

006077

JPRS-CPS-85-093

14 September 1985

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN

No. 2, 30 January 1985

19980908 126

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14 September 1985

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS
PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN

No 2, 30 January 1985

Beijing ZHONGHUA RENMIN GONGHEGUO GUOWUYUAN GONGBAO [PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN] in Chinese No 2, 30 Jan 85

[This volume contains selected translations from the PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN. Items marked [previously translated] and [previously covered] have appeared in other JPRS or FBIS publications, and are cross-referenced wherever possible.]

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CIRCULAR ON STATE STATISTICAL BUREAU REPORT ON RURAL PRODUCTION

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 2, 30 Jan 85 p 22

[State Council Circular on the Approval and Circulation of the State Statistical Bureau "Report on the Calculation of the Total Value of Social Production in Rural Areas and on Shifting Village (Brigade) Industrial Production From the Category of Agricultural Production to Industrial Production" (27 December 1984)]

(Guofa [0948 4099] (1984) No 189)

[Text] The State Council has approved the State Statistical Bureau's "Report on the Calculation of the Total Value of Social Production in Rural Areas and on Shifting Village (Brigade) Industrial Production From the Category of Agricultural Production to Industrial Production." It is hereby transmitted to you for implementation.

China's rural areas have seen vigorous economic development since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee. In order to reflect the progress and achievement of the reform of the rural economic system and fully grasp and study the trends of rural economic development, it is necessary to calculate the total value of social production in the rural areas. At the same time, village (brigade) industrial production should be shifted from the category of agricultural production to industrial production in order to correctly reflect changes in the rural economic structure at different stages.

The total value of agricultural production is an important component of the total value of social production in the rural areas. When studying relevant economic problems, it is necessary to take both indexes into account.

GSO: 4005/1249

STATE STATISTICAL BUREAU REPORT ON RURAL PRODUCTION

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 2, 30 Jan 85 pp 22-24

[Report by the State Statistical Bureau on the Calculation of the Total Value of Social Production in Rural Areas and on Shifting Village (Brigade) Industrial Production From the Category of Agricultural Production to Industrial Production (Summary) (6 November 1984)]

[Text] China's rural areas have seen profound social and economic changes since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and the past practice of calculating the total value of agricultural production alone can no longer reflect the actual conditions there. After conducting investigation and study, and with the approval of the State Planning Commission, State Economic Commission and the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery, we plan to begin calculating "the total value of social production in the rural areas" as of 1984 to facilitate the full and scientific representation of the overall level and speed of development of various sectors of rural production. The following is our report on some related problems:

I. The Scope of Calculation of the Total Value of Social Production in the Rural Areas

1. The total value of all agricultural production, that is, the total value of agricultural production in the state, collective and individual sectors.
2. The total value of industrial production in the rural areas, including the output value of industrial production in rural towns and the output value of individual rural industries. Industries in rural towns include those originally run by communes, brigades and production teams, those run by township and village cooperative economic bodies after the separation of government functions from the management of production in the communes, as well as cooperative industries jointly operated by some commune members and other forms of cooperative industries and individual rural industries emerging in the rural areas in recent years.
3. The total value of the building, communications and transport, commercial and public catering industries in the rural areas. The scope and method of calculating the total output value of these sectors shall be stipulated in the "Plan for the Calculation of the Total Value of Social Production in the Rural Areas."

The purpose of calculating the total value of social production in the rural areas is chiefly to show the state of rural economic development. Thus, it must reflect the situation in the rural areas where the peasants are gradually divorcing themselves from agriculture to take up employment in industrial production, building industry, communications and transport, commerce, and so on. It must also reflect their contributions to society. Its scope of calculation should only cover that part of these sectors which has a fairly direct role to play in the development of the rural economy. In other words, it only covers what is listed in the three points mentioned above, and should not cover the output value of industrial, building and communications and transport enterprises set up in the rural areas but are by nature state-owned units at and above the county level.

II. Shifting Village (Brigade) Industrial Production From the Category of Agricultural Production to Industrial Production

In order to correctly reflect the true state of development of various rural sectors in statistics, it is necessary to shift village-run industries, that is, industries formerly run by production brigades and production teams, from the category of agricultural production to rural industrial production.

After the establishment of people's communes in 1958, apart from commune-run industries, many production brigades and production teams also successively went in for industrial production. At that time, the brigade-run industries were mainly engaged in the simple reproduction of farm and sideline products for local consumption. The scale of production was small and their output value only accounted for a small percentage of the total value of agricultural production. Thus, in February 1960, the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Agriculture and the State Statistical Bureau proposed in the "Report Concerning the Questions of the Scope and Method of the Calculation of the Total Value of Agricultural Production" that industries run by production brigades and production teams should be regarded as rural sideline occupation and their output value should be included in the total value of agricultural production.

It has been 24 years since the above regulation was promulgated. During the interval, brigade-run industries have seen tremendous development and these regulations can no longer suit the present situation. The salient expressions of this incompatibility are as follows:

1. Because industries run by production brigades and production teams have grown considerably, including them in the total value of agricultural production can no longer correctly reflect the true state of agricultural growth. In 1960, the total output value of brigade-run industries only amounted to 900 million yuan, or 2 percent of the total value of agricultural production. In 1983, the total output value of brigade-run industries amounted to 37.1 billion yuan, or 13 percent of the total value of agricultural production. In Tianjin and Shanghai, the total output value of brigade-run industries in the rural areas amounted to 57 percent and 45 percent, respectively, of the total value of agricultural production. In Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Shanxi, the percentage reaches over 24 percent.

2. By calculating the output value of former commune-run industries as part of the total value of industrial production and calculating the output value of former brigade-run and team-run industries as part of the value of agricultural production, we are cutting apart, and rendering it impossible to reflect the whole picture of, the total value of industrial production in the rural areas.

3. For many years, the output of certain important products of brigade- and team-run industries, such as coal produced by small coalpits, electricity produced by small power stations, the products of small cement plants, as well as products like iron sulfate, ferrophosphorus, iron ore, crude salt, sugar and edible oil, has been calculated with the output of industries as a whole, while their output value is included in the value of agricultural production. This dislocation between the calculation of output and the calculation of output value is theoretically not justifiable.

Besides, continuing to include the former brigade- and team-run industries in the category of agricultural output value will make it difficult to draw comparisons with foreign countries. The general practice abroad is that rural small industries and individual industries are calculated in the category of industrial production.

Based on the above conditions, we propose that as from 1984, the output value of former brigade- and team-run industries be shifted from the category of agricultural production to industrial production and no longer be included in the total value of agricultural production. When calculating the total value of social production in the rural areas, this portion of output value should be included in the total value of industrial production in the rural areas.

III. On Differentiating Between Rural Industries and Agriculture

In actual production activities in the rural areas, it is not always possible to draw a clear line of demarcation between certain categories of industrial production and agricultural production. Under such circumstances, rural industries (that is, all industries in rural towns and rural individual industries) that can be included in the calculation of the total value of industrial production must fulfill the following conditions:

1. They must have fixed (or relatively fixed) production organizations, premises, equipment and personnel engaged in industrial production.
2. They must engage in industrial production all the year round, or engage in seasonal industrial production with operation time lasting no less than 3 months each year.
3. They must be industries in rural towns that are units of independent accounting, or are rural individual industries that have their own set of books and can carry out accounting separately from agriculture and other sectors of production although they are not independent accounting units.

4. They must apply for business licenses from local industrial and commercial administrations.

All these four conditions must be fulfilled to qualify for calculation in the category of rural industrial output value. As for those units that mainly engage in agricultural production and only take part in activities of industrial production at certain times, they should be included in the category of the total value of agricultural production according to their respective principal occupation.

If nothing inappropriate is found in the above report, please favor it with your approval and circulate it to various regions and departments concerned for implementation.

CSO: 4005/1249

CIRCULAR ON FODDER INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 2, 30 Jan 85 p 25

[State Council General Office Circular on the Circulation of the "National Program for Development of the Fodder Industry From 1984 to 2000 (Draft for Trial Implementation) (26 December 1984)]

(Guobanfa [0948 6586 4099] (1984) No 111)

[Text] The "National Program for Development of the Fodder Industry From 1984 to 2000 (Draft for Trial Implementation)" which was put forward by the State Economic Commission has been discussed and passed by the Standing Committee of the State Council and is now presented to you. It is requested that it be studied and implemented in accordance with the actual conditions in each area.

The development of the fodder industry is of great significance in achieving the modernization of the animal-raising industry, in promoting the production of livestock, poultry and fish, in satisfying the needs of the city and the countryside, in improving the people's lives and in increasing the peasant's income. It is also of great significance in replacing grain with meat, eggs, milk and fish, in supplying new materials for light industry and the foodstuffs industry, in developing in depth the processing of nonstaple foodstuffs, in helping agriculture to achieve a fine cycle, and in helping the national economy to achieve allround development.

Our nation's fodder industry has just started up. All areas and departments should cooperate and make an effort to realize the aims put forward in the "Program." It is necessary to carry out overall planning for the national fodder industry and strengthen management to insure coordinated development. The development of the fodder industry should be included in the plans for national economic and social development and consideration should be given to the fodder industry in the fields of financing, taxation, supply of raw materials, personnel training and technical service. It is essential to draw up specific development plans and detailed rules for their implementation in accordance with the actual conditions in various localities, while specific measures should be taken to develop our nation's fodder industry quickly.

CSO: 4005/1249

SUMMARY OF FODDER INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 2, 30 Jan 85 pp 25-31

["National Program for Development of the Fodder Industry From 1984 to 2000 (Draft for Trial Implementation) (Summary)" (12 November 1984)]

[Text] Fodder is the material base for the animal-raising industry. The fodder industry is a firm pillar for the modernization of the animal-raising industry. Developing the fodder industry is of great significance in speeding the production of livestock, poultry and fish, in fulfilling the needs of urban and rural people, in improving the lives of the people, in increasing peasant income, and in increasing profit from fodder. It is also of great significance in supplying raw materials for light industry and the foodstuffs industry, in developing in depth the processing of nonstaple foodstuffs, in promoting a fine cycle in agriculture, and in developing the national economy in an overall way.

The 12th National CPC Congress proposed that we establish, in an overall way, a new situation of socialist modernization, and that we struggle for the great goal of quadrupling national industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century. It clearly stipulated that the development of agriculture would be a strategic key point in achieving this goal. The fodder industry is an important part of agriculture. The development of the fodder industry is where the great latent potential for quadrupling agricultural production value lies.

For a long period in the past, under the erroneous "Leftist" influence, the ratio between planting and animal raising was greatly imbalanced, and the development of the animal-raising industry was very slow. Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, through 5 successive years of adjustment, the situation has taken a turn for the better. The fodder industry has also seen a fine beginning. But, in general, the production level and science and technology level of our nation's animal-raising industry is not high enough. The total output value of the livestock industry and fishing industry do not constitute even one-fifth of the total output value of agriculture. Per capita consumption of meat, eggs, milk and fish are below the world average, and fall greatly behind the levels of nations where the animal raising industry is developed.

Some of the major reasons the level of our nation's animal-raising industry is low and the economic results poor are that the nutrition components of fodder are not complete, animal-raising methods are backward, income from fodder is low, and a fodder industry system which accords with the development of the animal-raising industry has not been formed. Throughout the nation, the consumption of mixed feeds as a proportion of consumption of fine feeds is only 10 percent. Also, most of the mixed feeds contain few components and product quality is poor. The major problem at present is the lack of protein feeds. Also the fodder additive industry for amino acids, vitamins and trace elements is virtually nonexistent, and thus we are unable to meet the nutritional needs of livestock, poultry and fish through the compounding of fodders. Thus, we need to greatly develop the fodder industry, and handle it as an important new industry. On the basis of fully utilizing the current fodder resources, we should speed the building of the fodder-additive industry and the fodder-processing industry. At the same time, we must positively develop new protein sources, seriously engage in the development and improvement of fodder-processing technology and equipment, strengthen scientific research in terms of fodder, handle well the coordination of production, supply and marketing and technical service, gradually establish a complete fodder industry system for our nation and strive to raise our nation's animal-raising industry to a new level by the end of the century.

I. Goals in the Development of the Fodder Industry

In accordance with the tentative plan for the development of the fodder industry to the end of the century, with the availability of fodder resources and with the economic and technical conditions for the development of the fodder industry, the general goal will be achieved in two steps: Prior to 1990 the main efforts will be involved in laying a good base. In the final 10 years, the fodder industry system will be improved so that the fodder industry will enter a new period of vigorous development.

It is planned that the proportion of mixed feed to fine feed will increase from the present 10 percent to 40 or 50 percent by 1990, and 70 or 80 percent by 2000.

There will be great efforts made to develop premixed additives, concentrated feeds, methionine and lysine. At the same time, we should also develop methyl protein, dicalcium phosphate, fodder yeast, blood-meat-bone powder and fish powder, various microelements, fodder vitamins, anticoccidiosis agents, antimildew agents and other medicinal additives to meet the needs of mixed feed production.

II. We Must Include the Fodder Industry in the National Economic and Social Development Plans, and Grasp It as an Important Matter

The fodder industry is a new industry with obvious social and economic benefits. It occupies an important position in the national economy. Our nation's fodder industry has been late in developing and has a poor base. It is necessary to include the building of the fodder industry in national plans for economic and social development at all levels, and relevant departments must grasp this as an important matter.

Planning departments at all levels must make overall plans for the fodder industry capital construction, implement overall arrangements, adjust the plans to local conditions, arrange rational distribution and achieve a comprehensive balance. They must put forward medium- and long-term plans for annual implementation, and make arrangements in terms of funds, equipment and raw materials.

It is necessary to concentrate funds so as to guarantee key areas and key projects. First, we must guarantee that the building of the fodder industry meets the needs of livestock, poultry and fish in large and medium cities and industrial and mining areas. The state's investment will mainly be used on projects of a one-time nature, where technical demands are high, the number required are few and great investment is required. It will also be used in the additives industry which cannot be rationally dispersed, and some large-scale fodder-processing factories. Normal mixed-feed factories where the investment required is not great and where the technology is relatively simple, should be run by collectives.

All relevant departments must fully bring into play their superiorities in terms of resources and technology, carry out rational division of labor and coordinate closely with one another. Chemical departments must grasp well developing the production of chemically synthesized additives, such as methionine, nonprotein nitrogen, methyl protein, as well as of mineral trace elements. The light industry departments must grasp well developing the production of fodder yeast, fermentation lysine and so on. Pharmaceutical departments must grasp well the production of various fodder vitamins, antibiotics, anthelmintics and so on. The grain, commerce and agricultural livestock and fishery departments should grasp well developing the production of premixed additives, concentrated fodder, mixed feeds, blood-meat-bone powder and fish powder and so on. The agricultural livestock and fishery departments should also positively grasp well developing the production of small-scale rural fodder-processing factories.

III. The Building of the Fodder Industry Must Follow Our Nation's Own Road of Development

Structural changes in the fodder industry and improved methods in animal raising are closely related to the development of animal husbandry. In view of our scattered fodder resources, and the scarcity of these resources, as well as such characteristics as animal raising mostly being carried out in the rural areas, our nation must follow its own path in developing the fodder industry.

The fodder industry includes the fodder materials industry, the additives industry and the industry producing fodder machinery. All links must develop in a coordinated way and join together to form a whole.

Plants should be built at proper sites by taking into account local demand, natural resources, energy supply and transportation, in order to facilitate the supply of the products to consumers.

The additive industry must be properly centralized, and large, medium and small fodder-processing plants should be developed, with the stress on medium and small plants. In large and medium cities, the transportation is convenient and technical conditions good, and thus feed lots should be relatively centralized in these places. In these cities, particular attention should be paid to building premixed additives plants as well as large and medium mixed-feed plants. At the same time, bases for producing the raw materials needed by the fodder industry should be built in a planned way. In rural localities at county level and below, we should build small fodder-processing plants using local resources, in order to meet local demand.

In production, construction and management, it is necessary to fully arouse initiative at all levels, and in all localities and departments to raise funds through various channels, and to run plants in various ways and with the participation of various economic sectors. Plants may be run by the state, collective, individually or jointly. All plants should aim for specialization and modernization.

The fodder industry must pay attention to serving the key feed lots in cities and industrial and mining areas, as well as the specialized households in the rural areas. The product varieties should be numerous and efforts should be made to satisfy the needs of the animal-raising industry.

IV. Doing Well in General Surveys and Use of Fodder Resources

Fodder resources are the material foundation for the fodder industry. In the near future, a general survey of the nation's fodder resources should be carried out in order to provide a reliable basis for developing the scale and speed of growth of the fodder industry.

All areas should organize their strengths, use the results of the nationwide agricultural resources survey and agricultural division of work, and find out about their fodder resources, especially animal and plant protein fodder resources. Through surveys they should find out about the types, quality, potential and economic viability of their fodder resources. After this, on the basis of needs and abilities, usable resources, especially feed pellet resources, should be included in the fodder industry development plans of the state, provinces, autonomous regions and directly administered cities, and in a planned way develop their use.

The vast rural areas and livestock areas must continue to stress the growing and use of green fodder. Those areas with the conditions can appropriately expand the area planted to corn, beans and barley.

V. Utilize Advanced Technology and Facilities in Equipping the Fodder Industry

In view of the current situation in our country's fodder industry, developing and transforming technology and equipment should be carried out concurrently with the importation of technology and facilities, so as to accelerate the modernization of the industry.

Machine-building industry departments must strengthen the work of developing, selecting and deciding on fodder machinery, and produce equipment of fine quality which is technically advanced. They should also do well in technical propagation and service work.

Existing fodder industry enterprises must carry out technical transformation of their technology and equipment which does not accord with the needs of production, and must raise product quality and expand production capability.

Some urgently needed technology and equipment which has a high degree of technical complexity, has high quality requirements or whose domestic production cycle is long, can be appropriately imported to make up what is lacking. In regard to imported equipment and technology, it is necessary to organize forces to do well in digesting and assimilating it.

VI. Strengthen Enterprise Management, Guarantee Product Quality and Improve Economic Results

The key to improving economic results lies in raising the quality of enterprises, doing well in operations management, and guaranteeing product quality.

Fodder industry enterprises from the start of planning must consider the importance of the construction, the technical feasibility, the economic rationality and the scientific nature of the management. It is necessary to do well in the work in the early stages, to select the best methods, to be strict in enforcing construction standards, in guaranteeing construction quality and progress, and in striving to reduce construction costs and the construction period. We must do well in building leading groups, in strengthening ideological and political work, in achieving democratic management, in doing well in accounting, in establishing post responsibility systems, in continually adapting new techniques and new technology, in increasing product types, in raising quality, in reducing consumption and costs and in doing our best to raise labor productivity.

It is necessary, as quickly as possible, to formulate fodder quality standards and fodder rules and regulations, to establish a fodder quality monitoring system, to strictly enforce product quality, to establish product reputation and to prevent shoddy work. Production units will have to compensate consumers for losses incurred due to substandard products.

VII. Strengthen Scientific and Technical Research in the Fodder Industry

The development of the fodder industry depends on scientific and technological advances. It is necessary to establish and improve fodder industry research institutes, increase the number of scientists and technicians and improve scientific research measures. At present, we should increase and strengthen the existing scientific research institutes, so that their role can be fully brought into play. At the same time, it is necessary to quickly establish national fodder industry technical development centers which will be responsible for the planning, guidance and coordination of the nation's fodder industry

research work, and which will take on the important scientific research projects. Also, systematic research should be carried out in regard to the development and use of various types of fodder resources, the various types of fodder industry production technology and quality standards, and domestic and international scientific and technical information. We should strive to achieve, by 1990, a national fodder industry scientific research and propagation system.

Scientific research departments at all levels should put fodder industry scientific and technical research on the agenda of important work to do. Effective measures should be taken and the scientific and technical strengths of the relevant departments should be organized to tackle key technical problems. The fodder industry's scientific research must link up basic theory with practical science so as to arrange well scientific research projects and struggle to achieve more results sooner.

VIII. Energetically Train Skilled Scientific and Technical Personnel

The fodder industry is a newly established industry involving many sciences and thus we must pay attention to the development of intellectual resources and to the training of specialized scientific and technical personnel who possess specialized knowledge. The relevant specialized universities and institutes should set up specialized courses in fodder processing and in livestock, poultry and fish nutrition. The relevant vocational middle schools and rural middle schools must set up special classes on fodder. The relevant departments should run various types of training classes to train skilled personnel in a planned way. Broadcasting, television, press and other propaganda units must use their energies to widely disseminate scientific knowledge about the fodder industry. Agricultural technology propagation stations, livestock veterinary stations and fodder companies must guide and help the vast number of user households to master the making of fodder and scientific rearing technology.

IX. Further Relaxing Policies for the Fodder Industry

Since our fodder industry is in its initial stage of development, some necessary policies should be adopted to provide support, both in terms of finance and funds, in order to promote its development. Except for the fixed amount of grain supplied at prices set by the state, the grain needed by the fodder industry should be purchased on the market. Commerce, transport and industrial and commercial administration departments should support and help the fodder industry in this regard.

1. Comprehensive development and utilization of fodder resources by the fodder industry should be encouraged. Concerned departments should actively give financial and technical support for the comprehensive utilization of waste water, industrial residues and waste gas, as well as for the development of fodder products.

2. The various types of pellets made from the residue of oil-bearing crops are an important raw material source for the fodder industry. The current policy of giving most of these pellets back to the peasants to be used as fertilizer should be adjusted. Compound fertilizers should be allocated to fodder industry departments so that they can exchange the fertilizer with peasants for the pellets made from the residue of oil-bearing crops. The pricing policy of "low prices for low quality and high prices for high quality" should be followed.

3. Newly built fodder industry enterprises will be exempt from state industrial and commercial tax and income tax for a period of 3 years. For materials and equipment which it is necessary to import, these enterprises will receive an appropriate reduction in the industrial and commercial tax and in customs duties.

4. Banks at various levels must take care of fodder enterprises in terms of interest rates and repayment periods.

5. Fodder materials and products should be priced according to quality, with better quality products being priced higher. Fodder industry enterprises must set selling prices for their products in accordance with the principle of adding a reasonable profit to the costs, so that the interests of the state, the enterprise and the consumers will be taken into account. Production costs for fodder products should be reduced and the quality insured so that peasants will readily use them. Then, peasants will realize that it is more worthwhile to use mixed fodder than conventional single-element fodder. Only thus will there be broad prospects for the development of the fodder industry.

6. During the test-period of new fodder products which need to be actively spread, the state should provide appropriate subsidies.

7. The state should provide appropriate foreign exchange quotas where fodder industry enterprises need to import advanced technology, equipment or necessary materials from abroad.

X. Strengthen Leadership Over the Fodder Industry

It is necessary to establish a unified fodder industry management organ, and implement management by the relevant trades. It is necessary to concretely organize the implementation of the National Program for the Development of the Fodder Industry, to study and stipulate principles and policies for developing the fodder industry, to develop foreign economic cooperation and technological exchange, and to coordinate the solving of the relevant important questions.

All provinces, autonomous regions, directly administered cities and relevant departments must strengthen their leadership over the fodder industry; effectively plan for construction in the fodder industry; coordinate production, supply, and marketing by the relevant departments; and gradually build a complete fodder industry system including raw materials, scientific research, production, storage, transport and after-sales service. All departments

concerned should actively coordinate with one another, share out the work, and make concerted efforts to do this work well.

We believe that under the guidance of the spirit of the 12th National CPC Congress and through the concerted efforts of all regions and departments, we certainly can develop our nation's fodder industry and make a new contribution to establishing new prospects for socialist modernization in an overall way.

CSO: 4005/1249

CIRCULAR ON REGULATIONS TO EASE PORT TRAFFIC ISSUED

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 2, 30 Jan 85 p 31

[State Council General Office Circular on the Circulation of the Port Leadership Group's "Regulations on Easing the Traffic in Ports" (19 December 1984)]

(Guobanfa [0948 6586 4099] (1984) No 107)

[Text] The "Regulations on Easing the Traffic in Ports" which have been formulated by the State Council's Port Leadership Group, have been approved by the State Council and are herewith circulated to you. It is requested that you implement these regulations.

CSO: 4005/1249

TEXT OF REGULATIONS TO EASE PORT TRAFFIC

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 2, 30 Jan 85 pp 31-34

["Regulations on Easing the Traffic in Ports" Issued by the State Council's Port Leadership Group]

[Text] Following the overall deepening of the reform of the economic structure and the further implementation of the policy of opening to the outside world, our nation's domestic and international trade will see further development. However, in recent years, we have been unable to achieve a basic improvement in the comprehensive turnaround capacity of our ports, and it is predicted that for quite a long time in the future there will be a quite prominent contradiction between freight volume and handling capacity. In order to maintain unimpeded ports, speed up both the turnover between vehicles, ships and warehouses and the circulation of goods, and improve social and economic results, it is necessary to strengthen the work of easing port traffic. Thus, the following regulations are especially stipulated:

I. Adhering to Planned Freight. The freight plans for import and export of foreign trade goods follow the method of "achieving a balance between the two ends and central control." All departments must strictly implement the freight plans passed down after a comprehensive balance has been achieved.

1. The various specialized foreign trade companies and industrial trade companies must deliver goods in a balanced way. The various relevant freight companies must dispatch ships and have ships arriving in a balanced way, so as to avoid having all ships in port at the same time.

2. In the loading and unloading of foreign trade ships in the port, the port should strictly implement the method of first handling those within the plans and then handling those outside the plans. In principle, the loading and unloading work should be carried out in the same order as the ships arrive in the port.

3. Railway, highway and waterway freight departments should actively centralize and clear goods. The railway departments, in clearing the goods and materials at the port should, in accordance with the balanced monthly plans of the transport departments, railway departments, and economy and foreign trade departments, give the ports priority in the allocation of freight cars

and in loading and transportation. With the exception of when natural disasters and major accidents occur resulting in the suspension of transportation, or when serious holdups occur on the railways, if a port is under pressure, in principle, it will not be permitted for the railways to cease loading, or to restrict loading through certain channels, of those goods that are putting pressure on the port.

4. The goods and materials departments (or representative units) must, within the period stipulated by the transport departments, provide details of where the goods are destined and decide on storage measures. Within the period the freight cars are at the station, the receipt and unloading of the cars must be arranged. It is not permitted to use the cars in place of warehouses. The relevant departments must in a timely way arrange the transfer of the goods and advise the goods and materials departments of the situation after the goods have been loaded onto the ship.

5. Any arriving ship which is not included in the plans reported by those meetings of the transport departments, railway departments and economic and foreign trade departments called to decide on balanced monthly plans, will be fined 1 yuan per ton by the responsible unit of the local people's government, and will have to apply, in accordance with relevant regulations, to dock and be unloaded. Arriving ships which had, in accordance with the requirements, reported their plans, but which, because port and railway capacity were insufficient, were unable to be included in the plans, will not be fined. If large amounts of goods and materials, exceeding 15 percent of the average monthly level based on the annual plans, are centralized at the port, a fine of 50 fen per ton will be levied by the relevant unit. Of the revenue from fines, 50 to 70 percent will be used by the people's government to encourage and reward those port units' (including port inspection and examination departments) and individuals' successes in easing the traffic in the port. The provincial (prefectural or city) port office will organize the specific implementation of this measure.

6. When goods arriving at the port's railway for transfer are irrationally routed, the railway departments should within set limits (sundry goods up to 500 tons and large-scale shipments up to 1,000 tons), provide rational transport. If the shipments exceed these figures, the port should make arrangements for the unloading.

7. The office of the Port Leadership Group under the State Council, with the relevant responsible departments, can carry out supervision and inspection of the organization of manifesting, ordering, delivery, dispatch of ships, loading and unloading at ports, as well as distribution and transport in rear areas. They can also coordinate and arbitrate serious contradictions related to freight planning.

II. In order to maintain the normal production sequence of the port's hub, motivate the enthusiasm of various sides, and to speed the turnover between vehicles, ships and warehouses, the port's relevant units should, in accordance with the spirit of the current reform of the economic system, sign

bilateral and multilateral economic agreements clearly setting down responsibilities and making clear what will be rewarded and what will be punished. The agreements can include provisions with economic conditions, such as the period a ship is detained, the number of railway cars loaded, the period freight cars remain in the port, above-quota unloading of ships and loading of cars, and so on. The implementation of such agreements will be organized by the local port office.

III. Except for bulk cargoes and goods for which there are special railway lines, the clearing and sending of goods over short distances should, in principle, be done by motor vehicles. The highway transport enterprises must improve their operations in a thousand and one ways, reduce their costs and charges, and adopt the principles of superior service, and small profit with great turnover. The distances over which motor vehicles will be used to send goods will be stipulated by the local provincial (prefectural or city) people's government in accordance with the various area's different conditions. Except under special conditions, the railways will not load railway cars to transport goods within the distances stipulated for motor vehicle transport.

IV. Those ports with conditions for waterway transportation should fully utilize barges and ships for clearing and transporting goods. When a province, autonomous region or directly administered city is itself handling the transportation of goods, but its transportation capabilities are unable to guarantee the clearing and transportation of the goods, the local port authority can, with relevant departments, rearrange transport capabilities. At the port of arrival, the port authorities must arrange unloading as if the ship were one included in the plans.

V. When there is ship pressure in a port or other special situations, a foreign trade ship can, with the confirmation of the transport departments, railway departments, economic and foreign trade departments and the responsible departments of relevant goods and materials units, or through a decision by the State Council's Port Leadership Group, be diverted to another port. At the port of arrival, the port department and the transport department are to treat it as if it were a ship within the plans. The owners of the cargo shall positively cooperate and in a timely way readjust the routing of the cargo and make storage arrangements. The additional shipping costs will be the responsibility of the principals of the ship, while the additional domestic transport charges will be the responsibility of the owners of the cargo. If agreements were reached beforehand, things should be handled in accordance with these arrangements.

VI. All imported first-degree dangerous goods which are suited to containerized transport should in principle and with the exception of small quantities, be transported in containers. Highly dangerous goods should be unloaded directly, without the goods touching the ground. If these goods for some special reason need to be stored in the port's warehouses, the owners of the goods must remove them within a specified period.

VII. While there are no economic agreements signed in accordance with Article II, the relevant departments should handle things in accordance with the methods outlined below.

1. When imported goods are unloaded into the warehouses of the port and the owner of the cargo or his representative is not able to provide rational transport or arrange storage, resulting in storage at the port in excess of 10 days (excluding a rational storage period of 4 days. Same below), the owner of the cargo or their agent will be charged, in accordance with stipulated rates, 50 percent of the storage fees from the first day in excess. After 20 days, the rate will be raised to 100 percent. If the owners are unable to remove the goods due to some reason which is the responsibility of the port, the storage fees for this period will be waived by the port. The port will also pay the owners for the payments wasted on vehicles and ships. If owners of goods included in the balanced monthly plans are unable to take their goods due to some reason which is the responsibility of the railway departments, the railway departments will be responsible for the storage costs in any infringement period. If, due to unavoidable circumstances or other special reasons, the goods cannot be removed in a timely way, the graduated storage fee will be waived. If there is dissension over the question of responsibility, the matter will be coordinated and arbitrated by the local port authority.

2. When the port is under pressure, if goods which have been unloaded remain in the port's warehouses for more than 14 days, and, after urging, the goods are still not removed, the local port office can decide to shift the goods to another warehouse or to shift them out of the port area. All costs incurred will be the responsibility of the owner of the cargo. The selection of the warehouse to which the goods are to be transferred should be beneficial to easing transport in the port. When it is necessary to load goods onto railway cars in shifting them to another warehouse, the railway departments should treat the goods like other goods being cleared from the port.

3. If imported goods which have been unloaded remain stored for over 2 months, and if, after urging, the goods are still not removed, they will become undeliverable goods. If the goods have already been declared, they will be confiscated by the department of the local people's government which is responsible for the port. If the goods have not been declared, they will be confiscated by customs. Any confiscated funds will, in accordance with relevant regulations, be handed over to the state treasury. After the goods have been confiscated, if it is shown through investigation that delivery of the goods was not taken due to a mistake in work, the responsible party will pay compensation to the owner of the goods for economic losses suffered.

4. If there is a serious blockage of the port, with a proposal by the local port authority and approval by the Port Leadership Group of the State Council, it is possible, in order to quickly clear the port, for goods which have not been in the port for 2 months to be handled as necessary.

VIII. The province, autonomous region or directly administered city where a port is located should, in accordance with these regulations and the specific conditions of the area, stipulate detailed rules for the work of easing traffic in the port. These will be reported to the Port Leadership Group of the State Council to be put on record, and the local port office will arrange their implementation.

IX. These regulations will be trial-implemented as of 1 February 1985. If previous relevant regulations are found to be in contradiction to these regulations, the present regulations will prevail.

CSO: 4005/1249

ATTENTION CALLED TO 'FIVE STRESSES, FOUR BEAUTIES, THREE LOVES' ACTIVITIES

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 2, 30 Jan 85 pp 34-39

[Several Points of Attention in the Five Stresses, Four Beauties, and Three Loves Activities in 1985 Promulgated by the Central Five Stresses, Four Beauties and Three Loves Activities Committee on 10 January 1985]

[Text] I.

The year 1985 witnesses the third year of our endeavor to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in our country's financial and economic condition, social conduct and party style within 5 years. At the 3d Plenum of its 12th Central Committee, the party adopted the "Decision on Reform of the Economic Structure." An overall restructuring of the economy with emphasis on the cities is now underway. This is a major event that has attracted worldwide attention. The situation demands that we do a still better job of building a socialist spiritual civilization in light of the actual situation of economic construction and economic restructuring.

In 1984, the activities of five stresses, four beauties and three loves gained momentum in the urban and rural areas and proved to be effective. The party committees and governments at various levels consciously implemented the policy of grasping the building of both civilizations. Great numbers of cadres, masses and young people of various departments, localities and units also demonstrated their enthusiasm, initiative and pioneering spirit. Considerable achievements and good effects have been attained in the setting up of cultural undertakings of various types. The PLA continued to contribute toward the building of socialist spiritual civilization. Activities of army-civilian endeavors and other types of joint endeavors have yielded notable results. After the Sanming [0005 2494] Conference, the exemplary and central role of cities is further brought into play. With the cities spurring on the rural areas and the rural areas promoting the cities, the level of civilization in the cities as well as the construction of civilized villages and towns in the rural areas have both seen different degrees of improvement. In tackling the problem of "filthy, messy and poor environments," attention is paid to integrating the work with the overall construction program of various localities and with economic restructuring and the establishment of a legal system. People are happy to note that a lot has been done to promote what is beneficial and abolish what is harmful and to bring about a

change in the general mood of society. These provide a solid forward position for the further development and bettering of these activities.

In 1985, the five stresses, four beauties and three loves activities should make still greater headway on this basis. The general requirement is: We must grasp the activities firmly and conscientiously, strive to improve quality, make overall planning and tackle problems in a comprehensive way. While concentrating on grasping well ideological education, the development of moral ethics and the establishment of a legal system, we must also grasp cultural construction, the setting up of public welfare facilities and environmental development in an all-round way. We must push to a new level of activities of creating a fine environment, establishing good order and improving service, as well as the campaign to set up various types of grassroots level cultural units in the urban and rural areas and build civilized cities, districts, counties and townships, so that these activities as a whole will serve the realization of "three fundamental turns for the better" and the reform of the economic structure.

II.

We must conscientiously strengthen ideological education, strive to meet the objective needs of the establishment of a socialist economic system that is full of vigor and vitality, and actively promote a civilized, healthy and scientific way of life and a positive, forward-looking and enterprising spirit in the whole society. This should be taken as the requirement and the educational content of the activities throughout the year.

Education in patriotism, collectivism, socialism and communism must be linked up. At present, we must further deepen education in patriotism and revolutionary traditions in light of the new situation, and encourage the people to open up new prospects for the all-round reform and the four modernizations. We must persevere in conducting positive education and putting "construction" before everything else. We must sum up past experience, blaze new trails, further enrich the content and method of education, and further enliven education in patriotism and revolutionary traditions so that it becomes more attractive, appealing and convincing.

In all trades and professions, it is necessary to foster the idea of "serving the people and holding oneself responsible to the people" and earnestly comply with education in socialist professional ethics. The aim of the reform is to develop social productivity so that our country will become prosperous and strong and the people can lead an affluent life. We will not tolerate individuals and small groups harming the interests of the state, the collective and the consumers for the sake of making more money. We resolutely oppose indiscriminate price increases, seeking of financial aids and exactions, and oppose attempts to exploit loopholes in the reform to engage in a new round of unwholesome practices. Obligations to society and to consumers must be written into contracts for economic responsibility so that professional ethics can truly be observed. Cadres and staff and workers must be helped to understand that putting emphasis on civilized ways of doing things, faith and quality is the only proper and long-term "way to successful business" for enterprises. They

must approach problems or reform as true masters of the country and correctly handle the interests between the state, the collective and individuals.

Education in socialist democracy and the legal system must be strengthened in earnest. We must popularize basic legal knowledge in a planned way so as to enhance people's legal concept and help them cultivate the habit of doing things according to law. We must further promote the practice of respecting social ethics and observing public order. We must also continue to do a good job of educating and redeeming juvenile delinquents and create a more stable and consolidated social environment.

Ideological education must be combined with concern for the well-being of the masses and efforts to satisfy their many needs. Ideological work requires patient reasoning as well as wholehearted service. It is necessary to make an earnest effort to solve actual problems that affect the livelihood and interests of the masses and combine the building of spiritual civilization with the vital interests of every household so that people can really benefit and be educated in the process. It is necessary to attract the masses through this kind of ideological and political work and to gradually raise people's consciousness in the course of practice.

The economic reform is bringing about changes in people's way of life. It is necessary to include the popularization of esthetic education and the improvement of cultural accomplishments in the agenda of ideological education work. Schools and mass organizations must take measures to strengthen esthetic education, help people distinguish between beauty and ugliness, between what is civilized and what is boorish in life, actively beautify life and the living environment, consciously change bad habits, and constantly pay attention to decorum in language, manners, appearance and poise. It is necessary to promote changes in the way of life in line with the requirement of "being civilized, healthy and scientific," and organize a variety of cultural, recreational, sports, intellectual and service activities to enrich the after-hours and spiritual life of the masses.

III.

It is necessary to continue with the setting up of cultural undertakings in the urban and rural areas, grasp well activities of army-civilian endeavors and other types of joint endeavors, and develop in the direction of a higher level and bigger size.

All localities and systems must formulate and implement development programs for the setting up of cultural undertakings. Leading organs and leading cadres must assume the responsibility of setting up cultural undertakings within the system and conscientiously carry out checking and assessment. In setting up cultural undertakings, it is necessary to guarantee quality and standards. Special attention must be paid to "display" units, leading organs, schools and cultural and sports departments so that these units which are expected to be civilized can truly lead others. On the industrial, communications, financial and trade fronts, it is necessary to carefully grasp the setting up of civilized factories, stores and work shifts and teams and train

civilized staff and workers. It is also necessary to do a good job of civilized production, civilized business and civilized service. In all localities and on all fronts, it is necessary to set up a number of civilized units of a high caliber, such as the Shoudu Iron and Steel Co and units like Daqing and the No 1 Automobiles which have made use of the spirit of reform to invigorate the enterprise and have achieved marvelous results in grasping the two civilizations. It is also necessary to conscientiously sum up and popularize their experience.

The setting up of civilized units must be combined with reform and party rectification. The party branch should be the fighting bulwark for the setting up of civilized units, and party members should play an exemplary vanguard role in setting up civilized units. In light of the method of specialized contracting, the task and requirement of setting up civilized units may also be handed down to departments, units and individuals. A system of management responsibility based on division of work at different levels should be instituted to carry out regular checking and mete out rewards and punishments strictly and fairly. It is necessary not only to check the surroundings and other visible data of civilized units but also to assess the ideological outlook of the personnel of these units, their internal relations, professional level and cultural qualities, and to assess the actual achievements of their production and work and the economic and social results of these. In the building of civilized neighborhoods and rural townships, it is necessary to pay attention to the "social cells" and to insure the task is fulfilled by every household. Civilized buildings and courtyards and five-good families in the urban areas must be further developed. In the rural areas, it is necessary to turn specialized households into civilized households and vice versa in an effort to build hundreds and thousands of "double civilized households."

In army-civilian endeavors, it is necessary to upgrade the grassroots point, enlarge the size of the area, create new experience and develop toward a higher level of civilization. The General Political Department proposed that in the 50,000 and more existing jointly developed areas, real efforts be made to turn more areas into civilized units at the county level and above and into demonstration areas of reform and the building of the two civilizations. It is necessary to meet the needs of the new situation of opening up to the world and reform, grasp well work in the open cities, special economic zones and tourist areas, actively assist the localities in developing the service trades, transport and other kinds of tertiary industries, and push activities of joint endeavors to new realms. It is also necessary to grasp well the work of joint endeavors in the border defense and minority nationality areas. Army-civilian endeavors must be combined with army-civilian cultivation, army-civilian defense and army-civilian benefits. While striving to further develop army-civilian endeavors, great efforts must be made to develop worker-peasant endeavors and other types of joint endeavors.

The emulation drive to build civilized cities (townships) is beneficial to the implementation of the principle of grasping the two civilizations. It can stimulate the leadership of the party and the government to personally take a hand in the work and can arouse the enthusiasm of all quarters to effectively carry out overall planning for urban construction, tackle problems in a

comprehensive way and do a good job of the ideological, cultural, environmental and legal aspects of urban construction. In doing this, it is necessary to work in a down-to-earth manner, pay attention to real effects, and guard against precipitate action, formalism and waste of manpower and money. It is necessary to work within our capability, and do things one by one in order of importance and urgency. In naming civilized cities (counties), we must be strict and prudent and must not lower our standards.

IV.

The mode of conducting five stresses, four beauties and three loves activities in 1985 should be appropriately modified. Work should be grasped from the first month and arrangements are to be made on a monthly and quarterly basis according to the principle of conducting the activities in a lively, varied and down-to-earth way. Several times a year, this should be grasped as the focal point. It is necessary to organize work carefully, suit measures to local conditions and pay attention to actual results. All provinces, autonomous regions and directly administered municipalities are advised to formulate their own plans according to actual conditions, decide on key projects for further tackling the problem of "filthy, messy and poor environments" in different periods, and organize and encourage different systems and units to really do something that can benefit the masses.

All localities should remobilize and reeducate cadres, party members and masses on building socialist spiritual civilization. Four years after the five stresses, four beauties and three loves activities were first launched, how much progress has been made? Have there been any changes? Are there any gaps to fill? Are there any disappointing aspects? Every unit should organize its staff and workers and the masses to take a close look and discuss among themselves to find out what problems are yet to be solved and what weak links are yet to be improved in the locality and unit in the coming year in order to achieve the goal of bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in the social atmosphere in 5 years. On this basis, plans for building civilized cities, units and rural towns will be drawn and revised. These will be made public through the press, broadcasting and television so that they will be implemented at every level and become known to every household. All mass media should strengthen propaganda and report on the building of spiritual civilization.

All systems and units should continue to educate their staff and workers in the elementary knowledge and norms of decorum in accordance with the requirement of attaining "three points of excellence." With politeness in language as the starting point, it is necessary to popularize polite language in everyday discourse so that this becomes everyone's habit. At the same time, it is also necessary to make an earnest effort to promote Putonghua. Special attention should be paid to strengthening order in the "three public places" (cinemas, sports grounds and amusement parks) and publicizing the "three musts and six must nots" (that is, we must stress decorum, be polite and observe discipline, and must not jostle against one another, stir up trouble and take part in street fights, spit, litter and scribble graffiti in public places,

damage public property and cultural relics, abuse actors, athletes and umpires, and act in ways that may harm national or personal integrity) and regulations and decrees regarding transport and public health. The idea of becoming civilized spectators, passengers, customers and citizens should be promoted.

On the matter of tackling the problem of "filthy, messy and poor environments," it is necessary to accomplish a number of visible and tangible things every month and every quarter. Leadership at all levels must go down to the grass-roots level to solicit opinions, select key projects, find out in what direction major efforts should be concentrated in the future, work on the spot and solve problems as they are found. In accordance with the demand to change the appearance of the city or the village, all localities may organize army-men and civilians in a planned and appropriate way to take part in necessary public welfare labor. In particular, efforts to beautify the environment and make the place green must be kept up. Services geared to social needs, consultations, get-togethers, and activities of education in traditions may be arranged on the basis of an assessment of priorities. It is necessary to unfold widespread activities of respecting the old, loving the young and respecting teachers in the urban and rural areas. Toward five-guaranteed households and the orphaned and aged in the rural areas, party and CYL members and young people should take the lead to organize comprehensive door-to-door service to give them help and warmth. Efforts to conduct education in birth control and to protect the rights of women and children must be continued. Army and civilian units that have made contributions to improving the environment and promoting what is beneficial and abolishing what is harmful should be commended. Large-scale activities extending in scope to the whole society or the whole region should be reduced and more efforts should be devoted to doing good deeds for one's unit. For example, efforts should be made to urn public dining halls in institutions, schools, factories and mines properly so that people can have food that is good and served fast and is both hygienic and nutritious and still saves time. This is an important thing that must be done well.

Around March this year, various localities and systems should extensively commend the advanced, name a number of civilized units, and choose a number of activists in the five stresses, four beauties and three loves activities. The respective party committees and governments shall confer relevant honorary titles and present them with material and spiritual rewards. The awardees should be entered into official records and be treated in the same way as labor models at the same level. It is necessary to change the unreasonable practice of "giving material rewards for material civilization and spiritual rewards for spiritual civilization" in an earnest way and, through giving commendations, to encourage practical efforts and strive to make still greater headway in building material and spiritual civilization.

V.

Economic construction and the reform of the economic structure have set still higher demands on the building of socialist spiritual civilization in the urban and rural areas. The new situation requires that the party and the government strengthen their leadership over the five stresses, four beauties and three

loves activities so that the activities can better serve the general task and the general objective and can better meet the actual needs of reform and construction.

In order to strengthen party and government leadership, it is necessary to strengthen and improve five stresses, four beauties and three loves committees and their offices, and bring into play their role in directing, supervising and coordinating these activities. Various localities may continue to choose forms of organizational setup that suit their needs, but these setups must be sufficiently staffed with highly-trained personnel capable of shouldering tasks assigned by the party and the government. In this way, these organs will be authoritative and practical. The building of spiritual civilization, the reform of social atmosphere and the tackling of the problem of "filthy, messy and poor environments" can be regarded as "systems engineering" that covers a lot of aspects and involves many departments. The work of organizing activities, mobilizing the masses, conducting education and formulating laws and regulations should be divided among departments concerned, people's organizations and propaganda and public opinion organs according to different lines of work. Within a particular sphere of work and toward a particular target, work is to be done separately under the guidance, supervision and coordination of the committee. In guiding the activities, it is necessary to carry out checking regularly, boldly confront tough problems and emphasize grasping tasks ruthlessly and conscientiously. As in the case of central leading comrades grasping the work of strengthening order in the "three public places" and rectifying workstyle in 10 sections of the railway, actual typical examples were used to guide and stimulate the masses, and extensive areas benefited from them. Things must be done one at a time and work must be done better and better each year.

CSO: 4005/1249

PREMIER ZHAO ZIYANG CONGRATULATIONS TELEGRAM TO RAJIV GANDHI

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 2, 30 Jan 85 p 41

[Premier Zhao Ziyang's congratulatory telegram to Rajiv Gandhi on his assumption of the Indian premiership]

[Text] New Delhi
Premier of the Republic of India
His Excellency Mr Rajiv Gandhi:

On the occasion of the formation of a new government of the Republic of India and Your Excellency's assumption of the premiership, I wish to express, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, sincere congratulations and best wishes.

We happily note that, through the common efforts of the Chinese and Indian Governments, Sino-Indian relations have seen marked improvement and development. I genuinely hope and believe that, during Your Excellency's term of office, the traditional friendship which has long existed between our two nations will be further strengthened and that Sino-Indian relations of friendship will reach a new level.

May the great people of India achieve new successes in building their country.

May Your Excellency enjoy a Happy New Year and success in your work.

Premier of the State Council of the PRC

Zhao Ziyang

1 January 1985, Beijing

CSO: 4005/1249

HEILONGJIANG PROVINCE'S REQUEST TO ABOLISH PREFECTURES APPROVED

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 2, 30 Jan 85 p 45

[State Council reply to the People's Government of Heilongjiang Province approving the implementation of the system whereby a prefecture and city are amalgamated and the city governs the counties, in respect of Qiqihar and Jiamusi City (15 December 1984)]

(Guohanzi [0948 0428 1316] (1984) No 178)

[Text] The "Request To Implement the System Whereby a Prefecture and City Are Amalgamated and the City Governs the Counties, in Respect of Qiqihar and Jiamusi City" has been received. It is approved that your province:

1. Abolish Nenjiang Prefecture and put the 11 counties of Nehe, Baiquan, Longjiang, Yi'an, Keshan, Kedong, Gannan, Tailai, Fuyu, Lindian, and the Dorbod Mongol Autonomous County under the direct administration of Qiqihar City.
2. Abolish Hejiang Prefecture and put the 13 counties of Huanan, Jixian, Baoqing, Fujin, Yilan, Tangyuan, Huachuan, Luobei, Suibin, Raohe, Tongjiang, Fuyuan, and Youyi under the direct administration of Jiamusi City.

CSO: 4005/1249

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