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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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29 November 1985

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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NORTHEAST ASIA

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO JAPAN--Tokyo, 27 Sep (XINHUA)--The Japan-China Friendship Association and five other Japanese amity groups held a banquet here tonight to welcome China's new ambassador Zhang Shu. Yashushi Inoue, president of the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association, and Yoshio Sakurauchi, president of the Japan International Trade Promotion Association, proposed toasts to welcome the ambassador. Ambassador Zhang Shu expressed his appreciation for their warm welcome and hoped that Sino-Japanese friendship would last from generation to generation. /Summary/ /Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1756 GMT 27 Sep 85/.

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NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

LIAOWANG ON BRITAIN, PEACE IN MIDDLE EAST

HK160615 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 39, 30 Sep 85 p 8

[Dispatch from London by contributing corresponding Yu Chengzhi [0060 2110 2535]: "Britain Is Building Bridges for the Peace Process in the Middle East"]

[Text] Last September, a month when there was relatively little diplomatic activity in the Middle East, British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher visited Egypt and Jordan. This was her first visit to the Middle East and also the first visit to Egypt by a British prime minister since Winston Churchill during World War II and the first visit of a British prime minister to Jordan.

Last February, King Husayn of Jordan and PLA Chairman Yasir 'Arafat reached a Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, putting forward a way to justly and peacefully solve the Palestinian issue. As a first step, a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation is to be formed to hold talks with the United States. Efforts will be made to hold direct talks between Israel and Palestine in order to seek a peaceful solution to the conflict between the Arab countries and Israel in the Middle East. However, this peace proposal finally failed, because the United States stubbornly adhered to its policy of siding with Israel and because the United States and Israel refused to recognize the PLO's legitimate position or to hold talks with the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation in which there were representatives from the PLA.

Naturally, Britain is very much concerned about the situation in the Middle East as it has profound historical relations with, and significant interests in, this area. In the past, Britain has mainly followed the Middle East policies of the United States. But Britain has adopted a positive attitude toward the joint Jordanian-Palestinian proposal. Mrs Thatcher has time and again clearly expressed her support of King Husayn's efforts for the resumption of Middle East peace talks. She once said: "The legitimate rights of the Palestinian people should be respected." Britain has insisted that the PLO should clearly recognize Israel's right of survival and give up its terrorist activities and has said that otherwise, there will be no contact between high-ranking British and PLO officials. But in fact, British diplomatic staff in other countries have always maintained contacts with the PLO. When Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir visited London last June,

Mrs Thatcher tried to persuade Israel to adopt a more realistic and flexible attitude.

As the Jordanian-Palestinian proposal failed to make any progress due to opposition by the United States, Jordan and Egypt have been conscientiously seeking the support of the EEC. First of all, from the United Kingdom in order to break the deadlock and facilitate the achievement of peace. Precisely at this juncture, in consideration of both political and economic interests, Mrs Thatcher decided to visit the Middle East. Politically, Britain's position and influence in the Middle East, though smaller by far than the United States, is fairly significant compared to other EEC countries. Moreover, Mrs Thatcher is President Reagan's trustworthy ally. Therefore, naturally, Mrs Thatcher's Middle East tour would play a certain role assisting the United States in deciding its next move. Economically, the Middle East is the third largest foreign trade market for Britain. In particular, it is a market where Britain can compete with the United States and France in the arms and ammunition trade. Precisely on the eve of the prime minister's visit, British newspapers reported that Britain and Saudi Arabia had reached agreement on an arms deal worth 3 billion British pounds. From both the political and economic point of view, Mrs Thatcher had carefully selected the timing of her visit.

During the 5-day visit, Mrs Thatcher held a series of talks with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and King Husayn. Finally, at the press conference at the end of her visit, she announced: Britain has invited two high-ranking representatives of the PLO to London in October to hold talks with Geoffrey Howe, British secretary of foreign and commonwealth affairs. Mrs Thatcher said: "I hope that this will be regarded as a new constructive step to support the king (Husayn)." She also hoped that "this will contribute to making the United States take similar steps." Public opinion here held that this act revealed a major change in Britain's attitude toward the PLO.

However, Britain has major reservations concerning King Husayn's proposal that an international conference on the Middle East issue be held, the participants to include members of the UN Security Council. This is due to fears of Soviet intervention.

The economic achievement of these visits was the signing of a weapons deal worth 270 million British pounds between Britain and Jordan. In addition to economic aid to help Egypt rebuild a coal mine in the Sinai, Britain will give Egypt 150 million British pounds in defense loans this year, British sources said.

Mrs Thatcher during these visits has played the role of bridge builder for the peace process in the Middle East. Israel opposed and criticized Britain for these visits, the change in Britain's attitude toward the PLO, and the supply of large amounts of arms and ammunition to Jordan and Saudi Arabia. What will Britain do to strike a "balance" between the Arab world and Israel? Will Britain adopt similar methods to promote the Jordanian-Palestinian proposal? Will there be any turn for the better in the situation in the Middle East? All these questions will continue to concern people all over the world.

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BRIEFS

MEDICAL TEAMS IN TUNISIA--Tunis, 23 Sep (XINHUA)--The sixth Chinese medical team has concluded its 2-year service in Tunisia and left here for home today. The team's 29 members were divided into two groups, one working with the Hospital of the Jendouba Provincial University, and the other with the Sidi Provincial Hospital. The seventh Chinese medical team arrived in Tunis on 2 September, and has gone to Jendouba and Sidi Provinces as the sixth team's replacement. All medical teams in Tunisia hail from China's Jiangxi Province. [Summary] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0813 GMT 24 Sep 85 OW]

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WESTERN EUROPE

RENMIN RIBAO CARRIES HU'S SPEECH AT NATTA BANQUET

HK180856 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Oct 85 p 4

[Report: "Hu Yaobang's Speech at a Banquet in Honor of Alessandro Natta, General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party"]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Oct (XINHUA)--Comrade Alessandro Natta, Comrades:

We are particularly pleased that as a close comrade and respected friend of the CPC, Comrade Natta, who is a very busy man, came a long distance to China for a friendly visit. First of all, on behalf of the CPC Central Committee and myself, I extend the warmest welcome to General Secretary Natta and the other Italian comrades present here.

Our gathering here tonight reminds me of Comrade Berlinguer, who headed a delegation of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] to China in the spring 5 years ago. He and I held talks for almost 20 hours. Comrades Xiaoping and Peng Zhen also held important talks with him on separate occasions. That visit, which was of historical significance, blazed a new trail in the relations between our two parties.

Since then, our two parties have made frequent contacts, and mutual understanding has increased.

In March 1983, Comrade Hu Qili headed a CPC delegation to the 16th PCI Congress. In August of the same year, Comrade Berlinguer and his wife came to China on a vacation. They held cordial talks and freely exchanged views with comrades of our party. We got along well with each other and both sides benefited from our talks.

Unfortunately, Comrade Berlinguer left us while still in his post a year ago. However, his insight, thoughtfulness, resoluteness, and simple style will live in our hearts forever.

This is Comrade Natta's first visit to China and the first visit to China by the general secretary of the PCI since that by Comrade Berlinguer. We are fully aware of the importance of the current visit. Comrade Natta is visiting China when the autumn sky is clear and the air is crisp. I would like to use the Chinese saying "sowing in spring bears fruit in autumn" to

describe the satisfactory fact that our friendship tree, which was planted in spring 5 years ago, has now borne fruit. We are very pleased and gratified about this.

The rapid and smooth development of cooperation between the Chinese and Italian Communist Parties has a profound political and ideological basis. This should be attributed to the identity of the views of both parties on handling the relations between parties. The way we put it is that we stand for independence, complete equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. You have your own way of putting it, but I believe we have arrived at an identical view on the basics. Thus, certain differences between our two parties because of their different past and present conditions have not affected mutual trust and support. On the contrary, they have inspired us to work harder to seek truth and learn from each other. The close relations between our two parties are open and above-board and have never been directed at any third party. We can say with pride that with regard to the proposals of our two parties concerning the norms for handling party-to-party relations, we are not merely paying lip service; still less do we say one thing and mean another. We have put these norms into practice in a down-to-earth manner. We highly appraise this.

Our two parties have stressed that each party formulates its own policies based on its actual conditions. In the turbulent and uneasy world of today, both parties regard the safeguarding of world peace as their own loftiest mission and have worked hard to ease international tension, strive for disarmament, and oppose the arms race, in particular, the nuclear arms race. Both parties stand for establishing healthy international relations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. We firmly support the people of all countries in their just struggle for democracy, rights, interests, and social progress.

Since its founding, the PCI has carried out an extremely hard struggle to safeguard national independence and for democracy and socialism. Over the past 64 years, the Italian Communists have maintained close ties with the masses and people in various circles and have devoted their energies and wisdom to safeguarding the interests of the laboring people. Not only has the PCI exerted major influence on the political life of Italy, but it also enjoys a good reputation in the communist movement and the workers' movement and among progressive people and just forces in the world. Today, in promoting its just cause, the PCI is summing up experiences, removing difficulties and obstacles from the road of advance, and carrying out a tenacious struggle and bold exploration. I wish to take this opportunity to express to you the profound, comradely feelings and support of the CPC. We are deeply convinced that under the leadership of its Central Committee with Natta as its general secretary, the PCI will achieve further successes in their struggle and exploration.

This morning our two parties have held the first round of talks in a friendly and frank atmosphere. We will continue to hold talks and exchange views these few days. We hope that Comrade Natta and his entourage will look at how we are implementing the decisions made by the national

conference of party delegates held recently. I firmly believe that Comrade Natta's important visit will bring about new vitality and momentum to the development of the traditional friendly cooperation between our two parties and friendship between the people of our two countries. I cordially wish your visit a complete success! I cordially hope that the youthfulness of the friendly relations between our two parties will remain forever!

Allow me to propose a toast to the friendship between our two parties and the people of our two countries, to the health of Comrade Natta and other PCI comrades, and to all the Italian friends present here!

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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

BRIEFS

MEDICAL TEAM IN CONGO--Brazzaville, 23 Sep (XINHUA)--The ninth group of Chinese medical personnel has concluded its 2-year tour of duty in the Congo, and will return home shortly. Since 1967, China has sent nine groups of medical personnel to the Congo. The 10th group of Chinese medical personnel has already arrived here. [Summary] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0828 GMT 24 Sep 85 OW]

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WESTERN HEMISPHERE

XINHUA DETAILS PRC TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA

OW241852 Beijing XINHUA in English 1828 GMT 24 Oct 85

/Article by XINHUA correspondent Wang Kui: "Silk Road of the Sea Gets Busier"/

/Text/ Beijing, 24 Oct--Two-way trade between China and Latin American countries was worth 7.75 billion U.S. dollars in the 1980-1984 period.

This was 2.75 billion U.S. dollars more than for the whole of the 1970's, according to China's Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Ministry.

And this year, two-way trade is expected to increase by a big margin compared with 1984.

Brazil is China's biggest trading partner among Latin American countries. Bilateral trade was worth 840 million U.S. dollars last year--50 times more than in 1974, the year when diplomatic relations between the countries were established.

Second comes Cuba, which reported 290 million U.S. dollars worth of trade volume with China last year. Following these two are Argentina, Chile, Mexico and Peru.

China and Latin American countries have traditional trade relations. The "silk road of the sea" from China to Mexico via the Philippines, which was first opened in the 1670's, was a great aid to trade development.

Major progress has been made in trade relations since 1949, when new China was founded. However, trade was conducted mainly through the nongovernmental channels during the 1950's.

In the 1960's, the volume of Sino-Cuban trade accounted for about 77 percent of the total registered between China and Latin American countries. China had few trade contacts with other countries during the period.

The 1970's saw a vigorous development in trade activities, as China established diplomatic relations with more Latin American countries, and the "silk road of the sea" became busy again.

China has now had direct or indirect trade contacts with all independent countries and regions in Latin America.

A great change has also taken place in the composition of commodities exchanged over the past years. The variety of goods has increased from fewer than 10 in the 1950's to several hundreds now.

China now imports from Latin American countries mainly copper, lead, zinc, iron ore, pig iron, rolled steel, wheat, fish meal, sugar, timber, paper pulp and aluminum ingot.

Export commodities to these countries are mainly crude oil, rice, textiles and light industrial products, arts and crafts, machinery and chemical products.

Progress has been made not only in trade, but also in economic and technical cooperation. So far, China has signed long-term trade agreements with nine Latin American countries, agreements on economic or economic and technical cooperation with six countries, and agreements on peaceful use of nuclear energy with Brazil and Argentina.

China has now set up commercial organizations in 13 countries and opened a trade center in Panama.

Over the past few years, China has sent dozens of study groups to Latin America and made on-the-spot investigations of oil, water conservancy, power, mining and chemical industries as well as agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fisheries.

In return, Latin American countries have sent specialists and technicians to China to study agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, acupuncture and moxibustion, marsh gas and small hydroelectric power stations.

These exchange visits have deepened mutual understanding and promoted economic and technical cooperation.

For instance, in cooperation with Brazilian partners, several Chinese enterprises have undertaken road and railway schemes in third countries.

The China Harbor Engineering Co has dredged harbors and waterways in Mexico and Colombia.

Another Chinese company engaged in international cooperation on forestry has started a timber-processing mill in Manaus, Brazil. A company from Brazil has participated in oil exploration in south China sea. And Brazil has also provided consultancy services for Chinese hydroelectric power schemes.

Sichuan, Liaoning and other Chinese provinces have sent cooks to Mexico, Peru and other Latin American countries to provide restaurant services.

More than 20 cooperative schemes have so far been undertaken or agreed on between China and Latin American countries.

An official of the Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Ministry said that although China and Latin American countries were separated by a vast ocean, they all belonged to the Third World, and shared similar views on many major international issues. They could learn much from each other on economic activities and trade as well as technical cooperation.

Good progress had been made in trade, economic and technical cooperation between them. However, a great potential still remained to be tapped.

Latin American countries reported foreign trade worth 152 billion U.S. dollars last year. The volume of two-way trade with China accounted for only about one percent of the figure, and comprised about three percent of China's total foreign trade.

On his departure to New York to attend the commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations, before visiting four South American countries, Colombia, Brazil, Argentina and Venezuela, for goodwill visits, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang told correspondents at Beijing's capital airport:

"I expect to meet leaders and people from various walks of life in these countries.

"Together we shall explore new areas and new ways for expanding cooperation between China and these countries on the basis of peace and friendship, mutual support, equality, mutual benefit and common development."

Trade officials here believe Premier Zhao's visit will help turn a new page in the history of trade and economic relations as well as scientific and technical cooperation between China and Latin America.

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WESTERN HEMISPHERE

BRIEFS

SEIZED SHIP AUCTIONED--Shanghai, 18 Oct (XINHUA)--The "Pomona," a 10,000 dwt Panamanian vessel, was auctioned here this afternoon to China's Xinhai Shipping Corp for 430,000 U.S. dollars. The vessel had been seized by the Chinese maritime authorities because of its owner's failure to pay its crew. According to an employment contract signed last January between China's Wuhan Yangtze Shipping Co and Sota Grande Shipping Corp S.A., Panama, the ship's former owner, the Panama Corporation was to pay a total of 20,800 yuan per month as wages for the 27-man crew provided by the Wuhan company. However, the Panamanian company fell into arrears and, after the Shanghai maritime court ruled 22 September that it should provide 200,000 U.S. dollars as guarantee within 5 days, the company again failed to meet the court's requirement. The court then ordered the "Pomona" to be impounded and sold. It ruled 29 September that the proceeds from the auction of the ship would be used to pay off the debts of the Panamanian company. A list of creditors has already been issued by the Chinese court. /Text/ /Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 18 Oct 85/

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

MINORITY NATIONALITY EDUCATION IN CHINA DISCUSSED

Beijing ZHONGYANG MINZU XUEYUAN XUEBAO [JOURNAL OF THE CENTRAL INSTITUTE FOR NATIONALITIES] in Chinese No 2, 15 May 85 pp 43-47

[Article by Kuang Haolin [0400 3185 2651]: "For the Minority Nationalities to Develop Economically, Their Education Must Come First"]

[Text] One of the obstacles encountered by the four modernizations in the minority nationality regions is the lack of technical personnel. The basic solution to this problem, besides recruitment and the development of greater economic, technical and cultural exchange with the more advanced areas, still is that education will have to develop vigorously in the minority nationality areas, so that these areas may train their own economic managers and scientific and technical personnel.

Achievements and Remaining Gaps in Education in Minority Nationality Regions

Since the founding of the People's Republic, great achievements have been made in education in minority nationality areas. In 1983, there were 59,600 minority students in college, 191,800 in secondary school and 8,129,000 in elementary school, 20.6, 20.8 and 5.5 times as many as in 1952. Besides the 10 nationalities institutes nationwide, by the end of 1983 there were 76 institutions of higher learning in the minority nationality areas, and nationality classes were offered by some of the institutions of higher learning in non-minority areas. Nationwide there is already a corps of instructors from the primary to the college level who themselves belong to minority nationalities. Each of the autonomous regions has established its own academy of sciences and many kinds of research institutes. Many autonomous districts and counties also have scientific research institutes.

In autonomous nationality areas like Yanbian Korean Autonomous District in Jilin, there is a network covering the four levels of education from nursery school to college. In 1983, the district had enrollment rates of 67.5 percent for nursery school, 98.1 percent for elementary school and 92.4 percent for secondary school. On the average for the Korean minority, there were 33 college students per 10,000 population. All these rates exceeded the national average. The Nei Monggol Autonomous Region has already tentatively formed an educational system from the primary to the college level and from ordinary education to adult education. At the same time, the region has set

up an educational network that extends fairly rationally from the cities and towns to the rural areas and pastures. Students at all levels and of all kinds made up only 5.6 percent of the autonomous region's population during the early years of the People's Republic; by 1983 this figure had risen to 21.6 percent. The proportion of Mongols in the student population far exceeded the proportion of Mongols in the population as a whole. In the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, the number of students enrolled in elementary schools in 1981 was 4.6 times greater than in 1957. Corresponding figures for middle schools and secondary technical schools were 23 and 3.2. In 1957 there were no college students in Ningxia; in 1983 there were more than 600. Before liberation, the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region had only 1 very small college, and fewer than 25 percent of school-age children attended school. In 1984, it had 44 institutions of higher learning with more than 16,900 students, more than 9,300 of whom belonged to minority nationalities. There were more than 100 secondary technical schools and more than 10,000 ordinary middle and elementary schools; the number of students in those schools was nearly 3 million. In 1950 the Tibet Autonomous Region had no schools at all. In 1984 it had 3 colleges, 13 secondary technical schools, 55 middle schools, 2,542 elementary schools and a total of 145,499 students. In 1953 the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region had only some 3,000 scientific and technical personnel. In 1984 there were more than 67,800 such personnel representing 21 minority nationalities--including the Zhuang, Yao, Man, Dong and Hui--nearly 23 times as many as in 1953. In 1956 the Kucong had just left the mountains and forests and entered civilized society. Now some of them are college students. In 1984 some Kucóng students scored as high as 480 on their high school entrance examinations. Even the Jinuo nationality, which numbers only 12,000, had 26 college students and more than 120 graduates of secondary technical schools and high schools. These figures show that after liberation, education in minority nationality areas has developed very rapidly. This reflects the superiority of the socialist system and the victory of the party's policy on nationalities.

Nonetheless, because of historical factors and certain mistakes in our work, education in minority nationality areas is still backward today and is far below the national average. For every 10,000 persons in 1984, there were 13 attending college, but for every 10,000 minority persons, there were only 7 or 8. Nationwide, illiterate persons make up 23 percent of the juvenile and adult populations. Among minority nationalities this figure is twice as high. In specific regions, the figures are even more shocking. In the Yushu Tibetan Autonomous District in Qinghai, illiterates account for approximately 75 percent of the population. In a commune in Yushu County, the illiteracy rate among females is 100 percent and more than 80 percent among males. In minority nationality areas, the enrollment rate among school-age children is low, while the consolidation rate and test-passing rate are even lower. In Gansu Province in 1983, 15 of 19 nationality autonomous counties had enrollment rates of 70 percent or above for their children, while the other 4 had rates of 50 percent or below. In the Tibetan autonomous districts of Yushu and Guoluo in Qinghai, the enrollment rate for school-age children is only 20 percent. Although the enrollment rate for children in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region is 90 percent, the consolidation rate is only 60 percent, and the graduation rate is merely 30 percent. The enrollment rate

for children in Yunnan's Lancang Lahu Autonomous County was 59.2 percent in 1982, while the consolidation rate was 22.7 percent. Only 186 students passed the lower middle school entrance examination. Based on an outlay of 1.82 million yuan for elementary education in that county in 1982, it took an average of almost 10,000 yuan to educate each of the students that passed that examination.

Urgency of Transforming the Backwardness of Education in Minority Nationality Regions

The direct consequences of backward education in minority nationality areas are small numbers of skilled workers and peasants with modern scientific knowledge and a lack of personnel with a grasp of modern science and technology. In 1981 there was 1 senior engineer for every 10,000 Han but not quite 1 for every 480,000 minority persons. In 1983 in Ningxia, 60 percent of the workers had less than a lower middle school education. Of 24 minority nationalities in Yunnan, 13 have no specialized cadres. In Gannan Prefecture in Gansu, half the cadres have less than a lower middle school education, while minority specialized cadres make up 3.5 percent of the province's corps of specialized cadres. In the vast grasslands of Qinghai in 1983, there were only 200-plus grasslands workers, less than 1 veterinarian for every 10,000 livestock and only 1 grasslands animal husbandry specialist for every 200,000 mu of grasslands. Personnel trained in agricultural science and technology were even fewer everywhere.

This situation cannot but affect the four modernizations in the minority nationality areas. According to statistics from the five autonomous regions and from Guizhou, Yunnan, Qinghai and other provinces with a fairly large minority nationality population, such indices as labor productivity, funding rate for output value, tax rate on profit on output value and turnover time for circulating funds were all below the national average for state-owned enterprises in 1983. This primarily resulted from backward economic management and low technological levels. The Number Two Woolen Textile Mill in Qinghai's Hainan Tibetan Autonomous District had only 30 percent of its equipment in good condition in 1980 because of no expert leading cadres, confused management and poorly educated workers who found it difficult to study and grasp advanced technology. In 1979 the mill produced only 110,000 meters of plush, only 23 percent of which were up to standard. It annually wastes 180,000 yuan worth of raw wool. In agriculture and animal husbandry before 1983, one million livestock died every year in Qinghai's pastoral areas. Because people cannot understand written instructions and hence use pesticides and chemical fertilizer improperly, livestock are often poisoned to death and crops damaged everywhere.

Another consequence of backward education in minority nationality areas is conservative thinking. People do not accept new things easily, while a fair number are still extremely superstitious and ignorant, retain backward customs and dismiss the idea of commodity value. So as to adapt to modern trends, one educated Jingpo accountant in Yunnan taught his compatriots to do business. With his own money he opened a slaughterhouse, but within one month, all the money was lost. It turned out that his compatriots ate without paying, since

since they believed that paying was immoral. In Guizhou a certain minority nationality felt shy about going to market to sell things. Its members often put their goods on the road, hid themselves and watched for buyers. Only after the buyers had taken the goods and left did they come out to get the money that was put under rocks. In such regions as Yunnan, Guizhou, Sichuan, Hunan, western Hubei and Guangxi, some minority nationalities continue to use the backward method of slash-and-burn cultivation. The Yao still have superstitions about dozens of spirits. Still commonplace are inattention to sanitation, early marriage, frequent pregnancy, marriage between close relatives and poor eugenics. This situation prevents the economy in minority nationality regions from changing from a natural economy into a commodity economy and prevents agriculture from changing from traditional old-style agriculture into modernized ecological agriculture. This situation even gives rise to the degeneration of the labor force.

In order to accelerate the minority nationality regions' economic development, we must initially further accelerate their educational development and transform their educational backwardness. Only in this way can we spread science and culture there and train even more personnel for development. Comrade Deng Xiaoping says that the success of the reform of China's economic system hinges upon our ability to discover and promote talented personnel. This is especially important for minority nationality regions, given their lack of such personnel. We ultimately must rely on education for the training of talented personnel. In this respect, the development of education is of strategic significance to the economic development of minority nationality regions. If we consider the requirements for launching a technological revolution, the urgency of transforming the educational backwardness of minority nationality areas becomes even more glaring. A new technological revolution is occurring in the world right now. These are its characteristics: science is running ahead of technology; theory is spurring the development of production; science and technology are integrating with production; this integration is quickly forming many new technologies and industries, as well as many new disciplines. Because of this technological revolution, the economic growth of human society will from now on depend primarily upon science and technology. This type of technological revolution not only requires large numbers of specialists who have mastered modern science and technology but also requires large numbers of workers who possess modernized scientific knowledge and the ability to think scientifically. This is clearly an arduous task and a challenge for our entire nation. It will be even harder to accomplish in China's relatively backward minority nationality areas. It is impossible to imagine our ability to launch such a technological revolution in an area and among a nationality that has people with brains shackled by rampant illiteracy, superstition and ignorance. Production is our today, education is our tomorrow. Educational backwardness in minority nationality regions has already affected today's production. If we do not emphasize the development of education, we are bound to affect our tomorrow more adversely. Then, not only will the minority nationality areas become more backward, but the whole nation's four modernizations will be delayed. Thus the economy in the minority nationality areas will turn into a "bottleneck" for China's economic development.

Several Obstacles to Further Development of Education in Minority Nationality Areas

These are the main obstacles to the further development of education in minority nationality areas:

First, some leaders still attach insufficient importance to education. They believe that only production is a "hard task" and that education is a "soft task." That is, if production does not move forward, the people will go hungry; if education does not move forward, the sky will not fall. Thus they consider emphasis on education to be a burden. They think of education as "a few words for work assignment, a question for an examination and a sentence to sum everything up." Because they do not value education, they disregard investment in intellectual resources. For a long time after liberation, some places spent none of their local funds on education. The state allocated development funds for minority nationality areas and financially assisted undeveloped areas, but those monies everywhere were often spent on production, not on education. Some counties in Guangxi even diverted educational outlays to the construction of multi-storied buildings for the offices of their bureaus of education. Because some leaders do not value education, they also pay no attention to the development of a corps of teachers. For example, Yunnan's minority nationality areas once had a severe shortage of teachers, but quite a few localities still transferred teachers to fill other departments. From 1983 to September 1984, the Diqing Tibetan Autonomous District transferred 8 teachers with bachelor's degrees to leading posts in district and county administration, even though the entire district had only 48 teachers with such degrees. The leading cadres in some counties even failed to adjust teachers' wages according to policy, did not redress their grievances, disregarded their hardships and forced many of them to abandon their jobs and flee to other provinces with their families but without residence permits or administrative letters of introduction.

Second, teachers are too few, their educational level is low and their ranks are unstable. In the minority nationality areas, quite a few localities use elementary school graduates to teach elementary school, lower middle school graduates to teach lower middle school and upper middle school graduates to teach upper middle school. In 1982 more than 400 of the 2,533 elementary school teachers in Guangxi's Rongshui Miao Autonomous County were just elementary school graduates. Even semiliterates served as elementary school teachers in the Hualong Hui Autonomous County in Qinghai. In 1981 in Damao Banner of the Ulanqab League in Nei Monggol, 65.8 percent of the teachers in the state-run elementary schools were unqualified to teach. In Yunnan in 1983, 73 percent of the middle school teachers were unqualified, and only 10 percent of some counties' upper middle school graduates passed the provincial general examination. Some teachers repeatedly write characters incorrectly and make a plethora of other errors while teaching. For example, when explaining the textbook's statement that "Wu Gang [0702 0474] offered the wine fermented with osmanthus flowers," they say that he did so because the wine was "not of a fixed quantity." They explain "Dadu He" as meaning that "a large contingent of men and horses ford the river." The composition of faculty is also irrational, with a pronounced lack of foreign language

teachers. Hence many schools cannot offer classes in foreign languages. But even if its composition is that irrational, the corps of teachers is now also quite unstable. The Qinghai Medical College lost 32 teachers of the rank of lecturer or above in 1982-83. More than 4,000 lecturers left Xinjiang for the interior, most of whom formed the backbone of its teacher corps. It is even less rare for secondary and elementary school teachers, and in particular teachers in locally run schools, to change professions. The primary factors affecting the stability of the teacher corps in minority nationality areas are as follows: 1. some localities are still not adequately implementing the policy on intellectuals; 2. some leaders do not value education and transfer teachers arbitrarily; 3. because minority nationality areas offer poor conditions for scientific research, teachers worry that their research will yield no results; 4. some teachers fear that settling down in minority nationality areas will affect their children's chances for academic advancement and for getting a job; 5. life is hard in minority nationality areas, while teachers' remuneration is low.

Third, outlays for schools are inadequate, and teaching conditions are inferior. Even for a third world nation, China spends little on education. Given their poor initial foundation, localities in minority nationality areas are financially weak. Annual educational outlays sent down by the state can basically just pay teachers' wages. Only a small part of the money goes for building schools and improving teaching conditions. As this writer observed in Wuming County in Guangxi in 1982, the elementary school in the county seat spent just pennies per student per month. It lacked teaching aids and had strained facilities. Its several mathematics teachers had only one triangle between them; whoever grabbed it first used it. There was only a single small restroom for the school's nearly 2,000 students, and it was unbearably crowded after class was dismissed. The county had more than 40,000 square meters of school floor space that was rated most unsafe. The worst case was Lingyuan Elementary School, with 554 square meters out of 1,354.3 rated unsafe. Wuming County is financially weak and can hardly hand over funds to higher levels, but some destitute areas are even worse off. In Qinghai's Hualong Hui Autonomous County, quite a few students attend outdoor classes, sitting on the ground with their legs as desks. In Mashan County in Guangxi, some schools hold classes in the masses' cattle pens, and even in their buildings umbrellas are necessary in rainy weather. No one dares hope for such extravagances as playgrounds, ball games and musical instruments.

Fourth, some of the masses, because of either their hard life or superstition and ignorance, are unwilling to send their children to school. After the rural implementation of the contract responsibility system linking remuneration to output, the masses' lives have changed for the better. But a new problem has emerged: household heads want to keep their children at home to work for money and do not want them to go to school. This reflects their small-peasant economic mentality and at the same time shows that life is still hard and that children cannot separate themselves from labor. In recent years religious activity has recurred everywhere, and youth aged 18 or younger are going to the temples to become manla and Buddhist monks. Some children are even leaving school to recite scriptures. According to statistics for April 1983, 417 and 443 children left school to recite scriptures in Ningxia's

Wuzhong and Lingwu Counties. In Yushu County in Qinghai's Yushu Tibetan Autonomous District, all of the children's expenses for entering school are covered by public funds, but some household heads still prefer to spend money to send their children to the temple to recite scriptures and do not allow them to attend school. Even now, Dai boys in Yunnan's Xishuangbanna Autonomous District still retain the objectionable practice of having to serve as Buddhist monks in the temple for a certain length of time. During that time, their education ceases completely.

How to Accelerate the Development of Education in Minority Nationality Areas

Based on the spirit indicated by Comrade Deng Xiaoping ("Education must cater to modernization, the world and the future") and on the provisions of the "Law of Regional Autonomy for Nationalities in the People's Republic of China," I have summed up the successful experiences throughout China and believe that the following tasks need to be done well:

1. Improvement of both leadership in minority nationality areas and the masses' recognition of the importance of education. Some persons do not value education because, basically speaking, they are affected by the age-old tradition of small-peasant economic thinking. Under the conditions of the small-scale peasant economy, development of production primarily depends upon new inputs of labor. Disregard of physical labor in favor of science and technology is hardly obvious, while lack of education is the same old way. Because of poverty, peasants also are unable to get an education. They therefore often look at education as something that has nothing to do with them. For a long time after liberation, moreover, slogans like "bear great hardship" and "work extremely hard" received continuous and one-sided promotion. As a result, the peasants' old attitude toward education has not been liquidated and indeed still exists in the minds of many, whose actions it governs. In order to accelerate the development of education in minority nationality areas, we must first eradicate this attitude. We have to make people realize that science and technology are the key to the success of the four modernizations and that education is their foundation. Socialist production is a highly developed socialized production. It cannot go on without large numbers of talented personnel who have mastered modernized science and technology or without large numbers of workers who possess modernized scientific knowledge, for it cannot be organized and managed otherwise. In pace with the rise of the new technological revolution, it is ever more clear that science and technology play an accelerating role in economic development. According to the most conservative analysis and calculation, they make the economies of developed countries grow at least 30 percent faster. We must rely on education to produce modern scientific and technical personnel and educated workers. From now on, therefore, education will not only be treated as a "hard task" but will also perforce develop ahead of production because of the long-term nature of the training of talent. Proper or improper emphasis on rural education is an important part of the assessment of commune and brigade cadres in Qinghai's Hualong Hui Autonomous County. Maduo County uses a system of rewards and punishments to encourage herders to send their children to school. All these experiences are desirable.

2. Strengthening of the teacher corps in minority nationality areas. First, we must earnestly implement the policy on intellectuals and do everything possible to solve all the teachers' problems (difficult lives, family members living in two different places, poor conditions for scientific research, difficulty in joining the party, difficulties for their children in terms of academic advancement and finding employment, etc.) so as to consolidate our present corps of teachers. We must not recruit on the one hand and lose teachers on the other: we cannot perform "Zhaojun [2507 0689] Crosses the Frontier" here and sing "Wenji [2429 1213] Returns to Han" there. In fact, those "returning to Han" outnumber those "crossing the frontier," forming a backward flow of talent. Second, we have to train our current teachers or organize them to take refresher courses in order to help them enhance their professionalism and renew their knowledge. Teachers who are still substandard after training must be transferred to any other front that is appropriate. Finally, we must actively take measures to expand the ranks of teachers. Such measures include the development of teachers education and the training of teachers; the annual planned selection of some newly distributed college graduates to serve as teachers; and the recruitment of mainstay teachers from economically developed regions. In recent years, plenty of such work has been done everywhere. More than 30 institutions of higher learning, including Dalian Engineering College, Shanghai Communications University and Beijing University, have aided the development of higher education in Xinjiang, with their initial group of 140 teachers going in 1983. Tibet and Qinghai agreed with Fujian to recruit in 1984 a group of high school entrance examination candidates from Fujian who were willing to dedicate themselves to the four modernizations in Tibet and Qinghai. They received on-the-spot training and after graduation were sent to work in Tibet and Qinghai. All this may be usefully explored.

3. The gradual increase of investment in intellectual resources in minority nationality areas. The state now spends only about 50 million yuan in annual subsidies to minority nationality areas, i.e., monies specially earmarked primarily for the development of production, education and health care. The outlays for education do not meet those areas' needs. In addition to demanding increased state allocations, minority nationality areas must from now on get as much local money as possible to invest in intellectual resources. This is a project of vital and lasting importance. In recent years quite a few localities have already begun such investment. The 2d session of the 4th Tibetan People's Congress approved an outlay of 77.23 million yuan for education in its 1984 budget for the whole autonomous region, 46.4 percent more in real terms than in 1983. It also invested 33.9 million yuan in educational capital construction, more than twice as much as in 1983. Major projects such as the construction of Tibet University and a multi-storied building for television instruction in Lhasa have already started. In 1982-83, Guangxi's Rongshui Miao Autonomous County allocated 16.9 million yuan in local funds for the launching of nationality education in mountainous areas. Of its more than 10 million yuan in reserve funds for 1984, the county gave 1/3 to its education department to build classroom buildings, laboratory buildings and dormitories and to acquire instructional apparatus. Practice will prove that these investments will before long translate into real productive forces.

4. The raising of funds through many different channels and the running of many kinds of schools. As has been said before, the four modernizations and the new technological revolution require large numbers of specialized personnel who have mastered modern science and technology and large numbers of workers who possess modern scientific knowledge. That kind of knowledge, moreover, is expanding particularly fast. According to the estimates of James Martin, a British expert in technological forecasting, humanity's knowledge doubled every 50 years in the 19th century, every 10 years in the 20th century and every 5 years in the 1970's, and it is now doubling every 3 years or so. This requires us not only to spread education but to make education lifelong as well. China's past unitary formal education and primary reliance on the state to handle education did not meet the objective requirements for economic development and in particular did not meet the needs of economically undeveloped areas such as those inhabited by minority nationalities. From now on, minority nationality areas must open all avenues to learning, mobilize everyone to become involved in education and run all kinds of schools: state-run schools, collective-run schools and schools run by private individuals. Minority nationality areas can run comprehensive schools as well as special schools that mainly train students in one technical field. They can have all kinds of formal schools, especially key schools, and can also offer informal training classes and refresher courses. There must be education for young people and continuing education for adults. Only in this way can we hasten the development of education in minority nationality areas. In the past two years, the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region has been vigorously developing higher education and at the same time has been paying attention to developing higher education for adults. In Yinchuan it has established the Ningxia School of Education (with a correspondence department attached) and the Ningxia Radio and Television University, which had 3,000 students between them on campus in 1984. The Nei Monggol Autonomous Region, according to incomplete statistics for 1977-84, saw the communes and brigades of Chifeng City raise more than 10 million yuan for schools and the Xilin Gol League raise 16 million, and individual contributions of 10,000 yuan or more came from 6 households. From 1982 to the spring of 1983, Kashi Prefecture in Xinjiang had 100,000 peasants and herders acquiring a rudimentary education.

5. A great effort to have all kinds of nationality schools as an effective way to accelerate the training of minority nationality students. Boarding schools must be established in mountainous areas with scattered populations and in pastoral areas with rather mobile domiciles. Minority nationality students from poor homes can get either free room and board or an allowance. Classes should be conducted in the local nationalities' languages. Relatively backward minority nationality students can be enrolled with lower grades or targeted for recruitment. In the past few years, localities everywhere have run quite a few such schools. In 1979-84 for example, Yunnan ran 40 nationality secondary boarding schools and 968 nationality elementary schools. The Dehong Dai-Jingpo Autonomous District already has 410 nationality elementary schools that teach the Dai and Jingpo languages and literatures.

6. The correct implementation of the party's policy on the freedom of religious belief. This means insistence on the principle of separation of religion from administration, the judiciary and education. China does not permit religious activities to affect the spread of education. In some areas there can be compulsory education when necessary.

In pace with the reform of the economic system in the cities and countryside, the economy of the minority nationality areas is improving more and more, but the failure of education to meet the demands of economic development is becoming ever more glaring. Nevertheless, as long as we take practical powerful measures, it will soon be spring for the great development of education in the minority nationality areas!

[Yin Zhenghua [3009 2973 5478] was responsible for editing this article]

12570

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RESEARCH, EDUCATION ON DEMOGRAPHY DEVELOP AT RAPID PACE

Beijing JIHUA SHENGYU BAN in Chinese 6 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by Lin Xiuzhen [2651 4423 3791]: "The Research and Teaching of Demography in China Is on the Rise"]

[Text] The research and teaching of demography in China, which was only initiated in the 1970's, has developed rapidly in recent years. According to partial statistics, there are nearly 500 full-time researchers and over 50 special research agencies; over 300 students study it in school, and there are 13 graduate students. In September of this year, 60 college undergraduates will also be enrolled and a group of graduate students admitted.

For reasons that everyone knows, no great attention was paid to the research and teaching of demography in China following the 1950's, and only in 1973 was the first population research agency established which began to enroll college undergraduates in 1981. At present, the research and teaching of demography in China is growing. In addition to the full-time researchers, there are also part-time researchers, who are distributed through four systems: population departments and institutes (or offices) in institutions of higher education; the Population Research Center of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the population institutes (or offices) in certain provincial and municipal branch academies of social sciences; relevant departments in state organs and various locales, such as the State Family Planning Commission, family planning commissions in various provinces, locales, cities, and counties, the China Population Information Center, provincial and municipal Population Information Centers, the State Council's Census Office, the State Statistical Bureau, provincial and municipal Statistical Bureaus, the relevant departments and bureaus of the Ministry of Public Security, and party schools at all levels. In addition, some learned societies, such as the Population Institute and the Council of the Problems of the Aged, are also engaged in research on demography.

The ranks of those engaged in the research and teaching of demography in China have not only increased rapidly in number, but have risen rapidly in quality as well. In the last few years, a large number of specialists and teachers of such disciplines as mathematics, statistics, sociology, and economics, have entered the realm of demography and become the nucleus; some of the more than 50 students who have been sent abroad for advanced studies,

who worked for master's and doctoral degrees, have already returned; and the first group of master's students and college undergraduates trained in China have graduated. In addition, certain institutions of higher education have trained over 700 people through training courses.

As of the present, more than 60 works on demography have been translated, edited, and published in China, 6 journals on demography are being published, close attention is paid in China and abroad to the articles by a number of specialists, teachers, and returned students, and some of their major research questions have been incorporated into the state's Sixth 5-Year Plan.

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EAST REGION

CHEN DENGKE'S COMPLETE WORKS DISCUSSED

Xuzhou XUZHOUSHIFAN XUEYUAN XUEBAO [JOURNAL OF XUZHOUSHIFAN TEACHER'S COLLEGE]
in Chinese No 2, 1985 pp 25-33

[Article by Lu Zhicheng [7120 1807 2052]: "The Chronicle of Chen Dengke's Complete Works"]

[Text] His Youth (1919-1939)

Chen Dengke [7115 4098 4430] had the pet name of "Male Girl" and used "Xiao Ke" (Little Ke) as his pen name. He was born to a poor peasant family in Xiaoxing Zhuang, Shangying Village, Lian Shui County in Jiangsu Province on 5 April 1919 (March 3 lunar calendar). It was a stretch of white saline-alkali beach with the old course of the Yellow River passing in front of the village. It was a place with neither the convenience of transportation nor the benefit of fish and water. The family owned a dozen mu of saline land which could not grow crops, and his father earned a living by pushing a cart. Chen Yuren, his father, was the youngest of three brothers. Lady Zhang, his mother, was also a daughter of a poor peasant family. Dengke had two older sisters. From the time he was about 6 or 7 years old, he went to the fields to dig wild plants for food with his two sisters and ate chaff and wild plants to satisfy their year-round hunger. When he was 7 or 8 years old, warlord Sun Chuanfang was defeated and his soldiers retreated from south of the Changjiang to the Huaiyin and Lian Shi Districts and his village encountered a great calamity. He ran away with some relatives to avoid "defecting soldiers." The villagers stood up to protect themselves and drove away the defecting soldiers and came back to their village. All these feats are reflected vividly in his long novel, "Red Dragon and Scarlet Phoenix."

In the winter of 1930, he studied with a private tutor while his mother washed the tutor's clothes in exchange for 2 semesters. The tutor named him Chen Dengke. In his studies, he was called "stupid" and in behavior naughty. He was dismissed for refusing corporal punishment and has had no formal schooling since then.

In the fall of 1933, his father died of exhaustion from pushing carts. His father, although illiterate, liked to listen to story tellers and he often took Dengke to the market to "sit" listening to stories. During the

slack season he attended the village's "story-telling meeting" almost every day. The story tellers were all natives of the village. They never had any professional training, but they were all able to tell their stories vividly and dramatically and in a lifelike manner. The content of the stories included everything from the sky down to the earth, gods and ghosts, robbing the rich to give to the poor, punishing evil ones and praising the good. After a long time, the imperceptible influence of the stories molded his moral education in good and evil and beauty and ugliness. He also acquired the ability to compose and tell stories. It is here he was "enlightened" in the complexities of plot, in flowing rhythm and variety, in vivid language and distinct images, with a strong affinity for the people and local flavor in his novels.

He started to till the land and push carts in order to take on some of the burden of feeding the family.

His mother died in 1937. He was caught by the Kuomintang and put into a press gang of able-bodied men. In the following year, he and his uncle Chen Shoukang organized a "resist Japan detachment" to fight against the Japanese. Under the influence and education of the underground party, he led the 2 and 1/2 platoons (about 70 people) to join the New 4th Army.

II. Five Years As a Guerrilla (1940-44)

After joining the Revolution in 1940, he was transferred from the 1st Division of the New 4th Army to the local organizations. He set up bases and fought against the Japanese in Lian Shui, Funing, Huaian, Bin Hei, Yan Dong and other places. He worked in the guerrilla forces as a bodyguard, scout and reporter and was famous for his bravery in killing the enemy with no fear of death. He was a crack shot and would shoot with either hand. During the years of war, he himself caught nearly 100 enemy and killed scores of them.

In May 1942, Comrade Mao Zedong's "Address to the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art" was transmitted to the Yanfu District by radio, and this set off an upsurge in learning and study. Chen said that through study and discussion he first understood the truth that "literature and art should serve the workers, peasants, and soldiers."

In the summer of 1943, he was transferred to the group led by Zhao Jingchen to be a bodyguard. Zhao lived in Xiayu Village, Gaogou District, Lian Shui County. He graduated from Yangzhou Normal School before the war against the Japanese and later worked in Lian Shui County's Da Dong Zhen Elementary School as a teacher of physical education. In 1939 the Japanese occupied Lian Shui and he renounced the pen for the sword. He organized a group to fight against the Japanese and he became the leader of this guerrilla force. Since he was the leader of Chen Dengke and a "good teacher," it was under his guidance and inspiration that Chen understood the truth that "a soldier without education is not a good soldier," acquired a strong desire to obtain an elementary-level education and started his lessons in difficulty and hardship. In an environment of frequent battles, when he was not busy, Chen "would sit behind a mound, with a small

piece of paper in his hand as a model, and write on the earth with a twig." "Whoever's house he stayed in overnight would be full of characters on the walls." Since hard work never fails to help a person who sets his mind on doing something, soon he could write letters, his diary and wall posters.

In the fall, Zhao Shuli's novel, "Xiao Erhei Got Married," came out and Chen frequently went to the local operas whose stories were based on this novel and became an admirer of Zhao.

In the mid-autumn of 1944, Chen published his first report, "The Devil Press-gangs Able-bodied Men," in YANFU DAZHONG. It was the story of an encounter of a guerrilla group with the Japanese. It had been a wall poster and was found by a reporter, Chang Gong, who recommended it to the newspaper. There were 60 characters in the manuscript of which 13 characters were wrong and another 21 were miswritten. Editor Qianyi, the eldest son of Aying, edited it, added a headline and published it. Since then Chen and Qianyi became friends and Chen became eager to write.

On 12 November, accompanied by Qianyi, Chen paid his first visit to Aying (Qian Xingcum [6929 2622 6722]) at Yilin Zhen, Funing County; Aying at that time was invited by Zhang Aiping [1728 1947 5493], the brigade commander, to coordinate with the rectification to create the historical opera, "Daring King Li Zicheng." This acquaintance and contact with this early revolutionary organizer of the party and famous writer had great significance for Chen's becoming a "writer for the masses" later. Chen was taught by Comrade Aying directly about Mao's doctrine of art and literature for the masses; for example, Aying taught him Chairman Mao's "Address to the Yen'an Forum on Art and Literature." The comrade was greatly influenced by Aying's spirit in his writing for the revolution, his meticulous scholarship and his practice of popularizing rural operas.

On 30 November, Chen received a copy of "The Story of Li Youcai" from Qianyi as a gift, which was the first book of the new vernacular literature that Chen ever read.

III. Five Years As a Journalist (1945-49)

From 5 January to 5 April 1945, DAZHONG BAO launched the first correspondents movement. During that period, Chen wrote 29 articles, 23 of which were published. He led two worker-peasant correspondents groups (in the Lian Shui County government and in Shang Ying Village) was elected as "model worker-peasant correspondent" and given the title of "special correspondent" by the newspaper.

On 6 May, DAZHONG BAO called a correspondents forum; Chen attended to present his writing experience. From May to July, he published in DAZHONG BAO his reports, "Advantages of Being a Worker-peasant Correspondent," "Self-Induction," "Report When I was Sick," "Chen Dengke's Writing Plan," "So Eager to Write," "Insignificant News" and an allegro, "Restoration of Ningcheng."

On 1 July, DAZHONG BAO published a book, "Correspondents' Experience," which included Chen's article on "How I Work As a Correspondent," which introduced how he led the correspondents group and discussed how to establish a better correspondence system.

On 26 July, Chen was transferred to DAZHONG BAO to be a worker-peasant reporter. The party branch decided to let Comrade Qianyi train him. Qianyi not only helped him grasp the methods of news gathering but also carefully corrected and edited his manuscripts, and he purposefully found time to let him study in order to combine his work with learning and continuously improve his level of education and his writing ability.

Near the end of August, the Japanese surrendered. Chen and Shi Peng together wrote "Boundless Joy," wrote big posters and hurried to Yiling Village in the night to put them out on the street. In this month he published two reports--"The Talk of Four Old Men" and "The Teaching of the Masses on the Grand Canal"--and two ditties--"Two Stupid Cadres" and "Melody of a Young Girl Who Pays for the Upkeep of a Lover."

In September there was a celebration of the liberation of Lian Shui. Chen Dengke attended the rehearsal of the opera. He liked and used to collect and write ditties; besides, he could also write, act and sing them himself. His performance of "A Boat on the Lake with Ripples" was very famous locally. His works published in this month were: reports on "The Crimes of the Enemy and the Puppet Regime in Lian Shui" and "Lian Shui City After Liberation"; a yangko, "To Express the Heart of the People"; and an eight-character ditty, "Think It Over, Puppet Soldier," etc.

On 30 October, Chen went for the first time as a "war correspondent" to the famous "Wuyou Battlefield" on the periphery of Yancheng. Since Chen was from the lower class, it was easy for him to become one of the soldiers and understand their lives and feelings in order to make his articles real, vivid and rich in color. Since then, he started to write many feature news stories such as "Stories from the Battlefield" and was commended by the authorities. He had a notebook and jotted down what he saw and heard at the time, to be his "precious book of everything." He has kept his method of detailed observation and diligent writing until now. In that season of the year DAZHONG BAO he published the reports, "Model Citizen Zhu Wenying," "Everywhere in the Liberated Area, the People Welcome Us," "What a Curse Those Puppet Soldiers Are, Asking Wages for Killing," "Report on the Battle in Wuyou," "Seeing the Beloved Ones!" "No More Worry for Captured Military Officers," "All Want To Be at the Battlefield" and "Once More See the Light of Day," and an allegro, "Don't Be Fierce Again, Tiger; Burst with Joy."

In November, Chen, recommended by Qin Jialin and Chen Yunhao, joined the Chinese Communist Party.

On 16 July 1946, Chen joined the peace celebration meeting and parade in Huainan. He made a butterfly lantern and wrote articles such as "20,000-lantern Parade." On the 21st he returned to Lianshui. Though he was sick,

he continued to organize the work of the Shangying correspondents group to understand and help rectify and improve the 13 worker-peasant correspondent teams in the area and collect public comments about the newspaper after its change of publisher. Within 2 months, in DAZHONG BAO he published reports "Enjoying a Victorious New Year's Day," "People Want to Accuse the Reactionaries" and "Chinese Traitor Zhang Daquan Paid with His Life for his Murder"; ditties such as "Hateful! Revenge! (to the 'Tanmei' tune)" "Happy To Have Peace (to the 'Wugeng Jingerli' tune" (in the name of Xiaoke, the first time he used this pen name); and his talk about literature and art, "The New 4th Army and I" and "Opinions About 'Exercises on Composition for Workers and Peasants.'"

On 17 April, Chen, the only worker-peasant reporter in Central China, attended the propaganda and education meeting and was praised by name. Before and after the meeting, after being introduced by the director of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, he became acquainted with some cultural workers such as Yun Yiqun [1926 6654 5028], Huang Yuan [7806 3293], Jiang Xijin [5592 6932 6855] and Jiang Ling [3068 7117]. There in the XINHUA BAO, Central China edition, he published "How I Worked as a Worker-peasant Reporter," "The Work of Worker-peasant Correspondents in the Lian Dong Nanji Area" and "How I Repay My Benefactor--the Communist Party."

In April, he published a ditty, "Workers' Leader Dengfa" and "In Memory of the 8 April Martyrs."

On 2 May, Yenan broadcast to the liberated areas of the country the news that Chen Dengke had become a reporter.

On 5 May, DAZHONG BAO issued a special report, "Chen Dengke Becomes a Worker-peasant Reporter; Yenan Dispatches a Cable: Come On! All Worker-peasant Reporters."

From March to June he published in DAZHONG BAO a report, "Gentryman Zhang Honggui Donates a Great Amount of Bean Cakes and Grain"; a special feature story, "Five Hundred Dollars in Communist Money"; ditties, "Love the Women's Federation," a tune in Tan Wu Geng, under the pen name Xiaoke; "Flourishing Family, Build up Your Profession" (to the tune of "Gaoyou Xibei Xiang"); a monologue, "Never Forget Him Generation After Generation"; poems, "Poems on the Wall" (coauthored by Heng Xiang), "The Marriage of a Turtle and a Soft-shelled Turtle" (under the pen name Xiaoke) and a guci [7849 6101], "Please Repent" (under the pen name of Xiaoke).

On 16 July, his first prose, "The Children: A Tour of the Jianguo University Kindergarten" was published in XINHUA RIBAO, Central China edition.

In early July, Chen went to the counties of Huaibao and Hongze to gather news with the guerrilla force led by Xiong Yuzhong [7160 1342 1813], director of the propaganda department, Yanfu District party committee, in the enemy's rear area. In the vicinity of Laozi Mountain near Hongze

Lake, he fought against the enemy for more than 2 months and was surrounded once by the enemy. When the enemy soldiers closed in and were only 200-300 meters from him, he looked upon death as going home and jumped into the roaring waves of Hongze Lake. Luckily he was saved by a young fisherman and passes through many hands and places and finally got out of danger. Later he rushed directly to the battlefield to defend the northern and southern area along the Huai River and joined the famous battles of Lianshui, the defense of Wuyou and the attack on the Lintong Railway. He did not return to the newspaper office until the spring of 1947. Chen stayed at the battlefield, braved untold dangers and stuck to writing news reports and sending his manuscripts to the newspaper. He was then a guerrilla who "never fears death" and was praised as a journalist who "never fears death." Within this period, he published in DAZHONG BAO some reports and feature stories which reflected life during the battle in the Laozi Mountain such as "The Enemy's Artillery Fire Is Heavy; Laozi Mountain Won't Give up an Inch," "The Unyielding People--The Militia Breaks out of an Encirclement in the Guerrilla Area," "The Laozi Mountain Massacre," "Granting Titles to the Four Overlords" and "Lord Qi, Jr."

In September he "went to the front and organized enthusiastic correspondents in the logistics command to report on the bravery of the militia and the people who were press-ganged."

On 16 December, the literary and art supplement of YANFU RIBAO published his feature story, "A Story of Beign Buried Alive." This 2,000-word article is the chief source of his famous representative work, "Pond of Live People."

Chen's life of battle in the whole year of 1946, especially his experience on Laozi Mountain near Hongze Lake, was very important in his life of warfare and his literary creativity. In this period, he not only experienced the danger of life but also, and more importantly, "the numerous heroic deeds performed by the people with their own blood and flesh," which moved, tempered and educated the future writer and inspired Chen's desire and ambition to praise those heroic people and soldiers. It was this piece of land irrigated with martyrs' blood that carried the seeds of a series of Chen's works that use the life of war as his topic; these include Chen's first publication, "Sister Du;" "Pond of Live People," a work which earned him fame; and his first long novel, "Children Along the River Huai."

From July to December, he published in XINHUA RIBAO, Central China edition, YANFU RIBAO and DAZHONG BAO his reports, "Good Cadres Step up on the Stage and Bad Cadres Step down in the Election," "Chiang Kaishek Fails To Win the Hearts of the People," "Political Commissar Cao and Commissioner Wan Inspect the Flooded Area," "Huainan KMT Unable To Cheat People," "Help Local People in Production," "Rural Opera Troupe at the Front," "Grinding Flour, Shouldering Cannon Shells," "Murderous Chiang's Soldiers on Laozi Mountain," "Strengthen the Civilians and Improve the Organization," "Return to the Bosom of the People's Army," "Homeward-bound Legions Are All Bad,"

"A Brave Flower," "Fudong Battlefront Service Group," "Liancheng, an Iron City," "Xiaoxin Zhuang After Chiang's Soldiers Plunder," "Qingong Zhen Sees Light Again," "Women's Hardships in Qingong Zhen," and "Miscellanies On the Front"; a poem, "Work!"; a story, "The Poor Are My Father"; and some ditties, "Kill the Parents" (to the tune of "Ku ai ai") and "A Markswoman" (to the tune of "Yang Liu Qing").

In the spring of 1947, Chen's wife Wang Chunfang, sons Da Hu and Er Hu unfortunately died while they were in the Suzui Hospital in Huainan during the "Central Government Army's mopping-up operation.

At the end of spring, Chen was transferred and appointed editor of SUBEI DAZONG BAO.

On 2 March, Qianyi died a heroic death. Chen wrote an article to commemorate him, "You Live in our Hearts Forever." Later the newspaper's party committee sent at different times Comrades Luding and Chen Yunhao and others to help Chen. One of the results was to spur him to write his first reportage, "Iron Bone," which was published in a series in SUBEI DAZHONG BAO in May. It is a vivid and touching article. Some middle schools used it as teaching material and it was rewritten into a local opera and performed in Jianyang District. Another result was to assist Chen to create his first middle-length novel, "Sister Du." Through the practice of writing, he understood for the first time the creative method of changing from literary storytelling to creating a character out of a stereotype.

In April, Chen went to interview a revolutionary mother in Chenanzi, Huaian County, who "saved a soldier by giving up her son." This tragic and true story laid the foundation for his fourth long novel, "Children Along the Huai Hai."

That year, in HUAZHONG RIBAO, SUBEI RIBAO, YANFU RIBAO and SUBEI DAZHONG BAO, Chen published his reports, "Bad Cadre Ge Renyu," "Beware of Landlords' Sale of Farm Cattle," "New Peasant Association Established in Huga Xiang No 4 Village," "Eight Enemy Killed by Taping County Guerrilla Force and District Group" and "Sanlie Xiang Poor Peasants Ask Middle Peasants To Have a Meeting"; special reports, "Such a Xiang Leader," "The Enemy Cannot Surpress the Heart of the People," "You Live in Our Hearts Forever," "An Iron Lady, Xiao Wu," "Invincible Company Commander Yang," "Is It Against the Policy?" "The Blind Man Removes the Clapper of the Bell" and "Indulgent Like This"; and a ditty, "Be Sure To Beat down Chiang Kaishek."

From March to December 1948, Chen joined the operations of the "attack on Yilin" initiated by the People's Liberation Army, the restoration of Xiang Shui Kou and the whole area of Yanfu and wrote reports.

In the winter, "Sister Du" was published in Central China by New China Books and earned a favorable comment. In the preface of that book, Zheng Nanzhu, i.e., Yu Minghuang, then director of propaganda department of the Huazhong work committees said, "The features of this book are simplicity,

non-artificiality and relative completeness of structure, and it tells a touching story from beginning to end with peasant language and direct presentation and provides the readers with an intimate and lively feeling. It is truly a creation of the worker and peasant."

At the end of the year, he finished his middle-length novel, "Die for Others," i.e., the manuscript of "Pond of Live People."

In the middle of December, Chen was sent by YANFU DAZHONG BAO to lead the frontline report group at the Huai Hai battlefield and was appointed reporter of frontline support group of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY.

That year, in XINHUA RIBAO, Central China edition, and YANFU DAZHONG BAO, Chen published his reports, "Combine Work and Production," "Businessmen Resume Their Businesses," "Preliminary Experience," "Directive from Political Commissar Chen," "Our Army in the River Jing," "Terrified Huai Cheng," "Honorable Return," "Model Women in Supporting the Front," "Rush to the Front To Win Honor," "Xiang Shui Kou Sees Light Again," "Distress of the Caterers in Chengang," "Remain Fruitful and Unyielding in Front of the Enemy," "Experience of Organizing Laborers in Yieting County," "Wu Yuanying Team Overtakes Nine Bunkers by Strategy," "PLA in Southwest of Xiao County," "Old and Young Are Busy in Logistics," "Bandit Army Morale Worsening," "Providing Lodging and Food As Intimate as Brothers," "KMT 44th Army Commander Wang Zejun Regrets Not Surrendering Earlier," "Huai Hai 1st Laborer Company and 2d Company Do Not Fear Artillery Fire" and "In Huai Hai Battle, PLA Soldier Persuades 100 of the Enemy To Surrender." His prose included "Ancestors of Eight Generations Watch the Windmill," "That Embarrasses Me," "Men Are a Hideout," "Workshift," "The Ass Brays," "Spinning Thread To Overcome the Difficulties," "Peasant Hero Xu Yongsheng," "Wang," "A Story of Anti-mopping Up--Xu Yongsheng Resists the Bandits Singlehandedly" (co-authored with Shi Qin) and "Chen Jiagang Caterers' Folk Rhyme."

In the beginning of 1949, in the Huai Hai battle, Chen traveled the whole battlefield including seven counties, bombed the bunkers with the soldiers, fought with a bayonet and bore stretchers to save the wounded under heavy fire. After the war, he was transferred to the Anhui branch office of XINHUA BAO. In early spring, he went to Hefei to organize XIN HEFEI BAO and later was transferred to WANBEI RIBAO as a reporter.

In April, Chen crossed the Changjiang with the army down south to Anqing and was in charge of the "Anqing Reporters Station" and led the "Anti-flood and Relief Disaster Work Team" to Zongyang, Wangjiang, to investigate the disaster and relieve the victims.

In July Chen married a party member and women reporter, Liang Shougan.

In that year he published in YANFU DAZHONG BAO, JIANGHUAI RIBAO, XIN HEFEI BAO and WANBEI RIBAO his feature stories, "Not Being Sexually Aroused Characterizes an Iron Man," "Wipe off Your Tears and Work," "Schools Open Again in Anqing," "A Debt of Blood," "Hua Zhonggui and His

Cow," "Some Problems in Organizing, Providing For and Helping Oneself by Engaging in Production," "Mourn Comrade Qianyi," "The Complaint of Guan Zhennan," (with Xingfu), "Yang Jiashan Returns Home," "Comment on the Annual Yield in Sanhe Village," and reports, "Following the Army To Fight South of the Changjiang," "Frontline Support Groups Mobilized To Assist Various Districts and Townships," "Hefei Frontline Support Command Established," "Frontline Support Command Centralizes the Mobilization of Human Resources," "Hefei City's Chen Liancheng Opens Dazhong Restaurant," "Hefei Porters and Cart Pushers Brave the Enemy's Bombing To Save the Resources of the Railway Station," "Hefei Fire Brigade and PLA Brave Enemy Plane's Fire To Put the Fire Out," "64 Hefei Porters and Cart Pushers Praised," "Landing Craft No 111," "Rush Repair of the Breach of the Embankment," "Leaders in Anqing District Mobilizing Cadres and Soldiers Rush To Deal with the Emergency," "Two Guard Companies in Anqing Rush To Save the Flood Victims in Dafengyu," "Bandit Planes Bomb the Embankment; Kill Flood Victims," "Anqing Administrative District Appropriates 200,000 Cattles of Relief Rice To Save Flood Victims in Four Counties," "Rush Repair of Anqing City Embankment Fails; Rush To Deal with Emergency Work Enthusiastically Spreads," "Organize Merchants To Raise Funds To Buy Grain; Anqing Flood Victims Have Grain Ration," "Enforce the System of Asking for Instructions and Reports; Wanjiang County Starts Anti-orderlessness Movement," "Ten Thousand Wangjiang Flood Victims Turn to Production," "Guo Ping, Vice Administrator of the 2d District in Wangjiang County Corrupted; Departs from Correct Stand; Discharged and Prosecuted," "Land Reform Is the Only Hope" and "Anqing Calls on Representatives Meeting To Lay Foundation for New City."

IV. Early Period of the Establishment of the New China (1950-56)
 From January to June 1950, he published the following reports in WANBEI RIBAO: "Paid by Work in Wangjiang County, Yatan District Embankment Repair, with High Efficiency," "The Masses Integrated in Yatan District Embankment Repair; Membership of Peasant Association Reaches 2,000," "Embankment Repair; Move Dirt Under the Moon To Win the Red Flag," "Wall Poster for Embankment Repair Workers," "Wangjiang Embankment Winter Repair: Mend Breaches, Reinforce Weak Points," "Party Cadres Take Initiative To Promote Ideological Leadership to Lead the Laborers," "Four Hundred Thousand Square Feet of Sand Moved to Huikou Embankment," "Laborer Supply Station in Caojia Lake, Anqing Administration, Issues Directive To Appropriate 300,000 Cattles of Rice for Relief," "Anqing Bond Sale Committee Established," "In Anqing's Severely Afflicted Area Tonglu, 250,000 Flood Victims Relieved," "People in Northern Anhui Support the Marriage Law," "Comrades Zeng Xisheng, Huanyan in Anqing Inspect, Direct Spring Ploughing," "Model Workers Celebrated In Our Newspaper; Bu Changzhao and 11 Other Workers Become Models," "Administrative Office Party Committee Draws 800 People Sent to the Countryside," "Peasant Representative Meeting in Xianan District To Discuss Summer Requisition and Anti-drought Measures," "That's Good!" and "Gubi Embankment Reinforced; Xinan District Repairs Embankment" He also published the following feature stories: "Red Flag Squad" (co-authored with Huhai), "Experience of Engaging in Production To Save Oneself in Tonglu," "How Teachers, Students Overcame the Disaster in Wuoyang" and "Investigation of the Disaster in Liangbakou Village."

In the summer, he was transferred back to WANBEI RIBAO.

In August, he was hospitalized. He revised his novel, "To Die To Replace Others." Comrade Geng Longxiang suggested he mail it to a popular literature publication TALK AND SING. It was later found by his comrade and editor Miao Peishi among the articles to be returned, and after reading it, he recommended it to Zhao Shuli, Tian Jian and Kang Zhuo [1660 3451]. Zhao wrote a letter encouraging him and gave him specific guidance. Chen was encouraged and rewrote the article, which was later edited by Zhao Shuli. With its name changed to "Pond of Live Men," it was published in the October and November issues of TALK AND SING. It was later included in "Art and Literature Construction Books" published by Beijing Sanlian Bookstore.

In September, Chen published these reports in WANBEI RIBAO: "Lawless Landlords Plot To Sabotage Land Rent Reduction in Jiangfu County," "Lawless Landlords in Chuxian District, Jiangpu and Laian and Other Places Plot To Sabotage Autumn Taxes and 'Lawless Landlords' Sabotage in Chuxian District Becomes More Serious."

In November, Chen's novel "Sister Du" was edited by the editors' committee of "Art and Literature Collection" and the first new edition was published by Huadong New China Books.

In December, on the recommendation of Zao Shuli, Chen enrolled in the Central Literature Research Institute presided over by Dingling [0002 3781]. On the day he arrived in Beijing, Chen met his literary guide, Zhao Shuli.

In 1951, in the first issue of Vol 2 of WANBEI WENYI, he published his first short novel "Qingming," which portrays the emotions, thoughts and acts of the Chinese peasants during the War To Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea in the early period of the founding of the country. "Letters to the Editor" appeared in the same issue.

On 22 April, RENMIN RIBAO carried an article, "Chen Dengke and His Novel." It was an important criticism written by Comrade Kang Zhuo initiated by Zhou Yang [0719 2254]. That article provided a summary of Chen's life as a warrior and news reporter and confirmed his popular literary creations with warm encouragement.

On 18 May, in ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO, Chen published "How I Started To Write."

In June, in WENHU XUEXI, he wrote "My Schooling."

In July, at the Central Literary Research Institute, Chen wrote his draft of "Children Along the River Huai." This same month, the first edition of "Pond of Live Men" was published by People's Literature Press.

In August, in the first issue of Vol 4 of WANBEI WENYI, Chen published "I Started To Write."

In September, Chen revised "Children Along the River Huai" for the first time.

From 22 October to 22 December, he visited USSR with the Chinese writers' delegation led by Feng Xuefeng [7458 7185 1496] and Cao Jinghua [2580 7231 5478].

In the spring of 1952, he joined the Chinese Writers Association.

In April, he revised "Children Along the River Huai" a second time.

On 4 May, in JIEFANG RIBAO, he wrote "The People Teach Me How To Write."

In June, he finished four prose pieces on his visit to Russia: "A Heroic City," "Interview with Russian Metallurgy Worker, Fidorwesz", "My Impression of the Cai Te Jin Collective Farm," and "Paradise on Earth," all of which have been adapted in the book, "We Visited Russia."

In July, the third draft of "Children Along the River Huai" was finished.

In November, the People's Literature Press published the first edition of "We Visited Russia" and in the same month, the fifth printing of "Pond of Live Men" was issued.

Anhui People's Press published "A Collection of News About the Regulation of the River Huai."

That year, "Pond of Live Men" was translated into Japanese by Prof Minory Takeuchi of Kyoto University, Japan, and was published.

In the spring of 1953, he ended his studies at the Literary Research Institute and returned to Anhui to be vice director of the Preparatory Committee of the League of Literature.

In June he went to Feziling Reservoir, River Huai Regulation Construction Site, to be instructor of the 6th Sowking District.

His long Novel, "Children Along the River Huai" was carried from April to August in RENMIN WENXUE. It is a novel which describes the struggle of the people in northern Jiangsu during the War of Liberation, a faithful record of the heroic and moving deeds of the masses and a song singing the praise of the revolutionary heroism of the masses. The author attempts to use a social background broader than that used for "Sister Du" and "Pond of Live Men" to portray his huge picture of the War of Liberation, and this marked his further progress in literary creation.

In July, his essay "We Want To Learn" was published in WENYI BAO.

In August, his collection of prose, "People Who Regulate the River Huai," was published by Anhui People's Press.

His feature story, "A Common Man," was published in the October-November issue of WENYI MONTHLY.

In 1954, his short novel, "Leaving the Hometown," was published in the February issue WENYI MONTHLY. On 22 February, Dingling wrote to Chen; part of the letter contains her criticism of "Children Along the River Huai" and part deals with "Leaving the Hometown." Chen accepted the criticism and admitted that there were problems in the authenticity of emotions of his characters but did not think it a failure.

In spring, Chen was elected Anhui's deputy to the People's National Congress; he addressed the congress on "Strengthen Political and Artistic Cultivation; Strengthen the Practice of Creation;" which was published in ANHUI WENYI in September of that year.

In April, at the Anhui Amateur Literary Creation conference, Chen spoke of "Points from My Experience," which was published in ANHUI WENYI in May of that year.

Dingling's letter to Chen Dengke was published in the May issue of WENYI BAO.

Chen's novel, "Black Girl," was published in RENMIN WENXUE in June. In the same month, a collection of his short novels, "The Rainbow," was published by Anhui People's Press, and "Sister Du" was published by Shanghai Art and Literature Publications.

In summer, Chen was elected vice president of the Anhui League of Literature.

In September, Author's Press published his long novel, "Children Along the River Huai." In the same period he wrote his novel, "Flowers Bloom in the Mountains," using oil-drilling teams as his material.

That year, "Pond of Live Men" and "Children Along the River Huai," were translated into Japanese, Russian, Korean and Czech.

The first edition of "Black Girl" was published by Chinese Youth Press in January 1955.

In June, his feature story, "The Head of the Dispatcher's Office," was published in RENMIN WENXUE.

"Iron Bone," a collection of Chen's reporting published by Anhui People's Press in July, is a selection of his major "literary" works from the period 1945-50.

His short novel, "A Little Inventor," was published by ANHUI WENYI in October. In the fall, he finished his novel, "Silent Pistol," reflecting the struggle to eliminate the counter-revolutionaries, and started to write "Moving the Mountain."

He attended the First Anhui Provincial Youth Creation Conference in April 1956 and spoke on "Literary Creation Prospers; Cultivate New Force," which was published in the June-July issue of ANHUI WENYI.

In May he continued to write "Moving the Mountains" at the Meishan Reservoir Construction Site and finished the first draft on 28 June.

In July, he was appointed editor of JIANGHUAI WENXUE.

"Spring on the River Huai" was published in WENYI MONTHLY in August. The same month he published his editorial, "Caused by 15 Strings of Cash," his criticism of the happenings before and after the performance of the Kanqu opera, "Fifteen Strings of Cash," and of the Huangmei opera, "Marriage of the Fairies," which pointed out the unhealthy tendency to "wait and see" and to "swarm, after which nothing," which existed in critics' circles. He finished his novel "Fog at the End of Summer."

In September, he was elected representative to attend the Eighth NPC.

In December, in JIANGHUAI WENXUE, in his editorial, "Such Criticism," he pointed out that "those journals recommending the criticism of parting from the formulation of the characteristics of literature...are promoting vulgar sociology."

In the fall of that year, he was elected president of the Anhui Writers Association.

V. Before and After the Writing of "Wind and Thunder" (1957-65)
"Literary Flowers Bloom," his essay on literature, was published in ANHUI RIBAO on 5 June 1957. His short novels, "Love" and "The First Love," were published in JIANGHUAI WENXUE. Within half a year after the publication of the two novels, which had love as the key point, more than 20 articles about them were published in a dozen journals such as Guangming RIBAO, WENHUI BAO, ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO, ANHUI RIBAO, WENYI XUEXI, JIEFANGJUN WENYI and JIANGHUAI WENXUE, and some refer to "Love" as a "dangerous attempt."

In March in ANHUI RIBAO, under the pen name of "Lin Geli," Chen published "What Ideology Is Guiding the Editor's Office of JIANGHUAI WENXUE?" His work, "Love," was criticized as "a poisonous weed" and he himself was verbally attacked. On 6 May, in ANHUI RIBAO, Chen published his essay on literature, "Accept the Criticism with Reservation," in which he examined the shortcomings and problems in that work and also counterattacked saying that he could not accept the criticism that the portrayal of Niu Yushan and Zhou Guiying in "Love" lacked a foundation in real life. Chen insisted on the principle of finding truth in reality.

On 14 July in ANHUI RIBAO he published "Draw a Clear Line of Demarcation; Persist in the Struggle Against Rightists."

In September in the 27th issue of WENYI RAO, he wrote "Return to the Party's Bosom."

In the November issue of JIANGHUAI WENXUE, he published his prose works, "Friendship Made with Blood." In the fourth issue of FLYING RED FLAG, he wrote "Comrade, Teacher and Comrade-in-arms--Commemorate the 10th Anniversary of the Martyrdom of Qian Yi."

The anti-rightist struggle started. Chen Dengke, who was supposed to be the one to bear the brunt, was luckily exempted from being a "rightist" because of Zhou Yang's "prearrangement." That is why Chen mentions Zhou Yang as his "political guardian."

On 1 January 1958, in ANHUI RIBAO, Chen wrote "Listen to the Party To Temper Yourselves with Labor."

In February, Chen went to Huaibei with Wang Guangyu, governor of Anhui, to visit some 30 communes and about 100 production brigades in 12 counties in 50 days and wrote 5 short novels.

In April in Mengcheng, he wrote his prose piece, "Remembering Luding."

In the May issue of JIANGHUAI WENXUE, he wrote "Hold High the Banner of Socialist Realism--Talk on Zhou Yang's 'A Big Debate on the Battlefield of Literature and Art.'"

In the June issue of JIANGHUAI WENXUE, he wrote his prose works, "Travel to Huaibei." The same month, his long novel, "Move the Mountain," was published by Chinese Youth Press.

In July, in JIANGHUAI WENXUE, he wrote "Doing away with Superstitions and Planting the Red Flag," which he coauthored with Lu Yanzhou.

In August, his "Spring Water Collection," a collection of prose and novels, was published by Anhui People's Press.

In the November issue of JIANGHUAI WENXUE, he wrote "We Want the Red Flag, Not Bank Notes."

In the December issue of DUSHU [READING], he wrote "Why I Wrote 'Move the Mountain.'"

In the fall, with Lu Yanzhou he wrote "The Lying Dragon Lake," a filmscript later filmed by Beijing Studio.

In July 1959, the 13th issue of ANHUI WENXUE, he wrote "Notes on Literary Creation" and in the 14th issue, a short novel, "A Rose on Dabie Mountain," which uses the historical revolutionary struggle as its material and successfully creates an artistic image of a common revolutionary female fighter--Shang Aihua.

In the winter, in the rural villages of Huaibei, Chen conceived "Looking for Father," i.e., "Wind and Thunder".

In 1960, as a member of the group in charge of the Anhui provincial party working team, Chen was appointed secretary of the Guo County, Zhanghi District, party committee, commune and brigade.

In the January issue of ANHUI WENXUE, he published a short novel, "The Rising Sun."

In the February issue of ANHUI WENXUE, he wrote "Remember What Chairman Mao Said," and a filmscript, "Meeting in Front of Tiananmen," which he coauthored with Lu Yanzhou and filmed by Anhui Studio under the name "Wind and Snow on Dabie Mountain." In the same month, he published his short novel, "Commoner Fugeng's Family."

In March, the revised version of "Pond of Live Men" was published by People's Literature Press. This same month, in ANHUI WENXUE, he published a short novel, "Confusion at the Feast of Seven Stars."

In May, he stayed in Lying Dragon Lake Village, Weixi County, northern valley of the River Huai, to write "Looking for Father" in 200,000 Chinese characters and later moved to Su Xian to finish the 70 chapters, i.e., the first draft.

GUANGMING RIBAO, on 31 August, published his editorial, "On the Militancy of Literature."

In the fall of 1961, he was also appointed secretary of the Mengcheng County party committee.

The July issue of ANHUI WENXUE published his short novel, "Endless Diary."

In March 1962, ANHUI WENXUE published his short novel, "One Hundred Years Old." At the end of March, in the 4th issue of FLYING RED FLAG, he wrote a prose piece, "Note on Yanfu Dazhong--And Commemorating Qianyi."

In April, he was transferred back to Hefei and lived in Huangshan to revise "Looking for Father."

ANHUI WENXUE in February 1963 published his short novel, "An Episode in Sanxing Village."

In March, ANHUI WENXUE published his "Three Topics in a Short Novel."

In November, RENMIN WENXUE published chapters 1-6 of his long novel, "Wind and Thunder," and ANHUI WENXUE started with Chapter 7 in its December issue.

In the spring of 1964, Chen lived in Beijing and revised "Wind and Thunder," and Chinese Youth Press published the first edition in May. It is a novel in three volumes and is as long as 600,000 Chinese characters.

The October issue of ANHUI WENXUE published his short novel, "Song of Water." In the same month, a collection of his short novels under the name of "An Episode in Sanxing Village" was published by Anhui People's Press.

In December, he was elected a deputy to the Third National People's Congress.

Chinese Youth Press published his novel, "A Male Eagle," in October 1965. in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the victory in the War Against the Japanese.

That year the second, fourth and sixth issues of WENXUE PINGLUN and the first and second issues of 1966 published many articles criticizing "Wind and Thunder."

VI. Ten-year Catastrophe (1966-76)

The "Cultural Revolution" started in 1966. Chen Dengke was assaulted in June and his right to write was taken away. Three times his house was searched and property confiscated; he was sacked 5 times and criticized and denounced on more than 200 occasions.

On 1 November 1967, while the members of the Central Cultural Revolutionary Group met the representatives of the masses of the two factions from Anhui, Jiang Qing suddenly declared that Chen Dengke was "an agent of the KMT."

On 18 January 1968, as a wanted criminal, Chen went in name to Wuhan but secretly fled to Tianjin, then disguised himself to sneak into Shanghai and hide in a small fishing boat along the Suzhou River.

On 21 February, he was illegally arrested and imprisoned in Shanghai. At the end of that month he was sent to Anhui Prison to be jailed for as long as 5 years.

On the 8 and 10 July, in RENMIN RIBAO, under the names of "An Xiejiang" and "Wan Jingqing," two articles were published: "Thoroughly Smash the Black Tablet of Chinese Khrushchev's Usurpation of the Party and Restore the Old Order" and "How 'Wind and Thunder' Sold the Later 10 Articles." Later, articles of more than a million characters "criticizing 'Wind and Thunder'" and its author were published in RENMIN RIBAO, JIEFANG RIBAO, XIN ANHUI BAO and journals in Anhui Province's districts and cities and in the publications of rebel fiction. From then on, all of Chen's works were termed "poisonous weeds" and his wife was implicated and imprisoned for 1 year and 8 months; his children were scattered and wandered destitute in the streets.

After a long time in prison, Chen Dengke was frequently devastated both physically and psychologically and suffered from high blood pressure, heart attacks, diabetes and tooth disease and three times the clinic issued a "note of emergency" to his family, but he faced the danger fearlessly and was undaunted by the sudden change. In adversity, he maintained his noble character, his incorruptible principles and his

righteousness and dared to fight against the evil forces. In prison he pulled two teeth by himself to make a stamp on a piece of white paper with blood and use the blood to write a letter of accusation to the "gang of four." He also engraved a couplet on the prison wall with a nail: "Strength or weakness is determined by force at the time; victory or failure is determined by reason in the long run."

"You can't imprison one's soul," and in prison Chen Dengke conceived of his four long novels, "Uncorrupted River," "Among Praise," "Flames of Battle raging Everywhere" and "Breaking the Wall," and he also wrote the outlines of "Uncorrupted River." To avoid their being confiscated, he made notes of the outlines of each chapter in the blank spaces in the newspaper, and using the excuse of teaching the children to read characters, he wrote the first characters of every chapter on a postcard to be mailed out of prison.

On 30 May 1973, he was released and banished to the small city of Qingyang at the foot of Jiuhua Mountain; the next day he started to write his "Uncorrupted River."

In October, the Anhui provincial party committee issued a conclusion about Chen Dengke's case: "Investigation reveals no evidence of his being an agent, and his case is negated."

On 12 July 1974, the first draft of "Uncorrupted River," i.e., "Red Dragon and Scarlet Phoenix," 70 chapters, was finished in Qingyang.

In January 1975, the Anhui Literature Creation Conference was held in Weixi and Chen refused to attend.

In the spring of 1978, Chen finished the first draft of "Flames of Battle Raging Everywhere" with a length of 800,000 Chinese characters.

In the summer and fall, he started his long novel, "Break the Wall," in Beijing.

VII. In the New Historical Era (1977-83)

In the spring of 1977, Chen revised his "Red Dragon and Scarlet Phoenix" and wrote "Return to Shanghai and Look into the Future" in the May issue of RENMIN WENXUE.

Aying died on 17 June and Chen attended the funeral and wrote "Comrade Aying in the Subei Base of the War Against the Japanese" in the July issue of RENMIN XIJU.

Chen wrote "Chairman Hua, Tell You with My Full Heart" in ANHUI RIBAO on 13 August.

In October, Chen spoke on the Anhui provincial literature system exposing and criticizing the "gang of four" meeting. In November ANHUI WENYI published his report, "Red Flag of 8 March Is Even Redder."

On 24 January 1978 in RENMIN RIBAO, Chen wrote "A Letter About 'Wind and Thunder'" to introduce the plot, the process of the first draft, revisions and the publication of this long novel and then criticized the slander and attack of Jiang Qing and Yao Wenyuan on "Wind and Thunder." Angrily he exposed and denounced the cruel persecution of the 'gang of four' group against the author of "Wind and Thunder" and its readers and commentators. The editor of Renmin Ribao clearly indicated on the same page that "Wind and Thunder" is a work reflecting collective farming in our country and that it has had good effect and influence on the socialist education movement in the rural areas.

In February, he was present at the Fifth National People's Congress and was elected a member of the presidium.

In the May issue of WENYI BAO, he published "In Commemoration of Zhao Shuli," attached to which is the "Postscript" of the new 1979 edition of "Pond of Live Men."

On 9 August, he wrote "Life and Practice--My Dearest Teacher--A Letter to a Reporter for JIEFANGJUN BAO," which was carried in the 12th issue of ANHUI RIBAO correspondence.

In February 1979, in the first issue of ZHONGSHAN, he wrote "Preface to the Second Printing of 'Children of the River Huai.'"

On 28 February, the Anhui provincial party committee issued the "Decision About Persisting in Overthrowing the Dictatorship of the Black Line on Literature To Rehabilitate Thoroughly the Anhui Provincial League of Literature" and formally rehabilitated the reputation of Chen Dengke and his work, "Wind and Thunder."

In spring, with the recommendation of Xia Yan, Chen went to the rural areas for an investigation with Lu Yanzhou, Xiao Ma and Jiang Shen to visit villages in 12 cities and counties from Jangnan to Huaibei. Later he wrote "Dark Willow, Bright Flowers," a filmscript which was filmed by Shanghai Studio.

In June, his long novel, "Break the Wall," coauthored with Xiao Ma, was published in chapters in the first issue of QINGMING and the fourth issue of SHI YUE. People's Press published the first edition in May. It is the first long novel with the "Cultural Revolution" as its topic.

In June, he was appointed editor of the large-volume journal QINGMING

In the August issue of WENYI BAO, he wrote "Literary Creation Needs Liberated Thought." In the second issue of QINGMING, he wrote "Faith--An Interview with Dingling," which he co-authored with Xiao Ma.

On 10 September, in GUANGMING RIBAO, he wrote "My Point of View on Current Work in Literary and Artistic Fields," in which he exposed his point of

view in the following three aspects: 1) the literary and art circles must insistently be anti-"leftist"; 2) "scar literature" has positive value and meaning; and 3) The policy of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend" must be carried out.

In September, Shanghai Wenyi Publications published the first volume of his long novel, "Red Dragon and Scarlet Phoenix," which uses the armed struggle of the people in the 1920's as its background and reflects the hardships in the lives of the people in northern Jiangsu and their fight against the warlords.

In October, he attended the fourth meeting of national representatives of literature and arts and was elected commissioner of the National League of Literature and member of the board of directors of the Chinese Authors Association.

In the 10th issue of ANHUI WENXUE, he published his prose work, "An Always Remembered Comrade-in-arms--Comrade Ma Jingzheng." The same month, Jiangsu People's Press reprinted "Children of the River Huai," and People's Literature Press reprinted "Wind and Thunder."

In the December issue of ANHUI WENXUE, he published "Closing Speech to the Expanded Meeting of the Anhui League of Literature Members."

In 1980, in the January issue of HOPE, Chen published his essay on literature, "Search." In the first issue of STUDY OF LITERATURE AND ARTS, he wrote "The Price of Knowing Truth." The first issue of XIN YUAN published part of "Break the Wall." The first issue of FLOWER CITY published his filmscript, "Xu Beihong," coauthored Xiao Ma and Wu Qitai. The first issue of NEW WORKS ON MOVIE LITERATURE published his "Battle at Feishui," coauthored with Xiao Ma and Wu Qitai. The first issue of JIANGHUAI WENYI carried the second volume of "Wind and Thunder."

In February, he wrote "My Biography," which was included in "A Brief Biography of Modern Chinese Writers" edited by Xuzhou Normal College and published by Sichuan People's Press. In the second issue of SHANGHAI WENXUE he published his essay on literature, "Why Is My Heart Moved?" The third issue of ANHUI WENXUE published his and Xiao Ma's "Correspondence in the Early Spring."

ANHUI RIBAO published his "The Pagoda in the Heart Never Falls" on 23 April.

JIEFANG RIBAO on 8 July carried "Nature's Masterpiece." The sixth issue of ZHENFENG carried his essay, "A Talk with Young Writers."

ANHUI RIBAO on 29 September published "Lai Shaoqi's Artistic Road," which was later reprinted in XINWAN BAO in Hong Kong.

The October issue of WENYI BAO carried his "The System Needs To Be Reformed; Creation Requires Freedom."

In November, Chen Dengke attended the trial of the major convicts of the counterrevolutionary group of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing in the People's Supreme Court.

In the December issue of YAN HE, he published "The System of Literature and Arts Must Be Reformed," which touched off a nationwide debate. On the 16th of that month, Chinese-American Dr Hu Xiuying, a professor emeritus at Harvard University, visited Chen in his home in Hefei, to express her wish to introduce "Break the Wall" to Americans.

In January 1981, in the first issue of SHAANXI ZIJU, he published his film-script, "One Night in Prison Room No 203," which he coauthored with Xiao Ma and Su Zhe. In the first issue of CAI SHI he wrote "Congratulations and Hope." In the February issue of CHARACTERS, he wrote "Note on Reading CHARACTERS."

In March, Xu Zifang's work, "The Last 43 Days of the Life of Tao Zhu," was published with the preface, "Solemn Autumn and Warm Spring," by Chen Dengke.

In April, Chen responded to the Anhui provincial party committee's call "to go to the rural areas to write more about the peasants" and went to the rural area north of the River Huai and to Fuyang, Funan, Guoxian, Jieshou, Yingshang, Lixin and Mengcheng to visit the peasants. In May, he gave the opening address to the Anhui literary circle's literature award winners' celebration and gave a speech at the forum of the comrades in charge of the district and city cultural bureaus; both speeches were carried in the first issue of WENXUE TONGXUN.

On 4 August in ANHUI RIBAO, Chen published his report, "Spring Wind Died on All 3,000 Qing of Land," which he coauthored with Yan Chengzhi.

In September, Chen went to Beijing to attend the commemoration of the 100th birthday of Lu Xun. On the way home he passed Xuzhou and revisited the battlefield of the Battle of Huaihai and wrote "Revisiting the Old Battlefield," a prose work of four chapters which was carried in the third issue of ZHONG SHAN. In the September issue of RENMIN WENXUE he wrote his prose work, "Travel in Huai Bei."

On 30 September, at Xuzhou Normal College, Chen gave a speech, "Going on the Road of Literature by Mistake...." and was warmly welcomed by several hundred teachers and students. The speech, after being straightened out by Jibo, was published in JOURNAL OF XUZHOU NORMAL COLLEGE, No 4, 1981. In NANFANG, No 12, his prose work, "Talk with an Old Friend--Note in Fuyang," was published.

On 27 November, in ANHUAI RIBAO, his prose piece, "Spring Flowers, Autumn Fruits," was published.

In December, in XIN GUANCHANG, No 22, his prose work, "Seeing Again the Seven Fairies Come Back to Earth--Commemorating Yan Fengying," was published.

YANGCHENG WANBAO on 2 December started to carry "Revisiting the Old Places--Thoughts in Fuyang," a prose work of six chapters. In the supplement to "Great Earth," in No 5 in RENMIN RIBAO, he wrote "Huaibei, 1000 Li of Yellow Flowers," which he coauthored with Yan Zhen and Yan Chengzhi.

In the winter, cooperating with Xiao Ma, he finished his second volume of "Break the Wall."

In 1982, in DA JIANG, No 1, he published "The Big River Should Be the Big River." In the January issue of RIVER HUAI, he wrote "To Create Spiritual Wealth for the People."

In March he was leader of the Chinese writers delegation to Australia to attend the Adelaide Arts Festival.

On 31 May, in ANHUI QINGUIAN BAO, he wrote "Observe Life, Know Life--Chen Dengke's Answer to a Grade School Student."

In August, he went to Shanxi to attend the Zhou Shuli academic discussion meeting and then to Chengdu to attend the annual meeting of DIANYING WENXUE.

On 20 September, in ANQING BAO, he published his prose work, "Uncontrolled Agitation."

In October, the first meeting of Huai He rural literature writers was called in Bangfu and was presided over by Chen Dengke. During the meeting, he went east along the River Huai to revisit Fengyang, Huai'an and Laozi Mountain around Hongze Lake.

In November, the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress passed the "Resolution To Restore the Words of the National Anthem," which was first suggested by Chen Dengke.

In the December issue of DIANYING WENXUE, he wrote "A Discussion About the Quality of Movie Creativity." For JOURNAL OF KANDA, he wrote "How I Turned from a Warrior into a Writer." In CURRENT GENERATION, No 4, his prose work, "Notes on My Visit to Australia," was published. In THEATRICAL CIRCLE, No 5, his prose work, "Fragments from the Streets of Sydney," was published.

In the winter, he compiled his collection of prose, "Fuyang Ji," and sent it to Huacheng Press for publication.

In the January-February 1983 issue of RIVER HUAI, he wrote "Congratulations on the Opening of the First River Huai Rural Literature Writers Meeting." In DIANYING WENXUE, he wrote "Second Discussion on the Problem of Raising the Quality of Movie Creativity." In WEN TAN, No 2, he wrote "My Way to Literature." In SHANXI WENXUE No 2, he wrote "My First Novel." In CURRENT LITERARY THOUGHTS, No 2, he wrote "A Talk on the Third Annual Conference of Movie Literature." In REPORT ON THE ERA, No 2, he reported on "To My Native Town Again."

In March, he started to write a long novel, "The Biography of Sanshe," in Anqing.

On 19 April, in ANQING BAO, his prose piece, "Never Forget," was published.

On 25 April, he went to Yancheng to attend the 10th-anniversary celebration of YANFU DAZHONG BAO.

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EAST REGION

CHILDBEARING MOTIVES OF UNMARRIED YOUTH SURVEYED

Beijing RENKOU YU JINGJI [POPULATION AND ECONOMY] in Chinese No 3, 25 Jun 85
pp 38-43

[Article by Chen Jialin [7115 1367 7792], Yangzhou Normal College, and Luo Bowei [7482 0130 7614], Zhejiang College of Education: "Research Survey on the Motives and Needs of Unmarried Youth To Have Children--Part I"]

[Text] Several studies on the sociological and socio-psychological motives and needs of young people for children have been carried out in China. However, a study has never been done on the reproductive motives and needs of unmarried young people. We believe that since youthfulness is the most prominent characteristic of our population we must, in order to master fully the task of family planning, reduce the gap between the nation's birth control plan and the reproductive motives and needs of the broad masses of our unmarried youth. If on the one hand the nation's family planning work is too remote from the reproductive motives and needs of unmarried youth, the thorough implementation of national family planning will be hindered and youth will be dissatisfied with the plan. On the other hand, if we can understand early the reproductive motives and needs of unmarried youth we will be able to take various measures and thoroughly satisfy and adjust the reproductive motives and needs of unmarried children. Thus the motives of unmarried young people will harmonize with the national birth control plan. Only in this way will family planning work have direction and initiative. Therefore, timely recognition of the reproductive motives and needs of unmarried youth is a very significant task. Accordingly, on the basis of the experience we obtained surveying the reproductive motives and needs of unmarried youth in 1983, we began in February 1984 to survey the reproductive motives and needs of unmarried youth in Zhejiang Province.

Methodology

This research project relied principally on interviews and questionnaires. On the basis of Chen Jialin's "List of Survey Questions on the Reproductive Motives and Needs of Unmarried Youth," we designed a revised "List of Questions on the Family Planning Psychology of Unmarried Youth." These questions include 4 questions on reproductive motives and 30 questions on reproductive needs (see appendix). In order to preserve the scientific character of our study we included the following in our directions:

(1) This survey is purely scientific and is interested in furnishing data for the development of family planning work. Therefore, this survey does not consist of data for evaluating any one individual. (2) Please follow the request on the form to answer questions completely so that they will reflect your actual thinking.

The subjects of this study were unmarried youth between the ages of 15 and 30. The questionnaires were given out at random. Table 1 arranges the 1,571 unmarried youth who filled out valid forms by sex and occupation.

Table 1. Distribution of 1,571 Unmarried Youth by Age and Occupation

Item	Students	Cadres	Workers	Service Workers	Ordinary Peasants	Commune Brigade Industry	Subtotal
Male	178	147	180	89	115	153	862
Female	143	44	165	133	122	102	709
Total	321	191	345	222	237	255	1,571

Results and Analysis

1. Analysis of Reproductive Motives of Unmarried Youth

A. Overall Distribution of Reproductive Motives of 1,571 Unmarried Youth

Table 2. Distribution of the Motives of 1,571 Unmarried Youth

Item	Don't Want Children	No Pref.	1 Son	1 Daugh.	No Pref.	1 Son	2 Sons	2 Daugh- ters	3 Children
Persons	141	776	152	62	25	396	13	6	0
Percent	9.0	49.4	9.7	3.9	1.6	25.2	0.8	0.4	0.0
Rank	(4)	(1)	(3)	(5)	(6)	(2)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Total percent	9.0		63.0			28.0			0.0

We arranged the results of the survey questionnaires from 1,571 unmarried youth as shown in Table 2 above.

Table 2 shows that (1) among the 1,571 unmarried youths 63 percent want 1 child and 28 percent want 2 children. None wants three children. This demonstrates that those who want to have few children are in the majority. This motive is worth encouraging. (2) The most frequent response among the various motives listed is to have only one child regardless of its sex (49.4 percent). This shows that almost half of the unmarried youths surveyed are willing to accept completely the call of the nation to have "just one child." This is a reassuring socio-psychological trend. (3) Among the 1,571 unmarried youths, 9 percent, who ranked fourth in intentions given, did not want to have children. This is a trend in reproductive psychology which will bear watching.

B. Relation Between Reproductive Motives and Occupations of Unmarried Youth

Table 3 shows the distribution of reproductive motives of unmarried youth by occupation.

Table 3. Distribution of Reproductive Motives of
1,571 Unmarried Youths by Occupation

Items		Don't Want Child	No Pref.	1 Child		No Pref.	2 Children		
				1 Son	1 Daugh- ter		1 Son 1 Daugh- ter	2 Sons	2 Daughters
Students (321)	Persons	11	209	13	13	0	73	2	0
	Percent	3.4	65.1	4.0	4.0	0	22.7	0.6	0
	Rank	(4)	(1)	(3)	(3)	(6)	(2)	(5)	(6)
Cadres (191)	Persons	11	118	6	9	12	35	0	0
	Percent	5.8	61.8	3.1	4.7	6.3	18.3	0	0
	Rank	(4)	(1)	(6)	(5)	(3)	(2)	(7)	(7)
Workers (345)	Persons	72	121	50	10	10	82	0	0
	Percent	20.9	35.1	14.5	2.9	2.9	23.8	0	0
	Rank	(3)	(1)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(2)	(6)	(6)
Service Workers (222)	Persons	31	81	16	17	3	68	4	2
	Percent	14.0	36.5	7.2	7.7	1.4	30.6	1.8	0.9
	Rank	(3)	(1)	(5)	(4)	(7)	(2)	(6)	(8)
Ordinary Peasants (237)	Persons	0	103	38	0	0	93	3	0
	Percent	0	43.5	16.0	0	0	39.2	1.3	0
	Rank	(5)	(1)	(3)	(5)	(5)	(2)	(4)	(5)
Brigade Enter- prise Peasants (255)	Persons	(16)	144	29	13	0	45	4	4
	Percent	6.3	56.5	11.4	5.1	0	17.6	1.5	1.5
	Rank	(4)	(1)	(3)	(5)	(7)	(2)	(6)	(6)

(1) Although the unmarried youths work in very dissimilar occupations, their reproductive motives are similar. When we consider by rank order the reproductive motives of the unmarried youth of the various occupations, the desire to have just "one child regardless of whether it is a boy or a girl" was in first place. The second-place reproductive motive was to have just one boy and one girl. (Most other responses were below 15 percent and are therefore not significant.) Considering the number of responses, the motive among unmarried youth to have children was relatively strong in all occupations (students 73.1 percent; cadres 69.5 percent; workers 52.5 percent; service workers 51.4 percent; ordinary peasants 59.5 percent; and peasants working for brigade enterprises 73 percent). The uniformity of these responses reflects the substantial influences on the unmarried youth of different occupations. This shows one aspect of the concrete results of our country's years of developing family planning.

(2) The motive of some respondents not to have children may not be ignored. The proportion of unmarried young people among various occupations who are not

willing to have children are students 3.3 percent, cadres 5.8 percent, workers 20.9 percent, service workers 14.0 percent, ordinary peasants 0 percent and peasants working for brigade enterprises 6.3 percent. We discovered from the survey that two factors account largely for this result. One factor is that as the level of production rises, the rhythm of people's lives becomes tighter and their lifestyles become richer and more colorful. Some people become less and less willing to expend a great deal of physical and mental effort on raising children. This socio-psychological trend is displayed more often among those who in their work need to expend a great deal of physical and mental effort such as service workers and peasants working for commune brigade enterprises who have the characteristics of workers. Second, in the last few years with the transformation of our country's economic policy and the opening up to the outside world, our unmarried youth have been inevitably influenced by the viewpoint of Western youth who do not want to have children. This is more apparent the greater the exposure to Western civilization.

(3) There is still a certain market for traditional views on reproduction such as "a son and a daughter make a complete family" and "stressing males while belittling females." For example, the three reproductive motives of "one boy and one girl," "one boy" and "two boys" all appear to different degrees among unmarried youth in various occupations. The proportion of each group giving one of these three responses is students 27.5 percent, cadres 21.4 percent, workers 38.3 percent, service workers 39.6 percent, ordinary peasants 56.5 percent and peasants working for commune brigade enterprises 30.5 percent. These figures show that the influence of traditional views on reproduction is greatest among ordinary peasants, followed by service workers and peasants working for commune brigade enterprises who have the characteristics of workers. Students and cadres are least influenced by traditional views on reproduction.

(4) The reproductive motives of the two kinds of peasants are different. For example, 17.5 percent of ordinary peasants wish to have "one boy" or "two boys" while none wants to have "a girl" or "two girls." Among peasants working for commune brigade enterprises the two proportions are 12.9 percent and 6.6 percent. Both of these groups are peasants. Why does this difference exist? We have discovered two factors that account for this. First, since boys are stronger workers, peasants who rely on their own strength to cultivate their fields naturally want boys and do not want girls. In commune brigade enterprises where there is not a large difference between the earning power of boys and girls the number of people who want boys is smaller and some people want girls. Second, among peasants the custom of girls marrying out of the family and boys supporting their parents has produced differences in the pensions of peasants working for commune brigade enterprises. Thus most peasants want to have a boy in order to avoid worrying about the future of their household. Understanding this point will help develop family planning work in the villages.

C. Relation Between Sex and the Reproductive Motives of Unmarried Youth

Table 4. Distribution by Sex of the Reproductive Motives of 1,571 Unmarried Youth

Items		Don't Want Child		One Child		No Pref.		Two Children	
				1 Son	1 Daughter			1 Son	2 Daughters
Male	Persons	84	418	82	23	19		222	10
(862)	Percent	9.7	48.5	9.5	2.7	2.2		25.8	1.2
	Rank	(3)	(1)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(2)	(7)
Female	Persons	57	358	69	39	6		175	3
	Percent	8.0	50.0	9.7	5.5	0.8		24.7	0.4
	Rank	(4)	(1)	(3)	(5)	(6)		(2)	(7)

Table 4 shows: (1) an astonishing similarity in the reproductive motives of men and women. Except for the two motives of "don't want children" and "one boy," the rank order of the six other motives is identical. These six intentions which they have in common include the intentions of 80.8 percent of the males and 82.3 percent of the females. This kind of uniformity is produced by the joint discussion of reproduction by men and women.

(2) In the listing of reproductive motives the tradition of "stressing males and belittling females" still has a certain influence. For example, those who have the reproductive motive of "a boy and a girl," "one boy" or "two boys" make up 36.5 percent of the males and 34.8 percent of the females. Moreover, this figure also shows that the reproductive motives of males are more influenced by tradition than are those of females.

(3) Among unmarried youth those who want one child or do not want any children compose 70.3 percent of the men and 73.3 percent of the women. This shows that among unmarried youth there is a tendency to have fewer or no children regardless of the sex of the child. This trend is more evident among women than among men because pregnancy, childbearing and the nurturing of infants are principally the responsibility of women.

(4) Among the reproductive motives of unmarried youth listed, there are some sex preferences. Unmarried men who want one or two boys make up 10.7 percent of men while those who want one or two girls make up 3.2 percent of the men. Conversely, 10.1 percent of the unmarried women want one or two boys while 5.8 percent want one or two girls. The socio-psychological factors which account for these sex preferences await further study. We cannot ignore this sex preference as a factor in multiple-child families.

D. Relation Between Reproductive Motives and Parents' Occupation

In order to simplify our analysis we purposely selected 321 students whose parents were employed in the same occupation and arranged their reproductive motives by their parent's occupation in Table 5.

Table 5. Distribution of the Reproductive Motives
of 321 Students by Their Parents' Occupation

Item		Don't Want Child	No Pref.	One Child			Two Children		
				1 Son	1 Daugh- ter	No Pref.	1 Son 1 Daugh- ter	2 Sons	2 Daughters
Workers	Persons	5	73	3	0	0	24	0	0
	Percent	4.7	69.5	2.8	0	0	22.9	0	0
	Rank	(3)	(1)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(2)	(5)	(5)
Peasants	Persons	0	60	4	6	0	40	2	0
	Percent	0	53.6	3.6	5.4	0	35.7	1.8	0
	Rank	(6)	(1)	(4)	(3)	(6)	(2)	(5)	(6)
Cadres	Persons	6	76	6	7	0	9	0	0
	Percent	5.8	73.0	5.8	6.7	0	8.7	0	0
	Rank	(4)	(1)	(4)	(3)	(5)	(2)	(5)	(5)

Comparing Table 5 with Table 2, we can discover significant facts.

If the head of a student's household had a certain occupation the student's reproductive motive is very similar to the reproductive motives of unmarried youth in that occupational group. More concretely, the rank order of the reproductive motives of the sons and daughters of workers, peasants and cadres (including teachers and other intellectuals) is basically the same as those of workers, peasants and cadres. The rank order is identical in the case of workers and the children of workers, identical for peasants and the children of peasants except for the motive of "two children regardless of their sex." Moreover, the rank ordering of the reproductive motives of these three groups of students is not entirely the same.

(2) The rank order of the percentage of the children of workers, cadres and peasants with the reproductive motive of "do not want children" is 4.7 percent, 5.8 percent and 0 percent while the rank order of the percentage of young unmarried workers, cadres and peasants is 20.9 percent, 5.8 percent and 0 percent. In the reproductive motive of "only one child" the rank order of the children of workers, cadres and peasants (91.3 percent, 77.1 percent and 62.6 percent) is basically the same as the percentage rank order of young unmarried workers, cadres and peasants (75.4 percent, 73.4 percent and 95.5 percent).

(3) The percentage rank order of the three motives of "one boy," "a boy and a girl" and "two boys" among the children of peasants, workers and cadres (41.1 percent, 25.7 percent and 14.5 percent) and the percentage rank ordering of the reproductive motives of young unmarried peasants, workers and cadres (55.2 percent, 53.7 percent, and 27.7 percent) are basically the same. This also shows that the children of peasants along with the workers, peasants and cadres are the most deeply influenced by traditional views on reproduction. The children of workers come next. The children of cadres are least influenced by tradition.

The three similarities described above show that the reproductive motives of parents have a certain influence on the reproductive intentions of their

children through the channels of knowledge, affection and ideas. We must therefore consider these family influences when doing family planning propaganda and educational work.

E. Relation Between the Reproductive Motives of Unmarried Youth and Their Level of Education

Table 6 arranges the reproductive motives of 961 unmarried youth by their level of education.

Table 6. Distribution of the Reproductive Motives of 961 Unmarried Youth by Their Level of Education

Item	Don't Want Child	No Pref.	One Child		No Pref.	Two Children		
			1 Son	Daugh- ter		1 Son 1 Daugh- ter	2 Sons	2 Daughters
University:								
(39) Persons	3	29	2	0	0	5	0	0
Percent	7.7	74.4	5.1	0	0	12.8	0	0
High School:								
(379) Persons	42	192	21	14	6	91	7	4
Percent	11.1	50.9	5.6	3.7	1.6	24.1	1.8	1.0
Lower Middle:								
(453) Persons	38	193	44	10	13	143	9	0
Percent	8.4	42.9	9.7	2.2	2.9	31.8	2	0
Primary:								
(90) Persons	7	36	9	2	5	30	0	0
Percent	7.8	40.4	10.1	2.2	5.6	33.7	0	0

Correlation Coefficient

$$G = -0.40$$

From Table 6 we can see that (1) as the educational level declines so too does the percentage of unmarried youth who want to have few children: 79.5 percent (university); 60.2 percent (middle school); 54.8 percent (lower middle school); and 52.7 percent (primary school). Conversely, the motivation to have several children increases as the level of education declines: 12.8 percent (university); 28.5 percent (middle school); 36.5 percent (lower middle school); 39.5 percent (primary school). This makes it easy to show that educational level and reproductive motive are inversely correlated. After calculation, the correlation coefficient $G = -0.40$ was obtained. (2) The percentage of unmarried youth with the three motives of "a boy and a girl," "just a boy" or "just two boys" increases as the educational level decreases: 17.9 percent (university); 31.5 percent (middle school); 43.5 percent (lower middle school); and 43.8 percent (primary school). This shows that unmarried youths with a low level of education are more easily influenced by traditional views on reproduction than are unmarried youths with a high level of education. These results show that good work in family planning is linked to raising the educational level of the people.

E. Relationship Between the Reproductive Motives of Unmarried Youths and the Economic Status of Their Families.

In order to analyze the relationship between the reproductive motives of unmarried youth and the economic status of their families we divided the unmarried youths into rural and urban groups and then further divided them into upper, middle and lower subgroups according to their household per-capita income. After discussing the question of where to draw the line between economic levels with comrades from concerned units, we decided upon the following. Urban households with a per-capita monthly income of 25 yuan or less are "lower households"; households with more than 25 but no more than 40 are "middle households"; and households with more than 40 yuan are "upper households." In the countryside, households with annual per-capita incomes of 300 yuan or less are "lower households"; those with more than 300 but not over 400 are "middle households," while those over 400 yuan are "upper households." The reproductive motives of 1,079 unmarried youth were arranged according to the economic status of their households in Tables 7 and 8.

Table 7 shows that among urban unmarried youth (1) as economic status declines, the percentage of unmarried youth with the reproductive motive to have few children also declines: 70.5 percent (upper); 60.8 percent (middle); and 47.5 percent (lower). Conversely, the reproductive motive to have several children rises as economic status declines: 25.2 percent (upper); 34.3 percent (middle); and 48.8 percent (lower). Reproductive motive is inversely correlated with household economic status with a coefficient of correlation calculated to be $G = -0.26$. (2) The percentage of unmarried youth with the three reproductive motives of "a boy and a girl," "just one boy" and "just two boys" increases as economic status declines: 36.8 percent (upper); 40.0 percent (middle); and 51.3 percent (lower). This shows that unmarried urban youths from households with a low economic status are more easily influenced by traditional ideology than are unmarried urban youths from households with a high economic status.

Table 7. Distribution of the Reproductive Motives of 494 Urban Unmarried Youth By Household Economic Status

Item	Don't Want Child	No Pref.	One Child		No Pref.	Two Children		
			1 Son	1 Daugh- ter		1 Son 1 Daugh- ter	2 Sons	2 Daughters
Upper: Persons	4	54	13	0	2	22	0	0
(95) Percent	4.2	56.8	13.7	0	2.1	23.1	0	0
Middle: Persons	15	169	25	0	7	96	7	0
(319) Percent	4.7	53.0	7.8	0	2.1	30.1	2.1	0
Lower: Persons	3	36	2	0	0	35	4	0
(80) Percent	3.8	45.0	2.5	0	0	43.8	5.0	0

Coefficient of correlation

$G = -0.26$

Table 8. Distribution of the Reproductive Motives of 441 Rural Unmarried Youth by Household Economic Status

Item	Don't Want Child	No Pref.	One Child		No Pref.	Two Children		
			1 Son	1 Daugh- ter		1 Son 1 Daugh- ter	2 Sons	2 Daughters
Upper: Persons	3	59	17	2	0	47	2	0
(130) Percent	2.3	45.4	13.1	1.5	0	36.1	1.5	0
Middle: Persons	0	72	11	4	3	34	5	2
(131) Percent	0	55.0	8.4	3.1	2.3	26.0	3.8	1.5
Lower: Persons	12	100	17	5	3	40	3	0
(180) Percent	6.7	55.6	9.4	2.8	1.7	22.2	1.7	0

Coefficient of correlation

G = 0.24

Table 8 shows that among rural unmarried youths (1) as their economic status decreases the percentage of those with the motivation to have fewer children gradually rises: 60 percent (upper); 66.5 percent (middle); and 67.8 percent (lower). Conversely, the percentage of those who want several children gradually declines: 37.6 percent (upper); 33.6 percent (middle); and 25.6 percent (lower). This makes it clear that the reproductive motives of rural unmarried youths are directly correlated with their household economic status. The coefficient of correlation is $G = 0.24$. (2) The proportion of those with the three reproductive motives of "a boy and a girl," "one boy" and "two boys" gradually declines with economic status: 50.7 percent (upper); 38.2 percent (middle); and 33.3 percent (lower). This demonstrates that rural unmarried youths with a high economic status are more easily influenced by traditional ideology than are rural unmarried peasants with a low economic status.

In summarizing the results of Tables 7 and 8, we can see that the relationships between the reproductive motives and the economic status of urban and rural youths are obviously different.

12369/12859

CSO: 4005/126

EAST REGION

DEVELOPMENT OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION URGED

Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 14 Sep 85 p 2

[Article by Lu Maozeng [7120 2021 2582], Deputy Secretary of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee: "Meet the Needs of the Reform; Develop Vocational Education"]

[Text] Looking back on the reform carried out in Shandong's system of secondary education over the past few years, we understand more profoundly now that to make education work better as the core of the economic drive, it must be truly oriented to modernization, the world and the future, that we must reform secondary education and work to develop vocational and technical education.

The Central Committee's recent decision on education reform clearly points out that "the socialist modernization drive not only requires high-level specialists in science and technology, but also urgently demands a huge number of middle and primary-level technical personnel, management personnel, and skilled workers who have received good vocational and technical education plus other workers in the cities and countryside who have received vocational training. Without this army of workers and technicians, advanced science and technology and advanced equipment cannot become real social production forces." The simultaneous development of education with other areas is an objective law in its own right. In terms of secondary education, obviously both senior middle schools and vocational and technical education should be administered, maintaining a rational balance between the two. However, due to the influences of "leftist" ideology and traditional educational thinking in the past, for a long time we have ignored the training of middle- and primary-level technical and management personnel and the vocational training of workers in the cities and countryside, causing an imbalance between high-level professionals and middle- and primary-level technical and management personnel, which has seriously affected the professional quality of the ranks of staff and workers, their ability to use new technology and the rise in workers' productivity and product quality. In 1978, only 6.4 percent of the students in the senior middle schools in Shandong were in vocational and technical schools. This lopsided development is not only unsuited to the demands of economic and social development, but could have serious consequences for the development of secondary education itself. Many schools cannot catch their breath under the burden of "the proportion of students

entering schools of a higher grade" and so the path of secondary education becomes more tortuous as it goes.

After the Central Committee issued the directive on education reform in 1979, Shandong Province carried out a conscientious readjustment of the secondary education structure, adopted many forms, such as schools run by education departments or joint management by employer units, and the schools, as well as schools run by enterprises and departments, turned a number of general senior middle schools into vocational middle schools and agricultural technical middle schools in a planned fashion and administered vocational courses within general senior middle schools. In 1984, there were 385 technical middle schools in the countryside throughout Shandong, with over 68,750 students. There were 48 vocational middle schools in the cities and 264 vocational courses in the senior middle schools, with more than 27,000 students. In addition, there are other types of professional and technical schools, with more than 28,200 students in all. Together they constitute 32.5 percent of all the students at the senior middle level. Since this year, there have been other new developments in vocational and technical education in Shandong. Through the readjustment, not only have the vocational and technical middle schools cast off the burden of chasing after "the proportion of students entering schools of a higher grade," so that they have become more dynamic and provide society with a large group of middle- and primary-level technical and management personnel, but there has also been an obvious rise in the quality of education in the general senior middle schools. All secondary education has begun to show a fairly coordinated development. In the last few years, Shandong Province has worked to develop vocational and technical education, and some preliminary results have been gained. Based on reports from the units that have employed vocational middle school graduates in cities such as Jinan, Qingdao, Yantai, and Jining, the young people who received vocational and technical training have solid professional thinking, a quick grasp of technology, and a strong ability to adapt. In such areas as completing work quotas and raising product and service quality, they are much better than those who received no training. In 1984, several vocational middle schools in these cities carried out a comparative investigation among 450 graduates and direct-hire apprentices who had received no training. The results showed that the former were 10 to 15 percent higher in completing production quotas than the latter, in product quality, their rate of high-quality and up-to-standard products was 6 to 10 percent higher, their proportion of tools damaged was 40 to 45 percent lower, and the net output value created was 9 to 11 percent higher.

The effort to develop vocational and technical education benefits various avenues for training all types of personnel and is an urgent demand of the broad mass of teenage students. After Shandong Province concentrated on running vocational and technical middle schools, based on the entire province's requirements for economic and social development, we set up more than 40 specialized subjects, to open up a broad avenue for a majority of teenagers to acquire skills, so that they can choose to study various specialized subjects in accordance with their own interests, desires, and strengths. Since their study goals are clear, their enthusiasm for study is high, and the results of study have shown marked improvements. After

graduation, many students have made outstanding contributions to the party and people. For example, Tang Jinrong [0781 6855 2837], a graduate of Xiyou agricultural middle school in Yexian County, bred a new type of hybrid pig, with a greatly reduced fattening period, which won a third place provincial science and technology prize, and he was promoted to be a teacher of husbandry and appointed head of the county's veterinary station. The school's other famous graduate, Li Denghai [2621 4098 3189], produced the highest record for per mu yield of corn in the northern regions at Shabaoli, for which he received the title of "National New Long March Shock Worker" from the central authorities of the Communist Youth League and was promoted to be an agronomist. Out of the 103 graduates in the first class of the Changle No 1 agricultural and technical middle school, aside from 10 who were qualified to enter a higher school, 17 were employed by relevant township departments, 19 took jobs as technical personnel in township agricultural technical stations, 18 formed specialized households, and 12 served as teachers in schools run by the people. At present, the reputation of the technical and vocational schools is rising all the time, and more young students are actively signing up for examinations for these schools. Before the Laixi No 1 agricultural and technical middle school changed from a general senior middle school in 1982, there were 150 students enrolled and only 400 or so signed up for the examination. Two years later, the enrollment was 200, while more than 5000 had signed up for the examination. Practice has demonstrated that vocational and technical education has a tremendous vitality. There are bright prospects for conducting vocational and technical education.

12534/13046
CSO: 4005/075

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

JIANGSU LEADERS RECEIVE JAPANESE GROUPS--A friendly delegation from Aichi Prefecture, Japan, led by (Richi Suzuki), prefectural governor; and an Aichi Prefectural Assembly delegation, led by Juro Tano, speaker of the prefectural assembly, paid courtesy calls on the provincial government and the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, respectively, this morning. They were warmly received by Governor Gu Xiulian and Chairman Chu Jiang. During the reception, Governor Gu Xiulian said that the visit by two high-level delegations from Aichi Prefecture, on the occasion of the celebration of the fifth anniversary of establishing friendly relations between the province and prefecture, is of great significance. It is hoped that exchange and cooperation between the province and prefecture will be further strengthened in all fields. Chairman Chu Jiang briefed the Japanese friends on the work of the Provincial Congress standing committee. /Excerpts/ /Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Oct 85/

PRC-ARGENTINE PASTURELAND AGREEMENT--Chuxian Prefecture and Argentina's (Poya) Investment and Development Co recently reached an agreement to set up a large pastureland in Chuxian Prefecture. (Poya) Co will invest 100 million dollars and provide management and technology whereas Chuxian Prefecture will provide 5 to 10,000 mu of farmland and 300,000 mu of grassland to develop animal feed. /Summary/ /Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Sep 85/

JIANGSU GOVERNOR WELCOMES JAPANESE VISITORS--A friendly delegation from Aichi Prefecture, Japan, led by (Richi Suzuki), prefectural governor; and an Aichi prefectural assembly delegation led by Juro Tano, speaker of the Prefectural Assembly, arrived in Nanjing from Shanghai by train last night. Welcoming them at the railway station were Gu Xiulian, governor of Jiangsu Province; Chu Jiang, chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; (Xu Yingrui), vice mayor of Nanjing City; and responsible persons of provincial departments concerned. /Text/ /Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Oct 85/

JIANGSU BANQUET HONORS JAPANESE VISITORS--On the evening of 22 October, the Jiangsu Provincial People's Government and the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee gave a banquet at the Jinling Hotel to warmly celebrate the fifth anniversary of Jiangsu Province and Aichi Prefecture, Japan, establishing friendly relations, and to welcome the friendship delegation of Aichi Prefecture and the Aichi Prefectural Assembly delegation. Attending the banquet were

leading comrades of Jiangsu Province, Nanjing City, and relevant departments including Han Peixin, Shen Daren, Gu Xiulian, Chu Jiang, Qian Zhonghan, Wu Xijun, Li Zhizhong, Luo Yunlai, (Ye Xiuzhen), and (Xu Yingli). Governor Gu Xiulian spoke first at the banquet. She said that it was a great pleasure to gather together and chat cheerfully on the happy occasion of the fifth anniversary of Jiangsu Province and Aichi Prefecture establishing friendly relations. In the past 5 years, the two sides had conducted extensive exchanges and cooperation in economic, science and technology, cultural, sports, and other fields, and had scored gratifying achievements. The banquet was permeated with friendship of the Chinese and Japanese people. Han Peixin, Shen Daren, others toasted Governor (Richi Suzuki) and Speaker Juro Tano, and wished their visit to China a complete success. /Excerpts/ /Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin
2300 GMT 22 Oct 85/

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CSO: 4005/141

SOUTHWEST REGION

MATURITY OF TIBET'S MINORITY NATIONALITY CADRES DISCUSSED

Beijing MINZU TUANJIE [NATIONALITY UNITY] in Chinese No 8, 15 Aug 85 p 10

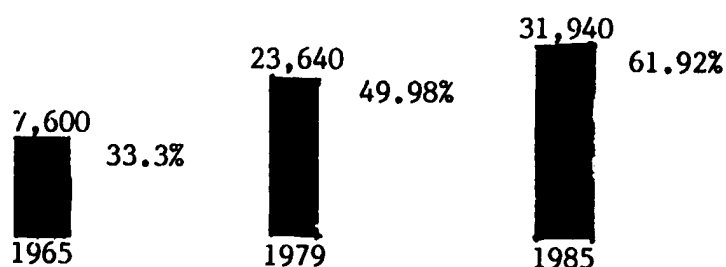
[Article by Wang Shixing [3769 0013 2502] and Wang Yinchang [3769 6892 2490]:
"Members of Minority Nationalities Are Fast Becoming Mature Cadres in Tibet"]

[Text] Thanks to the care of the CPC Central Committee, a corps of primarily Tibetan minority nationality members are fast becoming mature cadres. They have advanced to leading positions at all levels. They study hard and work energetically. They have attained remarkable success on all fronts and are the main force behind socialist revolution and construction in Tibet.

The active training of nationality cadres is the key to carrying out the party's nationalities policy, to implementing regional autonomy for the nationalities and to properly realizing socialist revolution and construction. After Tibet's peaceful liberation in 1951, members of Tibet's working committees and of party organizations at all levels underwent various kinds of effective training, like study and observation in the interior, classes at the central and local nationalities institutes and practical work. They then gradually built up a corps of nationality cadres. The cadres matured quickly through practical training. They achieved results in the Tibetan democratic reform, the establishment of political power, the defense of the border and the development of the border areas, and they got the trust and support of party and people. At the time of the establishment of the Tibet Autonomous Region in September 1965, Tibet already had more than 7,600 nationality cadres, who accounted for 1/3 of all its cadres then.

After the establishment of the Tibet Autonomous Region, its party committee and other party organizations at all levels proceeded to attach the utmost importance to the training of nationality cadres, using all kinds of methods and going through many kinds of channels in order to train many nationality cadres. During the decade of the Cultural Revolution, however, their work suffered a great setback.

Increase in Tibet's Nationality Cadres



Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th Central Committee, the training of nationality cadres has expanded anew. At the end of 1979, their number exceeded 23,640 (49.98 percent of all Tibet's cadres), or 3 times as many as before the Cultural Revolution. Especially since implementation in 1980 of the Central Committee's Document Number 31 and since the inspection of Tibet by Comrades Hu Yaobang and Wan Li, the autonomous region's party committee and other party organizations at all levels have made the training of nationality cadres a major part of their execution of the party's nationalities policy. They have earnestly summarized the experiences and lessons of that training in the past and have made plans and taken measures to train nationality cadres. Because of historical reasons, most nationality cadres are poorly educated and lack specialized knowledge. In order to transform this situation as fast as possible, the autonomous region's party committee has emphasized the educational, theoretical and specialized training of nationality cadres, thus tentatively forming a system for their training. In the past 5 years, more than 12,000 nationality cadres have received training. This figure represents about 40 percent of all nationality cadres. The corps of nationality cadres is much younger, more revolutionary, better educated and more professionally competent than in the past.

When adjusting leading groups and selecting cadres of middle age and younger according to the requirements of the "four modernizations," the autonomous region's party committee is boldly promoting nationality cadres. In the past few years, the nationality cadre element in leading groups at all levels has undergone a pleasant change in terms of age and intellectual composition.

Tibet now has more than 31,940 nationality cadres, who make up 61.92 percent of all its cadres. Of the 40 province-level cadres, 29 (or 72.5 percent) are nationality cadres; of the 350 prefecture- and city-level cadres, 184 (or 52.58 percent) are nationality cadres; and of the 2,868 county-level cadres, 1,515 (or 52.82 percent) are nationality cadres. Nationality cadres make up the majority of heads of sections, bureaus, departments and commissions. The commissioners of Tibet's 5 prefectures and the mayor of its only city, as well as the heads of its 74 counties, are all nationality cadres. Not only do rather many Tibetans serve as leading cadres at all levels, but so do Moinba, Lhoba and members of other minority nationalities, as well as Sherpas.

SOUTHWEST REGION

REPORT ON EDUCATION IN SICHUAN EXAMINED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] The Sichuan Education Work Conference convened a general meeting yesterday afternoon (17 August), where Sichuan party committee Deputy Secretary Feng Yuanwei [7458 0337 5588] gave a report entitled "Enhance Understanding, Unify Thinking, and Carry Out the Central Committee's 'Resolution.'"

Xu Chuan [6079 1557], member of the Standing Committee of the Sichuan party committee and Director of the Propaganda Department, presided over the general meeting.

Comrade Feng Yuanwei's report was divided into three parts. In the first part, he talked about how reforming the education system and developing education are strategic tasks of great urgency for party committees and government at all levels. He said that education in China faces the serious challenge of the world revolution in new technology; the policies of enlivening the domestic economy and opening up to the outside world have created higher demands on education; and that the educational level of Sichuan's population is fairly low and quite unsuited to the tasks of "enriching the people" and "promotions to leadership posts." Our leading cadres at every level should look at this new situation and enhance their understanding of the importance and urgency of developing education. A major task right now is to get involved in studying the documents of the national education work conference and to unify the ideological understanding of the broad mass of cadres with the Central Committee's "Resolution."

Careful organization and meticulous construction are crucial to carrying out the Central Committee's "Resolution." This was the second part of Comrade Feng Yuanwei's report. In this part, he dealt with several points: 1. Implementing a 9-year system of compulsory education is an arduous social project and based on Sichuan's large area, conditions of great disparity in economic and educational levels and the province's division into 4 areas, compulsory education will be implemented in line with local conditions and classified guidance. During the construction process, the three related areas of quantity and quality, filling up and enhancing the ranks of teachers, and the attention of the leadership and support of the masses should be handled well. 2. Readjustment of the secondary education structure and

developing vocational and technical education are a focal point of education reform. Although there has been a certain amount of development in our vocational and technical education in the past few years, the pace is still slow, so development should be vigorous. He raised 3 requirements in this area: the first is to focus on developing vocational senior middle schools. It is planned for 1990 to have about the same number of students enrolled in all types of secondary vocational and technical schools in Sichuan as in the general senior middle schools. The second is to integrate the implementation of the 9-year system of compulsory education into the planned development of vocational junior middle schools in the countryside. The third is to initiate job training extensively. 3. Reform higher education. In the upcoming period, the development of higher education in Sichuan will be mainly along the routes of reform, tapping potentials, and going through private channels. Adult higher education, such as television colleges, correspondence schools, and night schools, should have rational development. In terms of reforming enrollment plans, guided planned enrollment will still be the main component; however, the proportion of directed enrollment should be increased gradually, and the proportion of those enrolled for training expanded gradually. A method should be implemented for the minority of students who can pay their own expenses to be admitted through standardized exams. To reform the system of apportioning graduates, the decision-making power of the departments and locales that run the schools and the schools to apportion the graduates should be expanded, and the situation where supply is divorced from need should be changed. 4. Earnestly change thinking on education for the better, reform the content and methods of education and further enhance the quality of education.

In the last part of Comrade Feng Yuanwei's speech, he stressed the strengthening of leadership and sincerely dealing more with the facts in the reform and development of education. He said that the principal responsible comrades in party committees and government at all levels should deal with education personally and make education work a chief item in cadre assessment. He brought up several things that should be handled right now: 1. All principal leading comrades at the county level and above should get in touch with a school, make friends with the teachers, and listen to the ideas of the teachers and students. 2. Party and government organs at the county level and above and enterprise units should support the administration of one middle or elementary school or kindergarten and establish firm contacts with the school. Beginning this year, a group of cadres should be transferred from provincial-level organs to help do middle and elementary school training work. 3. Increase funds for education. A rate increase in educational funds higher than the rate of increase of regular financial income should be guaranteed, and a gradual increase in the average education expenses for each student in school should be guaranteed. A method should be implemented to reduce the extra education fees that are levied and, in addition, to support the carrying out of the 9-year compulsory education system, the province has decided to allocate a special fund of 5 million yuan. 4. Pay attention to the political progress of teachers, promptly admit teachers who fit the conditions for a party member into the party, and concentrate on implementing the policy on intellectuals. 5. On Teachers' Day this year, the provincial party committee and the provincial government will commend outstanding

teachers from all levels and all types of schools and confer the title of Provincial Model Worker, while commending a group of advanced units for showing respect for teachers and placing value on education. 6. Before Teachers' Day this year, teachers, staff, and workers in state-run middle and elementary schools and kindergartens will be given increased wages in advance. 7. In the Seventh 5-year plan period, efforts will be made to resolve completely the desperate housing situation for schools, especially middle and elementary schools. Resolving the desperate situation in housing for teachers should be given priority. Henceforth, a certain percentage of city-built housing should be set aside every year for teachers to use. When departments and units apportion housing, spouses who are middle and elementary school teachers should have priority under the same conditions. 8. In accord with regulations, priority should be given to resolving problems of teachers' family members "changing from farming to nonfarming status" and of spouses living apart. 9. Resolutely resolve the problems of overexpenditures of free medical care for teachers and perform regular physical health examinations on teachers. 10. Preparations will begin next year to construct a provincial rest home or sanitarium for teachers, and we will strive to put it into service in 3 years.

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CSO: 4005/075

SOUTHWEST REGION

DEVELOPMENT OF TIBET'S EDUCATION DISCUSSED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 2 Sep 85 p 2

[Text] As was indicated by the recent exhibition of educational achievements held in Lhasa to mark the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Tibet Autonomous Region, education in Tibet has made considerable gains in recent years with the basic formation of an educational system.

The autonomous region values education. In the past few years, it has greatly increased investment therein, which was more than 21 million yuan in 1979 and more than 65 million last year. Beginning in September 1982, urban elementary and secondary students have been paying no miscellaneous educational expenses and receiving stipends, while students in border areas have been "guaranteed food, shelter, clothing and other expenses." Each year the autonomous region allocates 6 to 10 million jin of food as a subsidy for boarding students' rations.

As far as numbers of teachers are concerned, many teachers are coming from without to help Tibet, while Tibetan teachers are being actively trained. In the past decade, 14 provinces have dispatched more than 2,800 teachers to help Tibet, and Tibet has paid attention to developing them as the mainstay of its teacher corps. They have both taught students well and helped Tibetan teachers improve their teaching. Tibetan teachers now number more than 8,600, or 83.6 percent of all teachers in the autonomous region and have become the major force in the development of education in Tibet.

The development of education in Tibet has special ethnic characteristics, with Tibetan as the chief language of instruction. Since 1976, all elementary teaching materials have been translated into Tibetan, while those for middle schools are in the process of being translated. Institutions of higher learning conscientiously maintain Tibetan language departments. At the same time that schools at all levels use centrally edited teaching materials, they have also composed local teaching materials in Tibetan, in light of the autonomous region's realities. Instruction in every discipline is concise in content so as to match Tibet's level of economic and cultural development. It is also closely integrated with the masses' production and lives. In order to train even more high-level personnel of the Tibetan and other minority nationalities, the autonomous region has stipulated that Tibetans and other

minority nationalities must account for at least 60 percent of the college students recruited in Tibet.

Tibet now has a population of more than 1.9 million. It has more than 2,500 schools. These include 3 universities that offer 24 fields of study, like literature, physics, agriculture, forestry, medicine and normal education; 13 special secondary schools that offer engineering, agriculture, animal husbandry, medicine, physical education, art, normal education and more; 55 middle schools; and more than 2,400 elementary schools. It also has flourishing adult education and vocational and technical education. All this constitutes the educational system of Tibet and is playing a major role in raising our Tibetan compatriots' scientific and cultural levels.

12570

CSO: 4005/1441

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS 14 OCT

HK171029 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] The 17th meeting of the 6th Yunnan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee successfully concluded in Kunming yesterday [14 October]. This meeting, which had lasted 8 days, seriously studied the spirit of the national conference of party delegates; examined and discussed the draft provisional regulations on formulating local laws and regulations; listened to, examined, and discussed the reports on the situation in reform of the scientific and technological structure in our province, on the situation in commodity price work, and on the situation in enforcing the law on the management of drugs and inspecting and banning fake or inferior drugs which had been made by the provincial people's government; and examined and discussed the written report on the situation in handling the motion on strengthening the building of the system of the management of science in our province which had been passed by the third session of the sixth provincial people's congress.

At the full meeting which was held yesterday afternoon [14 October], the Yunnan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee's resolutions on the draft provisional regulations on formulating local laws and regulations and on resolutely inspecting and banning fake or inferior drugs were unanimously adopted. Appointments and removals were also adopted.

Li Guiying, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, presided over yesterday [14 October] afternoon's full meeting. Vice chairmen, including Qi Shan, Yan Yiquan, Ma Wendong, Wang Lianfang, and Yang Ming, attended the meeting. Attending the meeting as nonvoting delegates were Vice Governor Chen Liying, provincial CPPCC committee Vice Chairman Qu Zhongxiang, provincial higher people's court President Sun Zhineng, and provincial people's procuratorate Chief Procurator Li Linge. Others attending the meeting as nonvoting delegates were responsible persons of departments concerned of the provincial government; committee members of and advisers to the financial, economic, educational, scientific, cultural, and public health committees of the provincial people's congress; and responsible persons of all autonomous prefectural and city people's congress standing committees, prefectural people's congress work liaison groups, and some county people's congress standing committees.

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CSO: 4005/159

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN'S PU CHAOZHU SPEAKS AT CPPCC COMMITTEE MEETING

HK180455 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] The ninth meeting of the Fifth Yunnan Provincial CPPCC Committee Standing Committee opened in Kunming today. The agenda of this meeting is to study the spirit of the CPC national conference of delegates and to convey and implement the spirit of the 10th meeting of the 6th CPPCC National Committee Standing Committee.

At today's full meeting, Pu Chaozhu, secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee, conveyed the spirit of the national conference of party delegates. Liang Jia, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, conveyed the spirit of the 10th meeting of the 6th CPPCC National Committee Standing Committee.

They hoped: All members of CPPCC committees at all levels throughout the province and all patriotic personages would seriously study the spirit of the two plenary sessions of the CPC Central Committee and of the CPC national conference of delegates, seriously study the speeches of the leading comrades of the central authorities, implement the spirit of the 10th meeting of the 6th CPPCC National Committee Standing Committee, correctly appraise the situation, strengthen their confidence in winning a victory, continue to play a part in political consultation and democratic supervision, and work hard to serve the four modernizations. They will intensify the study of the strategy, principles, and policies of the development of our country and province, will pay attention to the new situation and new problems emerging in the course of reform, will offer advice on the target of struggle put forward by the proposal on the Seventh 5-Year Plan, will adhere to the four basic principles, will vigorously carry out publicity of and education in ideals, morality, culture, and discipline, will promote the building of socialist spiritual civilization, will oppose all kinds of unhealthy trends, will further do well in developing and strengthening the united front work in the whole province, and will mobilize still more extensively personages of all quarters to enrich the people, to invigorate the borders, to unite, to work hard, and to carry out the great plan under the leadership of the CPC.

Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee, including Yang Kecheng, Qu Zhongxiang, Xiang Chaozong, Zhang Xiangshi,

Ma Huiting, Jin Qiongying, (Yang Yitang), (Yang Chunzhou), (Dao Shijun), and (Yang Weijun). Those who attended the meeting as nonvoting delegates and listened to the reports were the CPPCC National Committee members who were in Kunming; provincial CPPCC committee members; committee members of the local organizations of all democratic parties, the provincial Federation of Industry and Commerce, Federation of Taiwan Compatriots, and Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese; advisers of the provincial advisory office; members of the provincial Research Institute of Culture and History; Kunming City CPPCC Committee members; cadres of the organs of the provincial and city CPPCC committees and the united front work departments of the provincial and city CPC committees; and representatives attending the First Yunnan Provincial Congress of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party.

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NORTH REGION

BEIJING MUNICIPALITY FERTILITY SAMPLING SURVEY ANALYZED

Beijing RENKOU YU JINGJI [POPULATION AND ECONOMY] in Chinese No 3, 25 Jun 85
pp 31-57

[Article by Wang Shuxin [3769 2885 2450], Population Economics Institute,
Beijing Economics College: "Brief Analysis of the Beijing Municipality
1.3/1,000 Sampling Survey"]

[Text] In September 1982 the National Family Planning Committee took a 1/1,000 fertility sampling survey throughout the 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions of the entire country. At 7 points in Beijing Municipality 8,916 people or 0.97 percent of the municipality's population were sampled. Recently, in order to understand better the situation and to collect more information on the marriage and fertility of women in Beijing Municipality on the eve of Liberation and since the founding of the country and to compile "Beijing's Population," the Beijing municipal family planning committee and the Population Economics Institute of Beijing Economics College organized a joint survey committee. They decided to make another 1/1,000 sample of women between the ages of 15 and 68 in this population. According to random-sampling, stratified-sampling and other sampling methods, we adopted the sample coding method used in the 1/1,000 fertility sample survey of the entire nation to survey Beijing Municipality. We chose 7 points in the city and in the countryside with a total population of 12,254, or 1.31 percent of Beijing Municipality's population. The survey method is largely the same as that used in the sampling survey of the entire nation. A few sections were omitted from this survey, including Survey Form No 10 on the status of women, which concerns the history of abortions since 1979. The upper age limit of this retrospective survey of the reproductive situation of women above the age of 15 is 68. This survey involved seven villages in seven counties, which had committees. All of the 4,747 women surveyed responded to the questions. Through my work on this survey we saw the results of the family planning work carried out by Beijing Municipality over the last several years, mastered important data and materials on the age structure, marriage, fertility, birth control, level of education, occupation, nationality, illegitimate children, etc., of the women of Beijing Municipality. We have supplied reliable scientific data for doing population forecasts, making population plans and guiding the future family planning work of our municipality.

Now I will make the following brief analysis of the sample survey.

1. Composition of Fertile-age Women

The 1983 Beijing 1.3/1,000 fertility sampling survey studied 4,747 women between 15 and 68 years of age. Of this group, 3,706 or 30.24 percent were of fertile age between 15 and 49. Married women composed 20.03 percent of the general population and 66.22 percent of the female population between the ages of 15 and 49. Women married for the first time account for 2,384 or 64.33 percent of the fertile-age female population and 97.15 percent of all women ever married. Unmarried women account for 1,252 or 33.78 percent of the fertile-age female population. Remarried women total 37 or 1.51 percent of the population ever married while 11 divorced women account for 0.45 percent of the population ever married and 22 widows account for 0.9 percent of the population ever married. When we consider the level of education of Beijing's women we find 434 illiterates or 11.71 percent of the fertile-age population sample, 626 primary school graduates who account for 16.89 percent, 1,392 lower middle school graduates who account for 31.11 percent and 101 graduates of institutions of higher learning who account for 2.73 percent of the fertile-age population sample. Among the fertile-age women included in the sampling survey are 1,314 peasants (35.46 percent), 1,689 workers (45.57 percent), 391 cadres (10.55 percent) and 339 (9.15 percent) in other occupations. Of the fertile-age women surveyed, 3,598 were of the Han nationality (97.09 percent) and 108 (2.91 percent) belonged to minority nationalities.

2. Women's First Marriages, 1930-83

Of the 4,747 women between the ages of 15 and 68 surveyed, 3,223 (67.90 percent) were in their first marriage. The proportion of each age group in their first marriage is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Proportion of Beijing Municipality's Fertile-age Women in Their First Marriage by Age (in percent) in 1983

Age	In 1st Mar.	Age	In 1st Mar.	Age	In 1st Mar.	Age	In 1st Mar.	Age	In 1st Mar.	Age	In 1st Mar.
15	—	24	52.32	33	95.15	42	95.31	51	90.00	60	81.36
16	—	25	70.13	34	94.38	43	94.92	52	90.28	61	75.03
17	—	26	88.13	35	93.55	44	91.43	53	92.21	62	75.00
18	1.22	27	85.88	36	93.59	45	91.44	54	88.57	63	68.03
19	3.47	28	91.67	37	93.65	46	90.79	55	81.43	64	67.86
20	4.08	29	92.96	38	97.37	47	90.00	56	80.00	65	80.00
21	8.64	30	94.59	39	91.80	48	97.67	57	85.00	66	65.79
22	14.70	31	94.12	40	92.73	49	94.37	58	70.49	67	55.88
23	35.00	32	93.81	41	94.67	50	92.10	59	83.05	68	65.00

From the figures in Table 1 we can see that the proportion of fertile-age women in their first marriage between the ages of 28 and 58 is over 90 percent. This shows that the marriages of Beijing's women are stable and that a high proportion of the women have spouses. From the first part of the age-structure table, it is obvious that the divorce and remarriage rate is very low. Under age 27 the proportion of unmarried women is greater and therefore the proportion of women in their first marriage is also smaller. From age 54 the proportion of women in their first marriage declines principally because the number of women who have lost their spouses and have remarried is gradually increasing. Among the 3,494 women surveyed the divorce rate was 5 percent. There were no divorced women under 30 years of age. The different social conditions encountered by women in different decades made their first marriages dissimilar. Table 2, in which the age at first marriage is given by decade, reflects this difference. During the 1930's and the 1940's early marriages were fairly common. The peak year for marriages was 15. If we consider a marriage at age 18 or younger as an early marriage then the early marriage rates during the 1930's and 1940's were 70.57 percent and 49.8 percent. During the 1930's all women in the sample who ever married began their first marriage by age 23. During the 1940's first marriages clustered between 15 and 19 years of age and by age 28 all women who ever married were in their first marriage. In 1950, once the marriage law, which stipulated that women may marry at age 18, was promulgated the proportion of women marrying early declined markedly and the average age at first marriage rose, as can be seen in Table 2. During the early 1960's family planning was emphasized. In 1963 Zhou Enlai pointed out the two aspects of family planning--marrying late and having children late. During that time the age at first marriage of Beijing Municipality's young women clustered between 18 and 24. Shortly thereafter, however, the "Cultural Revolution" disrupted and ruined this trend. During the 1970's the central authorities again set forth the "later and few" population policy. Late meant marriage at age 23 for women. The marital age in the city was even higher as Beijing's young people responded vigorously to the call. Thus during the 1970's and from 1980-83 there were practically no early marriages. Except for a very few rural women, no women between the ages of 15 and 17 got married and very few women first married between the ages of 18 and 22. Age at first marriage clustered around 23, 24, 25 and 26 years of age. This fact fully reflects the effectiveness of encouraging late marriages.

Table 2. Rate of First Marriage by Decade and by Age for Women 1930-83

Age	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	Age	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
	1939	1949	1959	1969	1979	1983		1939	1949	1959	1969	1979	1983
15	0.36	0.22	0.05	-	-	-	23	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.11	0.12	0.14
16	0.18	0.14	0.10	0.01	-	-	24	-	0.02	0.03	0.11	0.16	0.21
17	0.17	0.14	0.14	0.04	-	0.01	25	-	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.15	0.18
18	0.11	0.15	0.18	0.09	0.03	0.01	26	-	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.11	0.11
19	0.08	0.10	0.15	0.10	0.03	0.03	27	-	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.07
20	0.05	0.07	0.13	0.11	0.06	0.03	28	-	0.01	-	0.02	0.05	0.05
21	0.02	0.06	0.07	0.11	0.08	0.04	29	-	-	-	0.01	0.02	0.02
22	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.10	0.08	0.09	30	-	-	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03

The peak age at first marriage and the average age at first marriage are directly correlated; the rise and fall of the peak age at first marriage greatly affect the rise and fall of the average age at first marriage (see Tables 2 and 3). The average age at first marriage is one of the indicators used to investigate the age at first marriage of all married women. We generally express it as a weighted value of the year of the first marriage of fertile women. Estimating the average age at first marriage on the basis of the table for age at first marriage by decade, we find that the average age at first marriage during the 1930's was 17.3 years; during the 1940's it was 18.5 years; during the 1950's it was 19.8 years; during the 1960's it was 23 years; during the 1970's it was 24.5 years; and from 1980 to 1983 it was 24.8 years. Regardless of whether we consider the entire municipality, just the city or just the countryside, the average age at first marriage of the women of Beijing Municipality is gradually increasing. However, the average age at first marriage of city women has risen a little further than it has for rural women. (See Table 3)

Table 3. Average Age at First Marriage of the Women of Beijing Municipality in 1983

	1930—1939	1940—1949	1950—1959	1960—1969	1970—1979	1980—1983
Combined	17.3	18.5	19.8	23	24.5	24.8
City	17.5	19	20.3	23.8	25.6	25.4
Countryside	16.9	18.8	18.8	20.8	23	23.6

If we compare the 1970's with the 1930's we discover that the average age at first marriage rose 7.4 years, from 17.3 years in the 1930's to 24.5 years in the 1970's, rising 8.1 years in the city and 6.1 years in the countryside. Taking marriage at 23 years or older as encouraged by our nation has the standard of late marriage, we can see that late marriage is the overall trend in Beijing. (See Table 4) Analyzing this trend by decade we find that during the 1940's and the 1950's the late marriage rate erratically rose and fell. During the 1960's the late-marriage rate rose markedly from 12.34 percent in the 1950's to 42.38 percent in the 1960's, an increase of 30.04 percent. During the 1970's the party and the nation again called for getting married late and having children late and encouraged couples to have only one child. The broad masses of women in their reproductive years responded to the call and so the late marriage rate increased considerably during the 1970's. It nearly doubled from a combined city and country late-marriage rate of 44.87 percent in 1970 to 86.31 percent in 1979. From 1980 to 1983 Beijing's late-marriage rate declined, particularly in the countryside, principally due to the reduction in the late-marriage age.

3. Fertility

Controlling population growth is one of our country's basic policies. Beijing Municipality has achieved clear results in its family planning work. The main points are described below in four ways:

Table 4. Female Late Marriage Rate 1940-1983 (percent)

Year	Combined	Urban	Rural	Year	Combined	Urban	Rural
1940	14.29	20.69	5.00	1962	36.73	46.15	26.09
1941	4.55	4.17	5.00	1963	25.53	33.33	20.69
1942	2.33	4.17	-	1964	39.29	69.23	13.33
1943	1.75	2.56	-	1965	42.86	61.11	10.00
1944	2.04	2.70	-	1966	52.94	94.12	11.76
1945	3.64	8.11	-	1967	53.70	72.22	16.67
1946	1.54	14.29	5.88	1968	48.68	62.00	34.62
1947	7.58	8.33	6.67	1969	58.02	66.67	48.72
1948	14.29	20.83	-	1970	44.87	64.86	26.83
1949	13.58	15.69	10.00	1971	45.28	76.00	17.86
1950	7.69	9.62	7.64	1972	49.06	76.92	22.22
1951	16.39	20.93	5.56	1973	63.33	93.10	35.48
1952	13.11	14.29	10.53	1974	66.67	85.71	46.15
1953	11.11	15.38	3.45	1975	75.93	82.35	65.00
1954	17.24	18.75	10.00	1976	74.07	83.33	62.50
1955	15.15	19.57	5.00	1977	81.18	96.00	60.00
1956	9.88	12.70	-	1978	90.38	98.41	74.42
1957	7.02	9.09	-	1979	86.31	99.07	63.93
1958	9.52	12.50	5.56	1980	86.51	94.67	67.69
1959	15.91	23.08	5.56	1981	75.86	82.11	59.15
1960	26.67	40.00	-	1982	82.89	92.19	62.71
1961	20.83	36.36	7.69	1983	79.39	93.18	51.16

(1) Changes in the Structure of the Frequency of First, Second and Succeeding Children

From Table 5 we can see that in 1970 before a great effort was made in family planning, out of 195 infants in the sample 36.41 percent were first children, 19.41 percent were second children and 44.10 percent were third or later children. After 1970 the party and country formulated a series of family planning measures. Leaders at every level strengthened their direction of family planning. The knowledge of the broad masses of women on how to practice family planning steadily increased. In 1977 the first-child rate had increased by 15.73 percent over 1970; the second-child rate increased by 13.81 percent while the rate of third and succeeding children declined sharply from 44.10 percent in 1970 to 14.53 percent in 1977, a drop of nearly 30 percent. The first-child rate in 1980 rose 27.52 percent over 1977 while the second-child rate dropped 16.38 percent. The rate for third and succeeding children continued to drop rapidly. These declines in the rate of children born to families which already have a child was especially pronounced in 1980 after the CPC leadership and the State Council issued their open letter. In the several years following 1981 the first-child rate has been stable at over 87 percent and the second-child rate at under 10 percent. In the countryside the ratio for third and succeeding children was 3-4 percent and almost zero in the city. However, a clear difference still exists in the frequency of first, second and succeeding children. Taking 1983 as an example, the first-child rate in the city was 97.32 percent while it was 75.56 percent in the

countryside. The second-child rate in the city was 2.68 percent while in the countryside it was 20 percent. Third and succeeding children still are being born in the countryside although they have already disappeared from the countryside.

(2) Number of Children of Fertile-age Mothers

Included in the sample survey at 7 points were 2,181 mothers, including 1,328 urban women and 853 rural women. Of this total, 1,046 or 47.96 percent had 1 child while 585 or 26.82 percent had 2 children. There were 758 urban women or 57.08 percent with 1 child and 305 or 22.97 percent with 2 children. In the countryside, 305 or 22.97 percent had 1 child while 305 or 22.83 percent had 2 children. Among women with children the proportion of women with just one child was 23.32 percent higher in the city than in the countryside.

(3) Number of Fertile-age Women Who Have Received Certificates of Illegitimate Birth

In this survey of 3,706 fertile-age women, 896 or 24.15 percent have received certificates of illegitimate birth. Excluding 1 rural woman who returned her certificate, the total is 895. Due to their different areas of residence there are large differences in the number of women who have received certificates of illegitimate birth. Urban women who have received certificates of illegitimate birth compose 31.26 percent of fertile-age urban women while rural women who have received the certificates compose just 12.33 percent of the total number of fertile-age rural women surveyed. Thus the urban rate is 2.54 percent higher than the rural rate. In the cities 95.65 percent of the eligible women have received certificates while only 59.38 percent of the eligible rural women have received the certificates.

(4) Overall Changes in Fertility

The 1984 1.3/1,000 fertility sampling survey provided information on births in Beijing Municipality. The retrospective survey material on women between the ages of 15 and 68 made it possible to calculate the gross fertility for every year from 1950 to 1983. (See Table 6) The survey materials prove that the fertility of Beijing Municipality's women had greatly changed since Liberation. Between 1950 and 1958 there was a fairly high fertility of 5.108-5.645, which declined from 1959 to 1961 as natural disasters created temporary difficulties for the national economy. The birth rate declined for 3 consecutive years until it began to rise again in 1962 along with economic recovery. In 1963 Beijing Municipality's fertility reached a post-liberation high of 6.114. Beginning in 1964, as family planning began to develop, gross fertility declined abruptly from 6.114 in 1963 to 2.289 in 1965. During the fairly long period from 1965 to 1973, excepting 1968, gross fertility stabilized at slightly over 2. From 1974 to 1979, excepting 1978, there was also a downward trend. In 1979 at 1.189, the post-liberation low in fertility was reached. In 1980, with the promulgation of the new marriage law which made earlier the age of late marriage for women and with an earlier age of puberty the number of fertile women increased. Thus gross fertility increased. Judging from the survey data, Beijing Municipality's fertility will increase as people born

Table 6. Gross Fertility, 1950-83

Year	Gross Fertility	Year	Gross Fertility	Year	Gross Fertility	Year	Gross Fertility
1950	6.351	1959	4.651	1967	2.529	1976	1.299
1951	4.377	1968	4.268	1977	3.039	1960	1.252
1952	4.387	1969	4.027	1978	2.826	1961	1.400
1953	5.108	1962	5.208	1970	2.784	1979	1.189
1954	5.237	1963	6.114	1971	2.386	1980	1.405
1955	5.645	1964	4.410	1972	2.316	1981	1.500
1956	5.257	1965	2.892	1973	2.213	1982	1.773
1957	5.580	1966	2.289	1974	1.449	1983	1.609
1958	5.219			1975	1.343		

during 1962 and 1963, the peak years of the 1960's enter the fertile-age population. When we compare urban and rural fertility over 5-year periods, rural fertility is always higher than urban fertility. In 1953 the countryside's fertility was 1.351 higher than the city's, in 1963 1.858 higher, in 1973 1.445 higher and in 1983 0.244 higher. Since the end of the 1970's the urban rural difference has gradually decreased.

(5) Influence of Level of Education on the Fertility of Fertile-age Women

Among the 3,706 fertile-age women surveyed, illiterates composed 11.7 percent of the total, those with a primary school education 16.89 percent, those with a lower middle school education 37.56 percent and those with a high school education 31.11 percent. The survey samples of the number of children women had in their fertile years who were 35, 40, 45, 50 and 55 years of age and had different levels of education demonstrate that as the level of education increases the number of children decreases and that as the educational level declines the number of children increases. (See Table 7) Although the educational level of our country's fertile-age women is still very low it is rising compared to what it was before. From Table 8 we can see that the proportion of illiterates decreases as age declines, falling from 70 percent at age 55 to 9.68 percent at age 35. The change from a rise to decline in the proportion who had a primary school education is due to the popularization of lower middle school education during the 1960's. The proportion of those who have a lower middle school education increases as age declines. The greatest increase is a 14.66-fold increase from 2.86 percent at age 55 to 41.94 percent at age 35. The proportion of those with a high school education also increases as age decreases. In the last few years the implementation of our country's "marry late and have children late" policy has been helped by the higher educational level of our women. Now women understand better the population control policy of our party and accept family planning information and birth control methods involving medicines and implements. All this reduces fertility. The figures in Table 9 make this point. The higher the educational level the fewer the children and the lower the educational level the more the children. When we consider the difference between primary school-educated women and illiterates and the difference between women with a primary school

Table 7. Number of Children of Women of Different Levels of Education and Age

Age	35	40	45	50	55	Age	35	40	45	50	55
Total women	62	55	90	76	70	Total children	95	138	283	307	352
Illiterate	6	13	27	43	49	Illiterate	18	46	94	192	272
Primary	14	11	36	24	17	Primary	28	28	125	88	68
Lower middle	26	18	13	7	2	Lower Middle	31	43	36	24	7
Middle	15	11	9	1	1	Middle	18	19	19	2	3
Higher	1	2	5	1	1	Higher		2	9	1	2

Table 8. Educational Level of Women in Five Different Age Groups (percent)

Age	Illiterate	Primary School	Lower Middle School	Middle School
35	9.68	22.58	41.94	24.19
40	23.64	20.00	32.73	20.00
45	30.00	40.00	14.44	10.00
50	56.58	31.58	9.21	1.32
55	70.00	24.29	2.86	1.43

Table 9. Average Number of Children of Women by Their Age Group and Educational Level

Age	Illiterate			Primary School			Lower Middle School			Middle School			University		
	Women	Children	Average	Women	Children	Average	Women	Children	Average	Women	Children	Average	Women	Children	Average
35	6	18	3	14	28	2	26	31	1.19	15	18	1.2	1		
40	13	46	3.53	11	28	2.55	18	43	2.39	11	19	1.73	2	2	1
45	27	94	3.48	36	125	3.47	13	36	2.77	9	19	2.11	5	9	1.8
50	43	192	4.47	24	88	3.67	7	24	3.43	1	2	2	1	1	1
55	49	272	5.55	17	68	4	2	7	3.5	1	3	3	1	2	2

education and those with a lower middle school education, the difference in the average number of children is 1.2. When we compare women with lower middle, middle and higher education with illiterates, the difference in the average number of children is 2.4, 2.9, and 3.1. There is little difference between high school and higher level-educated women because of the similarity

in their educational level. The city has a generally higher educational level than the countryside. Thus there is a clear difference in their fertility. In recent years family planning work has advanced broadly in the countryside, the economy has been rapidly improving and the cultural level of the peasantry has been gradually rising. Thus Beijing's rural fertility has been declining considerably. This is also true of women of various cultural levels who have received certificates of illegitimate birth. According to the survey material from 7 areas of the 895 women who received certificates of illegitimate birth, illiterates composed 3.91 percent of the total, primary school women 8.94 percent and lower middle school or above women 87.15 percent.

(6) Relationship Between Occupational Structure and Fertility

Employment has a very great impact on fertility. The period in which women are best able to participate in production or work is also their most fertile period. Therefore the fertility of employed women is lower than that of housewives. There are also differences in fertility among women in different occupations. From the survey material from the seven areas arranged by age group and occupation (see Table 10) we can obtain the average number of children for women of five different age groups in various occupations (Table 11). Peasants had an average of 5.15 children, workers 2.59, cadres 1.19, housewives (women working in the home) 4.91 and other (including students and unemployed) 3.87. Peasants have the highest number of children, followed by women in other occupations on down to cadres, who have the lowest average number of children. When we classify women and their average number of children by mother's age and occupation we find here too that peasants have the most children followed by housewives, with cadres having the fewest. Among fertile-age women in different occupations the proportion receiving certificates of illegitimate birth is different as well. Women who received certificates of illegitimate birth compose 12.56 percent of all peasant women, 34.87 percent of all women workers, 34.1 percent of all women cadres and 1.77 percent of all others.

Table 10. Number of Children of Women of Five Different Age Groups and Different Occupations

Age	35	40	45	50	55	Age	35	40	45	50	55
Women						Women					
Subtotal	62	55	90	76	70	Subtotal	95	138	283	307	352
Peasants	24	25	17	24	25	Peasants	54	82	75	115	151
Workers	28	19	51	18	9	Workers	30	37	156	65	36
Cadres	10	11	15	7	1	Cadres	11	19	31	21	2
Students	-	-	-	-	-	Students		19	-	-	-
Housewives	-	-	2	4	16	Housewives		-	7	24	77
Unemployed	-	-	-	2	-	Unemployed		-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	5	21	19	Other		-	14	82	86

Table 11. Average Number of Children of Women of Five Different Age Groups and Different Occupations

Age	Peasants			Workers			Cadres			Housewives			Other		
	Women	Children	Average	Women	Children	Average	Women	Children	Average	Women	Children	Average	Women	Children	Average
Total	15	592	5.15	125	324	2.59	44	84	1.91	22	108	4.91	47	182	3.87
35	24	54	2.25	28	30	1.07	10	11	1.1						
40	25	82	3.28	19	37	1.95	11	19	1.72						
45	17	75	4.41	51	156	3.05	15	31	2.07	2	7	3.50	5	14	2.80
50	24	115	4.79	18	65	3.61	7	21	3.00	4	24	6.00	23	82	3.56
55	25	151	6.04	9	36	4.00	1	2	2.00	16	77	4.81	19	86	4.52

The above analysis demonstrates that Beijing Municipality's family planning has had clear results. Population growth has basically been brought under control, changing from a high birth rate with rapid growth to a low birth rate with slow population growth. However, the development of family planning is still unbalanced and a difference between the city and the countryside exists. In the future we must continue to work hard in order to build a fair and reasonable family planning policy on the basis of popular support and the good work of the cadres. We must further develop Beijing Municipality's family planning work, especially in the countryside, and implement the goal of controlling Beijing Municipality's population at the end of the century at about 10 million.

12,369/8918
CSO: 4005/125

NORTH REGION

PROTECTION OF INTELLECTUAL'S RIGHTS STRESSED

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jul 85 p 2

[Article by Zhao Dechang [6392 1795 2490]: "The Legitimate Rights and Interests of Intellectuals Must Be Protected"]

[Text] In recent years, our province's reform of the economy, science and technology and education has flourished and developed healthily. In the tide of reform a contingent of scientists and technicians who are socially aware and who have mastered modern scientific knowledge and skills has rapidly expanded and improved. Group after group of scientific and technical personnel have showed their talent and fully displayed their skills. But even under excellent conditions some problems have been encountered, the major one being the lack of protection for the legitimate rights and interests of scientific and technical personnel. Although situations of these kind are few, the danger is great. It has encroached on the interests and violated the rights of intellectuals, dampened their enthusiasm and hindered them from giving free reign to their intelligence and wisdom. It is both a tangible and intangible destructive force that acts on reform and the four modernizations drive.

In his report on the government's work Premier Zhao Ziyang emphatically pointed out that "we must earnestly approach and seriously handle incidents of intellectuals being discriminated against, suppressed and attacked." We must adopt measures that will be powerful protection for the legitimate rights and interests of the vast number of intellectuals, and we must severely deal with the people who encroach on their interests and violate their rights. Not only will this protect the legitimate rights and interests of intellectuals, it will also be a major measure that will safeguard reform, and that will safeguard the fundamental rights and interests of people throughout the nation.

(1) We must strengthen ideological education, increase the understanding of the vast number of cadres, including leading cadres, and eliminate the mistaken influence of the "left." At present, there are still some cadres who do not understand that intellectuals are the intelligence factor overwhelmingly needed for our nation's modernization drive and that intellectual labor is so many more times valuable than simple labor. They also do not understand that under new historical conditions intellectuals, workers and peasants are our country's three basic social forces and that our outstanding intellectuals are the most gifted part of the working class. Therefore, these cadres are envious once

they see that intellectuals are given proper remuneration, and they disparage them once their problems of living and working conditions are resolved. They lodge complaints once they hear that some intellectuals have been promoted to important posts. They start rumors, spread lies, exaggerate minor incidents and mislead the public, all of which has severely dampened the enthusiasm of some of the intellectuals. The ideological influence of the "left" is the current ideological hindrance to implementing the policy for intellectuals and for safeguarding their legitimate rights and interests. Consequently, we must earnestly strengthen ideological education and eliminate the ideological influence of the "left."

(2) We must strengthen education of and the sense of responsibility toward the legal system, and we must use legal weapons to protect the legitimate rights and interests of intellectuals. Our nation's current constitution, laws and regulations already have specific stipulations for protecting the legitimate rights and interests of intellectuals. The newly published "Patent Laws" stipulate that inventors should obtain patent rights. State Council documents convey the decision to increase the bonus awards for scientific discoveries. In legal clauses that have already been issued there are explicit stipulations for the rights of encouraging innovation by giving awards, training qualified specialists, ensuring civil scientific research and implement the right of creative freedom. Those who violate the law and encroach on the interests and violate the rights of intellectuals must be severely punished, and those who trump up false charges must be sentenced to the punishment facing the people who have been falsely accused.

It is most essential that propaganda and education of the legal system be conducted. Investigations of the many incidents of encroaching on the interests and violating the rights of intellectuals have revealed that some of our leading cadres and working personnel are still unfamiliar with the articles concerning the protection of the legitimate rights and interests of intellectuals. Some of them lack or have absolutely no sense of responsibility toward the legal system. They consciously and unconsciously violate the constitution and the law and wantonly investigate and unlawfully punish scientific and technical personnel, which encroaches upon the interests and violates the rights of those personnel. Many facts also explain that some of our intellectuals also do not understand the law. While they are being unlawfully investigated and treated, they are powerless to protect their own legal rights. It appears to be quite essential that the vast number of cadres (including intellectuals) be educated in the legal system so that with legal weapons in hand they know, observe and protect the law. There will be opposition and resolute struggle against the behavior that violates the constitution and the law and which encroaches on the interests and violates the rights of intellectuals, and this will enable those rights and interests to be protected by the law.

(3) Study and propagate the policies and stipulations of the party and government, draw distinctions in accordance with the party's policy and protect the just actions of scientific and technical personnel. The following distinctions must be drawn in accordance with party policy: the distinction between proper individuals or collectives setting up scientific research and technical service

organizations and illegal groups engaging in speculation; between scientific and technical departments developing products for the technical market and products for managing technology and not permitting party and government organs to engage in business and run enterprises; between the rational distribution of income earned by scientific and technical units engaging in technological or research contracts and some industrial enterprises' recklessly offering bonuses; between management departments for scientific and technical cadres awarding major bonuses and salary increases to outstanding scientific and technical personnel after obtaining approval from the government and floating wages that do not conform to the rules; between the proper sparetime income earned by scientific and technical personnel and income earned by those who go against the system and violate regulations by engaging in profiteering and speculation; between scientific and technical personnel who in an organized manner go to townships to run production associations along with specialized households and those who use their position in schemes that encroach on the interests of peasants for private gain; between scientific and technical personnel who leave their posts without pay and engage in contracts to earn income and those who secretly and illegally seek extra income; between the legitimate resignation and rational circulation of intellectuals and being unlawfully absent from work for personal reasons; and the distinction between units that have instituted the appointment system which have not yet equitably appointed scientific and technical personnel and factionalist discrimination against those who hold different positions. Only by drawing distinctions in accordance with the party's policy can it be ensured that the vast number of intellectuals will perform brilliant exploits and make contributions to the four modernizations drive.

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NORTH REGION

CYL GRASS ROOTS CADRES FACE DIFFICULTIES

Taiyuan TAIYUAN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jul 85 p 4

[Article by Yang Zhou [2799 3166] and Zhang Xiaofeng [1728 2556 1496]: "The Difficulties Faced by CYL Grass Roots Cadres"]

[Text] Through our contacts at work we have frequently met some Communist Youth League [CYL] grass roots cadres, and we have come to understand some of the problems that they face in their work. We will now summarize their views in the hope of drawing the attention of the departments concerned.

(1) The problem of funding. This is a long standing problem, but even long standing problems encounter new circumstances. In the wake of the development of reform in enterprises, the CYL organizations' traditional ways of repairing and utilizing old or discarded things and raising their own funds have become increasingly few. Yet, sufficient funding is also the material guarantee for enlivening the CYL's work in the new historical period. CYL grass roots cadres from plants, companies, shops and other enterprises report that each time they engage in activities at present they must request the appropriation of funds. However, it is difficult to have those requests approved, which to a certain extent has affected the work of the CYL. They hope that the departments concerned will provide clear cut stipulations concerning the deduction of a percentage for operating funds for CYL enterprises.

(2) The problem of CYL grass roots cadres not performing their specific duties. The CYL's work must adapt to the restructuring of the economic system, and its actions must be lively. The ranks of the CYL grass roots cadres are the CYL's organizational guarantee, and they are also the key as to whether the work of the CYL will be done well. For CYL organizations to be truly brought into play they must rely on the grass roots CYL organizations. So, it can be said that the quality and strength of the ranks of grass roots CYL cadres will have an impact on the role of CYL organizations in the restructuring of the economic system. However, present circumstances are such that the phenomena of grass roots CYL cadres not performing their specific duties are particularly serious. Many CYL grass roots cadres report that CYL grass roots cadres are dispatched to do practically all of their individual units' provisional work and that some CYL committee secretaries of subdistrict offices are simultaneously in charge of the work for women, the militia, etc. They say, "We're long term 'temporary workers'."

(3) The CYL grass roots cadres' problem of wages. Since there are no clear cut stipulations concerning wages for grass roots CYL cadres, some irrational phenomena have appeared in some units concerning this problem. Some of the enterprise trade union cadres can obtain a subsidy for their duties, but grass roots CYL cadres cannot. Some CYL enterprise committee secretaries' wages are lower than that of mid level cadres of individual units. For example, some plant level cadres at textile mills are paid at the prefectural or city level and mid level cadres are paid at the department level, but CYL plant committee secretaries are handled at the section level. This unfair treatment of grass roots CYL cadres regarding wages to a certain extent has affected their selection and assignments, and it has dampened their enthusiasm for their work.

(4) The problems of CYL committee secretaries attending party committee meetings as nonvoting delegates and cadres from enterprises joining plant party committees. The party constitution stipulates that CYL committee secretaries at the county level or of units below the county level and CYL committee secretaries of enterprise units and public agencies are party members who can attend, as nonvoting delegates, the meetings of similar level party committees and standing committees. Several CYL grass roots committee secretaries have reported that although last year the organization department of the CYL Central Committee issued special dispatches which emphasized that matters must be handled according to the party constitution, few grass roots organizations specifically carried out this item of work. Some party organizations let CYL committee secretaries attend party committee meetings as nonvoting delegates only when studying CYL committee affairs. In the wake of enterprises gradually having instituted plant director (manager) responsibility systems, various plants (and companies) have set up plant administrative committees and other organs. These committees are playing larger roles, but the majority of enterprises and plant administrative committees have no grass roots CYL cadres serving on those committees. The grass roots CYL cadres of these units report that by serving on the committees they could understand the production, administration and management of the entire enterprise, which would therefore make them better able to ensure that CYL organizations will center on launching activities to increase the economic benefits of that enterprise. These grass roots CYL cadres hope that the departments concerned at higher levels will make it a rule that grass roots CYL cadres can serve on the plant administrative committees.

The problems that are reported above are the voices of some of the CYL grass roots cadres. It is our observation that if some of those problems are not resolved, then it will directly affect the CYL's work in our city.

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NORTH REGION

SHANXI SEIZES FAKE MEDICINE

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by Li Zhi [2621 2535] and Li Shipu [2621 0013 3877]: "While Implementing the 'Laws For the Management of Pharmaceutical Produces' Our Province Uncover a Batch of Fake, Bad Medicines"]

[Text] Our province's conference on implementing the "Laws for the Management of Pharmaceutical Products" concluded on 4 July, and from that conference it was learned that recently the pharmaceutical administration and inspection departments of the provincial public health office conducted quality control inspections of the pharmaceutical products of more than 10 pharmaceutical units in the cities of Taiyuan and Datong and in Yuncheng prefecture. These inspections uncovered over 40 kinds of fake, bad medicines, and the public health office promptly destroyed the medicines, levied fines, circulated notices and took other action.

After the "Laws for the Management of Pharmaceutical Products" were issued in September of last year, the provincial government instructed the provincial public health office to carry out a serious investigation of the hospital attached to the Shanxi Medical College No 2; the pharmaceutical plant of the Shanxi Medical College; the hospital in the southern part of the city of Taiyuan; the hospital in the northern part of Taiyuan; the medicinal substance wholesale department in Yuncheng prefecture; the pharmaceutical company in Wanrong County; the pharmaceutical company in Datong; and other pharmaceutical units. This investigation uncovered huge amounts of bad, fake medicines. To make a profit the medicinal substance wholesale department in Yuncheng prefecture totally disregarded people's physical and mental health by using more than 30 substances that are not used for medical treatment, such as bluish dogbane, dental paste, pearl dust, and hawthorne and ginger tea and soda water, etc. They passed these substances off as medicines and distributed them to each pharmaceutical unit for sale and use. To counteract the situation, the regional public health bureau and the industrial and commercial bureau promptly took decisive measures. They destroyed or returned the medicines, levied fines, circulated notices, etc, and conducted a serious investigation.

In 1982, the pharmaceutical plant of the Shanxi Medical College was ordered to stop production because it did not meet the conditions for producing medicines. However, last year it disregarded the repeated warnings of the units concerned

and illegally produced "mind strengthening pills" and "fast acting hypertension pills" for sale on the market. The matter is now being handled in accordance with the law.

At that conference 12 medical units prepared "licenses" in accordance with the relevant stipulations in the "Laws for the Management of Pharmaceutical Products", and they presented them to 8 pharmaceutical plants that level by level inspect medicines for compliance to standards.

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YINGKOU CITY UNCOVERS DECEPTIVE BIRTH CONTROL REPORTS

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 6 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Xiu Guojin [0208 0948 6855]: "One Must Reveal His Own Shortcomings and Speak the Truth; It Is Strictly Forbidden To Falsify and Exaggerate"]

[Text] The party committee of the Yingkou City Birth Planning Committee, in the party rectification, took the initiative in exposing some situations of making false statements in birth planning work, found out the reasons and proposed measures to stop deception and trickery.

The 1984 birth planning work of Yingkou City has made some accomplishments. However, some units, in reporting to superiors on birth rates and the rate of natural increase, reported what was pleasing and not what was displeasing, and the circumstances of deception were rather serious. Based on the investigation of six units in Bo Luo Pu, Huang Tu Ling, etc., only one person was born outside the plan as seen on the quarterly report forms, and the planned birth rate was 99.64 percent. The actual situation was that 48 persons were born outside what the plan called for, and we were deceived about the extra 47 persons. The planned birth rate was merely 82.6 percent. Last year, the planned birth rate of these six units was only 88 percent, but it was reported to higher levels as being 99.06 percent. Among other units there was also the poor behavior of being deceptive in having two births and only reporting one.

There are two reasons for this deception: 1) The thinking guiding the affairs of the city birth planning committee is not sufficiently correct. In order to compete for top place throughout the province and ensure that they are progressive, they have year after year, when transmitting instructions, raised the quota to where it is not in keeping with reality. 2) A minority of basic-level cadres, in order to get money awards, have taken the incorrect approach of "concealing information" and "giving false information."

In order to prevent exaggeration, the Yingkou City Birth Planning Committee's party committee has formulated measures: From now on in determining whether or not a unit is advanced, it will not only observe the conditions of completing population planning, but it will even more look at the comprehensive results and social results. If it is discovered that deceptive practices are continuing, there will be a level-by-level investigation and leadership responsibility will be pinpointed.

In the circulars which transmit their reports, the Yingkou City committee commends the spirit of their self-exposure of shortcomings and speaking the truth, demands a correct party spirit of every unit and strictly forbids exaggeration.

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NORTHEAST REGION

COOPERATION BETWEEN BROADCASTING STATIONS, NEWSPAPERS

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 1 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] The journalism work conference of the north China and northeast regions, called by the Central People's Broadcasting Station and attended by the newspaper offices of the nine provinces and cities of Hebei, Shandong, Tianjin, Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning, Shenyang, Talian and Harbin, was held in Xingcheng, a newly flourishing tourist area, from 25-30 July. GUANGZHOU RIBAO, CHANGJIANG RIBAO and LIAONING JINGJI BAO [LIAONING ECONOMIC NEWS] accepted invitations to send delegates to participate in this forum.

The central topic at this forum was how to effect closer cooperation between newspapers and radio stations and how to operate more effectively the program of "News and Newspaper Summaries" of the Central Broadcasting Station. Zhang Zhendong [1728 2182 2639], the person responsible for the core of the news at the Central People's Broadcasting Station, described the situation of the Central Station's establishing the local newspapers' summaries program. Zhao Fu [6392 7079], editor-in-chief of LIAONING RIBAO, introduced the way of thinking and approach of LIAONING RIBAO in supplying the Central Station with news. The more than 30 comrades who came to the meeting all spoke. Everyone held that the news summaries program of the local newspapers operated by the Central People's Broadcasting Station had the same objective as that of the local newspapers established by JENMIN RIBAO; it is an important result of the news reform. When local newspapers come to understand the whole picture from the news summaries program and grasp the news nationwide, this enables their news reports to be all the more focused and instructive. And from this there follows a further push for news reform. Everyone also held that the "Joint Broadcast Program" is a golden time, and that it should be run well and vigorously and with more vitality and color. This will stimulate the activism of newspapers in every province and municipality, and we should supply fresh news for it which is of instructive significance for the whole country and which has local color. At the same time we must painstakingly sift and edit carefully superior quality drafts, so as to ensure the realistic nature of the program.

At the conference, the comrades of the Central Station made careful arrangements concerning how relations between radio stations and newspapers may be strengthened in the future and how, organizationally and in concrete work, conditions may be made more convenient for the delivery of news to the newspapers in every province and city.

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING OPENS SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM FOR JOURNALIST CADRES

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 4 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by Si Xiangchun [0674 4382 2504]: "This Province's First School of Journalism for Journalist Cadres"]

[Text] On 3 September, the Ben Xi Cadres' Special Training Class of the Journalism Department of the Chinese People's University held a ceremony for initiating study. This is the first special training class for journalist cadres started up by the Chinese People's University in all of China; it is also the first specialized school in our province at present for training journalist cadres.

This special journalism course was created based upon the shortcomings of professional people in Liaoning who engage in journalism work and because of the phenomenon of insufficiently high training for journalist cadres. The State Education Department approved it, and the seven municipalities of Ben Xi, An Shan, Fu Shun, Dan Dong, Liaoyang, Tieling and Shenyang, along with the Liaohe Oil Fields and the General Office of the Northeast Inner Mongolian Coal Ash Company, jointly commissioned Chinese People's University to create it. The 61 new students this time were selected by their passing the Chinese People's University's All-China Adult High-level Educational Examination, and were recruited principally from among the journalism departments and backbone cadre correspondents on site at the 9 units which operate schools. The term of study is 2 years and expenses for operating the school are assumed by the local units; the special courses and the teaching plans are handled by the Chinese People's University. When the students graduate, and after testing and evaluation by the Journalism Department of the Chinese People's University, they will be given diplomas of major specialty graduation.

He Zihua [0149 2737 5478], director of the Journalism Department of the Chinese People's University; Li Zhida [2621 1807 6671], deputy secretary of the Benxi municipal committee; and Zhang Qihua [1728 0366 5478], head of the jointly operated school leadership committee, spoke at the meeting. Those who responded to the invitation to attend the ceremony: Zhao Fu [6392 7079], director of the provincial reporters association and editor-in-chief of LIAONING RIBAO; Cong Liming [0654 4539 2494], departmental affairs committee member of the provincial committee's propaganda department; and Liu Heijia [0491 7815 2666], deputy director of the reporters association and editor-in-chief of SHENYANG RIBAO, also variously gave speeches brimming with warm feelings.

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NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU MEETING NOTES PLANNED PARENTHOOD PROBLEMS

HK180311 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] This morning the provincial planned parenthood committee convened a meeting in Jingyuan County to implement the spirit of relevant central instructions on planned parenthood work.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, Gansu has scored great success in planned parenthood work. The province has gradually perfected the planned parenthood policies for rural areas, minority nationalities, and for divorced or widowed people who remarry. This has effectively controlled population growth, improved party-masses relations, and promoted stability and unity. From January to August this year, the rate of births not covered by plan and the rate of births exceeding the correct number respectively fell by 5.09 percent and 2.64 percent compared with the same period last year.

However, the development of planned parenthood work in the province is very uneven at present. Up to the end of June, there were still 22 counties where the rate of births not covered by the plan and the rate of births which exceeded the correct number were over 35 percent, and in some counties the figure was over 43 percent. The population there is basically out of control.

In view of this, the provincial planned parenthood committee invited comrades responsible for planned parenthood in 22 counties backward in planned parenthood, including Jingtai, Huanxian, and Jingyuan, and in 10 progressive prefectures, counties, and townships, including Jiuquan and Pingliang, to an on-the-spot meeting in Jingyuan, to further study the spirit of the central documents, listen to advanced experience, analyze the reasons for backwardness, and discuss ways of improving things.

Vice Governor Liu Shu spoke at the meeting. He said that in planned parenthood work, the leaders at all levels must carry forward the party's fine traditions in mass work and integrate penetrating and careful ideological work with assistance for the masses in solving practical problems. They should ensure that the local planned parenthood policies are reasonable and supported by the masses. In this way the cadres will find it easy to do their work. Liu Shu also gave specific views on carrying out planned parenthood work in the province in the future.

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NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING OPENS 16 OCT

HK181001 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] The 14th meeting of the 6th regional people's congress standing committee opened in Urumqi today. Tomur Dawamat, chairman of the regional people's congress standing committee, presided over the meeting.

The main intension of this meeting's agenda include the study of documents of the national party delegates conference and of the 4th and 5th plenary sessions of the 12th CPC Central Committee; examination and discussion of the draft Xinjiang Uygur regional provisional regulations on the elimination of illiteracy and the draft Xinjiang Uygur regional regulations on giving preferential treatment to family members of martyrs and army men, disabled soldiers, and demobilized and retired servicemen; and listening to the report by the regional people's government on the situation in live-stock production, the report by the general office of the regional people's congress standing committee on the situation in handling the motions of the third session of the sixth regional people's congress, and the report by the regional people's government on the situation in dealing with the views, criticisms, and suggestions of the delegates to the third session of the sixth regional people's congress. The meeting will also adopt appointments and removals of cadres.

The vice chairmen of the regional people's congress standing committee who are attending the meeting are Yang Yiqing, Caodanofu, Abulizi, Muhemaiti, Yu Zhanlin, Maihesude Tieyibofu, Wang Heting, Husaiyin Siyabayefu, and Xiaerxibieke Sijike. Attending today's meeting as nonvoting delegates were Yusufu Muhanmode, vice chairman of the region; (Yiminuofu Hamiti), adviser to the regional people's government; Nueryouru, president of the regional higher people's court; Jiti Kuerban, chief procurator of the regional people's procuratorate; and responsible comrades of departments concerned of the regional people's government and of some autonomous prefectural and city people's congress standing committees.

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