long cycle, the undergraduates who are admitted to institutions of higher learning this year will not graduate from school until 1988 (based on a 4-year system), and it will be approaching the 1990's when they have completed a probation period. Furthermore, a certain period of time will be needed to make preparations for setting up a new course or a new speciality to the enrollment of new students. In order to meet the challenge of the new technological revolution, it is not permissible for us to conduct specialities in accordance only with existing industries, rather, we must promote the establishment of new industries by conducting new courses and new specialities. For this reason, we must help those qualified schools to set up, as soon as possible, new branches of learning and specialized fields of study, such as microelectronics and biological engineering.

3. We must further strengthen the role of institutions of higher learning in society. The industrial structure in society is undergoing a change along with the development of S&T, and knowledge-intensive industries are emerging one after another. Institutions of higher learning as units responsible for carrying out teaching and scientific research are experiencing a change of their social status and the role they play in society is increasingly expanding. These trends are pounding at the old concept of "institutions of higher learning" in our minds and are demanding that we adopt new organizational forms to bring the diversified social functions of institutions of higher learning into full play. Institutions of higher learning not only are cultivators of talents and suppliers of achievements in scientific research, they must also be involved in a variety of social and economic activities, including tackling key problems in important S&T projects for resolving the major issues in the construction of the four modernizations. Over the past few years, our school, in a joint effort with relevant areas and units, has set up a group of integrated complexes and enterprises engaged in research and development [R&D] based on the principle of making contributions to education, to the transformation of S&T into productive forces, and to the improvement of economic benefits of the enterprises. As a result, we have not only enhanced such superior features as setting up a satisfactory variety of courses in schools, realizing a concentration of talents and recruiting a large number of postgraduates and helped to promote the development of S&T and production, but have also promoted a teaching process reform and have raised the quality of the ranks of teachers and students.

4. The traditional teaching technique must be reformed and the method adopted to cultivate talents must be improved. Compared with students in the developed countries, students in our country are good in acquiring knowledge, but they are not as good in setting it to work. They are good in developing depth, but they are not doing well in making a traverse synthesis. They are capable in conducting regular design, but they are poor in R&D. They are good in carrying out technical work, but they are not capable in management and administration. Moreover, owing to the fact that our country has for a long time been closed to international intercourse, students do not have a solid foundation in foreign

languages and, therefore, they are not able to associate with people of other countries. It is difficult for them to adapt themselves to the needs in the 1990's for realizing an economic revitalization or to the situation for implementing the policy of opening to the outside world.

Besides, along with the change of the ranks of cadres, more and more graduates from institutions of higher learning have entered leading posts and some of them may possibly become leaders of our party and our country. Their ideology and virtue, knowledge and ability, audacity and temperament will have a great impact on our cause. For this reason, it is necessary to scientifically prove and meticulously design the method adopted for cultivating university students of the newly emerged generation. The rejuvenation of the form adopted to cultivate talents demands that we remodel the existing teaching process in an all-round way so that teaching can be closely integrated with scientific research and production in order to reduce teaching in classrooms, to strengthen students' ability to carry out independent study and research, to pay attention to developing students' capability, and to put into effect the principle of teaching students in accordance with their aptitude. At present, institutions of higher learning in our country have spent most of the time teaching in classrooms and students basically are "sitting and listening to lectures," while in the developed countries, students spend most of their time in libraries and laboratories or at computer terminals. Here it is not only a question of doing away with the traditional ideology of teaching, but there is also a question of making efforts to improve the conditions for running a school.

In order to improve higher education, schools must try to arouse the enthusiasm of teaching and administrative staffs and workers, and the state must try to arouse the enthusiasm of schools. In so doing, it will involve the question of making a reform in the administrative system of higher education as a whole. At present, we are living in an era of earthshaking change in which changes are emerging one after another. We are not quite sure at this moment how many of them will develop. In a situation like this, the state may delegate more power to schools to decide for themselves in order to encourage the lower levels to boldly experiment, reform and make innovations. All schools must have plans for handling important matters, such as setting up special fields of study and determining targets of students to be cultivated, regulating years of study and planning number of students to be admitted so as to guarantee the realization of the talent cultivating plan of the state. In determining specific teaching plans, setting up courses and developing contents and methods of teaching, it is better to let schools make decisions for themselves according to their own needs. To let a hundred flowers blossom may help spread the strong points and avoid the weak ones and thereby give prominence to their respective distinguishing features. Systems of productive responsibility of one kind or another have been created in our country which have served to revitalize our rural economy. Although cultivation of talents is much more complicated than the production of materials, we are sure that a socialist administrative system of higher education with a Chinese character will definitely be established and perfected if we work with perseverance and are bold in exploring.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BETTER TREATMENT OF MIDDLE-AGED INTELLECTUALS URGED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 May 84 p 2

[Article by Wu Peizhen [1976 1014 4176]: "Conscientiously Deal with the Problem of Poor Treatment of Middle-Aged Intellectuals"]

[Text] In the past few days, NPC deputies Cui Dezhi [1508 1795 1807], Zhou Yeshen [6650 2814 1957], Yu Leidi [7599 5628 1229], Song Shixiong [1345 0013 7160] and a dozen or so CPPCC members including Chen Bidi [7115 1801 1229] have called for full-scale treatment of the problems faced by middle-aged intellectuals --problems such as poor living conditions and low pay.

Assistant researcher Zhou Yeshen presented a table of statistics when the issue of middle-aged intellectuals' incomes was raised. The table showed that presently the starting wage for intellectuals is the same as that for workers of comparable ages. But workers enjoy bigger bonuses and higher overtime pay. In some agencies, the salary of intellectuals in their twenties hired by service-related companies. This strange phenomenon is a well-known fact. Yu Leidi, assistant director of the Central Ballet Troupe, revealed that 42 yuan is not even enough to cover food expenses for young dancers since they burn up a lot of calories. Professional diseases resulting from malnutrition have been spreading fast among the majority of principal dancers. Some dancers have requested permission to leave China as their wages prove to be too low. In the past six or seven years, several dozens of people from the troupe have left for, or have applied to go to, foreign countries. Sports reporter Song Shixiong said that even though journalists engage in hectic work that requires round-the-clock mental as well as physical exertion, they are not adequately compensated financially. Whenever reporters are out of town on business, they end up paying for things out of their own pockets. Sometimes they are not even reimbursed for meals while on local assignments. This violates the principle of "to each according to his work."

The consensus among deputies and members was that most middle-aged intellectuals live under crowded housing conditions, and the need of the editorial staff to have a proper working environment is not even on the agenda. Liu Wenzhi [0491 2429 5268], associate director of Chinese Youth Publishing House, said that the living conditions of young and middle-aged intellectuals have been downgraded to second or third class. Senior broadcaster Xia Qing [1115 7230] voiced his complaint that when agencies allocate housing to their

staffs, practical operational needs are neglected and some important staff members are assigned to distant and inadequate housing. Cartoonist Wang Letian [3769 2867 1131] revealed that his apartment is not even large enough to accommodate one desk; moreover, the neighborhood is so noisy that he simply cannot work there. Tears welled up in his eyes as he talked. Playwright Cui Dezhi complained that some agencies, as they allocate housing to their employees, still enforce the discriminatory policy of disregarding college education as work experience. One CPPCC member disclosed that a certain organization had an "Intellectuals' Tower" constructed, but only two or three units are actually occupied by intellectuals. Chen Bidi, who played an American reporter in the movie "Neighbors," revealed that the director of the film and many of her co-workers actually live in the kind of muggy and complex portrayed in the movie. She said that a considerable number of middle-aged intellectuals live the way it is reflected in the movie "Reaching Middle Age."

NPC members applauded the fact that last year quite a few agencies gave middle-aged intellectuals health check-ups. But they also pointed out that since follow-medical treatment has not been adequate, most middle-aged intellectuals still cannot be considered healthy. Liu Wenzhi said that 70% of the middle-aged intellectuals at the Youth Publishing House are ill. Xia Qing thought that middle-aged intellectuals nowadays have become older than their years, and generally speaking are not as healthy as editors or broadcasters in the past. But these people are the nation's backbone and shoulder great responsibilities. Leaders at various levels should pay attention to this problem.

The prevailing sentiment among those members and deputies interviewed was that implementation of the policy concerning intellectuals faces certain problems--there is a great deal of talk but little follow-up action, and there are far too many slogans than practical measures. Leading cadres at various levels are still not fully aware of the importance of encouraging and appreciating talent. Policy towards intellectuals in itself not specific in meaning. This is why some agencies have chosen not to concern themselves with the proper treatment of intellectuals.

The consensus was that in order to solve the above problems, we have to take up further measures in view of ideology, policy, system, and organization:

1. We hope there will be nationwide discussions on the question of knowledge and talent. We must know distinctly what is right and what is wrong. We must thoroughly eliminate any "leftist" influence.
2. We would like to suggest that the state clarify our goal by detailing our policy concerning intellectuals.
3. We would like to ask finance departments to allocate special funds directed towards improving the treatment of intellectuals. These funds should be used to accomplish only this special objective. Moreover, agencies with a large number of intellectuals should establish independent accounting and budgets for intellectuals' pay.
4. Agencies from the central to local levels should establish standing working units to study and check to see whether policies towards intellectuals are being fully implemented.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ROLE OF OVERSEAS CHINESE INTELLECTUALS ESTEEMED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 May 84 p 4

[Article by Meng Xiaoyun [1322 2556 0061]: "Give Full Play to Role of Overseas Intellectuals--An Interview with Members of the 6th CPPCC"]

[Text] The attention of some CPPCC members has been focused on how to stress the role of overseas Chinese intellectuals. Lian Guan [6647 6360], assistant director of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, told this reporter, "The tens of millions of overseas Chinese and the intellectuals among them form an important force in carrying out China's economic construction. There are numerous scientists and specialists among them. We should invite them to return to China, on long or short term bases, to teach us their expertise in order to nurture more talent and to accelerate the four modernization movement."

Lian Guan pointed out that after World War II, the United States attracted with handsome pay scientists and technicians from defeated nations such as Germany, Italy, and Japan. This move not only brought talent to the United States, it also saved the country tens of billions of dollars in educational investments. "This part of history offers a good model for China. We should cordially receive and treat those overseas Chinese (and the specialists and scholars among them) who are willing to return to China to contribute to the construction of our country. We should, in particular, fully implement our policies towards overseas Chinese in order to increase their love for, and devotion to, China."

On the question of how to enable overseas Chinese intellectuals to make a significant impact on China's modernization movement, this reporter interviewed Xu Zhimeng [6079 1807 3718] Deputy Chairman of the Central Committee and Liaison Minister of the Party for Public Interests. In the past few years, he has been involved with the reception of visitors from several dozens of overseas Chinese organizations as well as hundreds of foreigners of Chinese descent. He reflected, "The bottom line is that we should implement our policy toward

intellectuals. The inflow of talent is the major goal of our open policy. Since 1979, a lot of overseas Chinese, while visiting China, have expressed willingness to work for its four modernizations program. But what things are they concerned with? They are concerned that China fully carry out its policy toward intellectuals domestically. We can deepen the sense of trust among overseas Chinese intellectuals if domestic intellectuals can develop fully their potential in their chosen fields, if they are properly appreciated, and if their material needs are well cared for." Xu Zhimeng continued, "When those overseas Chinese re-enter their host countries, they can propagate our party policies and the changes that China is constantly undergoing. The potential of even one individual is immense. Through these Chinese who enjoy wide social connections in their host countries, we can successfully accomplish communication work and attract even more overseas Chinese intellectuals to China to work or to teach."

Thirty-nine-year-old CPPCC member Li Jiaming [2621 1367 2494] also talked about implementing the policy toward intellectuals. After he graduated from National Taiwan University in 1968, Li Jiaming went to the United States for his Ph.D. He returned to China at the end of 1978, and is presently a member of the Physics Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences advising six graduate students. He summarized his personal experiences as follows: "Even though material comfort is indispensable, it is not the primary concern of intellectuals. Their major concern is whether their expertise can be utilized in a practical manner." He called for proper treatment of returning students as well as researchers. He also suggested that responsibilities be assigned to graduate students in accordance with each individual's capability and not by arbitrary standards. To be able to apply one's know-how in a practical manner is beneficial both to the state and the individual. But there are still some agencies that have not implemented these policies, and there is still serious accumulation, as well as waste, of talent. CPPCC members hope that changes can be made as soon as possible.

12680

CSO: 4005/623

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

GRADUATE SCHOOLS ESTABLISHED--The State Council has recently approved the Ministry of Education's "Request for instructions and report on some key higher institutes throughout the country experimentally running graduate schools," and has decided to first experimentally run graduate schools in 22 key higher institutes throughout the country including Beijing University, Chinese People's University, Qinghua University, Beijing Aeronautical Engineering Institute, Beijing Industrial Institute, Beijing Iron and Steel Institute, Beijing Teachers College, Beijing Agricultural College, Beijing Medical Academy, Nankai University, Tianjin University, Jilin University, Harbin Industrial College, Fudan University, Shanghai Communications College, Shanghai No 1 Medical Academy, Nanjing University, Zhejiang University, Wuhan University, Huazhong Industrial Institute, National Defense S&T University and Xian Communications College. [Text] [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jun 84 p 3] 12267

CSO: 4005/669

EAST REGION

SHANDONG PROVINCE'S PARTY RECTIFICATION WORK

SK270011 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 7 July 84 p 2

["Excerpts" of Shandong Provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee's party rectification comparison and examination: "Emancipate Thinking, Be Brave in Reform, and Prefulfill the Task of Quadrupling So As To Make the People and Shandong Province Prosperous"]

[Text] On the basis of conscientiously studying documents, extensively soliciting opinions, and making preparations individually, the party rectification of the Standing Committee and the provincial CPC Committee entered the comparison and examination stage by the end of March.

Judging from the general situation, the newly elected Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee, since its approval by the central authorities last March, has maintained ideological and political unity with the CPC Central Committee, conscientiously and resolutely implemented the party's line, principles, and politics defined since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, worked vigorously and diligently, and scored remarkable achievements. Its main achievements were manifested as follows: It prepared for and held the Fourth Provincial Party Congress, distinguished between right and wrong on issues of major importance, solved some problems which were pending for solutions for years, further fulfilled the task of bringing order out of chaos in terms of guiding ideology, unified its thinking and action with the guidelines of the Sixth Plenary Session and the 12th CPC Congress in a better manner, enabled Shandong provincial work to turn to a new course, continued to implement the national economic policy of readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading, ensured a substantial stable increase in the economy, created all-time records in the province's agriculture, industry, and finance and trade, conscientiously implemented the directives of the central authorities on the organizational reform, readjusted the provincial, prefectural, and county leading bodies in line with the "four requirements" for cadres, and made an important step forward in reforming the cadre system. It also planned and began party rectification in all fields, achieved initial success in making rectification and corrections simultaneously, further improved the party style, strengthened the building of the socialist spiritual civilization, deeply conducted ideological education in communism and patriotism, opposed and resisted spiritual pollution, and succeeded in greatly changing the people's mental outlook. It conscientiously organized the struggle to deal serious blows to criminal and economic offenses,

and achieved marked improvements in social habits and order. New progress was also made on the united front and in the mass organizations and other spheres of work. All in all, the political and economic situations in Shandong Province in the past year were fine. These were the results of the strenuous efforts of the party organizations at all levels and the broad masses of party members and cadres in the province in resolutely implementing the party's line, principles, and policies, developing achievements on the basis of the past successful work, overcoming shortcomings, and working in unity. However, through investigations, we still find many defects and problems in the ideology, work, discipline, and workstyle of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee.

1. It failed to implement the resolutions of the Sixth Plenary Session, and guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress and the provincial party congress, to solve the leftover problems in a timely and effective manner, to keep in touch with the reality and to unify thinking.

Over the past year, our province has done much in implementing the guidelines of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, and has scored pronounced achievements. Particularly, the Fourth Provincial Party Congress which was held after full preparations, took the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress and the "resolution on several historical issues of the party since the founding of the People's Republic" as the guiding principles to correctly appraise the work of the last provincial CPC Committee, sum up experience and lessons in a fact-seeking way, totally negate the "Great Cultural Revolution" and factionalism, eliminate the bad influence of the "two whatever's," and clearly define the future fighting objective and tasks. The Fourth Provincial Party Congress was a meeting that implemented the party's line, principles, and policies defined since the Third Plenary Session, and was one of the major significance in the party history of Shandong Province. All localities across the province have implemented the guidelines of this congress and have succeeded in promoting unity, reform, and construction. Some localities, in particular, where the leftover problems of the "Great Cultural Revolution" were prominent, solved problems in line with reality, and achieved remarkable results. However, for a short period of time after the party congress, the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee failed to grasp the congress guidelines effectively which resulted in a failure in relaying and implementing the congress guidelines and in solving problems, in keeping in touch with the reality, and in unifying thinking on the part of some localities, departments and units.

The failure to thoroughly wipe out factionalism has been a long practical problem in our province. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," and especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, those party members, cadres, and the masses who had joined factions in Shandong during the "Great Cultural Revolution" period have generally broken ties with their factions and have been disgusted with the persons who continually indulge in factionalism. However, a few persons in some localities, units and, in particular, at some provincial, prefectural, and city country departments still persist in the stand of factionalism, fight for better positions, scramble for victory, and engage in various factious activities. With regard to factionalism, the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee has undergone a process of understanding.

At the beginning, we did not understand the seriousness of factionalism and the general significance of solving this problem. Although the Fourth Provincial Party Congress comprehensively negated, in line with the guidelines of the Sixth Plenary Session, the factions and factionalism formed during the "Cultural Revolution" period, we have not done enough in unifying our thinking in line with reality; have not done enough in eliminating the barrier created between cadres and the masses during the "Great Cultural Revolution;" have failed to criticize the erroneous ideologies that "one faction is right, while the other is wrong," and "one faction is always right," in line with the basic point of thoroughly negating the "Great Cultural Revolution"; and have failed to resolutely deal with the few people who still engage in factionalism.

Meanwhile, some persons who committed serious mistakes in the "Cultural Revolution" period still retain their positions in leading bodies a fairly long time later. This in fact, exhibits a tolerant and nefarious role among factionalists.

With regard to the issue of solving the problems left over by history, we have overestimated our work done in the past in solving those problems and in implementing the policies towards the people. Thinking that such problems have already been solved or basically solved, we have failed to accelerate the investigation and handling of those unsettled problems, and have failed to show sufficient concern in politics and livelihood for those veteran comrades who had contributed to the party and the people in the past and had been wrongly attacked in the past political campaigns. As a result, these veteran comrades have had no ease of mind and have various difficulties in their livelihood.

The future measures for party rectification will be: 1) We should persistently and conscientiously study the important documents since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," further straighten out the ideological line in line with the practical situation, and strive to raise the consciousness in maintaining political and ideological unanimity with the CPC Central Committee. 2) All levels of party organizations in the province and, in particular, the localities, departments, and units where factionalism still exist should restudy the resolutions of the Sixth Plenary Session, guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress and the Fourth Provincial CPC Congress, should further enhance their understanding and unifying their thinkings, and should thoroughly negate the "Great Cultural Revolution," the factionalism, and the factious ideas of "one faction is correct, the other is wrong," and "one faction is constantly correct." Those party members and cadres still affected by factionalism should be organized in a well-guided manner to hold heart-to-heart talks so as to clear up their misunderstanding and end their estrangement. Those who had engaged in past factious activities but now have really made correction should not be dealt with any longer. Those who had committed mistakes during the "Cultural Revolution" period and now still persist in factious ideas should be criticized and educated. Among them, those who hold leading posts and work at key departments should be readjusted. Those who have serious factious ideas and still indulge in factious activities should be severely dealt with according to the decision on party rectification. 3) We should pay attention to solving the problems left over by history and implementing policies. The unsettled problems left over by history should be

regarded as immediate problems and should be solved with great efforts. All the mishandled cases should be efficiently and realistically redressed through ways of giving public talks or written accounts. We should be concerned with the injured veteran comrades with a high degree of responsibility, sense and profound comradely affection, and help them solve their problems in daily life. We should also solve problems in the livelihood for the childless veteran party members who still engage in production in rural areas, so as to ensure them a happy life in their later years.

2. We realized the grand goal of the 12th Party Congress, attended to economic construction, but lacked the spirit of conducting reform, creating a new situation, making a decision, and resolutely carrying out our work.

Over the past year, remarkable achievements had been made in implementing the party's political line and the resolutions of the provincial party congress and adopting some measures for improving economic results and speeding up economic development in line with the strategic goal of quadrupling industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century. Generally speaking, however, with regard to exercising leadership over economic work and reforming the economic management system, the standing committee of the provincial CPC Committee failed to emancipate its mind due to being seriously hampered by the vestiges of "leftist" ideology and old conventions, and failed to effectively implement the party's policy on opening up to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy. We failed to carry out the work of enlivening the economy, opening up to the outside world, and attending to our priorities in many fields. We lacked the attitude and boldness that reformers are expected to have, and the spirit of making a decision and resolutely carrying out the work. We failed to comprehensively take on the economy, center on emancipating our minds and developing our productive force, double the economic target, boldly smash the old ideas and create new ones, or carry out the reform well. On the contrary, we stuck to old ways. Some people were satisfied with the existing state of affairs, stood still and refused to make progress and, as a result of the fact that we lacked the active power, energy, and creativeness to carry out the economic work. These resulted in the fact that the economy in Shandong, and especially industrial and commercial development and the development of our foreign economic relations and trade, lag behind the advanced fraternal provinces and municipalities.

1) We failed to thoroughly smash the vestiges of "leftist" ideology and the bonds of old conventions, regulations, and laws in the economic field. In terms of reform, especially urban reform and reform in the industrial circulation field, "many people hold the red light while a few people hold the green light," so that "the people at both higher and lower levels fail to seek unity of thinking and departments fail to go into action at the same pace," in handling some problems. Through examinations, 10 principal problems were summed up as follows: a. In the field of ownership, influenced by the idea "larger in size and having a higher degree of public ownership" and idea of "premature transition," a tendency of paying attention to state enterprises, despising collective enterprises, and excluding individual enterprises existed. Particularly for a long period of time, we failed to have a unified understanding about whether or not we would vigorously develop collective, town- and township-run enterprises, so the economic development of these enterprises was influenced. b. The state industrial and commercial enterprises, urban collective enterprises,

and state farms and forest farms generally failed to basically solve the problems in egalitarianism in distribution and the problem in "everybody eating from the same big pot." c. We implemented the principle of letting a part of persons get rich first, but failed to effectively eliminate various obstructions. So a part of persons lost their courage to seek richness. d. The economic management system was still overcentralized and strict. Too little power was transferred to lower levels. We did not untie the bonds forced on localities and the enterprises so that the localities and enterprises could not carry out into full play their enthusiasm. e. We did not have a full understanding about nor successfully attend to the reform in construction trade. We failed to solve the problems that generally existed for a long period of time--long construction period, high cost, big waste, and not making technological progress. f. We failed to basically change the circulation system of carrying out monopoly operations and few channels with many links. The practices of official business still existed seriously. g. Over a long period of time, we failed to break the economic situation of urban areas and rural areas, and departments, and regions at various levels being separated. This prevented the development of integrated economic operations and specialized cooperation and the comprehensive improvement of economic results. h. With regard to the guiding ideology of economic work, we paid attention to capital construction, but despised production; paid attention to expanding construction, but despised tapping potentials and technological transformation; and paid attention to output value and output volume, but despised the quality of products. We failed to turn our guiding ideology in economic work to a path centering on raising economic results. i. We were slow in carrying out the policy of opening up to the outside world, using foreign funds, importing technology, and developing foreign trade. We had the idea of "closing the country to international intercourse." j. So far, we have failed to successfully correct the prejudice of despising knowledge and intellectuals. This directly affects intellectual development, implementation of the policy towards intellectuals, rational use of intellectuals, technological progress, and development of scientific and cultural undertakings.

2) We have been satisfied with the status quo and have been complacent and conservative, which hindered Shandong from making a big stride in its economy. For many years, we have failed to use the method of "one dividing into two" to evaluate the economic situation, remained content with the fact that we ranked among the best few in the industrial and agricultural output value, and lacked the ability to expose and solve contradictions. Sometimes, we did note the problems and gaps, but we often stressed objective factors and failed to find out reasons from a subjective point of view. We were not modest enough in learning from the advanced experiences of other provinces and municipalities and even measured others' corn by our own bushel. Our blind complacency was, in fact, a result of our narrow view of a small-scale peasant economy and a manifestation of our lack of ambition and courage in fostering lofty ideals and pioneering great undertakings.

3) We have not done sufficient work in strategic research on economic and social development and have been ineffective in implementing policy decisions. In its leadership over economic work, the provincial CPC committee often judged a case as it stood, "pressed others to plow and plant," and restored to make-shift methods to handle things, and lacked macroscopic research, policy decisions, and guidance.

In order to fulfill the grand objective decided at the 12th National Party Congress and build characteristically Chinese socialism, the general demand on our future economic work is to emancipate the mind, to reform bravely, to fulfill the double-increase target ahead of schedule, and to make the people and Shandong prosperous. We should further free ourselves from the shackles of the remaining "left" influence and outdated regulations and conventions; reform bravely; create the new actively; fully develop Shandong's natural resources; carry out the principle of integrating short-term with long-term plans, ensuring key work and lead the whole area in this; and, paying attention to both "quick success and instant benefit" and overall plans, accelerate the economy while continuously improving the economic results, and strive to combine speed, benefit, and reserve strength. Specific measures for the current rectification and correction of mistakes are:

A. We should clearly understand the situation of the province, unify our thinking and steel our confidence in fulfilling the double-increase target ahead of schedule. The provincial party congress set forth the goal of increasing the province's annual industrial and agricultural output value from 52.4 billion yuan in 1980 to 210 billion yuan by the turn of the century and striving to double it by 1990. Viewed from the current situation, we have the possibility of prefulfilling the goal. The provincial CPC Committee decided that we will fulfill the double-increase goal by 1989, 1 year ahead of schedule, in order to greet the 40th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. This can be achieved in light of both our past practice and our economic potential. According to a rough estimation, in order to fulfill the double-increase target 1 year ahead of schedule, our industrial and agricultural output value should increase by 7.9 percent annually in the next 6 years. This growth is lower than the 8.32 percent increase that we achieved annually from 1981 to 1983. Our potential is great in terms of natural resources. As long as we fully develop them, we will turn advantages in natural resources into economic ones. From both a short- and long-term point of view, we should develop our resources in the following 10 fields as quickly as possible. In the development of coal resources, we should expand the scale, intensify the mining of the existing mines while greatly developing small collieries, and strive to produce 20 million tons more than our target of 80 million tons of coal by the end of this century. In the development of the alluvial plain along Huang He and the Huang He delta, we should rely largely on the efforts of the masses; pool certain labor, financial, and material sources; and build the 40 million mu of farmland and 10 million mu of waste alkaline land along the Huang He into a grain-cotton base and a forestry-animal husbandry base, respectively, as soon as possible. In the development of water resources, we should make full use of the water diverted from the south, successfully divert the Huang He water to the east, improve the province's water conservancy situation, solve the problems in combating drought and waterlogging, and strive to develop inland navigation. In the development of building materials, we should urge and organize the masses in mountainous areas to mine limestone, plaster stone, and marble in a planned manner. In the development of barren and waste hills, we should guide and support the local people to develop diversified undertakings with forestry, animal husbandry, and fisheries in the lead in line with local conditions so as to make these areas prosperous at an early date. In the development of aquatic resources, we should make the best use of shallow seas

and beaches, broad sea area, and fresh water surfaces to develop fish farming so as to produce more aquatic products. In the development of the resources of farm and sideline products, we should fully take advantage of our abundant farm and sideline products, such as grain, cotton, oil, cigarettes, fruits, and vegetables, in order to make a great breakthrough in the processing industry, particularly the comprehensive utilization of food, animal feed, textile, the cigarette and wine industries, and cotton by-products. In developing chemical industrial resources, it is necessary to accelerate the pace of developing the petrochemical, coal, chemical, and salt chemical industries so as to enable chemical industry to play an important role in doubling economic results in the province. In developing economic relations with foreign countries, through foreign trade, and tourism, efforts should be made to give full scope to the favorable conditions of Qingdao and Yantai Cities in further enforcing the open-door policy and some policies on developing special economic zones so as to enable the two cities to truly become the "showcases" of technology, management, knowledge, and enforcement of the open-door policy. In developing the resources of labor forces, it is necessary to gradually have more than a half of provincial agricultural labor force engaged in various developmental business at their own localities, to organize a more than 1-million strong labor force for construction projects both inside and outside the province, and to vigorously make arrangements for labor export.

B. We should implement in an overall way the principle of opening to outside world and enlivening the domestic economy and should create a new situation in the transformations of economic systems and particularly of urban affairs, industries, and commodity circulation. We should make new and greater breakthroughs in the following 10 aspects by the end of 1985: a) Efforts should be made to uphold the coexistence of various economic forms. While doing a good job in operating state enterprises, efforts should be made to go all out to develop collective enterprises in urban areas and township- and town-run enterprises and to vigorously develop individual enterprises. b) In the pilot work conducted by the provincial authorities in Jinan and Weifang Cities and Lingxian, Hungaxian, and Changyi Counties on conducting reforms in a comprehensive way, efforts should be made to boldly and resolutely improve economic managerial systems, to break the situation of differences between town and country and contradictions between departments and regions, and to take urban areas for organizing economic activities between urban and rural areas and achieving the work of cities administering counties. According to rational economic principles, efforts should be made to conduct specialized coordination and to organize various economic associations so as to upgrade economic results and business competition. c) Efforts should be made to earnestly implement the "temporary provisions" issued by the State Council in regard to further giving greater autonomy to state industrial enterprises and to resolutely simplify administration and giving a free rein to enterprises so as to enliven them. Industrial and commercial enterprises should actively enforce the system of replacing profit delivery with paying taxes and various economic responsibility systems. Construction industries should conduct professional reforms, enforce contracting and bidding systems in investing on projects, and realistically do away with egalitarianism and "eating from the same big pot" in distribution. In conducting reforms among small state enterprises, efforts should be made to give a further free rein to enterprises in order to enliven them.

These small enterprises may sign a business contract with collectives or individuals on production and may enforce the lease system of production so long as the state tax revenue being fulfilled is in line with the provisions of collective enterprises. d) Rural areas should further stabilize and improve various output-related systems of contracted responsibilities among households, and should vigorously support the development of specialized households and households doing specialized jobs besides crop cultivation so as to gradually achieve economic associations. Efforts should be made to continuously improve agricultural structure and to actively develop commodity production. e) Efforts should be made to resolutely enliven commodity circulation. In line with the principle of relying mainly on the planned economy supplemented by market regulation, efforts should be made to establish a circulation system as soon as possible with an open, multi-channel system with fewer intermediate links enforced. f) Efforts should be made to enforce the policy of encouraging enterprises to make great progress in technology, to accelerate the pace of conducting technical renovations among existing enterprises, and to strive to renew the major part of key technology in existing enterprises before the end of 1990 and to upgrade the quality of major products to a new standard. g) Efforts should be made to conduct reforms in the managerial system in science and technology and to resolutely implement the guideline of relying on science and technology in conducting economic construction and focusing scientific and technological research on economic construction. It is imperative to actively encourage and support scientific and technological units and personnel to set up direct ties with enterprises and rural economic organizations, and to encourage them to sign contracts with user organizations that list remunerations and to introduce the contract system for internal research jobs so as to put scientific research results and the newest technology into practice. h) Efforts should be made to pay attention to bringing into full play the role of intellectuals; to further implement the policy on intellectuals; to rationally make job arrangements for, transfer, and employ talented personnel; and to actively invite experts and technicians of other provinces and foreign countries to give lectures or work in Shandong Province. i) Efforts should be made to increase investment in developing intellectual capability and training talented people and to integrate state investment with the funds raised by the masses in vitalizing educational undertakings. j) Efforts should be made to strengthen the study of international markets and the exchange of business information and to integrate industry and technology with foreign trade so as to set up a link between economic development and international markets.

C. We should guard against arrogance and complacency, overcome the idea of being complacent and conservative, overcome parochial arrogance, be resolute in learning from and catching up with the advanced, and strive for the best. In approaching past work, we should, on the one hand, affirm the achievements and, on the other hand, acknowledge our backwardness and problems, be brave in revealing contradictions, discover the reasons for our backwardness, and study and raise measures for learning from and catching up with the advanced. We should conscientiously learn from the advanced experiences of other provinces, widen our field of vision, and learn from others' strong points to offset our weaknesses. We should also combine learning from other provinces' advanced experiences so as to efficiently improve the leadership and management of the economic work, and improve the quality of enterprises and economic results.

D. We should step up the research of strategic plans for economic and social development, and enhance our ability to assume overall responsibility, drawing up correct policies and giving correct guidance. The provincial CPC Committee and all departments in charge of economic and social development work should make great efforts to study the issues of developing natural resources, controlling population growth, and protection the environment; research strategic goals, principles, policies, and measures for Shandong's economic and social development; and map out the best programs and tentative plans after making a comprehensive analysis and appraisal of the macroeconomy.

3. We failed to effectively carry out the party's work of focusing on attaining general tasks and goals, and party construction lagged behind the demands of the new situation.

In the past year, we paid attention to restructuring organizations, rectifying the party style, training party members and cadres, and carrying out party rectification, and opposed spiritual pollution, thus improving the party's organizational situation and greatly changing the mental outlook of party members and cadres. In particular, the provincial, prefectural, city, and county leading bodies, which had been reorganized according to the instructions of the CPC Central Committee, firmly followed the line, principles, and policies of the CPC Central Committee, and these leading bodies were combat-worthy. However, the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee failed to effectively strengthen the building of the party organizations, ideology, work-style, and discipline, and was far from meeting the demands of rectifying the party style, strengthening discipline, purifying organizations, and enhancing the fighting capacity of party organizations. The major problems in this regard were as follows: 1) Our consciousness in fulfilling the party's political line and in creating a new situation in organizational construction was not high. In the past year, we did much work regarding selecting and training young and middle-aged cadres who had both ability and political integrity. However, we failed to thoroughly change the situation in which there were insufficient new talented persons to succeed the old ones. Our work in selecting and promoting young and middle-aged cadres and building the third echelon lagged behind the demands of the current situation. A major problem at present is that our leaders have conservative ideas, a limited outlook, and insufficient understanding of the important role of knowledge and intellectuals. Another major problem is that the work of eliminating the "three types of persons" has developed slowly. 2) Our work in rectifying the party style was insufficient. We failed to expeditiously and resolutely deal with those who used power to seek personal gain and violated laws and discipline. We failed to grasp typical cases to severely handle instances in which grave economic losses were incurred because of a serious bureaucratic workstyle. The serious and long-standing problems of a few units have not been solved. 3) The provincial CPC Committee's leadership over the ideological front was weak and listless, and its opposition to the rightist tendency was ineffective and unclear. The provincial CPC Committee lacked experience in strengthening ideological and political work, neglected the research of theories, failed to organize theoretical research forces to solve practical problems involving the four modernizations, and lacked resoluteness and boldness in solving the problems existing in the cultural departments and in creating a new situation in literary and art work. 4) We did

not pay enough attention to socialist democracy and the legal system. On the one hand, we did not do enough in carrying forward the people's democracy and heeding the people's opinions. On the other, we did not do enough in publicizing the legal system and acting resolutely according to law and we failed to completely abide by the law, enforce the law strictly, and punish violations of the law. 5) We did not effectively attend to the united front work in the new period. Much work remains to be done in eliminating the "leftist" influence, implementing the policies toward the people of various circles and boosting their enthusiasm for contributing to the four modernizations and the reunification of the motherland. 6) We did not do enough with regard to work directed to mass organizations, lacked regular research regarding it, and failed to support the organizations in carrying out their work bravely in line with their characteristics.

Strengthening and improving party leadership is the fundamental guarantee for success in the four modernizations. We will overcome the tendency of neglecting party work, make great efforts to conduct party rectification and build the party successfully in ideology, workstyle, discipline, and organization. The following specific measures for rectification and correction of mistakes should be taken: 1) The work to check the "three types of persons" should be continued attentively. We should have firm determination and do meticulous work to ensure that none of these persons escape and that the work is not exaggerated. 2) Attention should be paid to organizational construction. Exploration and reform should be carried out in the cadre and personnel system in coordination with party rectification and organizational restructuring. We should continue to readjust leading bodies at various levels and further strengthen the building of the third echelon. We should train cadres on the job with various measures to make most cadres with less than senior or junior high school education achieve college or secondary vocational school level. 3) The discipline inspection work should be strengthened and party workstyle improved. We should, on the one hand, widely publicize those who are exemplarily honest and law- and discipline-abiding and, on the other hand severely deal with typical cases involving seeking selfish interests, violating law and discipline, and corrupting party style, about which the masses have many complaints. In particular, we should pay attention to and strictly punish the cases which create great economic losses due to bureaucratic style, which shows irresponsibility to the party and the people, and publicize some of the typical cases. 4) Education of party members should be intensified. Among the party members of our province, some 1.7 million joined the party after the "Cultural Revolution" and about 1 million of them are under 35 years of age. To educate these party members is a great task. We should train them in rotation. 5) The building of socialist spiritual civilization should be strengthened so that the two civilizations can be promoted simultaneously. We should purposefully educate the masses of party members, cadres, and the people, particularly youths, with patriotic, collective, and communist ideas and vigorously instill in them these ideas and clarify their misunderstanding so as to enhance their political consciousness. 6) Socialist democracy and the legal system should be strengthened. We should particularly pay attention to and strengthen the economic judicial work and promote and ensure the smooth progress of various undertakings. We should unswervingly carry through to the end the struggle to deal blows to economic and other criminal activities and

strike surely, accurately, and relentlessly at the enemies. 7) Leadership over the united front work and the work directed to mass organizations should be strengthened and their active role in fulfilling the general task and the general objective should be fully developed so that a new situation can be created in this work.

4. We did not make big progress in improving the work style of the leadership and work methods and the work style of the leadership and work methods did not suit the needs of creating a new situation.

During the past year, the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee persisted in the principle of democratic centralism, followed the mass line, attended to soliciting and listening to the opinions of lower levels, and solved some great problems in the province's work through discussions. However, the Standing Committee still has many weaknesses and problems regarding the work style of the leadership and work methods. After publishing the list of the new leading body of the provincial CPC Committee last March, we issued eight regulations on improving the work style of the leadership, but did not do well in carrying them into effect. There were seven outstanding problems: 1) The Standing Committee did not firmly attend to studying the regulations. 2) The provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government failed to strictly and scientifically divide their work. The tendency of the party taking the place of the government existed. 3) The preceding stage of the provincial-level organizational reform was firmly attended to, but the pace of work in the latter stage of the reform was slackened. 4) The Standing Committee did not free itself from excess documents and meetings and seldom went deep into the grassroots to understand the situation and solve problems on the spot. 5) The Standing Committee has not done enough in implementing democratic centralism and enlivening inner-party life. 6) With regard to living conditions and wages, some tendencies existed that did not suit the rules in the "guiding principles for the inner-party political life" and relevant regulations of the central authority. 7) The Standing Committee has not done enough to show concern for the weal and woe of the people and to solve the practical difficulties of the masses. The Standing Committee also had a bureaucratic work style.

Our measures for carrying out party rectification and making corrections are as follows: 1) Further define the work between the party and the government. The work relating to the government department should be administered by the provincial government. The provincial CPC Committee must be released from government work and concentrate its energy on discussing great affairs, managing the overall situation, and attending to party building, ideological and political work, and the investigation and study of the overall economic construction situation and the principles and policies regarding economic construction. 2) Continue to attend to the organizational reform and to linking the organizational reform with the reform of the economic system. It is necessary to readjust the irrational establishment of organs. We should resolutely reduce and strictly control the establishment of temporary organs. The organs must generally carry out the system of personnel responsibility and strictly and clearly give awards and carry out punishment. 3) Strictly carry out collective leadership and the system of taking responsibility for assuming the assigned work. Great problems must be submitted to the Standing Committee for collective discussion. Efforts

must be made to resolutely implement the affairs that were approved by the Standing Committee. The provincial CPC Committee should independently take responsibility for attending to the work within its functions and report on the work to the Standing Committee as scheduled. 4) Resolutely eliminate the bureaucratic work style. Decisions must be made to reduce excess meetings and documents, superficial activities and publicity reports, and speeches. The Standing Committee should spend much time deeply going into the grassroots to conduct practical investigations and study. Through establishing some regular contact spots, the Standing Committee will grasp and understand the people's situation. 5) Standing Committee members should actively talk with each other, exchange ideas, understand each other, support each other, and work cooperatively. 6) With regard to living conditions and wages, the Standing Committee should set strict demands on itself, resolutely implement the "guiding principles for inner-party political life" and relevant regulations of the central authority, and not seek privilege. 7) Persist in the principle of seeking truth from facts. Under the excellent situation, we must remain sober-minded, tell the truth, engage in practical work, do our job in a down-to-earth manner and not exaggerate, engage in affectation, or only pay lip service. 8) The Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee should take the lead in studying philosophy, social science, and natural science and make efforts to improve the ideological and theoretical levels and scientific and cultural levels. We should apply the theories of Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Zedong Thought to practice in our work. In the process of doing our work, we should deepen our understanding of the line, principles, and policies of the central authority so as to enhance our awareness and avoid blindness.

CSO: 4005/751

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

MILITARY SERVICE LAW MEETING--The provincial people's government and the provincial military district jointly called a meeting in Hangzhou from 22 to 29 July to study and implement the new Military Service Law. Comrades attending the meeting studied the new law, and summed up the practice and experiences of various units in studying and implementing it. They heard a guidance lecture by Zhang Feng, adviser to the provincial military district, on the study of the new Military Service Law; a speech by (Wang Wenhui), deputy commander of the military district, on implementation of the law; and a briefing by Wang Fusheng, deputy director of the provincial Civil Affairs Department, on the work of giving special care to disabled servicemen and to family members of martyrs and servicemen, and arranging the placement of demobilized and retired servicemen. In the spirit of reform, and in the light of actual conditions, they studied and formulated concrete measures for implementing the new Military Service Law in the province. In his speech at the meeting, Xue Ju, governor of the province and chairman of the provincial people's armed forces committee, pointed out: In publicizing the new Military Service Law and conducting education in it, it is particularly necessary to educate all people in the province, especially the broad masses of young people, in patriotism, and the concept of being prepared against war, in order to create a favorable social atmosphere of loving and respecting the PLA. Then, people will serve in the armed forces according to law, and regard it as an honor to join the militia and to do reserve duty. Then, everyone will conscientiously perform his military service duty. Kang Mingcai, commander of the provincial military district made a concluding speech. [Text] [OWO10319 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 30 Jul 84]

JIANGSU EMPLOYS LEGAL ADVISORS--Nanjing, 30 July (XINHUA)--More than 300 lawyers now serve as permanent legal advisors to 630 enterprises, government departments and social organizations in Jiangsu Province, it was disclosed at a meeting here last week. Jiangsu, in eastern China, one of the country's most economically-developed provinces, began engaging permanent legal advisors in 1981. Most of them are graduates of schools of law, and they can serve several organizations. Each organization pays 3,000 yuan a year for a lawyer. The money goes to the legal advisory offices. Last week's provincial meeting on the role of these advisors heard that they conducted lawsuits for the clients, drafted and examined contracts and settled disputes through mediation. They also offered advice and helped manage enterprises. In Nanjing, the provincial

capital, 110 enterprises and government departments now have legal advisors, as against only a dozen 2 years ago. One of the legal advisory offices in Nanjing offers help for 63 organizations. Last year, it conducted suits and participated in settling economic disputes for the clients in 75 cases, and helped its clients to avoid possible losses of up to 50 million yuan. [Text]
[OW301140 Beijing XINHUA in English 1058 GMT 30 Jul 84]

CSO: 4005/751

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HAINAN IMPROVES TREATMENT OF INTELLECTUALS

HK030207 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] The Hainan Administrative Region CPC Committee and Administrative Office recently issued some new rules and regulations to improve the living standards of intellectuals.

The major points of these rules and regulations are: high- and middle-ranking intellectuals who have worked in units under the county level over 3 years and personnel who are at least university or college graduates or who have at least the rank of assistant engineer are promoted one grade on the floating wage scale as a subsidy appropriate to a particular job. All principal personnel in charge of scientific and technical research work who have been awarded at least a third prize of achieving or popularizing good scientific and technological results granted by the state or the province or have been awarded first prize for achieving or popularizing good scientific and technological results by the Hainan Administration Region, and intellectuals who have made great contributions to social sciences are promoted one grade on the regular wage scale. Spouses and minor children of the intellectuals who have the title of at least assistant engineer and have worked more than 15 years are permitted to move from rural areas to urban areas, and the state is responsible for their staple food supply. High- and middle-ranking intellectuals who have been transferred from other places and are now working on Hainan Island are to be given a total of 300 yuan as a settling-in allowance by employers, and a total of 200 yuan as a settling-in allowance is to be given to those who have the title of assistant engineers.

CSO: 4005/752

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

SPECIALIZED HOUSEHOLDER SEEKS LEGAL ASSISTANCE

HK020507 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jul 84 p 2

[Article by Liu Yi [0491 6654]: "Specialized Householder Su Yuyu Turns to a Legal Advisor"]

[Text] "Under the protection of the law, our family does not have to worry about developing commodity production in the future." Su Yuyu, a specialized householder, gladly said this to other members of his family after he had employed a permanent legal advisor.

Su Yuyu is a resident of the Suwulou Village in Xixijian area of Hepo town in Jiexi County. Last year, his family contracted for 400 mu of hilly land and a fish pond at Jianqufengdi. To develop commodity production, they invested some 6,000 yuan in planting peaches, plums, bananas, olives, and acacia in more than 300 mu and watermelons in 12 mu of land. They built two houses on a hill accessible by a simply-built highway. The family lived on the hill, engaging in farming. Very quickly the barren hills were full of life. It is estimated that the watermelons reaped this year will bring an income of 5,000 to 6,000 yuan.

However, Su Yuyu was vexed many times in carrying out farming on the hills: Some people who were jealous of him grazed cattle on his plot where bamboo shoots were planted, some others trod on his watermelons, and still others did great damage to his fish pond. Three young men once fished in the pond for which he contracted. One of them was taken by his father to the town police station and punished. After that, someone drove an ox to wallow in the pond, killing the fish there. Some people even clamored that they would beat him. His family was deeply vexed by all this. He and his father were so hard pressed that they wanted many times to fight it out with these people. But Su Yuyu was, after all, an educated man. He told himself that the party repeatedly stressed protecting the interests of the specialized households, that some people acted recklessly because they knew nothing about the law, and that it would definitely be possible to stop such sabotage activity if the Judicial Department was approached for assistance.

Therefore, Su Yuyu, accompanied by a cadre of the town party committee, came to the county Judicial Bureau. After hearing Su Yuyu's statement, the comrade of the bureau expressed sympathy and support. After consultation, they decided

that within the coming year starting 1 June, Liu Zhikui, a lawyer of the Judicial Bureau would serve as permanent legal advisor for Su's family, rendering legal assistance in commodity production and sales, writing legal and office documents, safeguarding their legal rights, and when necessary acting as their attorney in lawsuits. Within the period of employ in the legal advisor, Su Yuyu should pay 100 yuan as the lawyer's service fees to the Judicial Bureau, in addition to the lawyer's traveling expenses and other fees for handling the legal affairs.

As soon as a contract was signed, the county Judicial Bureau issued a notice on "protecting the legal rights regarding the land which specialized householder Su Yuyu contracts for" and put it on the notice board. It also printed 500 copies of the notice for distribution to the peasant households in the Neighboring Longtan and Hepo areas. It called a forum, telling all they should observe the laws and regulations and respect Su Yuyu's legal rights, otherwise the lawyer would intervene, investigate, and find out who was responsible for the infringement. Upon learning this, some people said: "Now that the interest of the specialized household is protected by law and the specialized household has engaged a lawyer as a legal advisor, no one is allowed to recklessly trespass against it in the future."

CSO: 4005/752

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

SIXTH WOMEN'S CONGRESS ENDS IN CHANGSHA

HK310906 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] The Sixth Hunan Provincial Women's Congress concluded in Changsha yesterday [30 July]. The congress defined the tasks of the women's movement in our province in the next 5 years as follows: Under the guidance of the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress, continuously improve the political and professional quality and raise the educational, scientific, and technological level of women in an effort to open up a new situation in the socialist modernization drive in an all-round way and to achieve the general task and objective in the new historical period; in the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization, bring into full play the initiative and creativeness of women; at the same time, make new contributions to the cause of safeguarding the rights and interests of women and children as stipulated in the constitution and the law and bringing up, cultivating, and educating children and youngsters so that they can grow healthily; and make new contributions to the cause of promoting the reunification and unity of the motherland, safeguarding world peace, and opposing hegemonism.

The congress approved the work report delivered by Cao Ruiwu, chairman of the provincial Women's Federation, on behalf of the Fifth Executive Committee of the provincial Women's Federation. In the course of the meeting, the delegates also held heated discussions on the questions of how to make unremitting efforts to improve themselves, to be bold in carrying out reform, and to play the role of women in the building of two civilizations.

At the closing ceremony yesterday, (Luo Guangshang), vice chairman of the provincial Women's Federation, delivered a closing speech. On the question of how to relay and implement the spirit of the congress among the women at the grass-roots level, she set forth the following three requirements: "Further efforts should be made to reach a common understanding, to emancipate the mind boldly, and to carry out reform well; it is necessary to improve the quality of women and train talented persons among women; and the women's federations should vigorously set up various kinds of economic entities in light of the local conditions.

CSO: 4005/752

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

TITLE CONFERRED ON MILITARY DOCTOR--On 20 July, You Taizhong, commander of the Guangzhou PLA units; and Wang Meng, political commissar, issued an order conferring the glorious title of a selfless pioneer in scientific and technological research work in the medical field to Comrade (Xie Xingwu), inventor of a new respirator and party member, who is a military doctor in charge of Hospital No 165. They also decided to award him a medal and a Heroic Model Certificate Grade 2. The order said: Since he enlisted in the army in 1951, Comrade (Xie Xingwu) has been actively engaged in the scientific and technological research work in the medical field. In particular, he has worked with comrades of the scientific and technological research team since 1972, and eventually developed the state's new respirator after spending 8 years and conducting more than 1,200 experiments, thereby making contributions to developing the state's medical, as well as scientific and technological, undertakings. In the course of his research, Comrade (Xie Xingwu) worked selflessly and always spent more than 10 hours on the task each day. Consequently, his research notes were longer than 10,000 characters. He still insisted on working even though he was sick. In 1981, he suffered from pulmonary emphysema and its complications, which were so serious that he had to rely on oxygen to breath. But he still went to Shanghai to test the new respirator. [Excerpts] [HK270443 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 26 Jul 84]

CSO: 4005/752

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN CONGRESS OF PLA 'TWO-SUPPORTS' REPRESENTATIVES

HK030228 Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jul 84 p 1

[Report by He Benchang [0149 2609 2409] and Liu Xinchun [0491 2450 2504]:
"Congress of Yunnan Province and Kunming PLA Units' Advanced Representatives
in 'Two-Supports' Efforts Closes"]

[Text] The congress of Yunnan provincial and Kunming PLA units' advanced representatives of civilians supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary armymen and martyrs, and of the army supporting the government and cherishing the people concluded in Kunming yesterday afternoon. In the course of the congress, which lasted 5 days, the armymen and civilians learned from each other and encouraged each other. A vivid and vigorous atmosphere of solidarity and militancy prevailed. As entrusted by the provincial government, Kang Shouzhong, director of the Yunnan Provincial Office of Civil Affairs, made a report on the work of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary armymen and martyrs. Wang Chuanan, deputy director of the Political Department of the Kunming PLA units, made a report on the work of supporting the government and cherishing the people on behalf of the Kunming units. The reports fully affirmed the achievements of the people of all nationalities of the province and the fighters and commanders of the Yunnan army units in the "two-supports" efforts, and made proposals on further consolidating and developing the unity between the army and people in the new stage. Speeches or written statements were given by 35 advanced units and individuals participating in the congress. The Yunnan Provincial Government and the Kunming PLA units issued certificates of merit to 1,000 advanced collectives and individuals. In the course of the congress, the representatives unfolded warm discussions on how to create a new situation in the "two supports," focusing on how to unfold the building of socialist spiritual civilization with the concerted efforts of the army and people in the new historical conditions. Experiences were exchanged over a wide range, and specific measures were studied and drawn up. With a feeling of reverence, the representatives visited the exhibition on the victory of the Yunnan border defense units in the self-defense and counterattack against Vietnam in the Lao Shan and Zheyin Shan areas. They also sent their representatives to visit wounded soldiers recuperating in the general hospital of the Kunming PLA units, bringing them the cordial regards and respect of the people of all nationalities and the fighters and commanders stationed in the province.

Attending the closing ceremonies of the congress yesterday were leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee and government An Pingsheng, Liu Minghui and others, leading comrades of the Kunming PLA units Xie Zhenhua and others, and responsible comrades of the relevant leading organs and departments of the provincial government and army units stationed in Kunming.

Zhai Mingwu, deputy political commissar of the Kunming PLA units, made a speech at the meeting. He said: The "two supports" is a glorious tradition of our party, our army and the people of all nationalities of the country, and an important guarantee for overcoming the enemy and winning victories. The victory of the battle of recovering Lao Shan and Zheyin Shan was the result of the spirit of solidarity and militancy of the army and people. Under the new historical conditions, inheriting and bringing forward the fine tradition of the "two supports," further mobilizing the army and people of the whole province to do a good job in the "two supports," and enhancing the solidarity between the army and government and between the army and people is of particularly great significance for safeguarding and building the border areas through concerted efforts. We should do a good job in the "two supports" in a down-to-earth manner in the spirit of reform and blazing new trails, focusing on the party's general goal and task. It is necessary to unfold activities of building a socialist spiritual civilization with the concerted efforts of the army and people, and to do a good job in combining the building of spiritual civilization with that of material civilization, and in combining the efforts of the army with those of the people, thus pushing forward the activities of building spiritual and material civilizations with concerted efforts to a new stage. We should publicize the good ideas and experiences of the advanced collectives and individuals in the "two-supports" efforts in a big way. We should study seriously, publicize in breadth, and play an exemplary role in implementing the stipulations of the new military service law, and should enhance our sense of national defense, displaying a high level of patriotism and revolutionary heroism so as to make greater contributions to building a modernized, regular revolutionary army and a powerful national defense reserve force.

At the meeting the representatives unanimously adopted a "telegram of appreciation to all the armymen and civilians at the forefront of Lao Shan and Zheyin Shan" and a written proposal to all fighters and commanders stationed in the province and the beneficiaries of preferential treatment. The leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee and government, and the leading comrades of the Kunming PLA units issued certificates of merit to 14 representatives of advanced collectives and 11 representatives of advanced individuals.

CSO: 4005/759

SOUTHWEST REGION

SECOND SESSION OF FOURTH XIZANG CPPCC COMMITTEE CLOSES

HK310532 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] The Second Session of the Fourth Regional CPPCC Committee closed on 29 July amid the majestic strains of the national anthem.

The executive chairmen of the closing ceremony were the vice chairmen of the Regional CPPCC Committee, Song Ziyuan, Jamphel Tinley, and Danzeng Jiacao.

Chairman of the regional CPPCC Committee Yangling Doje and Vice Chairmen Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, Zheng Ying, Samding Doje Pamo, Lamin Suolang Lunzhu, Jinzhong Jianzan Pingcuo, Gaxoi Qoigyai Nyima, and Lhalu Cewang Doje were seated in the front row on the rostrum. The newly elected vice chairmen Huokang Suolangbianba, Tangmai Gongjuebaimu, Gongbasa Tudengjizha, and Qiaba Gesangwangdui were also seated in the front row on the rostrum.

Leading comrades of the party, government, and army of the region Ying Fatang, Raidi, Doje Cedain, Basang, Wang Juquan, Cao Xu, Li Wenshan, (Danzeng), (Gong Xilan), Zhang Xianglin, (Liu Ruizhou), (Jiang Hongquan), Li Benshan, Sengqen Lozong Gyaincain, Pudoje, Lang Jie, Jangzhong Zhaxidoje, Peng Zhe, Yang Zongxin, Puquin, Qamco, Gyibug Puncog Cedain, and (Che Juanxian) were invited to the closing ceremony as observers.

The session listened to the report on the examination of the motions given by the Motions Examination Committee of the Second Session of the Fourth Regional CPPCC Committee and adopted the resolution on the work report of the Standing Committee of the Fourth Regional CPPCC Committee and the political resolutions of the Second Session of the Fourth Regional CPPCC Committee.

To date the 12-day Second Session of the Fourth Regional CPPCC Committee satisfactorily has accomplished all items on the agenda and attained its ultimate goals.

CSO: 4005/759

SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

SICHUAN PARTY EDUCATION MEETING--The Propaganda Department of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee recently held a conference in Xindu County on education for party members. The conference discussed the problems of how to conduct reform and education for party members in the prefectures in the second half of this year which had not commenced party rectification. In accordance with the provincial CPC committee's arrangements, the conference proposed that in the course of studying documents on party rectification, education in three aspects should be conducted well: 1) education in structural reform and in opening to the outside world for party members; 2) education in culture, science, and technology for party members; and 3) education for party members in great achievements since the founding of the country. [Summary] [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 7 Jul 84 HK]

PHOTO EXHIBITION INSCRIPTION--According to a report carried in GUIZHOU RIBAO, on 20 July, Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, wrote an inscription for a photo exhibition featuring the spectacular scenes of (Longdong). The text of the inscription is as follows: Display the spectacular scenes of (Longdong) in Guizhou, and welcome the honored tourist guests from various countries of the world. This inscription was received by the exhibition office on the morning of 26 July. [Text] [HK310442 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Jul 84]

CPPCC VICE CHAIRMEN ELECTED--The Second Session of the Fourth Regional CPPCC Committee newly elected six vice chairmen and 27 standing committee members at its fourth meeting. The six vice chairmen are Liu Yongkang, Yongkang Tudengtangba, Huokang Suolangbianba, Tangmai Gongjuebaimu, Gongbasa Tudengjizha, and Qiaba Gesangwangdui. The 27 standing committee members are (Gongjue Jiacao), (Jipu Bannianqiyu) (female), (Siba Dandajiacuo), (Gamen Ciliewangjie), (Langdian Cirenwangnu) (female), (Jiare Luosandangzhong), (Tudeng Ciren), (Dengda Luoshancilie), (Demen Yuanzhongzuoma) (female), (Dexia Dingzhongdoje), (Duji Jiexiong), Basang, (Sandang Luosangjiangyang), (Bangda Jingmei), (Keren Jingmeiwangqiu), (Qiangba Wangnu) (female), (Luozhu Raose), (Luosang Cuoni), (Luosang Yanjia), (Duomi Qiangbaluozhu), (Lang Gui), (Yang Jin) (female), (Malujue Danzhongjiacao), (Yuxi Zuoma) (female), (Xiajia Shandongdoje), (Dazhong Wangje), and (Lishu Jingmeiwangqiu). [Text] [HK310546 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 29 Jul 84]

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS VICE CHAIRMAN DIES--At 1125 on 31 July 1984 Comrade Zhang Tianfang, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Yunnan Provincial People's Congress, member of the Standing Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese KMT, and chairman of the Yunnan Provincial Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese KMT, died of an illness in Kunming at the age of 91. [Text] [HK020528 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Aug 84]

CSO: 4005/759

NORTH REGION

ESTABLISHMENT OF PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM URGED

Implementation in Hebei

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 6 Apr 84 p 1

[Article by staff reporter: "Party, Government and Mass Organs Must Establish Personal Responsibility System with Spirit of Reform"]

[Text] Recently, the organization department of the provincial party committee and the provincial labor personnel division convened a forum on the implementation of a personal responsibility system by the province's party, government and mass organs. Attending the forum were responsible comrades of organization departments of prefectural and municipal party committees and prefectural and municipal labor personnel bureaus. On the basis of learning from the spirit of the forum on the implementation of a personal responsibility system convened by the central organization department and labor personnel department for the country's party and government organs and on the basis of experiences at the points of experiment, the forum discussed and revised our province's "Views on Experimentation."

Qu Weizhen [2575 4850 6966], chief of the organization department of the standing committee of the provincial party committee, gave a summing-up speech.

The forum pointed out that carrying out a personal responsibility system is a revolution in the building of our institutions and an important measure for consolidating and developing the results of our institutional reform. At present, there exist in various degrees in our party, government and mass organs problems such as duties and responsibilities not being made clear, rewards and punishments not being meted out precisely, operations being dragged on and on, people wrangling with each other, people being irresponsible, and people showing low efficiency. In order to basically improve the working situation in party, government and mass organs at various levels and adapt to the requirements of the construction of our four modernizations, party, government and mass organs at all levels must establish a personal responsibility system for their working personnel, determine clearly their duties and powers, strengthen supervision from above and below, make working discipline strict, and enable all working personnel to work efficiently.

The forum asked leaders at various levels and the broad masses of cadres to stand at the forefront of reform with the spirit and audacity of dedication to reform and innovation, push aside all difficulties and obstacles, and energetically promote the personal responsibility system in the party, government and mass organs. The first batch of organs under the direct jurisdiction of the province engaged in party rectification must at this stage, when organizational work for party rectification is being developed, seek to establish such a personal responsibility system. During the first half of this year, many units in various prefectures, municipalities and counties should have it established; during the latter half, it should be promoted in general, so as to strive to achieve noticeable results this year. The key lies in getting a handle on such personal responsibilities among members of the leading groups at all levels.

The forum stressed that in order to implement a personal responsibility system we must carry out profound and careful ideological and political work and raise our consciousness in the implementation of reform. We must not think that to stress the implementation of this personal responsibility system is tantamount to relaxing our ideological work; on the contrary, we must seek to promote and ensure the establishment and perfection of this personal responsibility system through forceful ideological and political work.

RIBAO Commentary

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 6 Apr 84 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "An Important Measure for Arousing the Enthusiasm of Organs and Cadres"]

[Text] Comrade Deng Xiaoping has pointed out: In our institutional work, we must have teamwork and assigned responsibilities, we must establish a personal responsibility system from top to bottom. Only this way can our work become orderly, efficient and clear as to individual duties and responsibilities, clear as to due reward and punishment, free of foot-dragging and buck-passing as well as mutual interference. Facts at some experimental points in our province have fully illustrated that only by the establishment of a strict and scientific management system can our party, government and mass organs overcome bureaucratism and greatly mobilize the enthusiasm and creativity of the broad masses of our cadres. Having the party, government and mass organs implement a personal responsibility system is a major measure for consolidating and developing the results of our institutional reform and a requirement for the forward development of the situation. Since the Third Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and after continued reform and readjustment, the quality of cadres in our party, government and mass organs, viewed as a whole, is fine, and our institutional work has been intense. But we should also see that some party, government and mass organs, because of a lack of clearly defined responsibilities, have fallen short of making a distinction between good and bad or meting out clearly defined rewards and punishments. There exist in their midst such faults of bureaucratism as irresponsibility and low efficiency, and there exist problems such as overstaffing, uneven assignments, and some people continuing to "eat out of the same pot" in a confused situation. All of these also require us to carry out a great reform in the work of our party, government and mass organs along

with the development of our modernization program. And an effective approach to such a reform is the implementation of the personal responsibility system.

The time for the party, government and mass organs in our province to establish and implement a personal responsibility system is now ripe. There are also numerous beneficial conditions in this regard, of which the most important is that the Central Committee has provided us with the spirit of its clear directives and put forward concrete requirements, that experimental points in and outside the province have provided us with beneficial experiences, that the broad masses of cadres have long felt dissatisfied with the bureaucratic practices and many backward phenomena prevailing in their organs and hence harbor the willingness and demand for reform, and that the institutional reform in party, government and mass organs at the county level and above has already been completed and new leading groups have already been established. As long as leaders at various levels and the broad masses of cadres heighten their perception, unify their thinking, make up their minds to carry out reform, the personal responsibility system in the party, government and mass organs at various levels in our province can definitely be quickly and successfully established, and our institutional work will definitely take on a new outlook.

To implement a personal responsibility system is a revolution in the building of our organizations. Inevitably it will encounter various obstacles in our thinking and would be impossible for it not to offend those who rely on "eating out of the same pot" to while away their days. This makes it necessary for party committees at various levels to strengthen their ideological and political work so as to delineate clearly the importance and urgency of the personal responsibility system and thereby stand at the forefront of reform with the spirit and audacity of dedication to reform and innovation. Members of leading groups at all levels must take the lead to establish their own individual personal responsibility system. They must be strict in carrying out inspection, seeing to it that it is implemented everywhere, and paying attention to practical results, and refrain from resorting to formalism or to "treating everybody and everything the same way."

9255

CSO: 4005/672

NORTH REGION

HEBEI HOLDS MEETING ON PARTY RECTIFICATION EXPERIENCE

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 20 Apr 84 p 1

[Article by Xue Luying [5641 4389 5391] and Guo Jinhua [6753 6855 5478]:
"Provincial Party Committee Convenes Fourth Meeting on Party Rectification
Experience Exchange for Organs Under Direct Jurisdiction of Province: It Is
Necessary to Adhere to High Standards When Conducting Comparative Inspection;
Party Rectification Must Lead to Determination and Courage for Reform"]

[Text] This afternoon, the provincial party committee convened the fourth meeting on party rectification experience exchange for organs under the direct jurisdiction of the province. Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial party committee, pointed out in the speech he delivered in behalf of the provincial committee, that in conducting comparative inspection we must adhere to high standards, seize the principal questions to inspect them deeply and thoroughly, sum up our experiences and draw lessons from them, and unify our thinking and perception. Party rectification must lead to determination and courage for reform. Only through reform can we march forward.

Attending the meeting were responsible persons of the provincial party committee, the preparatory group for the provincial advisory committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC, and the provincial discipline inspection commissions, and secretaries of party groups of departments and bureaus under the direct jurisdiction of the province, party organization members in charge of party rectification as well as secretaries or deputy secretaries of party groups who have retreated to the second and third line but who remain at the original departments and bureaus of their respective units, totaling over 300.

Deng Changrui [6772 2490 3543], party group secretary of the provincial bureau of communications, Liu Junxiao [0491 0193 1321], party group secretary of the provincial science commission, and Shao Dezhi [6730 1795 1807], party group secretary of the provincial bureau of electric power, respectively, introduced their methods and experiences in successful party group collective inspection. In the preparatory processes of these units' party groups carrying out such collective inspection, they consistently adhered to following well the mass line and centered closely around questions that influenced the implementation of the line, principles and policies established since the Third Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee which influenced the realization of the overall

goal and overall task proposed by the 12th CPC Congress, they looked for the causes and examined the roots in line with the reality of their own units, summed up their experiences and lessons, and put forward the concrete tasks and measures that conform to and serve the overall goal and the overall task, and that bring about a new situation in their respective units.

In the end, Xing Chongzhi stressed three points in his speech.

First is that in carrying out comparative inspection we must grasp the principal questions. Concretely speaking, these are the questions that influence the implementation of the line, principles and policies of the Third Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the questions that influence the realization of the party's overall goal and overall task, the questions that influence reform and innovation and the creation of a new situation, and the questions of people plotting for private gains from positions of power and resorting to bureaucratism that affect the relationship between the party and the masses. In times of various specific units, what are the problems in these regards? We must handle correctly, conduct intensive and thorough investigations, sum up our experiences and lessons, and thereby unify everyone's thinking. We must guard against low standards which turn comparative inspection into "setting up beancurd accounts." With respect to the questions under inspection, we must solemnly and conscientiously analyze them; we must both formulate our viewpoints and pay attention to facts, and must not utter empty words or superficial words alone, nor should we utter boastful words. We must put these problems into perspective to understand them and not discuss matters merely for their own sake.

Second is that we must adhere to reform. The purpose of comparative inspection is for rectification and reform. Only through reform can we march forward. Hence, with respect to the questions thus uncovered, the various units must suggest measures of rectification and reform with a reformist spirit, get a close handle on implementation, so as to see results as soon as possible. We cannot separate inspection from reform. The so-called inspection now and correction later can only result in doing a great deal of inspection but, when it comes to rectification and reform, lacking any strength, with scanty words eventually constituting rectification and reform: talking and doing thus become two different things. Formulating measures for rectification and reform cannot be made a matter of fashioning a cart behind closed doors by a few persons; we must do a good job in conducting investigation and research and follow the mass line; we must categorize and arrange things. Some may be susceptible to reform right away; some may require the appointment of special personnel to put forward a program, and some may require full investigation and the expression of view for submission to the superior level. We must turn such a process of formulating our measures for rectification and reform into a process of mobilizing the masses to carry out rectification and reform.

Third is that veteran comrades must actively help new groups to do a good job in comparative inspection. Under the assistance of veteran comrades, comrades of new groups should inspect and recall problems of the past and draw lessons therefrom. This is very necessary for doing a good job in our future work,

and is required by our party rectification. Problems that existed in the past and questions that exist at the present must be inspected; problems existing in the past which have already been solved now no longer require us to talk about them; major problems shared by a group in the past should be discussed by members of the original group to allow them to draw some lessons; especially in the case of problems which involved one's own faults and mistakes, one must actively shoulder the responsibility; problems pertaining to individuals or to a number of persons of an original group should be solved by those individuals through comparative inspection; new problems of new groups should be inspected as key points. Whether past or present problems are inspected, the purpose is always to sum up experiences and lessons so as to do a good job in our future work, and not to clear old accounts, nor to differentiate individual rights and wrongs, still less to persecute a certain person.

9255

CSO: 4005/672

NORTH REGION

SHANXI'S NEW SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH INSTITUTES

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 18 May 84 p 1

[Article by Wei Daochang [7279 6670 2490]]: "Fully Bring Into Play the Superiority of Schools of Higher Learning, and Enhance the Development of Science and Technology; Our Province Has Recently Established Eleven Science and Technology Research Institutes in Its Schools of Higher Learning"]

[Text] To bring fully into play the superiority of schools of higher learning in completion of courses and concentration of talents, the Provincial Department of Education recently agreed to establish a group of science and technology research institutes in the institutes and schools under the jurisdiction of the province.

These newly established science and technology research institutes include 11 research institutes and 41 research laboratories. They are: Shanxi University Molecular Science and Technology Research Institute, Laser and Optic Communications Research Institute; Taiyuan Industrial University Cogwheel Strength Research Institute, Coal Chemical Engineering Research Institute, Applied Mechanics Research Institute; Architectural Science Research Institute, Welding Materials Research Institute; Shanxi Medical College Coal Hygiene Research Institute, Medical Fundamental Theory Research Institute; Shanxi Normal College Educational Science Research Institute, and Opera and Cultural Relics Research Institute.

During recent years, scientific research in the schools of higher learning in our province has experienced moderate development and comparatively good achievements. Up to the end of 1983, 338 achievements in science and technology research and development had been awarded prizes by the state ministries and commissions and the provincial people's government. More than 600 theses have been published in nationwide and foreign scholastic publications and a volume of writings has been published.

In the recently adjourned Science and Technology Achievement Award Conference of 1983, 74 science and technology achievements were given prizes. This represents 25.9 percent of the total number of prizes awarded to science and technology achievements.

In the past, the schools of higher learning in our province had the following research institutes: Taiyuan Industrial University Ionization and Thermal Treatment Research Institute, Shanxi University Loess Plateau Geography Research Institute, and History Research Institute and Chinese Classic Literature Research Institute. Together with the newly established science and technology institutes, the schools of higher learning in our province at present total 15 research institutes, including 48 research laboratories.

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CSO: 4005/639

NORTH REGION

'THREE DIRECTIONS' IN EDUCATION REFORM

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 18 May 84 p 4

[Article by Wen Mengyu [3306 1125 7625]: "Educational Reform Must Adhere to the Three Directions"]

[Text] In October of last year, Comrade Deng Xiaoping wrote the following commemorative inscription for Jingshan School of Beijing: "Education should be directed toward modernization, to the world and to the future." These words are concise and comprehensive, include very rich ideological content, and have important implications for doing a good job in education reform.

The foundation of the "three directions" is facing modernization. Modernization is built on the foundation of modern science and technology. It needs a great number of specialists in all fields. The speed and success of modernization depend on the effectiveness of training specialists in all areas. Middle and primary schools are where youngsters learn the basics of morality, knowledge and physical education. Only through well run middle and primary schools will institutes of higher learning have a source of good students, who can be trained to be useful talents needed for the cause of modernization.

Facing the world means that education should be made to adapt to the need of the world's new technical revolution. The challenge of the world's new technical revolution is actually competition in science and technology and this competition is essentially a competition in wisdom, talent and education. Devoting major efforts to developing education has become a world trend. We should look at the world, follow the trend, and via various channels, humbly learn the beneficial experiences of other nations and teach the students advanced technology. In the meantime, we should coordinate the beneficial experiences learned from other nations with the summed-up historical experience of our own country, with the laws of researching and exploring educational development, and with the socialism with Chinese characteristics so that our socialist educational will meets the needs of the four modernizations faster and better. "Facing the future" means that we have to make long range plans strategically. Education is the basic engineering work for creating the material and spiritual civilizations of the human race. For educational development, we should not only consider the short term but also the long range effects; we should not only consider the needs of production development, but also the trend of scientific development. Education should lead the way to economic development. It takes 10 years to grow a tree, but 100 years to improve the human race. Those students who enter the first grade

this year will graduate from college at the end of this century. The primary school students today will at that time become the new forces in every line. A great many specialists, leaders and managers at various party and state levels will emerge from among them. The 21st century of our country is in the hands of this generation.

For realizing the "three directions" in education, we must emancipate our minds and be brave in reform. We should recognize that there is a big gap between the current educational condition and the "three directions." The gap is mainly manifested in the following:

1. The mental status of leaders and teachers does not meet the demands of modernization, The problem of going after a higher proportion of students entering schools of higher quality has not been solved. In teaching, the teachers often emphasize only the importance of the course they teach and neglect the students' overall education. Moreover, the yoke of traditional ideas has greatly impaired the overall implementation and reform of our educational policies.

2. Teaching system: its substance and method do not suit the needs of modernization. The current tutoring mode and method that concentrate on textbooks and classroomware created to meet the need of the big industrial development of the capitalist class. A complete system was gradually formed after 300 to 400 years of practice. Although this system has had big progress in the history of educational development, its limitation has become more evident as modern science and technology rapidly develop. Especially now, when we are facing the challenge of new technology, we still follow the school curricula used 30 years ago. Inevitably we are wasting the students' time by giving them knowledge that is 30 percent useless and 70 percent obsolete.

3. The ideological level and the professional level of the leaders and teachers do not suit the objective requirements of the "three directions." The "aging" of knowledge is an existing objective reality. At present, if a teacher does not absorb new knowledge or pass on new information, and relies solely on his original meager knowledge, method and experience in tutoring, he will not be able to keep up with the pace of the times, no matter how extraordinary his zeal may be. The result of a teacher's renewal of knowledge and absorbing of information determines to a great extent the quality of teaching. Presently in certain areas, emphasis is placed on teachers' devotion to invest time and energy in tutoring, in preparing lessons, in lecturing and in correcting students' homework. As a result, "preparation of lessons" is merely copying references, "lecturing" is merely "cramming" and "correcting homework" is merely a routine business. How can we train outstanding talents of the 21st century in this way?

Comrade Deng Xiaoping's inscription sets a new and higher demand on us. It shows the direction of the reform in the educational front. We should adopt pragmatic measures, and positively create conditions to conscientiously and thoroughly carry out this directive.

1. We should make a pragmatic change in the guiding ideas behind running schools. We should persist in conquering the trend of unilaterally pursuing the proportion of students entering school of higher quality and thoroughly carry out the

party's educational policy to achieve "three directions." By that we mean, first, to bear the dual responsibilities to provide institutes of higher learning with high quality new students and society with qualified reserve labor. Second: make sure that the students develop in full morally, intellectually and physically, and to conquer the trend of just going after good grades, while neglecting moral and physical education, basic knowledge and analytical problem-solving ability. Positively we should not cultivate any more "rejects" who are "high in score but low in ability," "high in score but poor in health" or "able but immoral." Third: insist on giving all the students individual attention. To fulfill the requirement of "three directions," we must speed up the structural reform of secondary education, insist on integration and diversification, in order to transform the regular middle school educational system into an educational system wherein the regular middle school education becomes interrelated with vocational and technical education.

2. We should be brave in making new changes and courageous in reform. General educational reform must be geared to the needs of individual schools, and must start from practicality. The substance of tutoring also has to be reformed, even if it has to be experimented on a small scale. We must review our current tutoring materials and introduce comprehensible modern concepts such as ecology and environmental protection. All these can be experimented on as suitable to the actual level of students. At the same time, we should positively create conditions, purchase teaching aids such as computers and calculators, and add courses in modern science and technology. To transform traditional education into modern education is difficult and complicated work. Only through courage in exploration, endeavor in practice and unceasing summing up of experiences can we build up the socialist educational system with distinctive Chinese characteristics.

3. Attention should be paid to renewing the teachers' knowledge. Teachers should learn not only the advanced science and technology, but also the party's series of guiding principles and policies. They should learn from society in order to make themselves able to "discuss important matters, understand the whole situation, and manage their own lives." Only through their understanding of society and the whole situation can teachers conscientiously make education obey and serve the party's goal and mission. At the same time, we should encourage teachers to do research in their profession. We should provide them with the needed learning materials and time. "A brook is clear because it has fresh running water." With the heightening of the quality of teachers, a new outlook will certainly appear in the rural middle and primary school educational reform.

12739

CS0: 4005/639

NORTH REGION

QINGHUA UNIVERSITY PERSONNEL CIRCULATION DESCRIBED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jun 84 p 3

[NCNA article by cable on 8 June by NCNA reporter Zhu Shuxin [2612 6615 2450]: "Adapt to the Reform Situation and Accelerate the Circulation of Qualified Personnel; An Investigation of the Circulation of Qualified Personnel at Qinghua University"]

[Text] The Qinghua University leadership has stressed the circulation of qualified personnel as a strategic measure and has achieved remarkable success. From 1978 to 1983, 1,609 teaching staff members and workers throughout the school were transferred out, tentatively changing the situation in the school of excessive personnel and overstaffed organizations, and moreover strongly supporting certain units which had an urgent need for qualified personnel. Qinghua University's practice has proved that provided there is a determination to adopt effective measures, a rational circulation of qualified personnel is entirely possible, and obstacles and difficulties making "circulation impossible" can be overcome.

A serious result of the "Cultural Revolution" at Qinghua University was the great number of excess personnel among teaching staff members and workers. By 1976, permanent teaching staff members and workers throughout the school had reached 9,266, more than 3,600 more than or a 60 percent increase over the pre-"Cultural Revolution" figure for 1965. The enormous contingent of teaching staff members and workers not only created overstaffing and waste of qualified personnel, but due to the blind increase in personnel, also created an irrational composition of the teaching staff members and workers ranks. Faced with the high degree of "close planting" of qualified personnel at the school and the reality of many social units urgently needing qualified personnel, Qinghua University determined to circulate qualified personnel.

The work of circulating qualified personnel at Qinghua University was stressed early and done meticulously. They worked principally in the following four areas.

First, they carefully organized the work. In 1978, the school established an office to regulate permanent teaching staff members and workers, thoroughly investigated and studied personnel conditions in all departments, teaching

and research sections and units throughout the school, and achieved a pretty good idea of how things stood, facilitating overall planning for the work of circulating qualified personnel. All units in the school also actively supported the school in this work.

Second, they did painstaking ideological work. Qinghua University believed that it wouldn't do to rely only on administrative orders and transfer orders to circulate qualified personnel, but that it was essential to place ideological work first and to carry it out throughout, and that this was an indispensable link in doing a good job of circulating qualified personnel.

Third, they provided qualified personnel. Qinghua University clearly pointed out that in order to provide qualified, useful and outstanding personnel to fraternal units and all provinces and cities, they certainly could not use the method of "casting off the burden." In the past few years, Qinghua has transferred 682 teachers to work in outside units, and 13 of these were professors and associate professors, 181 were lecturers, and 488 were assistants.

Fourth, they rigorously enforced rules and regulations. While actively providing qualified personnel to units outside the school, they rigorously controlled the increase of permanent personnel within the school. In order to adapt to the actual needs of the work of all departments and units in the school, they gave partial responsibility to all units in the school for personnel turnover, strictly stipulated "two out one in" (i.e. one person can be transferred in only if two are transferred out) and "keep one transfer one" (i.e. in order to retain one graduate or undergraduate student, it is necessary to transfer one out), carefully selected personnel to be transferred, replaced the teaching and scientific research ranks, achieved an outflow of personnel, and guaranteed the progress of all work in the school. Moreover, they also actively circulated qualified personnel within the school, supplied deficiencies with surplus, and made the best possible use of the personnel. The school also stipulated that for the rational planning for the transfer of personnel, if an individual unjustifiably refused to submit to a transfer, he would be removed from the rolls and assigned based on his refusal to submit.

In summarizing their experience of the work of circulating qualified personnel, Qinghua University believes that it still has a great potential. In order to adapt to the reform situation, they have decided to further accelerate the rational circulation of qualified personnel. All units in the school are now gradually organizing their personnel and striving to carry out the system of personal job responsibility and to promote reform of the administrative system and of the work of higher institutes.

12267

CSO: 4005/669

NORTHWEST REGION

DISMISSAL OF YINCHUAN PARTY BRANCH SECRETARY EXPLAINED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jun 84 p 3

[NCNA article by cable from Yinchuan on 8 June by reporter Wang Mancang [3769 3355 3318]: "Wang Jiwen [3769 4949 2429] Dismissed From His Post for Preventing Intellectual From Joining the Party; Jealous of Ability, Attacks Progress, and Arouses Public Indignation"]

[Text] The CPC Yinchuan municipal party committee in the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region has recently decided to dismiss Yinchuan municipal tannery administrative party branch secretary Wang Jiwen from his party post for preventing female engineer Chen Jichen [7115 4921 3819] from joining the party, has reorganized this party branch, and has admitted Chen Jichen as a CPC party member. The decision has also proposed dismissing Wang Jiwen from his administrative posts of assistant section chief of the production section and assistant director of the enterprise reorganization office.

Chen Jichen is an engineer and assistant factory director at the Yinchuan municipal tannery, and graduated from the Chengdu Industrial Institute in 1960. Since she began work, she has demanded political progress and made positive work efforts. This March, the factory general party branch listed her as a prospective party member. But since Chen Jichen's administrative party branch secretary Wang Jiwen was jealous of her ability, he distorted the facts, created all kinds of difficulties for her to join the party, and said such things as that she hadn't made written application for party membership, her social relations were complicated, and the factory hadn't given her important production responsibilities.

Wang Jiwen's preventing a middle-aged intellectual from joining the party aroused the righteous indignation of certain party members in the factory. They jointly wrote a letter to the Yinchuan municipal party committee reporting this problem. The outcome of the investigation by the municipal party committee's organization department was that none of the "reasons" which Wang Jiwen had given for Chen Jichen's being unable to join the party could be established. Chen Jichen had made two written applications to join the party. The major so-called complicated social relation referred to the problem of her father, and she had already quite clearly explained this. Since Chen Jichen became assistant factory director in 1981, she was assigned

to prepare to construct a sheepskin workshop, and this workshop was built and put into production in less than 2-1/2 years and has made major achievements.

The Yinchuan municipal party committee has asked all units throughout the city which have intellectuals to continue to eliminate the "left" influence through this typical incident, and to conscientiously solve problems of intellectuals joining the party and difficulties in carrying out policies.

12267

CSO: 4005/669

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

'THREE-SUPPORT, TWO-MILITARY' NEGATED--JIEFANGJUN BAO reported on 8 May that the Lanzhou Military Region party committee standing committee members recently studied the speeches of leading comrades of the Military Commission of the Central Committee in relation to the practice of participating in "three-support and two-military," and after realistically summarizing the lessons, reached the conclusion that "helping the left" is a branch and all branches are erroneous. They listed five negative results of "three-support and two-military." 1. It damaged the image of the army in the eyes of the masses of people; 2. It damaged military-civilian unity; 3. It damaged the army's fine traditional style; 4. It brought local factionalism into the army, causing army organization and discipline to be lax and anarchism to develop; and 5. It created ideological confusion and serious repercussions. [Text]
[Beijing WENZHAI BAO in Chinese 18 May 84 p 1] 12267

CSO: 4005/669

MAO'S ERROR SAID BEHIND NEW ANTI-INTELLECTUAL DISCRIMINATION

Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 12 Jun 84 p 5

[Special dispatch from Beijing: "Article in DANGSHI YANJIU Reveals Pernicious Influence of Mao Zedong's Mistake Makes It Difficult for Intellectuals To Stand Up"]

[Text] Up to now there has not been a true improvement in the plight of intellectuals on the Chinese mainland. Not only has the policy on intellectuals not yet been comprehensively implemented and the treatment of them commonly tends to be poor, but also there continues to occur in various places cases of discrimination, attacks, and persecution of intellectuals, and some CPC cadres still regard intellectuals as "class enemies."

After inquiring into the reasons for this state of affairs, the CPC pointed out that it was the consequence of Mao Zedong's mistake in judging the class property of intellectuals.

A signed article published in DANGSHI YANJIU said: In 1956, because of the effect of a series of international incidents, particularly the Hungarian incident, there occurred some big changes in the CPC's class struggle and its understanding of intellectuals.

With regard to the theory of class struggle, Mao Zedong put forward the doctrine of correctly distinguishing and handling the two contradictions of a different nature in a socialist society. However, when applying this doctrine in practice, Mao Zedong maintained: "With regard to our country's situation, in the class struggle at present, part of it is contradictions between ourselves and the enemy and is largely manifested in contradictions among the people." Because of this formulation, the line of sight of the class struggle was shifted from the exploiting classes to among the people, and the methods of class struggle were adopted to handle the contradictions among the people.

With regard to changes in the intellectuals, Mao Zedong was mainly suspicious and mistrustful of their political and ideological state, therefore, he proposed that the state of their world outlook be made the criterion for determining the class property of intellectuals. From this time on, the great majority of the intellectuals were regarded as a part of the bourgeoisie, even as an extremely dangerous alien-class force.

At that time, Mao Zedong held that the class struggle was largely manifested in the contradictions among the people, that the great majority of the intellectuals were bourgeois intellectuals and representatives of the bourgeoisie, and that the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie must continue for a long time in the realm of ideology. When these theses were put together, the line of sight in class struggle was at once shifted to the intellectuals. When the cultural revolution arrived, the pernicious influence of Mao Zedong's mistake in understanding the class struggle exerted a wider pernicious influence and developed to its limit when leading cadres were called "capitalist roaders" and the "stinking number nine" [the ninth category of people to be struggled against]: from that time until this day, the spirit of this mistaken understanding has refused to leave, and the pragmatists in the CPC find it to be highly troublesome.

9727

CSO: 4005/687

CRITICAL LOOK AT HUMANISM IN CHINA

Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 77, Mar 84 pp 52-57

[Review by Hsu Hsing [6059 5887] of Hu Qiaomu's article on Humanism: "Humanism Is Concrete"]

[Text] The Crux of the Issue

In the midst of China's unnamed campaign against spiritual pollution. Hu Qiaomu, the reform group's conservative theoretician, delivered a speech entitled "On Humanism and Alienation" on 3 January at the Central Party School. The text of the 40,000-word speech was later carried by both RED FLAG and PEOPLE'S DAILY, the latter devoting to it five of its eight pages. Clearly the Chinese Government took this work very seriously, perhaps in the hope that the authoritative theoretician could cow the different groups now divided on the issue into harmonizing their views and produce a consensus.

This tedious article, however, is an endurance test that tries to win you over by wearing you down. Hu Qiaomu asserts that discussions in China on humanism [rendas zhuyi 0086 6670 0031 5030][*] fail to distinguish between humanism as a historical concept and humanism as a moral standard, confident that therein lies the crux of the problems. Thus he goes on to explain, in 20,000 repetitious words, the motive force for the progress of human society and the motive force for the advancement of socialism. These 20,000 words make only one point: The driving forces for human society and socialism are not human beings, humanity, or human nature, but the productivity created by bringing together man and materials, and the relations of production resulting from man's ownerships of goods. Such lengthy theorizing seems redundant in this controversy. As I see it, among the advocates of humanism in China, very few regard human nature and humanism as conceptions of history as such, or as the driving forces propelling the forward

[* The author uses rendao zhuyi to refer to both humanism and humanitarianism. We have translated it humanism (or humanist, or humanistic) throughout. We have distinguished it from two other terms for humanism (renwen zhuyi and renben zhuyi) by adding [wen] and [ben] where appropriate. Particularly in the second half of this article, rendao zhuyi should be understood to include the notion humanitarianism.]

march of human society. Their advocacy of humanism is a reaction to the de-humanizing and inhumane social consequences borne of the limitless expansion of class struggle during 30 years of socialist rule by the Chinese Communists.

Hu Qiaomu keeps lecturing people on the importance of grasping historical materialism. In analyzing practical issues, however, he himself completely ignores historical materialism. He has never tried to explain the rising tide of humanism now sweeping China from the perspective of historical materialism. Could the philosophy be dismissed simply as an ideological error, completely devoid of any objective basis in history and society?

The new popularity of humanism in China today cannot solely be attributed to the open-door policy and its accompanying influences from the West. In fact, it is rooted in the 30 years of Communist tyranny, particularly the 10-year catastrophe of the cultural revolution. Its background is basically similar to that of humanism [renwen zhuyi 0086 2429 0031 5030] in the Renaissance, the human rights theory [renquan lun 0086 2938 6158] of the French Enlightenment, and the humanism [renben zhuyi 0086 2609 0031 5030] of Feuerbach.

The Background of Western Humanism

Western humanism [wen] and the theory of human rights were all directed against the feudalism and religious autocracy of the Middle Ages. At the time, temporal monarchical powers and spiritual authority were often merged. The monarch propagated the divine right of kingship while the church controlled every aspect of spiritual life. Any ideas which deviated from the dogmas and creeds laid down by the church were all condemned as heresy, the proponents of which were severely and cruelly punished by the Inquisition. The church despised worldly living and propounded asceticism, but was itself a hotbed of corruption and reactionism where clerics scrambled for power and profit. People were so degraded before divine and monarchical authority that they came to lose human dignity, free will, and any sense of human value. It was circumstances like these that led the humanists [wen] of the Renaissance to discard theism in order to restore human nature and human dignity, and that inspired the Philosophes of the French Enlightenment to advance the theory of "natural rights," advocating liberty, equality and fraternity. By the beginning of the 19th century, Feuerbach went further and proposed that "God constitutes the alienation of man from his true being," thus overthrowing theology at its source and restoring man to his natural status.

Of course, all these ideas of humanism [wen], natural rights [renquan tianfu 0086 2938 1131 6346] and humanism [ben] followed in the wake of the rise of the bourgeoisie. Humanism [wen] and the theory of natural rights in particular paved the way ideologically for the anti-feudal revolution of the bourgeoisie. But we cannot for this reason alone simplistically dismiss all these philosophies as bourgeois, recognizing only their progressive functions for the past but castigating them as reactionary ideas for today. They do not belong to the bourgeoisie alone. The moment they came into existence they became part of the treasure of human civilization, a landmark in its development.

No matter the time, the existence in human society of any medieval autocracy which denigrates human nature and dignity will inevitably cause people to long for theories of human nature, humanism [dao], and theories of natural rights.

The Background of the Rise of Humanism in China

China is just such a society today.

The Chinese Communists claimed that the abolition of feudalism was one of the three major missions of the War of Liberation. In point of fact, the Chinese Communist Party, from the top leader to the most junior cadre, is steeped in a feudalism from which it cannot escape.

Mao Zedong started out as the leader of a peasant war, but it was not long before he donned the cloak of communism, safely ensconced himself in Zhongnanhai within the Forbidden City, and compared himself to China's past emperors. This latter-day peasant-warrior-turned-emperor monopolized the power to interpret Marxism-Leninism and turned that ideology into a modern religion, permitting only unquestioning faith and prohibiting the search for truth. Exercising both secular and spiritual powers, Mao Zedong consequently became more ruthless than the feudal rulers in medieval Europe. From this he went on to inspire a deification movement, ultimately turning himself into a modern god.

Nowadays people usually attribute Mao Zedong's deification to Lin Biao and the gang of four, as if the idea of Mao Zedong as a god was created by those five people. Forgotten is Feuerbach's proposition that "God constitutes the alienation of man from his true being." Following Feuerbach's logic, we can say that Mao Zedong's deification is precisely the alienation of the Communists. Every Communist should be held responsible for this development, and the higher his position, the greater his responsibility. Mao Zedong himself has the most to answer for.

Consider the cultural revolution. Who could keep his human dignity before Mao Zedong? Or even before the Red Guards? In a spectacle common throughout China, prisoners were paraded through the streets, their heads bowed, their bodies burdened with the weight of dunce-caps and signs publicizing their crimes, and were insulted and beaten up before tens of thousands of people. Is it possible for Peng Zhen to forget the public denunciation of "Peng [Zhen], Luo [Ruiqing], Lu [Dingyi], and Yang [Xianzhen]?" The entire nation will never forget.

During the tumultuous cultural revolution, people who would not give up human dignity, such as Peng Dehuai, Deng Tuo and Fu Lei all died in disgrace. On the other hand, Mao Zedong spared opportunists like Guo Moruo who willingly forsook human dignity.

In Mao Zedong's times, human nature was trampled upon most wantonly. The rising tide of theories concerning human nature and humanism in China today is a reaction by the Chinese people to the ultra-feudal autocracy of Mao Zedong's "new religion." It is China's Renaissance and Enlightenment, a harbinger of China's future democratic course.

Discussing the rise of humanism [wen] during the Renaissance in Europe, Hu Qiaomu was aware that it then was "directed against medieval theology" which "centered around God, downgraded man's status, despised worldly (that is to say, non-religious) living and advocated asceticism." This teaching led the "humanists [wen] to put forward a philosophy centered around man" and to "demand respect for

'human nature,' 'human dignity,' and 'free will.'" However, Hu Qiaomu could not bring himself to face up to the fact that by compelling people to accept its beliefs, Mao Zedong Thought is exactly like medieval theology. It is a modern theology, which takes Mao Zedong as its center, downgrades the status of man, and preaches a new asceticism of "not fearing either hardship or death." It is basically a feudalistic set of ideas, which, like medieval theology, ends up depreciating and suppressing humanity. If medieval theology produced a counter-philosophy in humanism [wen], is it any wonder that a new current of humanist [wen] thought should develop on the basis of Mao Zedong's new theology?

A Comparison of Humanism in Renaissance and Contemporary China

Theories of human nature and humanism invariably arise precisely in response to social phenomena which go against human nature and violate human sensibilities. If rulers did not follow inhumane policies resulting in the degradation of human nature, there would be no upsurge in ideas concerning human nature and humanism.

The flowering of humanism [wen] from the 14th through 16th centuries and the development of the Enlightenment during the 17th and 18th centuries represent an anti-feudal awakening on the part of the bourgeoisie. The current reappearance of humanism and theories of human nature represents an awakening among intellectuals in socialist countries to the pernicious influences of feudalism and neo-feudalism. The two types of humanism are similar in that they are both opposed to feudalism, but the socioeconomic backgrounds of their respective proponents are obviously different. The agitation of the former inevitably led to the birth of the bourgeois revolution, while the struggles of the latter will certainly steer socialism toward a democratic course. Those scholars who mechanically stamp all humanism and theories of human nature with the "bourgeois" label are either intellectually sloppy or motivated by the desire to dress up the inhumane policies of the rulers, thereby serving as their official apologists.

Bourgeois Humanism Is Neither Abstract Nor False

There is a common perception among Chinese official theoreticians that any humanism which does not fit the official mold is bourgeois humanism and is, therefore, false and abstract. This is sheer dogma which betrays a lack of analysis of concrete objects.

To say that bourgeois humanism is abstract and false is not quite accurate in itself. Certainly there are many pseudo-humanists in capitalist societies, in the same way that there are many pseudo-Marxists in socialist societies. In our discussion of humanism as a theory, we can leave the pseudo variety out of account.

We are concerned here with the pure form of humanism, the kind that sprang from the humanism [wen] of the Italian Renaissance and which is neither false nor abstract. All humanists [wen] were diametrically opposed to feudal civilization and clerical authority. They advocated human nature to counteract divine nature, human rights to counteract divine and monarchical authority, and free will to free themselves from the shackles imposed by feudalism and religion. Only humanism [wen] could have nourished the creativity of Dante, Breughel, Leonardo da Vinci, Lefevre d'Etaples, Michelangelo and Galileo. One look at the rise of these great writers, artists and scientists is enough to convince us that humanism [wen] is true and concrete.

Also true and concrete were the human rights ideas of the Philosophes of the French Enlightenment. They led directly to the French Revolution and were even written into the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen promulgated in 1789. Even today, this declaration embodies the highest principles of the French constitution.

The declaration opens by enunciating the principle, "All men are born equal and shall remain free and equal." This is the theory of natural rights. The French Philosophes asserted that freedom and equality are man's natural rights, with which he is endowed at birth, not conferred upon him by a higher authority. This theory fundamentally rejects the oppression and enslavement of man by man and is a thoroughly democratic idea.

Thomas Jefferson, the outstanding American democratic theorist who was deeply influenced by the natural law teaching of the English philosopher, John Locke, and was a close friend of the French materialist, Helvetius, also believed in the theory of natural rights. Thus he wrote in the Declaration of Independence of the United States, "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to abolish it, and to institute new government. . . ." Jefferson maintained that government is set up to protect the natural rights of the people and that the people have the right to change and abolish any government which violates this purpose.

The spirit of the American Declaration of Independence and the French Declaration of the Rights of Man permeates the political thought of Western nations and their citizens and acts as a powerful restraint on the powers of their rulers. Over the past few centuries, the West has succeeded in establishing the equality of all men before the law, despite economic disparities between individuals as a result of laissez-faire economics. A president or a prime minister who breaks the law, no matter how minor the offense, will be reprimanded or even forced out of office and punished in accordance with the law. This is something Communist China cannot do.

The Superiority of Western Humanism

In the West, human rights are real and concrete. Since the government cannot deprive a person of his rights, it follows that in his daily life his status will also be respected. Whether you are a millionaire or a gas station attendant, a college professor or a waiter, you are not looked down upon or discriminated against. Human dignity, free will and personal independence are fully respected.

Chinese Communist official theoreticians frequently criticize Western humanists for failing to examine man from a class perspective with the result that the Westerners can see only the natural man, not the social man. The Communists thus conclude that any thinking is abstract which ignores the class distinctions of man and merely treats him as a living organism in nature.

In fact, they completely fail to understand that the strength of Western humanism lies precisely in its blindness to class and social distinctions and ethnic affiliations, simply treating each individual as a human being. Western medical workers all demonstrate this spirit of fraternal love. They treat all patients alike, irrespective of their class background, ethnicity, social status, ignoring even the presence of a criminal record.

Dr. Albert Schweitzer, the German doctor who was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1955, was a great humanist. Inspired by the noble vision of saving lives and relieving people of their sufferings, he practiced medicine for many years in an extremely backward area of the Gabon Republic in Africa, treating the sick and the poor, while overlooking his own personal hardships. His was a spirit that transcends race and class entirely. Incidentally, such physicians as Norman Bethune, D. S. Kotni, and Hong Ruoshi [3163 5387 6108], for whom the Chinese Communists have the highest esteem, were humanists first and foremost, despite their anti-fascist, anti-aggression and anti-capitalist sentiments. To a large extent, their involvement in China stemmed from a compassion for a persecuted political organization (the Chinese Communist Party) which was then waging a people's war under very trying circumstances, including a lack of medical support. Before they treated a patient, they would never have his class origin and class status investigated.

The activities of the International Red Cross and Amnesty International demonstrate a similar lack of class or ethnic consciousness. The International Red Cross completely ignores race and ideology. It comes to the aid of any country in the world which is stricken by disaster, natural or man-made, including war. This is humanism through and through.

In its disregard for political ideology, Amnesty International is similar to the Red Cross. It exposes and criticizes the activities of any country, capitalist or socialist, that violates human rights and persecutes prisoners of conscience. It also works to save and help the victims of such activities.

Short of turning a blind eye to the above facts, one has absolutely no reason to criticize humanism in Western capitalist countries as false and abstract.

The Realities of Humanism in Chinese Society

How is humanism faring under communism in China? Long ago during the War of Liberation, the People's Liberation Army enforced the Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention to ensure that soldiers treat the common people and prisoners of war humanely. Today, Hu Qiaomu cites that fact as an example of revolutionary humanism. His claim is acceptable, but just barely. In fact, it was not humanism, but the desire to favorably impress the people, that led the Communists to follow the discipline and conciliatory policies. The aim was to facilitate the development and military operations of the PLA while demoralizing the Nationalist troops.

During the first few years after seizing power, the Chinese also adopted a conciliatory policy towards the ex-emperor of the Manchukuo regime and senior Nationalist army officers who were captured. But this was only part of the

story. At the same time, the Communists were going all out to abet class hostility, first by fanning the fires of class struggle in rural areas. All landlords were forcibly removed from their homes and brutally persecuted. Similar treatment was meted out to local tyrants and junior officers and bureaucrats in the Nationalist government. After the movement against the Three Evils (namely, corruption, waste and bureaucracy) and the Five Evils (bribery, tax evasion, theft of state property, cheating on government contracts and stealing economic information), both large and petty capitalists in the cities were also persecuted. After the "Let a hundred flowers bloom, let a hundred schools of thought contend" movement, all rightist elements had been eliminated. Not only were these five types of people (landlords, bourgeoisie, reactionaries, bad elements, and rightists) persecuted personally, but their children too were openly discriminated against and insulted, forever condemned to be an underclass.

During the cultural revolution, high-ranking Communist officials as well as class enemies of the old society were denounced by Mao Zedong as capitalist roaders within the party and were mercilessly tortured. The tragic deaths of Liu Shaoqi and He Long are typical examples. As for the inhumane treatment encountered by tens of millions of cadres and intellectuals who were sent to cadre schools or reform-through-labor farms, no words can adequately describe their sufferings.

In those gloomy days, revolutionary humanism, not to mention the ordinary variant, disappeared without a trace. Wang Ruoshui made a good point when he said, "Generally speaking, we pitted revolution against humanism during the cultural revolution, assuming that since humanism is non-revolutionary, revolution therefore has no room for it. As a result, 'capitalist roaders,' 'revisionists,' and 'class enemies of all descriptions' were treated even less humanely than prisoners of war!"

The Fate of Humanism in China

China paid lip service to revolutionary humanism only in the early years of the People's Republic. After the anti-rightist struggle erupted in 1957, it was condemned as a bourgeois ideology. Furthermore, from 1960 through 1963, there were two upsurges in criticism. Since then, the very mention of humanism and human rights theories was enough to bring upon oneself the infamy of harboring bourgeois reactionary thinking. Only after the fall of the gang of four and the exposure of their crimes during the cultural revolution were the intellectuals shaken out of their stupor and began to re-examine the ideas. It was then that human dignity and human values began to receive renewed attention. Blazing the trail was the literary circle where new works highlighting humanist values and human nature gradually appeared, warming the hearts of many people in an otherwise grim situation.

In 1980, humanism emerged as a debate topic. Igniting the debate was an article in the JOURNAL OF FUDAN UNIVERSITY co-authored by Huang Wancheng [7806 5502 4141] and Yin Jizuo [1438 4949 0146]. As the argument intensified in the next few years, many articles were penned involving the issues of man's nature and his

class consciousness, and addressing such questions as whether or not Karl Marx supported humanism, whether Marxism includes humanism, and whether man's liberation is the crux of Marxism. On the whole, very few people refuted humanism outright. But as Marxists, they could not simply endorse it either. They have had to distinguish their ideas from bourgeois humanism. As a result, some people have proposed revolutionary humanism, some Marxist humanism, and some socialist humanism.

Now in his attempt to bring some order to this terminological quagmire, Hu Qiaomu refers to humanism during the War of Liberation as revolutionary humanism, and calls humanism after 1949 socialist humanism. As for the relationship between the two, he said, "Socialist humanism evolved from revolutionary humanism, while revolutionary humanism paved the way for socialist humanism."

By recognizing socialism's need for humanism, Chinese Communist ideology has taken a step forward and has improved upon the fat denial of humanism by dogmatists during the cultural revolution. However, how concrete a form does socialist humanism take in Chinese society? The answer makes for pathetic reading.

It Is Wrong To Take Credit for the Achievements of Social Work

Chinese Communists have stubbornly clung to its charges of bourgeois humanism as false and abstract. But what do they have to show for their own socialist humanism? Hu Qiaomu cites the following facts in his long article:

1. After liberation, banditry and local despotism were suppressed, the jobless obtained relief, prostitution and pauperism were eradicated, drugs and drug trafficking were prohibited.
2. Soon after the founding of the People's Republic, workers obtained security and free medical services were instituted. Floods, drought, pestilence, cholera and blood fluke disease were eliminated.
3. Even while suppressing a counterrevolution, China offered humane treatment to Pu Yi, to military and political notables of the Guomindang and to senior Japanese military officers.
4. Selfish and dishonest inter-personal relationships characteristic of the old society were eliminated, replaced by attitudes that promoted unity, mutual assistance and fraternal love.

Other than these facts, Hu Qiaomu is hard pressed to come up with more examples.

Regardless of whether the Communists have solved the problems of unemployment, prostitution, pauperism, drugs, drug trafficking, floods, drought, infectious diseases, and local diseases, it is absurd for Mr Hu Qiaomu to attribute to humanism achievements that belong to the sphere of social work. Solving such problems as unemployment, pauperism, prostitution, drugs and diseases is social

work, not humanism. It is a government's minimum social responsibility. How can one regard social work as tantamount to humanism? Are we to believe that by solving social problems, the government is bestowing a favor on its people? It saddens me to think that China's ideological authority is capable of such muddled reasoning.

In fact, Mr Hu Qiaomu cannot but be speechless when he confronts the concrete facts about humanism in China. The reason is that during the 30-odd years since the People's Republic was founded, the Communists have not really had much of a track record in humanism. But if we are to cite China's anti-humanitarian acts, we can dig up a wealth of examples.

How Human Nature Has Changed in Contemporary China

I have briefly described the anti-humanist circumstances from the land reform movement to the end of the cultural revolution. Now let us further examine the situation since the downfall of the gang of four. Have the efforts by Hua Guofeng and Deng Xiaoping to create order out of chaos improved the humanist situation? Clearly there has been an improvement. The rehabilitation of "capitalist roaders" and "rightists" is a very good policy. But if we measure the humanist conditions in China with the yardstick of Western bourgeois humanism, they obviously fall short by a long haul.

Some inhumane or anti-humanist behavior in Chinese society today is inherited from the cultural revolution, some is rooted in China's body politic, and some originates with the historical backwardness of Chinese society. Sometimes these three types of behavior can be distinguished from one another. At other times they are interwoven and it is hard to tell them apart.

The human dignity of the Chinese has traditionally been trampled upon by officials and bureaucrats. In pre-1949 Shanghai there was a sign outside Waitan Park which prohibited the entry of Chinese and dogs. In such a way did imperialists insult the Chinese people. Today, however, it is the Chinese Communists, as Chinese, who are doing the insulting. Many hotels, friendship stores and fashionable restaurants cater exclusively to foreigners and overseas Chinese and do not admit or serve Chinese people. A large number of well-known restaurants have segregated sections for foreign guests and locals, the latter not being allowed to enter the section reserved for foreigners. Also off-limits for the ordinary Chinese are Tinglai Restaurant and Beihai Restaurant in the Summer Palace. Cushioned berths on trains are reserved for the comfort of overseas Chinese, foreign guests, and senior Chinese officials, but not for the natives. After a number of hijackings, ordinary people have been banned from traveling by plane. They are also herded away by security personnel from wherever a senior official is visiting. In preparation for the visit of a high official for treatment, the hospital involved is required to suspend its out-patient services. Chinese are not easily allowed to marry foreigners or to come into contact with them. Villagers and city residents must be humble and submissive before rural and neighborhood cadres, respectively, and they must all be obsequious "yes" men in front of high officials.

At the same time, however, foreigners have complained that the Chinese Government is discriminatory since it charges them much higher rates for accommodation, meals, transportation, etc., than it charges the local people.

The 10-year catastrophe of the cultural revolution has inflicted profound damage on human nature in China. Many people who went to China to visit relatives came back with this impression: The more positive aspects of the old Chinese ethics--respect for the elderly, honor for one's family, caring, mutual help, friendliness, modesty, magnanimity, kindness, faithfulness, diligence--have been devastated by 30 years of political turmoil. As a result, many people have become selfish, greedy, jealous, merciless, vicious, lacking in public spirit, and capable of doing the meanest things. Others have become conceited, arrogant and boastful. These vast changes in human nature are primarily due to the emphasis that has been placed for many years on class antagonism and class struggle. Class struggle has made people lose their compassion, their concern for their family, and their capacity to trust one another, thereby increasing mutual suspicion, isolation and hostility. Class struggle also creates a situation in which a person will not hesitate to resort to any trick, no matter how devious, to protect himself or to scrape through. Consequently, setting up one's enemy, shifting the blame onto somebody else, revenge and gangsterism have become methods of self-preservation. Furthermore, the material life of the people is so impoverished, the struggle for survival so ferocious, and the means of making a living so restricted that people have become narrow-minded and unscrupulous. In such a society, power is the passport to everything: influence, wealth, a good life and a variety of special privileges. Everybody uses whatever power is at his disposal to benefit himself, seizing public property and violating the public interest. It can be said that 34 years of communist rule have indeed taken a toll on social morals while the Communists' efforts at social moral construction has never managed to move beyond typical propaganda, Lei Feng-fashion, and such verbal advocacy as the five attentions and four beauties, which have never been really implemented. One obvious example is the outrageous immoral behavior of the children of some senior cadres.

It is not accidental that many intellectuals in China attach a good deal of importance to humanism. They have been provoked into doing so.

The Inhumane Violence of Compulsory Birth Control

Two facts can be cited to exemplify anti-humanism in China. One concerns compulsory birth control, the other juvenile delinquency.

It is beyond dispute that China is over-populated and needs birth control. Problems arise, however, when compulsory birth control is imposed overnight. This abruptness is characteristic of China's policy-making. After neglecting a problem for a long time, the government may suddenly decide to do something about it, in a hurry. Birth control is a long-term undertaking which must be based on educating and guiding the public. Now that over-population has become a serious problem due to past official inattention, the government, out of desperation, has unscrupulously adopted a rigid one-child-per-family policy. This policy clashes head-on with the psychology of the people, particularly with the old values of the rural population. Thus the stage was set for some brutal acts by both parties. On the one hand, apart from forcing people to undergo abortion, some cadres in charge of abortion snuff the life out of embryos with tongs and even

kill newborn babies by poisonous injections. On the other hand, some rural parents still shackled with the idea that boys are preferable to girls and hemmed in by the one-child rule, often resort to abandoning or killing their female babies. Sometimes even young girls are not spared. Nationwide female infanticide is a tragedy which outrages as much as it saddens. It is not known what Mr Hu Qiaomu thinks about such sub-human savagery. Is this what socialist humanism is all about? Should humanistic appeals made on this issue be considered bourgeois, reactionary, abstract theories of human nature?

Anti-Humanist Violence in Combating Crime Against Public Order

Like birth control, combating juvenile delinquency cannot be faulted. With its huge public security machinery and its numerous penal codes and public security regulations, the government should have been able to deal with the lawbreakers long ago. However, public security personnel have gotten their priorities wrong in the past, tackling problems which should have been left alone, while neglecting those which should have been dealt with. In the meantime, unchecked problems deteriorated to the extent that they became the headaches of the top party leadership. The latter then ordered that all criminals be dealt with severely and that the death sentence be handed down in marginal cases. Thus overnight, the nation was caught in a massive hunt for criminals. Originally the penal code did not require that the death penalty be imposed on ordinary criminals. This was hurriedly amended by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, thereby opening the way for random slaughter.

If socialism is informed with the spirit of humanism, then the Chinese Communists should not have permitted the indiscriminate killings of ordinary disturbers of law and order. Given the seriousness of the law-and-order situation, and as a warning to others, it might be necessary to execute some criminals who have committed extremely serious offenses. But that is not what is happening. Many of those executed were guilty of nothing more condemnable than taking part in a gang fight, minor robberies, or taking liberties with, but not raping, a woman. Most absurd of all, even prostitutes are put to death in some places. There was a person who was involved in a gang fight 2 years ago. He was not arrested then but was sentenced to death in the present wave of executions. Another man was executed for raping a woman 5 years ago, despite the fact that he had already served a 3-year term in a labor camp, and that upon release, he had married and had been well behaved. Some people refused to accept the arrests and sentences without a visit and appealed. By merely appealing, however, they left themselves open to charges of resisting the sentences and ended up with a more severe form of punishment, the death penalty. Such violations of human rights are common all over the country. In the eyes of the Chinese power-holders, human status and human values are almost nil. Over 10,000 people have reportedly been killed in the mass arrests from last August through January 1984. And this is only the first round.

What price human life? What price humanism?

Any discussion of humanism must be couched in concrete terms and deal with the cold realities. If one dodges the real issues, no matter how much he writes, no matter how often he quotes Karl Marx, it will not benefit mankind or the Chinese people in the least!