

102144

JPRS-CPS-85-021

7 March 1985

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED

19990319 028

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7 March 1985

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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SOVIET UNION

SOVIET TROOPS CONSOLIDATE POSITIONS NEAR KABUL

OW081043 Beijing XINHUA in English 1030 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Islamabad, 8 Feb (XINHUA)--Soviet troops in Afghanistan are strengthening their positions near the Afghan capital of Kabul in the face of possible guerrilla attacks, according to reports reaching here today.

Having fought a war for more than 5 years in this landlocked mountainous country, the Soviets do not even feel secure in its capital. They are trying hard to build up their positions in the Shomali area north of Kabul. Two big military convoys, each consisting of over 100 vehicles, were seen moving there at the end of last month. Heavy fighting was going on in the region.

In mid-January guerrillas rocketed the Presidential Palace, killing three relatives of Babrak Karmal, head of the Soviet-installed regime in Kabul, and damaging the outer premises of the palace.

The Soviet forces were also seen moving in a bid to seal off the supply routes of guerrillas in Panjsher Valley where large-scale offensives were launched by the Soviets last year. Meanwhile, they have stepped up their operations against guerrilla forces in northern Afghan provinces bordering the Soviet Union.

At the same time, the guerrillas have not slackened their activities in winter. In a raid on a military headquarters of Teyvareh sub-division on 27 January, the guerrillas in the central province of Ghowr killed a Soviet military officer on an inspection mission there.

The muslim-minded guerrillas were reported to have successfully ambushed a Soviet convoy proceeding towards Qandahar along the Kabul-Qandahar highway in the Shah Juy area of southern Zabol Province late last month. They knocked out 19 Soviet soldiers, damaged two tanks and seized a jeep during the attack.

CSO: 4000/112

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

RENMIN RIBAO ON AIRLIFTING ETHIOPIAN JEWS

HK120329 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Feb 85 p 6

["Roundup" by Yi Fan: "Israel's 'Operation Moses'"]

[Text] Israel has airlifted a large number of Ethiopian Jews to Israel in a secret operation codenamed "Operation Moses," which has aroused a strong response in the Arab world. According to a report from the West, between February and July 1984, more than 10,000 Falashas--Jews from northern Ethiopia--arrived on foot at the UN refugee center set up in the Sudanese border city (Lamulakeba) [2139 1191 2139 4430 1573]. In September, Israeli Prime Minister Peres held a secret conference and decided to charter airplanes from a Belgian company, to airlift the Falashas to Israel in batches. On 13 November, "Operation Moses" began in secret, conveying 160 people on each flight, working two shifts every day. Between November and December, about 7,000 people in 35 batches were sent to Israel. In order to deceive the public, Israel arranged for the flights to arrive in Tel Aviv at midnight via Europe. The buses and ambulances waiting at the airport were all screened. And the Falashas were sent directly to hospitals or camps upon their arrival. This "traffic in the air" continued operations till 4 January, when news of the immigration operation leaked out and Israeli and foreign newspapers in succession reported on and revealed the inside story of "Operation Moses." At the height of strong protests from Arab countries, the Israeli authorities were forced to put a stop to "Operation Moses" at the beginning of 1985.

According to reports from Arab news circles, some 12,000 Falashas have immigrated to Israel over the past few months, while another 10,000 are still on the waiting list.

Falashas is the name given to negroid Jews by the local Ethiopian people, meaning "aliens," and they are chiefly scattered along the banks of Lake Tana in northern Ethiopia and on the heights. There are no marked distinctions in language, color, customs and habits between the Falashas and the local people. But according to textual research, their ancestors came from Israel.

According to a report, Israel's plan for the Falashas, migration began in 1977. At that time, Israel's former Prime Minister Begin publicly proposed the immigration of the Falashas to Israel. And the Israeli Government has, since 1981, schemed to put "Operation Moses" into effect. In the name of "humanitarian relief," the United States donated \$15 million to Israel as funds for the immigration and settlement of Falashas.

Bringing in Falashas on a large scale is part of the "great Israeli plan" drawn up by the Israeli authorities. One of the important points of this plan is to bring Jews from various parts of the world to Israel and the occupied Arab territories, so as to strengthen its power for expansion. Back in the 1950's, Israel twice organized large-scale immigration campaigns; one codenamed "Operation Ali Baba," and the other "Operation Magic Carpet," succeeded in bringing in 120,000 Jews from Iraq and 45,000 from Yemen. Later, Israel drew up the "law of return," which stipulates that Jews from all parts of the world are entitled to enjoy the law, and Israel is the "sacred land" and their home. In recent years, the Israeli economy has been worsening, there are serious problems of unemployment, and contradictions of all kinds at home are intensifying, and as a result, many Jews have left Israel. Suffering from a lack of manpower, Israel has decided to step up the implementation of the immigration plan. Foreign observers hold that Israel is attempting to use the Falashas as "cannon fodder," and is planning to send them to the battlefield in Lebanon, or to settle them in residential spots in the occupied areas, placing the negro people on the forefront, and making them Israel's military reserve.

"Operation Moses" has met with strong condemnation from the Arab countries since it was exposed. The Arab League has issued a statement, holding that this is a "piratical act" on the part of Israel. Some Arab newspapers and magazines have accused "Operation Moses" of being "humanitarianism in camouflage," and a new "plot against the Arab nations."

CSO: 4005/477

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BRIEFS

IRANIAN-PRC AGREEMENT--Tehran, 5 Feb (XINHUA)--The Iranian parliament today ratified a five-year cultural agreement between China and Iran. The agreement called for exchanges of students and professors, films, art groups and sport teams. The agreement was signed in September 1983 during a visit to China by Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati. The agreement will be forwarded to the Iranian Council of Guardians for further consideration. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 6 Feb 85]

WOMEN'S DELEGATION IN AFGHANISTAN--Islamabad, 9 Feb (XINHUA)--A Chinese women's delegation today expressed admiration and support for the struggle of the Afghan people during their visit to Naserbagh refugee camp near Peshawar. Addressing Afghan refugees at a widows' and orphans' camp in the village this afternoon, Lei Jieqiong, vice-president of the All China Women's Federation, conveyed sympathy and good wishes from Chinese women to the Afghan refugees who have been uprooted from their homes and are living a miserable life in Pakistan. She expressed the conviction that the Afghan people will triumph in their struggle for independence and will be able to return to their homeland in safety and honor. Lei also praised the government and people of Pakistan for providing shelter and other humanitarian assistance to the 3 million refugees on their soil. The Chinese women's delegation distributed clothes, towels and other daily necessities among the Afghan school children. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1928 GMT 9 Feb 85]

ENVOY TO IRAQ--Baghdad, 11 Feb (XINHUA)--The new Chinese ambassador to Iraq, Zhang Junhua, presented his credentials to President Saddam Husayn of Iraq here this morning. After the presentation, the Iraqi president had cordial and friendly talks with the ambassador. Husayn said he was satisfied with the existing friendly relations between Iraq and China, and hoped that these relations would develop into a model for other countries in the Arab world to follow. President Husayn praised China for attaching attention to the promotion of science and technology. He said he was happy at the achievements China had made in various fields in recent years. Ambassador Zhang arrived in Baghdad on 15 January. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1447 GMT 11 Feb 85]

PAKISTAN PROTESTS AIRSPACE VIOLATION--Islamabad, 6 Feb (XINHUA)--Four Afghan aircraft yesterday violated Pakistan's airspace in Arandu area, Chitral region of North West Frontier Province, according to an official handout issued here today. The aircraft fired 20 rockets 2 kilometers southeast of Arandu. There were no casualties or damage. Pakistan lodged a strong protest with the Afghan charge d'affaires today against this unprovoked air intrusion. He was asked to inform his authorities that if such attacks should not cease, full responsibility for any serious consequences would rest entirely on the Kabul authorities. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1453 GMT 6 Feb 85]

Islamabad, 12 Feb (XINHUA)--Two Afghan aircraft violated Pakistan's airspace over North West Frontier Province yesterday, said an official statement issued here today. It said the aircraft dropped two bombs three kilometers southeast of Kharlachi, injuring three women refugees. Pakistan, the statement said, lodged a strong protest with the Afghan charge d'affaires today against this unprovoked Afghan attack. "If such attacks do not cease, the entire responsibility for the serious consequences would rest on the Kabul regime," the statement said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0252 GMT 13 Feb 85]

CSO: 4000/112

WESTERN EUROPE

HU YAOBANG SENDS MESSAGE TO GEORGES MARCHAIS

OW102150 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1745 GMT 10 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, 10 Feb (XINHUA)--Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, today sent a message to Georges Marchais, general secretary of the Communist Party of France, expressing his warm congratulations on the latter's reelection as the general secretary of the Communist Party of France at the party's 25th Congress. The message read in full as follows:

Dear Comrade Georges Marchais, Paris:

On behalf of the Communist Party of China and in my own name, I wish to warmly congratulate you on your reelection as general secretary of the Communist Party of France at the party's 25th Congress. I sincerely wish that during your new term of this glorious and important function, you would lead the French Communist Party to new success in all its activities and that the friendly relations between the Chinese and French Communist Parties would develop constantly.

Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, on 10 February 1985 in Beijing.

CSO: 4005/477

WESTERN EUROPE

CPC CENTRAL COMMITTEE MESSAGE TO FRENCH CP CONGRESS

HK071018 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Feb 85 p 1

[XINHUA report: "CPC Central Committee Sends Message Congratulating Opening of 25th Congress of Communist Party of France"]

[Text] Beijing, 6 Feb--The CPC Central Committee today sent a message to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of France, extending warm congratulations on the opening of its 25th Congress. The full text of the congratulatory message is as follows:

Beijing, 6 February 1985

Paris

The 25th Congress of the Communist Party of France

Dear Comrades:

The CPC warmly extends congratulations on the opening of the 25th Congress of the Communist Party of France. With deep comradely feelings, we extend our cordial greetings and brotherly tribute to you and, through you, to all the members of the Communist Party of France!

Carrying forward the revolutionary tradition of the French labor movement, the French Communist Party for a long time has waged an inflexible struggle for safeguarding the rights and interests of the working class and laborers of France and maintaining the independence and dignity of the French nation. The glorious exploits of the French Communists have long been inscribed in the annals of history and will never be effaced from the memory of the French people. Today, the Communist Party of France is making appreciable efforts to seek a way to a socialism adapted to French realities and is working unflaggingly for safeguarding peace in Europe and in the world. The CPC and the Chinese people follow with solidarity and interest the just struggle waged by the French Communist Party and the French people. We believe that the French Communist Party will surmount all obstacles and difficulties lying ahead in its march forward and will win new victories, as long as it persists in applying the universal principles of scientific socialism to the realities of France,

strengthening party unity, bringing into play the initiative and creative spirit of all its members, and uniting with the French working class and various strata of the French people.

We heartily wish the 25th Congress of the Communist Party of France every success!

May the friendship between our two parties and the two peoples be continuously developed!

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

CSO: 4005/477

WESTERN EUROPE

ITALIAN DEFENSE FIRMS' SYMPOSIUM OPENS IN CHINA

AU081550 Rome ANSA in English 1620 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Peking, 8 Feb (ANSA)--Ten Italian arms and related companies, including Selenia Elsig, opened a three-day symposium here today to promote Italian military and technology and naval arms in China.

Selenia Elsig is in competition with companies from France and Britain to sell China a multiple-use anti-air missile. The Italians are offering the "Viper." China is primarily interested in the air-air version.

Radar systems, systems for sighting and aiming, naval units and engines, glass-resin anti-magnetic mine sweepers, underwater units and communications equipment made in Italy are all on show.

Last spring, Italy's arms makers received official authorization to sell to China, but they need a license for each separate product.

This involves going through a committee consisting of Defense and Foreign Ministry officials, and applying for approval from the secret services, too. Some products also have to be approved by the West's joint committee in charge of the embargo on sending advanced technology to socialist countries.

Some of the companies showing their wares here already have contracts with China. In December, a Chinese delegation visited Italy to see the "Viper" at work. The delegation had earlier seen the British "Skyflash" and the French "530."

China is modernizing its armed forces and wants to start coproduction of a weapon like the "Viper" within 5 years.

CSO: 4000/112

EASTERN EUROPE

ROMANIAN PRESIDENT DISCUSSES U.S.-USSR ARMS TALKS

OW081107 Beijing XINHUA in English 1036 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Bucharest, 7 Feb (XINHUA)--Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu said here today that the people of the country have basically fulfilled the tasks set by the 12th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party (RCP).

Ceausescu, who is also the general secretary of the RCP Central Committee, made the remark at the opening session of the third national conference of the Romanian socialist democracy and unity front.

In implementing the present five-year plan (1981-1985), he said, the Romanian people have successfully overcome the difficulties caused by the worldwide economic crisis.

In the recent years, Ceausescu said, Romania's exports have equalled imports and the external debts of the country have been reduced by about 40 percent.

Compared with 1980, he said, the real income of the working people has grown by 6 percent in the first four years of the plan and would increase by more than 8 percent by the end of this year.

The year 1984 saw a 7-percent hike in industrial production, he said. A record grain output has been registered in the year in spite of the unfavorable climatic conditions, he said, adding that the agricultural sector now produces one ton of grain per person every year.

On the tasks in the Eighth Five-Year Plan, Ceausescu stressed the importance of realizing a new scientific and technological revolution and automation in production so as to put the Romanian industry on a basis of advanced modern sciences and technology.

Turning to the international issues, Ceausescu said that his country welcomes the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. Geneva talks and resolutely demands a halt to any act of armament expansion and reduction of nuclear weapons and other weapons.

Stressing the need for all European people to participate in the Soviet-U.S. armament reduction talks in a proper way, the Romanian president said that the Warsaw Pact member nations should meet with their NATO counterparts to work for the success of the Soviet-U.S. talks.

Ceausescu pointed out that the countries that have been deployed with nuclear weapons have a bigger responsibility and should make every effort to resolutely abide by the nuclear non-proliferation treaty and remove all the nuclear weapons from their territories.

EASTERN EUROPE

LCY OPPOSES WORLD COMMUNIST CONFERENCE

OW080843 Beijing XINHUA in English 0647 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Feb (XINHUA)---"There are no conditions in the present situation for convening a world conference of communist parties," said the presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY).

According to a TANJUG report today, in a reply to a letter from the Central Committee of the Argentine Communist Party which mentioned a proposal put forth at the meeting of South American communist parties for convening a world conference of communist parties, the LCY Presidency said that an insistence on the convening of the conference could deepen the existing misunderstandings, create divisions and bring about unnecessary confrontations among some workers' and communist parties.

The reply stated that the LCY did not oppose the holding of a multilateral conference of communist parties provided that all communist parties agreed to such a conference which should be an open one and no binding documents would be adopted.

In the reply also the LCY stressed its full agreement with the need for strengthening the struggle for peace and against the threat of nuclear war. It pointed out the importance of establishing just and equitable international economic and political relations and achieving social progress.

CSO: 4000/112

EASTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

CEAUSESCU REELECTED--Bucharest, 8 Feb (XINHUA)--Nicolae Ceausescu, Romanian president and general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, was reelected president of the Romanian Socialist Democracy and Unity Front (RSDUF) at its Third National Congress which ended here today. An additional 537 members were also elected by the congress to form the national council of the RSDUF. Speaking at the congress, the executive chairman M. Manescu spoke highly of the contributions President Ceausescu has made in the revolution and construction of Romania, saying that he is a hero of a heroic people and a wise leader of the Socialist Romania. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 8 Feb 85]

CSO: 4000/112

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

BRIEFS

GUINEAN-CHINESE OFFICIALS MEET--Conakry, 9 Feb (XINHUA)--Guinean President Lansana Conte received Chinese Ambassador Yu Huimin at the State Palace here today and expressed hope for more cooperation between the two countries. Yu briefed the Guinean President on the repairs being made to Guinea's Koba sugar factory which was constructed with Chinese assistance. The president praised China for its considerable assistance to Guinea. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0744 GMT 10 Feb 85]

ZAMBIAN-CHINESE OFFICIALS MEET--Lusaka, 8 Feb (XINHUA)--Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda today spoke highly of the positive developments of Sino-Zambian relations and hoped for further strengthening of amicable ties between the two countries. Kaunda expressed his feelings while receiving credentials from the new Chinese ambassador to Zambia Gu Jiaji at the State House. He said "China has helped us, has worked and cooperated with us in many ways." He condemned South Africa and its allies for delaying the Namibian aim for independence. Ambassador Gu said the Chinese Government and people deeply appreciate and admire the achievements made by the Zambian Government and people working in various fields for their important contributions in supporting the southern African people's struggle for national independence and liberation. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1433 GMT 8 Feb 85]

CSO: 4000/112

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PROMINENT SOCIOLOGIST PROPOSES POPULATION PLAN

Beijing ZHONGGUO SHEHUI KEXUE /SOCIAL SCIENCES IN CHINA/ in Chinese
No 6, Nov 84 pp 211-212

/Summary of Fei Xiaotong's article entitled: "A Rational Plan for China's Population," complete text about 6,000 characters; originally published in NEI MENGGU SHENHUI KEXUE /SOCIAL SCIENCES IN NEI MONGGOL/ No 4, 1984; by Ren Yizhai /5432 0001 2298/: "Two Aspects on Drawing up a Rational Plan for Our Country's Population"/

/Text/ Because the base for our country's population is so large, periods of high births occurred twice during the 1960's and at present, despite the energetic promotion of one child per couple, by the end of the century, in accordance with the objective law of population growth, our country's population will reach a total of 1.2 billion. Therefore, how to make appropriate plans for a population increase of 200 million within the next 15 years has already become a task of top priority. Recently, an article by our country's distinguished sociologist, Professor Fei Xiaotong, /6313 1321 6639/ maintained that a rational population plan ought to be considered from two aspects:

First, the regional distribution of China's population at present is very imbalanced. If one were to draw a straight line on a map of China from Mohe County in the northernmost province of Heilongjiang to Ruili County in the southwesternmost corner of Yunnan Province, the line would divide the whole of China's land area into two roughly equal parts. The inhabitants of the western half would make up only 6 percent of the country's population where the average population density is 10.7 persons per square kilometer; and the people per square kilometer in the eastern half's most densely populated areas of Shanghai, Tianjin and Jiangsu Province are 1,913,687 and 590 persons respectively. This is something we need to work hard at changing. Historical experience tells us that if only we stick to the principle of equality and mutual benefit, the remote areas, where the population is sparse, will welcome an influx of population from the outside, as a means to develop their own areas. Consider, for

example, the three provinces in northeast China where in 1949 the overall population was about 30 million but was nearing 100 million by 1982. The natural increase in population there was about 30 million while the population that moved in from outside was about 30 to 40 million. If this rate were to be calculated proportionally, there could be an increase of 60 million people over the next 30 years in the four provinces (regions) to the west. And this is an extremely conservative estimate. To be sure, in this process we would necessarily have to work comprehensively to support the border areas with intellectual advice, labor power and financial resources. If the developed areas in the east give all out help to the underdeveloped areas, the latter will register rapid economic and cultural progress.

Second, from the status of population distribution in the eastern region, we can see a salient characteristic, namely an imbalance between town and village. Excessive population is concentrated in just a few major cities and the market towns, which used to serve as distribution centers for rural commodities, have not been able to realize their proper development. Large numbers of the original population in the market towns moved into the big and middle-sized cities. Since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, in concert with the rapid development of the rural commodity market, the market towns have acquired a new vitality as rural political, economic and cultural centers and population in the market towns has increased rapidly ever where. According to the tentative plan of the town and village work department, in the next 18 years our country will have 3,178 organized towns (currently 2,189) and now has 53,000 rural market towns. If the population in the organized towns were able to expand by one-fold over the existing average of 20,000 people, and if the average nonagricultural population in the 53,000 market towns were able to increase to 1,500 people from the existing average of 500, then by the end of the century the overall population would come to 80 million and they would be able to absorb a new population of 53 million. Reckoned together, the organized towns and market towns would accommodate a population of more than 140 million by the end of the century and could also absorb approximately two-thirds of the new increase in total population over the next 15 years.

There are two reasons why Professor Fei Xiaotong believes that it is possible to fulfill the tentative plan mentioned above: First, the greater vitality of rural industry provides a solid foundation for the development of market towns; second, the major transformation of the rural economic structure has prepared the way in serving as a population reservoir for the market towns.

Finally, the article points out that if the provinces (regions) where population is sparse are able to fully implement policy on the equality of nationalities and mutual prosperity, if areas where

the soil erosion is critical are able to restore the ecological balance and all densely populated provinces fully meet the plan to energetically develop small cities and market towns, then there will certainly be the conditions for making proper arrangements for new increases in the population.

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CSO: 4005/303

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ACHIEVEMENTS IN CIVIL ADMINISTRATION WORK REPORTED

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 14 Sep 84 p 1

[Article by Min Zhengwen [7036 2973 2429]: "Great Achievements in Civil Administration Work"]

[Text] Civil administration work is an indispensable part of China's socialist undertaking. However, like other kinds of work, it has been affected by the "leftist" influence, especially during the "great cultural revolution" when the Ministry of Interior Affairs was abolished and civil administration work was seriously damaged. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the party Central Committee has paid close attention to civil administration work and in a timely manner has established the Ministry of Civil Affairs while institutions and organizations dealing with civil administration work in all places have been reopened and strengthened, thus taking civil administration work to a new period of development.

Building of Local Power Continues To Be Perfected

In the winter of 1953, the first general election was started nationwide in which the people at the basic level elected their deputies to the National People's Congress by direct election. The total number of registered voters then was 323,809,600, who elected 5,669,144 deputies representing the people at the grassroots level. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the National People's Congress has in a timely manner made an important revision of the old electoral law to expand greatly the people's democracy, thus bringing about a new development in China's electoral system. Based on the regulations set by the new electoral law, a nationwide direct election at the county level was held between 1979 and 1981. Its high voting rate was not only unprecedented in China but also incomparable with any other country in the world. Statistics for 2,712 country-level units at the end of 1981 indicate that the number of voters (at or over the age of 18) reached more than 516 million, a voting rate of 95.8 percent.

According to the new constitution, the basic administrative unit in the rural area has been changed to township, nationality township or town. Up to the end of 1983, 22,897 township governments, 233 nationality townships, 171,304 village residents committees, 357 new towns and 229 newly added cities were established throughout China, representing an almost fourfold increase over

the initial period of the founding of the People's Republic of China. In the areas where minority nationalities congregate, 5 autonomous regions, 31 autonomous prefectures and 78 autonomous counties (banners) have been established, meaning that the regional autonomy of minority nationalities has been achieved.

12730

CSO: 4005/145

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

WAYS TO STRENGTHEN ADMINISTRATIVE LEGISLATION SUGGESTED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 24 Dec 84 p 3

[Article by Wang Lianchang [3769 6647 2490]: "Certain Suggestions on Strengthening China's Administrative Legislation"]

[Text] Administration and administrative legislation should not and cannot be separated. From the past until today, administration and administrative legislation have coexisted and advanced together, and they are interactive. The former is the prerequisite of the latter and the latter is the guarantee of the former. The former promotes the development of the latter and the latter solidifies the successes of the former. The building of a socialist modern and scientific administration and the strengthening of socialist administrative legislation are bound to progress synchronously. My teaching experience makes me feel that in strengthening the administrative legislation of our country, a few problems are worth our attention, which I specifically put forward as my suggestions.

1. The Terms of Administrative Regulations and Rules Must Be Standardized. There are more than 30 different terms of administrative regulations and rules such as stipulation, rule, decision, resolution, program, summary, regulation, work regulation, detailed rule and regulation, directive, constitution, plan, method, measure, suggestion, claim, order, instruction, circular order, bulletin, announcement, notice and so forth. Since we do not have a precise and legal interpretation of many of these terms, we are very much confused in using these terms. So far there has not been any significant improvement in this confused situation. We must catch sight of the fact that the terms of administrative regulations and rules not only reflect their contents but, more importantly, reflect the differences of their status, level and effectiveness in the structure of the law. For this reason, it is necessary to formulate laws and regulations at an early date to unify the terms of the regulations and rules so as to standardize the terms of these regulations and rules and to enable people to understand roughly the extent of the effectiveness of these regulations and rules as soon as they come upon these terms. In doing things this way, it will be advantageous to the implementation and observance of these regulations and rules. This is an indispensable work in strengthening administrative legislation.

2. The Enactment, Revision and Repeal of Administrative Regulations and Rules Must Be Timely and Not Be Delayed. The important things in carrying out activities associated with the administration of the state are decisiveness and timeliness. In a decision adopted by the party Central Committee concerning the reform of the economic system, it has put forward the demand of accelerating the legislation of economic administration and providing legal services for economic construction. The enactment, revision and repeal of administrative regulations and rules are a bit easier than the enactment, revision and repeal of laws. For this reason, it is necessary and possible to strengthen the timeliness of the enactment, revision and repeal of administrative regulations and rules so that these regulations and rules will be enacted, revised and repealed whenever it is necessary and appropriate. In the past, the enactment, revision and repeal of certain administrative regulations and rules of our country were not done in a timely manner. At present, there still has not been any satisfactory solution to this problem. The effectiveness of administration has, therefore, been dampened. In order to build a socialist modern administration with Chinese characteristics and to strengthen the administrative legal system, we must make conscientious efforts to resolve this problem. Although it is impossible to enact, revise and repeal every administrative regulation or rule in time, we must, nevertheless, enact, revise and repeal most of the administrative regulations and rules in accordance with the needs of reform and based on the spirit of the constitution and the laws. For this, in addition to the establishment and strengthening of the information and feedback systems of administrative legislation, the tightening of investigation and study and the summation of experiences, it is necessary to simplify the procedures and abolish procedural barriers, such as examination, discussion and approval, which are either unnecessary or not absolutely necessary.

3. Administrative Regulations Must Be Well Coordinated in Order To Reduce and Remove Conflicts So That a Systematization of Administrative Legislation Can Be Realized Gradually. In accordance with provisions prescribed in the present Constitution and the organic laws of the local people's congresses and people's governments at all levels in our country, administrative regulations can be formulated only by the State Council, and administrative rules are to be worked out by the various ministries and commissions of the State Council, by the people's government at the provincial level, by the people's government of a city which is the seat of a provincial government and by the people's government of a larger city authorized by the State Council. Because administrative regulations are not drawn up by a "single organization" and certain administrative matters are not handled specifically by an administrative department alone, and because a single question or a certain kind of question or questions in a certain category may be handled jointly by several departments or areas, there has sometimes been a lack of conscientious and back-and-forth coordination and consultation among the relevant departments or areas, or there were even cases in which regulations were worked out separately

without overall coordination. As a result, the phenomena of mutual conflicts and contradictions between administrative regulations have surfaced. Government organs must attach great importance to this situation and adopt effective measures to overcome it. The State Council, the people's government at the provincial level and the municipal people's governments which are authorized to formulate administrative regulations must go all out to strengthen organizations which are responsible for examining regulations and rules. Organizations of this kind must be set up as soon as possible in offices where such organizations are still not in existence. The regulations of the various ministries and commissions of the State Council must be examined as a whole by the State Council. The regulations of a local people's government must be examined by the government of the immediate higher level. Although there were work coordination systems in the past between organizations which were authorized to formulate regulations, these systems were not perfect and it has been necessary to revise or to renew them. After a system for coordination and consultation has been worked out, stress must be placed on rigorous implementation. A single question or a certain kind of question or questions in a certain category, which is under the supervision of several departments, must be principally handled by only one department with the participation of relevant departments so that regulations can be worked out individually or jointly, and thus the departments can avoid working individually without coordination. In doing so, it is advantageous to realizing a perfect coordination and a reduction and elimination of conflicts and contradictions. At present, we are trying to simplify the governmental structure and delegate powers; however, it is not permissible for us to neglect a unified examination and perfect coordination of regulations. At the same time, the jurists must try to carry out the study of the work of building a system of administrative legislation.

4. Most Administrative Regulations and Rules Must Be Provided Side by Side with the Law of Entity and the Law of Procedure in Their Contents While Those That Contain Only the Law of Entity Without the Law of Procedure Must Be Kept to a Minimum. The contents of the laws and administrative regulations and rules not only must provide the relations between the rights and duties of the people (that is, the content which belongs to the law of entity) but must also provide the procedure of legal proceedings (that is, the content which belongs to the law of procedure). If there is only the former without the latter, it will result in difficulties in the enforcement of the laws and administrative regulations and rules and will make "the laws more difficult to enforce." In the past, only a few of the administrative regulations and laws of our country were provided with both of these two. In the administrative regulations and rules that have been newly formulated in the past few years, although the number of those which are provided simultaneously with these two laws has been on the increase, they are still very few in number as compared with the total number of administrative regulations and rules that are still in force. This situation lags far behind the demand to handle things in accordance with the law. From now on, special attention must be paid to resolving this question in working out administrative regulations and rules so that most of these regulations and rules will be provided simultaneously with both the law of entity and the law of procedure.

5. More Cadres Who Have Learned and Who Understand the Law Must Be Added to the Staffs of the Administrative Organizations of the State While the Number of Personnel Who Do Not Understand the Law Must Be Reduced. On 6 April 1984, Comrade Peng Zhen explicitly pointed out: "We must gradually change from handling things in accordance with the policies to not only relying on the policies but also having the necessity of setting up and strengthening the legal system in order to handle matters in accordance with the law." At present, not many of the personnel working in the administrative organs of the state are imbued with professional legal knowledge. This situation is very disadvantageous to the realization of the transition and, moreover, it is inadequate to meet with the needs of administrative legislation. Hereafter, we must increase the number of cadres who have learned and who understand the laws by means of increasing the number of graduates of professional law universities and secondary schools or through such channels as in-service training and independent study.

9560

CS0: 4005/305

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

JOB PLACEMENT FOR RETIRED SERVICEMEN REFORMED

OW172130 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0920 GMT 16 Feb 85

[By reporter Gai Yumin]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 16 Feb (XINHUA)--In the course of reform, new ways have been tried to arrange jobs for retired servicemen throughout China, which have yielded good results. The work proceeded smoothly last year.

To meet the needs of modernizing the economy and national defense, civil affairs departments at all levels throughout China have reformed job placement for retired servicemen and have developed many new and fruitful methods to do so.

Egalitarianism, which has existed for years in job placement for retired servicemen in urban areas, has been discarded, and jobs have been arranged by taking account of different conditions, depending on the servicemen's performance in army units. Those who have been cited for meritorious services, and who have been conferred honorable titles, will get the jobs they want ahead of others. Priority will also be given to those who have had their terms of service extended, or who have performed fairly well after their terms of service ended. Appropriate treatment will be given to the injured, the sick, the disabled, and those with specific difficulties. Those with special skills and expertise in certain fields will have jobs that match their specialities. Those who stayed in the army for a relatively short time, or whose performances were less than satisfactory will be subjected to discriminative treatment in terms of placement time and types of work. Various localities consider such a method of job placement for retired servicemen favorable to army building as well as economic construction.

Following rapid developments in the rural economic situation, job placement for retired servicemen in rural areas has also undergone new changes. Rural areas in all parts of China have placed emphasis on supporting retired servicemen in achieving prosperity through hard work, switching from solely giving relief, as in the past, to supporting the development of production, from chiefly supporting farming and fish breeding to promoting the comprehensive development of agriculture, industry and commerce by suiting measures to individual needs in different localities; and from purely supporting individual families or households to supporting the newly formed economic associations and engaging in commodity production on a bigger scale. This has enabled large number of returned servicemen to achieve prosperity through hard work.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA'S ELEMENTARY EDUCATION REPORTED

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 15 Sep 84 pp 1-2

[Article by Jiang Yongjiu [1203 3057 0036]: "The Total Number of China's Elementary School Students Reaches Over 130 Million"]

[Text] During the 35 years following the founding of the People's Republic of China, significant achievements have been seen in China's elementary education. The total enrollment of elementary school students has reached over 135,780,000 in 1983, which fact has laid the groundwork for China to universalize elementary education in the 1980's.

I. A Network of Schools Has Been Formed for the Universalization of Elementary Education and Conditions for Running Schools Have Been Continuously Improved

During the past 35 years, the principle of "walking with two legs" has been implemented, which means that while running the schools, the state has brought the masses' enthusiasm for running schools into full play and, as a result, many schools have been established. The number of elementary schools throughout China before Liberation was 289,000 at the maximum, but it has been on the increase year after year since Liberation and has reached 862,200 (including 822,300 village elementary schools, representing 95 percent of the total) in 1983, almost a 200 percent increase over the period before Liberation. At present, except in certain places, a network of schools has been formed in all of China's urban and rural areas for the universalization of elementary education, which provides students with the convenience of attending school at a nearby location. While conscientiously doing a good job of running full-time schools, the state has set up simple elementary schools in various forms in all rural areas, especially the mountainous and wooded areas and islands where the population is sparse and transportation facilities are poor. It has also established nationality elementary schools and elementary-level boarding schools in the minority nationality regions. According to 1982 statistics, 2,720 boarding elementary schools have been built in the minority nationality regions and in some mountainous areas.

In 1980, the party Central Committee proposed and passed the requirement of grouping funds for running schools through various channels and bringing about a situation in which "all schools will have no hazardous building, all

classes will have classrooms and every student will have his own desk and chair" as soon as possible. Later, the State Council decided to appropriate a special fund of 100 million yuan a year between 1983 and 1990 to build additional elementary schools in "old, new, mountainous, border and poor" areas. All provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities have mobilized the communes, production teams, plants and mines and enterprises under their jurisdictions to unfold the work of improving the conditions for running schools and have produced remarkable results. According to the statistics prepared by the Shandong provincial education department, by the end of 1982 the whole province of Shandong had invested as much as 490 million yuan in the improvement of the conditions for running schools and had increased by 713,000 the number of new and rebuilt school buildings and by 2.97 million sets the number of classroom desks and chairs.

II. Enrollment Rate of School-age Children Continues To Rise

The nationwide enrollment rate of school-age children was only about 20 percent before Liberation and 49.2 percent in 1952, but it rose to 94 percent in 1983, with the enrollment rate in 1,193 county-level units reaching over 95 percent. In 1983, more than 135,780,000 students were enrolled in elementary schools, an almost 500 percent increase over the peak year of enrollment before Liberation.

In order to enable all children to receive an elementary education, the CPC committees and the people's governments at all levels have adopted many measures based on actual need, such as running schools in various forms, e.g., the half-day system, alternate-day system, circuit system and morning, noon and evening classes; permitting children to bring their younger brothers and sisters to school; allowing students having household duties to come late and leave early; letting some students mainly study the language and mathematics courses; giving village students leave to help their families during the farming seasons; and exempting some minority nationality students and those from financially difficult households from paying tuition, miscellaneous fees and charges for textbooks. In 1982, the Constitution stipulated the principle of "universalizing compulsory elementary education" and some provincial and county people's governments formulated rules and regulations to implement it. At present, all cities and some rural areas which have relatively sound economic and educational foundations have already universalized elementary education. For example, 62 county-level units in Guangdong, which make up 55 percent of the county-level units in the whole province, have universalized elementary education in 1983. Forty-one counties (cities) in Jiangsu, which make up 64 percent of the total counties (cities) of that province, did the same.

III. Large Contingent of Elementary School Teachers Has Been Formed

Since the founding of the PRC, the party and government have shown great concern for the formation of a contingent of elementary school teachers. According to the 1983 statistics, the number of elementary school teachers, staffers and workers increased from 1.98 million in 1957 to 6.06 million in 1983. There are 861 middle-level teachers schools with a total enrollment of

454,900 for the exclusive training of elementary school teachers. Significant progress has been made in the provision of vocational studies for elementary school teachers because there are 2,174 institutes throughout China offering them and 936,600 teachers were enrolled in 1983. The cultural level of full-time elementary school teachers continues to rise. The ratio of those elementary school teachers in China whose cultural level has reached that of middle-level teachers school or of high school graduates has moved from 13.5 percent in 1953 to 56.1 percent in 1983.

In recent years, in the process of implementing the policy on intellectuals, the remuneration for elementary school teachers has been raised, thus playing a positive role in consolidating the contingent of them. In 1982, elementary school teachers received an across-the-board pay raise and those working for elementary schools run by the local people had an increase in their subsidies. Many provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities have given grade-3 or above teachers various degrees of preferential treatment in the areas of housing and their farming dependents' change of trade. They have also implemented the subsidy system for teachers who work in mountainous areas. The overall planned pay system has been carried out for teachers of elementary schools run by the local people in some areas and a welfare fund and a retirement program have established for them in some of those areas. Nationwide, 436 elementary school teachers have been evaluated and named super-grade teachers, a group of teachers has been commended as outstanding teachers, outstanding class managers or outstanding counselors of Youth Pioneers and "gardener" pins have been presented to teachers with 25 years of service.

IV. Students Have Been Able To Develop Morally, Intellectually and Physically

For the purpose of enhancing elementary school students' ideological and moral education, the Ministry of Education has promulgated one after another the "Regulations for Elementary School Students" and the "Outline of the Teaching of Ideological and Moral Courses in Full-time, 5-year Elementary Schools." Ideological and moral courses have been set for all grades of elementary schools to educate the students on patriotic and communist moral qualities. In elementary schools, such activities as "learning from Lei Feng and creating three goods" and "five stresses, four points of beauty and three deep loves" have been widely unfolded to imbue the mass of teenagers and children with vitality, activism and a progressive outlook. Among the students, good people and good deeds, such as not pocketing the money when found and finding pleasure in helping others, and heroic acts, such as sacrificing one's life to save another's, have unceasingly occurred.

The teaching of basic knowledge has been strengthened and the cultivation of creativity has been emphasized. In elementary schools, the teaching of basic knowledge, such as language and mathematics, has been strengthened, introductory education in modern sciences has been added, experimental units of computer training have been implemented and courses of history and geography have been restored for students of senior grades. In the teaching of all courses, teachers pay attention to developing their students' wisdom, cultivating their ability and creativity and continuously upgrading the quality of teaching.

In 1979, the Ministry of Education, the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission and the Ministry of Public Health separately issued the "Provisional Regulations Governing Work in Physical Education in High and Elementary Schools" and the "Provisional Regulations Governing Work in Public Health in the High and Elementary Schools" requiring that work in physical education and public health in schools be enhanced. In addition to running physical education classes, all elementary schools have universally unfolded all kinds of extracurricular sports activities. Not only have the students strengthened their physiques, they have also won honors in sports for the state. According to 1982 statistics, China's teenaged gymnastic, volleyball and table tennis teams had won 13 group championships and 93 individual championships in international competitions within 1 or 2 years.

In the past 35 years, the undertaking of China's elementary education has made significant achievements after going through many difficulties. Especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, enormous changes have been brought about on the educational front and the work of elementary education has entered a new phase of healthy development.

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CSO: 4005/165

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

WAYS TO IMPROVE HIGHER EDUCATION SUGGESTED

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 8 Dec 84 p 1

[Article by Jiao Kuang [3542 6119]: "A Serious Imbalance in the Ratio of Universities, Colleges and Junior Colleges Is Seen in Our Country"]

[Text] Editor's note: The structure of educational undertakings is a big question. If the structure in general is irrational, it is impossible to make education suit the needs of the four modernizations drive. The part is conditioned by the whole. If the structural defects have not been eliminated, it is impossible to run most of the schools effectively or to make the best use of them. At present, certain serious defects exist in the structure of higher education, and the imbalance in the ratio of colleges and universities and junior colleges is one of the defects. The reason is that the principle of developing higher education at various levels and standards and in various forms has not been accepted. Junior colleges have been upgraded one after another. Attention is paid only to setting up colleges and universities regardless of actual conditions. At the same time, the state is short of necessary laws and regulations as well as policies and economic means to readjust the structure. Ways to solve this problem include, first, reforming the administrative system, second, striving for results but not for an undeserved reputation or flourishes in running schools; and, third, strengthening macroguidance.

In the structure of higher education in our country, there has been a serious imbalance in the ratio between colleges and universities and junior colleges. In 1983, regular higher schools throughout the country had an enrollment of more than 1.2 million students while junior college students accounted for only 23 percent of the total. Moreover, half of the junior college students were students of normal junior colleges and only a small portion of them took other courses. Only 11.1 percent of the students who enrolled at engineering higher schools were in junior

colleges and the ratio between the number of students of colleges and universities and that of junior colleges was 9:1. In agricultural and forestry higher schools, the proportion of students in junior colleges was very small in the past and the proportion continued to drop year after year in recent years. In 1980, it was 24.6 percent; in 1981, 17.1 percent; in 1982, 18.6 percent; and in 1983 it dropped to 15.7 percent.

For a long time, our country has to a great extent used only college and university graduates to satisfy the needs of personnel with different kinds of professional skills at different levels in the courses of construction. In industrial and mining enterprises, the inverse proportion between engineers and technicians has been a very common phenomenon. In some big cities, the ratio between engineers and technicians (the latter included graduates of colleges and universities as well as of technical secondary schools) in the metallurgical industry is 6.6:1 while the ratio in some large iron and steel works is 5.5:1.

The imbalance in higher education between college and university students and junior college students has brought about the following defects:

- 1) It has resulted in a serious waste of senior personnel with professional skills. A considerable number of college and university students are used as junior college or technical secondary school students.
- 2) It is impossible to form a rational structure of qualified personnel or a key task echelon in the field of science and technology.
- 3) Since graduates of different levels or standards do the same type of work and "eat out of the big common pot," it is difficult to temper and bring up a large number of outstanding people who are able to take the lead in the field of science and technology.
- 4) It is impossible to achieve the full results of the investment made in education (the state needs more than 3,000 yuan to cultivate a junior college graduate, but it will need more than 10,000 yuan to cultivate a college or university graduate). As a result, an accelerated development of higher education is thus impeded.

The main reasons which have caused the imbalance include:

1. It is a question of ideological understanding. For a long time, many comrades failed to understand that higher-level professional education is an indispensable educational level; instead, they regarded it as a temporary emergency measure. They set up junior colleges only at the time when there was an urgent need for qualified personnel. When the situation was slightly eased up, they no longer took professional education seriously. Taking engineering as an example, in the 35 years since the founding of the People's Republic, high-level industrial professional education, which has never enjoyed a continued and steady development, has experienced repeated ups and downs. In 1953, when large-scale economic construction was started, junior college students made up 32.2 percent of the total number of students enrolled at higher engineering schools. Afterwards, the proportion dropped year after year. In 1957, it dropped to 0.6 percent. The percentage of junior school

students picked again to 15.3 in 1958. Shortly before the "cultural revolution," it again dropped to 0.9 percent. In recent years, due attention has already been paid to professional education and a total of 41 industrial junior colleges have been either restored or set up. However, the ratio between colleges and universities and junior colleges remains 9:1. The situation of a serious imbalance has shown little improvement.

2. It is a question of policy. Since no academic degree is to be conferred upon graduates of junior colleges, their starting wage is one scale lower than that of college and university graduates. Similarly, since teachers at junior colleges have fewer opportunities to conduct scientific research, it is more difficult to raise their academic level or to obtain a promotion in their professional posts than it is for college and university teachers. As a result, junior colleges have become a place where students do not want to enroll and teachers do not want to teach. Moreover, junior colleges are schools which departments or units do not want to set up. Many junior colleges have spared no effort to make the content of courses as similar as possible to that of colleges and universities in order to get prepared for "upgrading" to institutions of higher learning. In some places and departments, people also intend to "upgrade" junior colleges to institutions of higher learning so as to set people's minds to rest and to consolidate the teachers' ranks. Besides, because the wages of college and university students are relatively low, enterprise units and public agencies find it inexpensive to hire college and university graduates. They have often put forward magnificent but impractical projects which show their need for college and university graduates and which have intensified the tendency of unilaterally developing colleges and universities while ignoring junior colleges.

3. It is a question of the conditions for running schools. Since the primary task of higher-level professional education is to train professional skills, it is necessary to raise qualified teachers and material conditions up to a certain standard so as to serve as a guarantee. In some developed countries, the teaching equipment of some higher-level professional schools is of the best quality. However, in our country, some professional schools and especially a number of short-term vocational universities that have recently been built up generally are short of qualified teachers and are seriously short of funds. Their material conditions are very poor and they keep going under difficult circumstances. According to the statistics of an investigation made on 35 vocational universities in April 1984, the fixed assets of each of 28 vocational universities (80 percent of the total) are less than 1 million yuan, and among them the fixed assets of each of 12 schools (34 percent of the total) are less than 100,000 yuan. The number of lecturers at each of 15 schools is less than 10. In 17 schools, the number of lecturers of each special field of study is on the average less than 2. In 30 schools, the floor space for carrying out teaching activities is less than 2,000 square meters and 8 of these schools are basically without school buildings.

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CS0: 4005/347

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NEW CHANNELS FOR INVESTMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION DISCUSSED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 6 Dec 84 p 2

[Article by Tian Jianguo [3944 1696 0948], Department of Education, Shandong Province: "Open up New Channels for Investment in Higher Education"]

[Text] In order to make preparations to set up a new university, problems such as the quality of teachers, school buildings and teaching equipment must first be resolved and the solution of these problems can never be divorced from the problem of capital. Where does capital come from? During a relatively long period of time in the past, higher education in our country has relied entirely upon investment by the state. However, both the financial and the material resources of the state are limited and it is impossible to meet these needs fully. Therefore, the progress of schools of higher learning has been impeded. Shandong, for example, is a large province and both industrial and agricultural production in this province occupy an important position in the country as a whole. However, only 0.49 percent of the employed population (including peasants) in the whole province are university graduates, which is 0.38 percent lower than the average of the whole country. The present cultural quality of the employed population has seriously impeded the revitalization of the economy of Shandong Province. On the basis of a preliminary estimate of talented people, the Department of Education of Shandong Province has suggested a development target of having 130,000 students in school by 1990. The realization of this target will depend greatly on the financial investment to be made by this province. From the present time until 1990, it will need 450 million yuan to be invested in capital construction, which is an average annual increase of 70 million yuan. If the regular expenditure is included, the average annual increase will be 120 million yuan. Nevertheless, the annual increase of the total education budget of the whole province is only 7 percent, which is a total of 40 million yuan. Even if the total amount of this budget is to be used for the expansion of the capital construction of schools of higher learning, it still falls far short of the actual needs.

Recently, a gratifying tendency of utilizing various kinds of channels to raise funds to set up institutions of higher learning has emerged in some prefectures and municipalities of Shandong Province. In Yantai Municipality, a total of 45 million yuan has been raised and Yantai University has thus

been established. In Qingdao, a total of 50 million yuan has been raised, which has been used to help set up Qingdao University. In Dezhou Prefecture, a total of 10 million yuan has been raised and this has been the financial source for setting up the Dezhou Rural Development College. Methods for raising funds are being studied and views are being exchanged for setting up universities in other prefectures and municipalities. I feel that in circumstances where the financial resources of the state appear to be insufficient, this is an important measure for developing institutions of higher learning.

Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the increase of the peasants' income and the development of rural enterprises have provided a reliable material foundation for raising funds to set up universities. In particular, along with the reform of the economic systems in the cities and rural areas as well as the expansion of the autonomy of the enterprises, at present many units which need hands have in their possession extra financial resources, and the industrial and mining enterprises are very interested in making investments by themselves to cultivate professional personnel for their own units. As long as our policy is correct, the possibility of opening up new channels for making investments in higher education is there.

Judged by the universities established by some prefectures and municipalities of our province, there are six channels through which funds may be raised: (1) education and agricultural taxes may be added as a surtax to commercial taxes under county (municipal) or district financial administration as well as an education tax at 10 percent imposed on the capital of county-run industries that is shared on a fifty-fifty basis. (2) An education tax may be imposed at 5 percent on capital accumulated from the profit retention of state enterprises run by municipalities, counties (cities) or districts. (3) An education tax may be collected at 5 percent of the profit after tax of collective enterprises at or above county level. (4) An education tax at 2 percent of profit retention after the tax may be imposed on rural and neighborhood industries (including construction and transportation). (5) An education tax at 3 percent of both the accumulation fund and the public welfare fund of the previous year may be imposed on agricultural undertakings. (6) An education tax may also be levied on units of the state and provincial enterprises which are stationed in a prefecture or municipality in accordance with regulations applied to the local enterprises of that municipality or county. However, the economic foundations and conditions of the various prefectures and municipalities are different from each other; therefore, it is not advisable to insist on the arbitrary uniformity of channels for raising funds or on the amount of the funds to be raised. We must proceed from the actual situations in consideration of local conditions so as to formulate policies and measures which are adaptable to local situations. For certain prefectures, municipalities and counties, we must also give them appropriate support such as sharing a portion of the funds for running educational undertakings and allocating a lump sum of the special fund for purchasing instrument and equipment. All in all, the practice of relying on the various social forces to raise funds through various channels for running higher education is full of promise.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

REFORM OF MARXIST-LENINIST EDUCATION STRESSED

Xian SHAANXI SHIDA XUEBAO [SHAANXI TEACHERS UNIVERSITY JOURNAL] in Chinese
No 4, 25 Nov 84 pp 10-15

[Article by Song Zhongtai [1345 1813 3141]: "The Teaching of Marxist-Leninist Theories Must Advance in Reform"]

[Text] The teaching of Marxist-Leninist theories is an important part in the ideological-political educations of institutions of higher learning. Since the founding of the nation, Marxist-Leninist education has been producing an important effect in teaching the students to establish the proletarian world outlook and training red and expert personnel for construction. Recalling the history of the development of Marxist-Leninist education in our colleges and universities in the 35 years since the founding of the nation, summarizing the experiences, assimilating the benefits and bringing forth our party's fine traditions have an important significance in strengthening and improving the Marxist-Leninist education conducted by our colleges and universities.

A Winding Course

Marxist-Leninist education is one of the important distinctions of the universities of the New China from those of the old China and of the socialist institutions of higher learning from the capitalist ones. Giving serious attention to it is our party's fine tradition. As early as in the period of the democratic revolution, we built a system to study Marxist-Leninist theories. After the founding of the new China, we took over the old colleges and universities and offered, right from the beginning, such courses on political theories as "the History of Social Development," "Basic Issues of China's Revolution" and "the Marxist Philosophy." In the 1950 "Decision to Reform the Curricula of Colleges and Universities," the Ministry of Education pointed out: "All colleges and universities throughout the country should, on the basis of Articles 41 and 47 of the Common Program, abolish the reactionary political subjects and offer revolutionary political courses of the new democracy, in order to purge the feudal and comprador fascist ideology and develop the principle of serving the people." The 1952 "Directive on the Curricula on Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought in Colleges and Universities throughout the Country" formally designated "the Theory of the New

Democracy" (subsequently renamed as "China's Revolutionary History"), "Political Economy" and "Dialectic Materialism and Historical Materialism" as college requirements, and "Basic Marxism-Leninism" was added in 1952. The offering of these courses was an important indication of the proletarian nature of China's institutions of higher learning and produced a significant impact on training the first-generation college students of the new China. Pinpointing at the lack of interest in politics and indifference to Marxism on the part of some students, Comrade Mao Zedong, in "On the Issue of Correctly Handling the Contradictions among the People," emphatically declared in 1957: "Today, we need to strengthen ideological-political work. Be they intellectuals or young students, all must study assiduously. Besides learning their specialties, they must make progress in ideology and politics. Thus, they need to study Marxism, current affairs and politics. The absence of a correct political viewpoint is equivalent to the absence of soul." These words brought to the fore the important position and impact of Marxist-Leninist education in colleges and universities.

The development of things is always complex and tortuous, and that of Marxist-Leninist education was no exception. Beginning in 1957, the ascendancy of the "Leftist" guiding ideology in the party and the magnification of the anti-rightist struggles wiped out, at one time, the teaching of Marxist-Leninist theories. On ground that "rightist" students received five points in politics tests, careerist and double-dealer Kang Sheng [1660 3932] wantonly attacked Marxist-Leninist education as "dogmatism," arbitrarily suspended four theoretical courses and permitted only the "Socialist Education" course. Not until the "60 Articles on Higher Education" were implemented in 1961 was the systematic teaching of the "History of the CPC," "Political Economy" and philosophy resumed. Nevertheless, due to the influence of "take class struggle as the key link" and the interference of Lin Biao's pragmatist ideas such as "flexible learning and flexible application" and "instant results," deviations toward simplification and mediocrity in theoretical studies again appeared, thereby greatly undermining education in basic Marxist-Leninist theories. Even so, in terms of the conditions as a whole in the 17 years around the time of the founding of the nation, a normal order was basically maintained in the Marxist-Leninist education of colleges and universities, and the achievements were primary.

However, during the "Great Cultural Revolution," Marxist-Leninist education suffered a serious disruption. As a result of the havoc wreaked by Lin Biao's and Jiang Qing's counterrevolutionary groups, the "History of Struggle between the Two Lines," the "Philosophy of Struggle" and "Criticism of Bourgeois Legal Authority" replaced, respectively, the history of the CPC, Marxist philosophy and political economy. Mixing the spurious with the genuine, they distorted Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, revised them beyond recognition, and severely wrecked the prestige of Marxist-Leninist education. Their pervasive pernicious influence remains one important reason for the contempt held by some students for Marxist-Leninist education even today.

After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, order was brought out of chaos, and institutions of higher learning throughout the country resumed the regular teaching of Marxist-Leninist theories. Under the leadership of the party committees of the various levels, the broad masses of teachers of Marxist-Leninist theories upheld the four basic principles, systematically taught basic Marxist-Leninist theories in conjunction with the party's line, principles and policies, performed much work in cultivating the students' proletarian world outlook and communist morals, and produced a tremendous impact in raising their ideological awareness and Marxist-Leninist theoretical level.

In the past 35 years, Marxist-Leninist education in colleges and universities developed in struggle and followed a winding course. In spite of all sorts of interferences and disruptions and all kinds of flaws and mistakes, the schools persevered in the teaching of basic Marxist-Leninist and Mao Zedong theories and made significant achievements.

Profound Lessons of Experience

The 35 years of Marxist-Leninist education conducted in colleges and universities has provided us with profound positive and negative experiences and lessons.

As repeatedly proved by practice, Marxist-Leninist education in colleges and universities is an important path and means to train qualified construction personnel. It can only be strengthened, never weakened.

First of all, it serves as the core of the ideological-political education in colleges and universities and effectively promotes the transformation of the students' world outlook. It is a fundamental transformation. When the students accept the systematic theories of Marxism-Leninism, comprehend the developmental laws of social history and acquire a firm faith in the leadership of the Communist Party, the certain victory of the socialist revolution and construction, and the achievement of communism, they will actively perform their revolutionary and construction work, withstand tests of all kinds and mature soundly. That the overwhelming majority of the first-generation college students trained by us in the early days of the nation endured storms of all kinds, including the severe test of the Great Cultural Revolution, and became the backbones on the various fronts today was because they, in the crucial period of the formation of their world outlook, accepted the Marxist-Leninist standpoints, viewpoints and methods and acquired a strong "spiritual pillar" and firm theoretical base for their world and life outlooks. Secondly, Marxist-Leninist education plays a guiding role in the students' mastery of professional knowledge. A science of the universal laws of the development of nature, society and ideology, Marxism produces a guiding effect on all other sciences. Once having mastered the systematic Marxist-Leninist and Mao Zedong theories, the students will consciously apply the scientific Marxist methods in their professional studies, correctly understand the position and role of their own professions among the various sciences in national construction, define the orientation of their chosen

professions, properly handle the relations between red and expert, and train themselves into red and expert construction personnel. Thirdly, Marxist-Leninist education plays a direct role in cultivating the students ability to observe issues and analyze and solve practical problems. Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, especially their philosophy, constitute both the scientific world outlook and the scientific methodology. Marx compared it to the scalpel in studying problems, and Comrade Mao Zedong regarded it as the telescope and microscope in observing issues. Once having accepted Marxist-Leninist theories, the students will have mastered a powerful weapon to observe, analyze and handle practical issues. In the turmoil of the 10-year civil strife, many college graduates of the fifties and early sixties upheld principles and waged a firm struggle against Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Today, they are serving as the backbones in the building of a material and spiritual civilization. It was closely linked with their fairly successful mastery of Marxist-Leninist theories. In regard to the small number of people who followed Lin Biao and the "gang of four," performed evil deeds and made mistakes, with some few of them turning into the "three categories of undesirables," we cannot say that it was unrelated to their ignorance or resistance of Marxism-Leninism.

As proved by practice, to properly teach Marxist-Leninist theories, the most basic thing is to uphold the principle of linking theory with practice, integrate the systematic nature with the purposefulness of theoretical education, and guide the young people to learn Marxism-Leninism in a vivid and lively manner and consciously establish the communist world outlook. Linking theory with practice is an essential characteristic of Marxism, a basic principle in its consistent study as advocated by our party, and a fine party tradition. As shown by our teaching experience, whenever this principle was correctly implemented, Marxist-Leninism became vivid and lively and produced obvious results; whenever we deviated from it, not only we failed to produce any educational result, but even the prestige of Marxism-Leninism suffered damage.

To correctly implement the principle of linking theory with practice, we must have a correct overall understanding, promoting neither dogmatism, nor pragmatism. While insisting on the systematic study of Marxism-Leninism, we must closely link it with practice and vigorously analyze and solve practical issues. Theory and practice are the unity of opposites and an organic whole, and overlooking or discarding either is incorrect.

For many years, the implementation of this principle in Marxist-Leninist education constantly suffered interferences from two tendencies. On the one hand, the study of systematic basic Marxist-Leninist theories was lumped together with dogmatism and negated. It was a result of the failure to understand that Marxism-Leninism itself is a complete scientific system, and that only by systematically studying it and mastering the organic links of all its components will we grasp its spirit and provide the correct theoretical basis for the establishment of a scientific world outlook. This incorrect understanding led to the failure to discern and

resist Lin Biao's pragmatist ideas of "learn the urgent first; produce instant results," "study Chairman Mao's Quotations" and "take shortcuts," and to the conscious or unconscious act of following suit and spreading pragmatism, causing harm to the students. It was a painful lesson. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's proposal of complete and accurate interpretation and mastery of the scientific system of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought is not only a scientific summation of our party's experience in the struggle against Lin Biao's and Jiang Qing's counterrevolutionary groups, but also a basic synopsis of experience in Marxist-Leninist education. We must profoundly understand it and consciously implement it in teaching. On the other hand, on ground of the systematic nature and completeness of theories, no attention was given to keeping the goal in view. Objectives were ignored, texts repeated verbatim and practical issues avoided, thereby turning the living Marxist-Leninist education into pale and powerless hollow sermons and losing the persuasiveness, attraction and fighting power of theoretical education. Each going to an extreme, both tendencies were wrong. Only by comprehensively and correctly implementing the principle of linking theory with practice and guiding the students to apply skillfully the Marxist standpoints, viewpoints and methods in analyzing and solving practical issues, while systematically studying the basic Marxist tenets and turning theoretical knowledge into a spiritual weapon, will they truly master Marxism-Leninism and fully develop the power of revolutionary theories.

Advance in Reform

In the new period of the socialist modernization program of our great nation, the general task proposed by the party's "12th Congress" posed higher demands on the colleges and on the teaching of Marxist-Leninist theories. However, our present situation remains far behind the need of achieving the general task of the new period; therefore, we must launch reforms.

A. To reform the teaching of Marxist-Leninist theories, we must, first of all, clearly understand the general orientation of our education as a whole toward "modernization, the world and the future" and clearly recognize the new situations and new tasks facing Marxist-Leninist education. The following are the new situations:

(1) After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, the focus of the work of the party and the state shifted to the track of the socialist modernization program. Thus, Marxist-Leninist education must be closely linked with the practice of the socialist modernization program, and teaching centered on enabling the students to master the laws and knowledge of the socialist construction. It must not be severed from the seething life of economic construction and satisfied with imparting general theoretical principles. When urging economic construction as the orientation of propaganda work, Lenin, after Russia's October Revolution, pointed out: "The old-fashioned way of propaganda is to expound or explain by illustration and definition of communism. It is totally

useless, and we need to make clear, in practice, how to build socialism. The entire propaganda work must be built on economic construction and political experience." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 4 p 370). Lenin's teaching has a realistic significance in the reform of Marxist-Leninist education. In recent years, though we negated the slogan of "taking class struggle as the key link," we have not, in the substance of our teaching, properly reflected the new situation after the shift of focus of work. In a certain sense, we are still repeating the mistakes criticized by Comrade Mao Zedong during the Yanan period. He declared: "Those teaching philosophy do not guide the students to study the logic of China's revolution, and those teaching economics do not guide them to study the characteristics of China's economy." This must be first reformed.

(2) After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, our party made a tremendous progress in Marxist-Leninist theories. The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and the documents of the 12th Party Congress scientifically summarized our party's positive and negative experiences in leading the socialist construction since the founding of the nation, made new theoretical synopses and enriched and developed Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. These are the examples: the reestablishment of the party's Marxist ideological line; the strategic decision to shift the focus of the party's and state's work to the socialist modernization program; the new theoretical summation of the class struggle in China's socialist society; the basic conclusion and fundamental principle of building a socialism with Chinese characteristics; the basic task and strategic goal of building a socialist spiritual civilization; the basic theories and principles on developing socialist democracy and strengthening the socialist legal system; the new principles on strengthening and improving the party's leadership; the series of new principles on organizational reform, reform of the cadre system, issues of education, science and intellectuals; and so on. These new theoretical achievements must be assimilated in Marxist-Leninist theoretical courses, in order to further reinforce and renew the substance of teaching.

(3) With the introduction of the open-door policy, the various international ideological trends, and even life styles, seeping in through channels of all kinds inevitably influence the students' thinking, thereby making ideological work more complex and formidable and creating a new task for Marxist-Leninist education. How to guide the students to apply the Marxist-Leninist standpoints and viewpoints in analyzing and criticizing the bourgeois ideology, improve their capacity to distinguish the ideological trends of all kinds, resist the corrosion of reactionary ideology and withstand severe tests of all kinds is the new task calling for the effort of Marxist-Leninist education.

(4) With the development of science and technology, Marxist-Leninist education also confronts the challenge of the world technological revolution. Today, the pounding of the so-called "third wave" profoundly influences the minds of the young and has become a salient issue in the college students' thinking and discussions. The situation must not be

ignored in the teaching of Marxist-Leninist theories, and bourgeois thinkers must not be permitted to utilize the new technological revolution to slander Marxism-Leninism.

In short, in reforming Marxist-Leninist education, only by grasping the characteristics of the age, closely following the footprints of practice and profoundly understanding the new situations, new conditions and new issues confronting us will we have the correct orientation and achieve the ideal results.

B. Next, we must intensively study the new characteristics of the ideological development of today's college students, take the pulse of their thinking, and enhance the purposefulness of our teaching. In their thoughts on the paths of life and on accepting the Marxist-Leninist thinking and feelings, today's young students are basically different from those prior to liberation and greatly dissimilar from those of the fifties. In a dark society of class and national oppression, the pre-liberation college students, with neither democratic freedom, nor guarantee of livelihood, selected their own paths in the fierce class struggle. Short of revolution, they had no way out. As a consequence of their deep patriotic anger and simple class sentiment, they enthusiastically accepted the truths of Marxism-Leninism. In face of the earth-shaking changes of their motherland, the college students of the fifties, finding everything before their eyes fresh and new, chose their own paths in the contrast between the new and old societies and eagerly studied Marxism-Leninism amidst the victory songs of the revolution. The overwhelming majority of today's college students have a strong patriotic fervor and the courage to ponder and look ahead. It is the main aspect. However, as most of them grew up during the 10-year calamity when the party made mistakes, the socialist construction cause suffered setbacks, and the prestige of Marxism-Leninism encountered severe damages, they came under a seriously negative ideological influence. With the introduction of the open-door policy, the ceaseless pounding of Western bourgeois culture, and ideological trends of all kinds on top thereof, while they are lacking in historical knowledge and have no personal experience of the contrast between the new and old societies, they have no clear understanding of the four basic principles, and a complex side is found in their ideology. Today, they must choose their own paths in the fierce competitions between the socialist and capitalist systems and accept Marxism-Leninism in face of ideological challenges of all kinds in the world. Comparison is an effective means to distinguish the right and wrong, improve understanding, discern truth and select the path. If we say that the pre-liberation college students pursued truth in the class and national struggles and followed the revolution path, and that those of the fifties learned truth in the vertical comparison between the new and old and marched to the construction front, then, we may say that today's students ponder truth in the horizontal comparison between China and foreign countries. The overwhelming majority of them is determined to work assiduously to make the country strong and dedicate themselves to the socialist modernization program of the motherland. Nevertheless, some few of them are still in the state of hesitation and indecision. It is a new characteristic of today's college students as compared to those of the past.

In view of this new ideological characteristic, Marxist-Leninist education must be reformed in order to gear to need of the new period and guide the students to study Marxist-Leninist theories in a vivid and lively manner.

(1) In reforming the guiding ideology, we must earnestly implement the principle of starting from reality and seeking truth from facts, strengthen the purposefulness of teaching and strive to solve the problems of a universal nature in the students' thinking.

(2) We must study and adopt new methods of teaching geared to the students' ideological characteristics, inspire their consciousness in learning Marxist-Leninist theories, and enable them to acquire a true conviction in Marxism-Leninism through independent thinking. We must, without fear of their dissenting views and their questions, encourage their enthusiasm in thinking and querying and guide them to gradually improve their understanding through reading, discussion and debating.

(3) We must strengthen our review of Western academic thoughts and enable the students to distinguish the right and wrong in the comparison between ideological trends of all kinds and consciously accept truth. We must not be afraid of their contact with things which are not Marxist-Leninist. In a positive sense, their contact with Western cultural and academic viewpoints also constitutes a sort of tempering. Marxism was created and developed in the midst of the struggle against incorrect ideological trends of all kinds. Only with comparison will there be discernment; only with struggle will there be development. It is the law of the development and understanding of truth. The "Announcement on the Trial Offering of Courses or Lectures on the 'Introduction and Criticism of Idealist Doctrines' by Several Qualified Higher Institutions of Learning" issued by the Ministry of Higher Education in April 1957 proposed the goals and requirements of such courses or lectures: "1. Enable the students to understand the substance of the important idealist doctrines relevant to their own specialties and teach them to correctly distinguish materialism and idealism. 2. Broaden the students' outlook, enrich their knowledge and thinking, and cultivate their ability in independent thinking and in criticizing idealism. 3. Teach the students to know how to criticize, remold and assimilate the useful material among the idealist doctrines." Due to historical reasons, the "Announcement" was not implemented, but its spirit still has a realistic meaning in the teaching reform today.

(4) We must diversify the forms of teaching. Besides classroom lectures, we should organize seminars and social surveys and add patterns of teaching conducive to the students' contact with the reality of society, in order to cultivate their ability in analyzing issues and solving practical problems. In the past few years, the political economy teaching and research group of our school's Marxist-Leninist teaching and research section organized the students for socioeconomic surveys, reformed the methods of tests, made the quality of their social survey reports an important basis in assessing their achievements, and produced good results. It indicates that organizing the students to contact social reality is an important means to cultivate their ability and guide them in the vivid and lively study of Marxist-Leninist theories.

The reform of Marxist-Leninist education is a solemn and complex task. It is conditioned by the economic and political situations of the state and influenced by the party style, social mood and the circumstances of the entire ideological front. The renewal of the educational substance and the building of the teaching contingent also involve problems in many aspects which cannot be properly solved in the near future. We must follow the direction charted by our party, practice courageously, explore boldly, open the path and advance, and strive to initiate a new phase in Marxist-Leninist education.

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CSO: 4005/354

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CRITERIA FOR LITERARY, ARTISTIC CRITICISM OFFERED

Beijing ZHONGGUO SHEHUI KEXUE /SOCIAL SCIENCES IN CHINA/ in Chinese
No 6, Nov 84 pp 211-212

/Summary of Leng Quanqing's article entitled "A New Quest for Basic
Criteria in Literary and Artistic Criticism," complete text about
7,600 characters; originally published in FUJIAN LUNTAN /FUJIAN FORUM/
No 3, 1984; by Jian Wuzhai /0494 0839 2298/: "What Ought to be the
Basic Criteria for Literary and Artistic Criticism?"/

/Text/ How can we establish basic criteria for literary and artistic
criticism on a scientific and suitable foundation? What Leng
Quanqing /0397 6898 3237/ advocates in his article is that the power
to influence, truthfulness, typicalness and healthfulness may be taken
as basic criteria for literary and artistic criticism. He maintains
that criteria are the standards and scales by which we measure
something and, with respect to literary creation and criticism,
must serve to guide, restrict and standardize; in themselves, such
criteria must be concrete, clear-cut and easily understood. And the
formulation "ideological content" and "artistic" quality strictly
speaking is not a criterion for criticism but rather a critical point
of view which is generally difficult to really use in appraising a
work concretely; it does no more than indicate the scope and
orientation of the criticism. Sometimes we allude to this formulation
as a "criterion," applying the concept as a general meaning for
certain criteria, that is to say it is a code word for critical
criteria but is not in itself so. After pointing out the basic
criteria for literary and artistic criticism, his analysis states that:

The power to influence is an attribute which all outstanding works of
literature and art possess and is a major indication as to whether or
not they will be successful. Among the many factors which make up
the power to influence, the most important is emotion. When we advocate
writing with emotion, we mean writing with a positive and enterprising
spirit but not with passive decadence, writing loftily but not basely,
evoking emotion which unites but does not oppose the people at large;
this is not to ask writers and artists to separate themselves from the
ups and downs of everyday life, but to encourage them to probe into
life more deeply.

Truth is the lifeblood of art. What people appreciate in works of literature and art is not that which merely fulfills their aesthetic needs, for they hope at the same time to enhance their knowledge of the world; therefore, we need works that properly reflect life, that serve as "textbooks" on life. In reality, some expressed forms for things do not actually reflect their essence and artists and writers typically handle this with methods which permit people to see the true features of things more clearly and more deeply. To take truthfulness as a basic criterion for literary and artistic criticism is helpful in overcoming the reckless and random phenomena which are divorced from life and enables works of literature and art to enhance their own vitality while basically reflecting reality still better.

The problem of typicality is at the heart of the matter in literary and artistic creation. Typicality is a process through which writers and artists apply model methods to mold artistic images so that they can attain a unity of generality and individuality. A successful artistic model can pretty well fulfill the people's aesthetic needs as well as their need for knowledge of the world. A very important reason why the quality of some of our literary and artistic works is not high is because we have not paid attention to the question of typicality. If we fail to heed individuality it leads to writing in the abstract; when we fail to heed generality, then it leads down the wrong road to naturalism. When we take typicality as a basic criterion for criticism, it can help to overcome the above mentioned tendencies.

Originality is an important question and has a bearing on whether or not literary and artistic works will have any vitality and the power to influence. Viewed in its breadth, the realm of social life is unusually vast, its content rich and varied and people ask, insofar as possible, that this be vividly reflected by comprehensively adopting varied artistic mediums from many different angles; viewed in depth, social life is constantly developing and changing, each era has its own content and if literary and artistic works fail to blaze new trails, they will be unable to reflect new people in the new era. If we take originality to be a basic criterion for literary and artistic criticism, it will help overcome formulism and the echoing of others in creating work and will let literature and art fulfill their mission in a still better way.

Healthfulness requires that literature and art be conducive to lifting the spiritual state of the people and fostering good sentiments. Insofar as literature and art influence the people's spiritual world, they have an effect on guidance too; it is necessary to the building of a socialist spiritual civilization that the effect on the spiritual world is a healthy and positive one, certainly not the contrary. Taking this aspiration as a point of departure, we should take

healthfulness as a basic criterion for literary and artistic criticism. The criterion of healthfulness may be useful in the varied fields of literature and art, applicable not only to works of ideological expression but also to certain works that express emotions, morale and taste. Proposing healthfulness as a criterion would prove beneficial in getting rid of phenomena with careless social effects in literary and artistic creations.

These five basic criteria for criticism are essential factors in determining the vitality of literary and artistic works. There is a complementary relationship among them. Although they too have a certain abstract quality, relatively speaking, they are comparatively concrete and clear-cut, genuinely useful in artistic appraisal, are "criteria" in the strict sense, and are more scientific and more applicable than the older formulations.

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CSO: 4005/303

EAST REGION

FAMILY PLANNING REGULATIONS ANNOUNCED

Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 24 Oct 84 p 3

[Article: "Certain Regulations Concerning Implementation of Family Planning in Anhui Province: Adopted at the Ninth Session of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress of Anhui Province on 17 August 1984"]

[Text] Chapter I. General Principles

Article 1. Family planning is our country's basic policy of state. In order to carry out family planning and to realize the national population plan so that population growth may keep abreast with economic and social development, this regulation is hereby formulated in accordance with the relevant provisions of both the Constitution and the Marriage Law of the People's Republic of China in light of the local conditions of our province.

Article 2. The implementation of family planning is the duty of every citizen. Family planning demands that we limit the quantity and improve the quality of the population, promote and encourage late marriages and late births, promote and encourage the practice of one child per couple and strictly ban the birth of a second child not covered by the plan or multiple births.

Article 3. In carrying out family planning work, it is necessary to insist on putting propaganda and education first, adopting birth control methods first and turning it into a regular practice first.

Article 4. The people's government at all levels will be responsible for formulating and implementing population plans in their respective areas.

Chapter II. Birth

Article 5. The principle of one child per couple has to be implemented. However, the planned birth of another child may be arranged on request in the following situations:

1. In which the first child suffers from a non-hereditary deformity who cannot grow to become a normal member of the labor force.

2. In which a remarried couple who originally had a total of one or two children have no child or only one child in their present family.
3. In which one party of a marriage is widowed with two children and the other party has never had a child before.
4. In which a couple have had no children for many years after marriage if the wife reaches the age of 35 and becomes pregnant after adopting a child.
5. In which a couple are themselves without brothers or sisters.
6. In which both parties of a married couple are of a minority nationality.
7. In which a married couple had only one daughter and one party of them has been working in a mine pit successively for more than 5 years and is still working in the pit.
8. In which both parties of a married couple are returned overseas Chinese.
9. In which a party is a disabled army man whose disability has been graded at or above class B of the second degree.

Article 6. If a married couple in a rural area who have already been granted a child request to have another child, apart from the implementation of the various provisions specified in Article 5, arrangements may also be made under the following conditions:

1. In which a male who is married becomes a member of a family which has daughters only (this can be applied only to one of the sisters).
2. In which only one of several brothers has the ability to give birth to a child.
3. In which one party of a married couple is an only child.
4. In which a married couple who have only one daughter live in a large mountain area where population growth has for a long time been at a standstill.

Article 7. One who accords with the conditions prescribed in Articles 5 and 6 of this regulation and requests another child may have another child provided that the previous child reaches the age of 3 and that the application is filed in person, is screened by a township government or a subdistrict office of a city and is approved by a family planning department at the county level. A birth without approval shall be dealt with as a birth not covered by the plan.

Article 8. Eugenics must be promoted. A premarital examination has to be carried out. Marriage and childbearing by those who should not get married or give birth should be banned.

Chapter III. Incentives

Article 9. A marriage which has been deferred more than 3 years after the couple reaches the legally marriageable age is considered a late marriage. A woman who gives birth to a child after reaching the age of 24 is considered to be giving a late birth. Incentives and preferential treatment will be accorded to persons who practice a late marriage or a late birth or who have only one child.

1. Marriage leave for persons in their first marriage who get married late will be prolonged by 20 days. Their wages during the absence will be paid as usual.
2. Maternity leave for a woman who has her first child late will be prolonged by 30 days. Her wages during the absence will be paid as usual.
3. Maternity leave for a woman who applies for a single-child certificate during maternity leave will be prolonged by 30 days. Her wages during the absence will be paid as usual. In case a married couple do not work together, a 20-day leave will be granted to the husband to enable him to take care of his wife. His wages during the absence will be paid in accordance with the rules for home leave.
4. If a married couple decides not to have another child after their first child, a single-child certificate will be issued to them by the family planning work department at the county level after the applications of both of them have been verified by their respective units. Starting from the month of the issuance of the certificate, a child health allowance of 5 yuan for a boy and 6 yuan for a girl will be paid and equally shared by the parents' units. This allowance will be paid until the only child reaches the age of 14. Other feasible measures may also be adopted in the rural areas in order to give awards.
5. In allotting dwelling houses or residential land, a single child can be counted as two children. In mountain areas where people are put on rations by the state or in areas which grow cash crops, rations for a single child will be provided in accordance with adult standards. In cases such as enrolling a child in a nursery, starting school, going to a doctor or recruiting a worker, an only child should be given preferential treatment under the same conditions.
6. State cadres and staff members and workers who have only one child and have received a "single-child certificate" before their children reach the age of 14 may, at the time when retirement is approved, receive an amount equivalent to 5 percent of their wages in addition to their retirement pay.
7. State cadres and staff members and workers who have undergone birth control operations may be granted leave according to the regulation on the basis of a certificate issued by a medical unit. During the period

of absence, their wages will be paid as usual and their attendance bonuses will not be affected. When the conditions exist, townships and villages should give appropriate subsidies to peasants who have undergone birth control operations.

Article 10. Advanced units in family planning work and personnel who have achieved noticeable successes in family planning work must be commended and rewarded.

Chapter IV. Punishments

Article 11. People who give birth not in accordance with the plan are to be punished in the following ways:

1. If one's pregnancy is not covered by the plan, one's own unit and the township (town), village, neighborhood or residents' committee should convince and mobilize her to abort or to miscarry. One who has gone to another place to hide herself will be advised jointly by the local family planning department and other relevant departments to abort or to miscarry on the spot. In case one refuses to accept this advice, starting from the month of pregnancy, 15 percent of the monthly wages of both parties of a married couple who are either cadres or staff members or workers of the state who give birth to a second child will be withheld. In case it is a third child, the percentage withheld will be 20 percent. For peasants and city and town residents, appropriate economic sanctions will be applied. The money withheld will be given back in full only if they have agreed to abort or miscarry.
2. If state cadres or staff members or workers give birth to a second child not covered by the plan, 10 percent of the monthly wages of both parties of a married couple will be levied as a social nurturing fee for 7 years or 15 percent for 14 years from those who give birth to a third child. The wages of both parties in a marriage will not be readjusted and their bonuses will not be paid within 3 years (except bonuses for overfulfillment of a production target or for an invention) if they give birth to a child not covered by the plan, no matter whether it is a second or a third child. Also, in 3 years they will not be commended as model workers nor be promoted. Administrative disciplinary measures will be applied to them in accordance with the seriousness of their cases.
3. If peasants or city or town residents give birth to a child not covered by the plan, 10 percent of the total annual income of both parties in a marriage will be levied for 7 years as a social nurturing fee, or 15 percent for 14 years in case of the birth to a third child.
4. If women cadres or women staff members or workers give birth to a child not covered by the plan, they have to bear the expenses incurred in prenatal examinations, parturition and postpartum medical treatment. They also are not entitled to enjoy maternity leave.

Article 12. With regard to persons who have single-child certificates in their hands but later on have another child not covered by the plan, the certificates in their hands must be recalled and all money awards received by them must be recovered. They also are to be punished in accordance with the relevant provisions specified in Article 11. If a second birth occurs with approval because the only child has become disabled, the single-child certificate must be recalled but not other previous awards.

Article 13. The social nurturing fee that is levied and the incomes from other penalties can only be used to meet the necessary expenses of family planning work and may not be diverted to other purposes. Violations of this rule will be sternly dealt with.

Article 14. Female infants and their mothers must be protected. Crimes which result from drowning female infants or from maltreatment of mothers of female infants must be dealt with by the judicial organs in accordance with the law.

Article 15. Cadres at all levels must be devoted to their duties in carrying out family planning work. It is not permissible for them to resort to deception or to practice favoritism or commit irregularities. Any violation of this will be investigated and the responsibility for a crime will be affixed in accordance with the law.

Article 16. Persons who fabricate rumors to mislead people, maltreat women who practice family planning, assault family planning workers or try other means to obstruct family planning work must be dealt with sternly and promptly. Those who violate the criminal law will be investigated by the judicial organs in order to affix the responsibility for a crime.

Chapter V. Supplementary Articles

Article 17. The people's government of Anhui Province is responsible for the implementation of this regulation.

Article 18. This regulation shall become effective on 1 December 1984 and at the same time shall supersede the "Temporary Regulation Concerning Certain Questions in Implementing Family Planning in Anhui Province" which was adopted by the standing committee of the Anhui provincial people's congress on 9 May 1981 and promulgated on 20 June of the same year.

9560

CSO: 4005/306

EAST REGION

HU LIJIAO MEETS SHANGHAI ACROBATS, TREE PLANTERS

OW191632 [Editorial Report] Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese on 13 February, page 1, publishes a 200-character report, stating that the Shanghai Municipal Bureau of Culture held a meeting on 12 February in Guoji Hotel to present citations and cash prizes to acrobats Jiang Zhengping and Li Yueyun, who had won awards at an acrobatic contest in France. According to the report, Hu Lijiao, second secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, attended the meeting and extended greetings to these two acrobats. Other leaders attending the meeting were Hou Lushi [0186 2464 6624], deputy secretary-general of the municipal government; Gong Xinhan [7895 1800 3466] and Ding Ximan [0002 6932 3341], deputy heads of the Propaganda Department of the municipal CPC Committee; and Liu Nianqu [0491 1819 0507], deputy director of the municipal Bureau of Culture.

The same paper on 15 February, page 1, carries a 400-character report on a tree-planting work meeting held in Shanghai on 14 February. The report says that Hu Lijiao attended the meeting and made the proposal that "an all-out effort be made to raise the city's average public green area per capita from the present 0.45 square meter to 0.8 square meter and the percentage of green area in the city from 2.5 percent to 5 percent in 4 or 5 years." Vice Mayor Ruan Chongwu presided over the meeting and read a message of greetings from the Central Greening Committee praising Shanghai's achievements in tree-planting. A number of outstanding units and individuals in this work received commendations at the meeting, the report adds.

CSO: 4005/526

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI STUDENTS MAKE SUGGESTIONS ON EDUCATIONAL REFORM

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Dec 84 p 3

[Report by Xiao Guangen [5135 7070 2704]: "Shanghai Listens to Views of University Students on Educational Reform; Students Hold That Educational Work Should Stress Fostering Students' Capabilities"]

[Text] Students in Shanghai's institutions of higher learning are enthusiastic about educational reform; they are actively suggesting plans and policies for educational reform. Among them some have gone deep into investigation and study, some have held seminars on educational reform to discuss reforming plans together with leaders and teachers of their institutions, and some have launched the activity of "writing a letter of suggestion to the leaders of the school or department and thus have enhanced the vitality of the reform in our institutions of higher learning.

Recently, the education and public health office and bureau of higher education and departments of the like in Shanghai Municipality have convened forums for part of the students from the institutions of higher learning to seriously listen to their views and suggestions on reform.

What kind of person should our universities should train? This is the question about which the students are most concerned. Not a few students are of the opinion that, according to the requirement of our "orientation toward three aspects," our educational work should stress the fostering of our students' capabilities. These capabilities include the capability of creativity, the capability of management, the capability of adaptation, and the competitive capability of overtaking the advanced.

A graduate student from the East China College of Chemical Engineering said, our schools must rectify their bias of looking only at the marks they earn and not the capabilities they acquire, and of stressing "knowledge" but not talent. Some students, apart from their own specialties, also like to delve into other subjects; their area of knowledge is broad and their avenues of thinking wide, but they often pay less attention to examinations, so that the marks they earn prove often rather ordinary; they thus become viewed as "not paying attention to their orthodox pursuits." After some investigation, there are found among these students not a few who, upon embarking on their working posts, can play their roles very well, and some of them even become directors

and deputy directors of factories, whereas those who feel that their given specialties seem irrelevant and they seem to be unable to play their roles are often those whose marks were regarded to be rather good. He thinks that our universities should pay attention to training students to master correct methods of study, work and thinking so as to equip them with the ability to work independently, the ability to create, and other talents.

For the training of creative talents, the content and methodology of our present education are not hardly well suited. Not a few students hold that with the content of teaching, methodology of teaching, forms of experimentation and production practice as well as the ranks of our teachers in our universities today, there all exists a question of aging. Many subjects still follow the old systems of the 1950s and 1960s; their teaching method consists of "stuffing," their examinations are made of old stuff, which makes the students' burdens very heavy. They demand that, in respect to study, students be given greater autonomy; that is, there is need to "untie" them and to strengthen guidance and create various conditions for study. In respect to teaching and management, there should be a change in the irrational system of punishments and rewards and the graduates assignment system to give students encouragement and stimulation.

The students hope to see the speedy implementation of the credits system. They have suggested certain concrete approaches; for example, each semester, only the bottomline as to the minimum number of credits should be prescribed, but not the upper limit, in order to allow the students to consider the credits they should take according to their own respective situations; but in the 4 years, they must finish all the required credits, and all those who have thus finished such prescribed credits, should, during the remainder of study time, be allowed to audit other courses in which they are interested; they may audit a graduate course, or they may graduate ahead of time after participating in an internship.

As for the graduate assignment system, some students suggested the adoption of a priority assignment system based on merit, allowing superior students to choose their own units at which they would like to work, and also the carrying out of entrusted training and a progressive elimination system. Some suggested to have only one examination at the end of a semester for the sophmores of the undergraduate and vocational college departments; those whose achievements are found to be less worthy should be asked to study in vocational college classes.

Not a few students attending the forums proposed to have student-aid grants changed into scholarships, suggesting that, apart from establishing comprehensive scholarships, there should also be established certain single-item awards in order to encourage those student cadres who are found to be outstanding in single subjects or active in social activities and students who have a future in their development in sports, literature and art. They expressed hope the schools would organize the students to launch work-study programs, or let fine upper division students participate in scientific research together with their teachers so as to create conditions and opportunities for paid services for the students.

Comrades of Shanghai Municipality's higher education bureau and other departments hold that educational reform must, on the one hand, rely on cadres and teachers in the schools, and, on the other, also rely on the vast ranks of the students; after listening to the views and suggestions of this part of students at the institutions of higher learning, they are preparing right now to put certain new measures of reform into practice.

9255
CSO: 4005/342

EAST REGION

VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN SHANDONG REVIEWED

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 24 Nov 84 p 1

[Article by Zhu Shihe [2612 0013 0735] and Guo Jianmo [6753 1696 2875]:
"Vocational and Technical Education Develops Rapidly in Rural Areas of
Shandong Province"]

[Text] Since 1979, Shandong Province has carried out the reform of secondary education in the rural areas and has taken various actions to expand vocational and technical education. At present, the number of agricultural and technical secondary schools throughout the province has already increased to 362 and there is now an enrollment of more than 63,000 students. If the number of students enrolled in other vocational and technical schools in the rural areas is included, they will make up 32.1 percent of the total number of students enrolled in senior middle schools.

The first group of 30 agricultural and technical secondary schools set up in Shandong Province has already graduated students in the past 3 years. These students are now the backbone in the construction of agricultural modernization and are well received by the masses of the peasants. Sun Fengxue [1329 6646 7185], a graduate of the First Agricultural and Technical Secondary School of Jiaxiang County with veterinary science as his specialty, has become a professional household specializing in poultry raising since returning to his native place. In a period of a mere 7 months, he earned as much as 4,500 yuan by applying the knowledge he acquired at school. Under his initiative, his own village has become a professional village specializing in chicken raising. Jiang Shouting [1203 1343 1656], a graduate of the First Agricultural and Technical Secondary School of Laixi County, has contracted for 350 mu of orchards and 2,500 mu of mountain forests together with four other households. As a result of efforts made in more than a year, two of the households earned more than 10,000 yuan each, while the other two households earned 6,000 yuan each and he himself earned more than 8,000 yuan. When the masses caught sight of the fact that students cultivated by the agricultural and technical secondary schools were of use, they began to have confidence in the schools rather than take a skeptical attitude toward these schools as in the past. They started to send their own children to take the entrance examination. In 1983, when the First Agricultural and Technical Secondary School of Laixi County decided to enroll 200 students, more than 4,000 students entered themselves for

an examination. The masses said that if the economy is to multiply to make the peasants rich, it is necessary to depend on schools of this kind.

The important reason for the rapid expansion and steady improvement of vocational and technical education in the rural areas of Shandong Province lies in the fact that party committees and the governments at all levels take this matter seriously. Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, an unprecedented craze of learning and using science has emerged in the rural areas along with the implementation of the production responsibility system. "One who has technical know-how can have a ready source of money; one who is ignorant will not be able to get a firm hold of a golden rice bowl." The masses have become more and more convinced of the importance of science and technology. They urgently asked schools to cultivate for them qualified personnel with various kinds of professional skills. The Shandong provincial party committee, by judging the time and sizing up the situation, has become knowledgeable about the fact that in order to meet the needs of the peasants who want to become rich through hard work and to achieve the goal of economic quadrupling, of making people richer and of revitalizing Shandong Province ahead of time, it is necessary to go all out to reform the structure of secondary education and to speed up the development of vocational and technical education in the rural areas. Since 1979, documents have been issued by the provincial party committee and the provincial government approximately once a year to state clearly the guiding principles, policies and development plans with regard to the structural reform of secondary education while special conferences have also been held every year to study the question of developing vocational and technical education in the rural areas. Methods such as comparison and appraisal as well as checking and acceptance have also been carried out by means of holding on-the-spot meetings in order to sum up and exchange experiences as well as to supervise and speed up the fulfillment of assigned tasks. Provincial party committee secretary Su Yiran [5685 3015 3544] first went to Jining and afterwards to Weifang to carry out thorough investigations on special subjects in these prefectures. He then made concrete suggestions to the standing committee of the provincial party committee on how to develop vocational and technical education and stressed the significance of the structural reform of secondary education many times at conferences held by municipal and county leading cadres. He demanded that party committees and government at all levels try to understand the importance of developing vocational and technical education in the rural areas from the high plane of realizing the party's general tasks and general goal. In order to organize the forces in all aspects, leading groups responsible for carrying out the structural reform of secondary education have been set up at the provincial level and in all municipalities and counties. The director of each of these leading groups is the principal responsible comrade while responsible comrades of such departments as planning, labor, personnel, finance, agriculture and forestry, science, economy and education are invited to participate. The county committee secretaries and deputy secretaries and county magistrates and lieutenant magistrates of nearly 100 counties throughout the province are assigned to such concurrent posts as principals of the agricultural and technical secondary schools of their respective counties. Most of these comrades do

not act as nominal principals. They work conscientiously to resolve actual problems. In many counties, they are willing to part with good cadres, good teachers and good technicians for their agricultural and technical secondary schools, to part with money to invest in the building of agricultural and technical secondary schools and to part with time to study and resolve problems in running schools.

The agricultural and technical secondary schools that have been set up in Shandong Province adhere to the direction of serving the agricultural modernization drive and have thus combined school distribution and professional curricula with making the best use of local preponderances and resolving the urgent needs of local economic development. At present, more than 40 special fields of study such as agronomy, animal husbandry, veterinary science, forestry and pomiculture, horticulture, rural machinery and electricity, processing of agricultural and sideline products, construction and building materials, rural economic administration, industrial and commercial services, cultivation of aquatic products and preschool education have been offered.

The party committees and the governments at all levels in Shandong Province think highly of improving conditions for running agricultural and technical secondary schools, of strengthening the leading groups, the teachers' ranks and teaching materials and of building bases for carrying out experiments and fieldwork. Comrades who are ideologically pure, have an enterprising spirit and professional knowledge, understand management and are in the prime of life are selected to assume the leading posts in agricultural and technical secondary schools. Most of the teachers of specialized courses are selected from among the technicians, agronomists, horticulturists, engineers and veterinarians of agricultural and forest departments who have practical experiences. Since 1982, the provincial department of education has successively set up specialties such as agricultural education and pedagogy in mechanical and electrical engineering at the Shandong Agricultural College, Laiyang Agricultural College and Shandong Industrial University. A special course aimed at training teachers for conducting vocational and technical education has also been set up in seven schools including the Linyi Normal Junior College. These schools have enrolled as many as 1,170 students at one time this year. Jointly with the provincial agricultural department, the provincial education department has successively compiled 10 special-course textbooks for use in agricultural secondary schools and 25 kinds of teaching materials for 3 special courses including agronomy, pomiculture and veterinary science for use in agricultural and technical secondary schools. They have also strengthened the building of laboratories and fieldwork bases with financial resources coming from state subsidies, from funds raised locally and from work-study programs carried out in the schools. During the past 2 years, Laixi County has invested 520,000 yuan in the First Agricultural and Technical Secondary School. Together with funds allocated by provincial authorities, a teaching building of more than 2,800 square meters and a single-story building of more than 2,000 square meters have been completed. Laboratories, specimen rooms and libraries and reading rooms have been set up. Moreover, nearly 100 mu of fieldwork bases have also been opened up.

These schools have put into practice a teaching system which relies mainly on teaching, but at the same time this system combines teaching with scientific experiments and production. The schools handle correctly relations between cultural courses and professional courses and between theoretical study and labor practice, they try hard to achieve the goal of applying theory to reality and they cultivate the students' ability to carry out scientific experiments and promote new technology. Many agricultural and technical secondary schools have also established contacts with colleges and universities as well as with departments engaged in agricultural scientific research and have invited experts from these units to give lectures and guidance in scientific research to let students understand the latest scientific and technical information. They have also established ties with small towns, villages, orchards, farms, professional households and key households to allow students who apply their knowledge acquired at schools to practice. Agricultural and technical secondary schools have not only cultivated qualified personnel for the rural area they have also become local scientific experiment centers, promotion stations of advanced technologies and consulting places of scientific and technical knowledge.

The party committees and the governments at all levels in Shandong Province have paid attention to resolving the problem of job opportunities for graduates of the agricultural and technical secondary schools to help them apply their knowledge to practice and use their talents to the fullest. They do this work through a variety of different ways: first, upon graduation, a certificate of agricultural technician on probation is conferred upon the student after he has passed an examination conducted by the relevant departments of the county. One year later, a certificate of agricultural technician may be conferred upon him after he has been qualified through a examination. Second, when small towns or villages choose technicians and grassroots-level cadres or when enterprises or public agencies in towns and villages are in need of hands, they first choose personnel from among the best graduates of schools of this kind. Third, it is to help graduates of these schools develop themselves successfully into professional households or leading households in the fields of science and technology. Fourth, when agricultural secondary vocational schools recruit students, they allot a certain quota to admit graduates specifically from agricultural and technical secondary schools, or when agricultural and forestry colleges or universities admit students, priority is to be given to graduates from agricultural and technical secondary schools over others who are equally qualified.

The Shandong provincial party committee put forward recently that the development of vocational and technical education in the rural areas is a strategic measure to revitalize the economy of Shandong Province and to speed up the construction of agricultural modernization. It demands that the development of vocational and technical education in the rural areas be accelerated and the ratio of students at vocational and technical schools of various categories in the rural areas reach more than 40 percent of the total number of students at the senior middle school stage in 1985 and 60 percent in 1990.

JIANGXI GREETES ARMYMEN ON SPRING FESTIVAL

OW15041 Nanjing Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Today, the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and the provincial government jointly send a message extending their Spring Festival greetings to all commanders and fighters of the PLA units and the armed police force units of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force station in Jiangxi; families of martyrs and servicemen; disabled revolutionary soldiers; veteran Red Army fighters; and retired services and army cadres.

The letter says, over the past year, with party rectification as a motive force, our province has exerted great efforts in reform and in opening to the outside world. Fast progress has been made in the province's economic development; and an excellent situation rarely experienced in many years has emerged.

Over the past year, the commanders and fighters of the PLA and armed Police Force units stationed in our province have resolutely implemented the party's line, principles, and policy since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee; satisfactorily fulfilled their various tasks and duties in education and training, combat readiness and defense, construction and production, and in safeguarding social order and security; and made tremendous contributions in supporting our province's four modernizations, promoting joint military-civilian activities to build up a socialist spiritual civilization and in establishing new army-government and army-civilian relations.

The families of martyrs, servicemen, disabled revolutionary soldiers, retired army men, and military cadres have maintained and carried forward the glorious revolutionary traditions and actively responded to the party's call in working hard on the respective posts, achieving new merit and promoting the two civilizations.

The letter says, in the new year, we will continue to unswervingly implement the guidelines of the party's 12th National Congress, further emancipate our minds, quicken our steps in opening new prospects for the socialist modernization in all-round way, seriously study and resolutely implement the decision of the CPC Central Committee on the economic structural reform and the guidelines of the National Conference on Rural Work, readjust the structure of rural production, accelerate technological reforms in the enterprises, strive to develop intellectual resources, raise our economic results in all-round way, resolutely fulfill and overfulfill the Sixth 5-Year Plan, and lay a firm foundation for the Seventh 5-Year Plan and for the development of the next 10 years.

CENTRAL--SOUTH REGION

RATIONAL CIRCULATION OF TALENTS URGED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Dec 84 p 1

[Brief Commentary: "Let's Give the Green Light for Rational Circulation of Talents"]

[Text] The Guangdong provincial personnel bureau has prescribed to allow professional technical personnel to resign and seek different jobs under specified conditions. This is a good approach to promoting the rational circulation of talents.

The waste of talents brought to the construction of our four modernizations by situations such as people studying not what they are about to apply and applying not what they have learned can hardly be calculated in figures. The reason is, first, the assignment of the professional talents in question in such cases was apparently irrelevant to begin with and, second, that, along with the development and change of our production undertakings, the assignment of some which was originally relevant has eventually become irrelevant. Therefore, allowing the rational circulation of talents is required by the objective needs in the construction of our four modernizations; it is required today, and it will be required in the future. Understanding the overall principle, taking into consideration the overall situation and rationally exporting talents, just as rationally importing talents, are all evidence of respecting talents and all intended for better demonstration of the talents and wisdom of our professional personnel; they are beneficial to the promotion of the construction of our four modernizations. Certain not very enlightened "masters" of some units have insisted on their "departmental ownership"; they don't know, insofar as talents are concerned, how to use them on the one hand and they are unwilling to let them go on the other hand; if you try to reason with them, you can never straighten things out. Under such circumstances, it is entirely necessary to confer upon our scientific and technical personnel the right to resign so as to enable them to cast off the constraint of this "departmental ownership" and go to places where they can demonstrate their own specialties and where the state needs them.

The rigidity shown in our control over talents is in essence a reflection of the rigidity in the control over certain aspects of our economic system. If we are going to enliven our economy, the ranks of our scientific and technical personnel cannot remain to be a pool of dead water either. "If you ask why the water in this pool is so clear, Because there is flowing water coming from upstream." If and when the situation of our personnel distribution is enlivened, we are definitely likely to do an even better job in our economic construction and other undertakings.

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL FREE TO TRANSFER JOBS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Dec 84 p 1

[Article: "Doing Away with 'Departmental Ownership of Talents'; Guangdong Allows Professional Personnel To Resign and Look for Different Jobs"]

[Text] Guangdong has carried out a reform in its personnel system: it has begun to allow professional technical personnel to resign under certain conditions and look for other jobs. Recently, the provincial personnel bureau approved the resignation of two people so that they can work at new posts where employees were urgently needed.

Both of them were engineers at the Huangpu Shipyard. One is named Zeng Qionghui, a specialist on computer software who originally served as head of the shipyard's computer office. After this computer office was dismantled, Zeng Qionghui has been making on-duty arrangements for security affairs all along for a period of 3 and 1/2 years up to the present. As the Guangdong Branch of the Bank of China began to plan the building of a computer network system, it urgently needed talents such as Zeng Qionghui. Zeng Qionghui repeatedly applied for a transfer, but the shipyard just refused to let him go. The other person is Ye Hongyuan, who has done a lot of study about petroleum machinery; his situation is very similar to that of Zeng Qionghui. The provincial personnel bureau holds that the requests of both Zeng Qionghui and Ye Hongyuan are reasonable as well as legal; it therefore sought out the Huangpu Shipyard and the department in charge, the Guangzhou Shipbuilding Industrial Company, for a discussion. After repeated attempts to negotiate with them and persuade them without results, it finally made the decision to allow the two to resign and assume their posts respectively at the Guangdong Branch and the Machinery Bureau.

Allowing professional technical personnel to resign was brought forth in response to the ill conception of "departmental ownership" of talents. The concrete formulation of the provincial personnel bureau in this regard is this: In the case of professional technical personnel who are found to be applying not what they have learned, applying not what they are good at, highly talented but holding low level jobs, greatly endowed but limitedly used, or because of other reasons which affected their enthusiasm, if and when the personnel in question themselves find units befitting their specialties, they shall, upon approval by the provincial or municipal personnel bureau, be allowed to submit their resignations and follow procedures for a transfer and job acceptance elsewhere accordingly. Their seniority shall be calculated on a continuous basis with no change in the level of their wages.

SOUTHWEST REGION

IMPACT OF LAW ON REGIONAL AUTONOMY FOR MINORITY NATIONALITIES

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Oct 84 p 2

[Article by Luo Tongda [5012 6639 6671], vice governor of Sichuan Province: "Doing a Good Job of Modernizing Minority Nationality Regions by Following the Law on Regional Autonomy"]

[Text] Implementation of the "Law on Regional Autonomy for Minority Nationalities of the People's Republic of China" started on 1 October. It is a big event in the political life of China's various nationalities; thus, we must study the law conscientiously and execute it resolutely.

Sichuan is a province of various nationalities. Economic and social development in the minority nationality regions was quite backward before Liberation. Since the founding of the New China, under the party Central Committee's kind attention and the direct leadership of the Sichuan provincial CPC committee and Sichuan provincial people's government, we have abolished the system of oppressing nationalities, carried out socialist reform and socialist revolution and developed the economies of the nationalities. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, we have vigorously implemented the party's policies on nationalities, the united front, religion and the intellectuals and various economic policies. We may proudly claim that the present time is one of the best historical periods of the unity of Sichuan's nationalities and is also one of the best political, economic and cultural periods in the history of the nationality regions in Sichuan.

The "Law on Regional Autonomy for Minority Nationalities" passed by the Second Session of the Sixth National People's Congress is based on the basic principles stipulated by the Constitution and is a summary of the practical experiences in the regional autonomy of minority nationalities which has been put into effect for over 3 decades. Its implementation will further bring the superiority of the system of regional autonomy for minority nationalities into full play and promote the four modernizations in China and mutual prosperity among all nationalities. At present, we must follow the relevant regulations set by the law and start from the reality of the minority nationality regions in this province to liberate continuously our ideology, relax our policies and enliven the economy of the minority nationality regions. Because the party's various economic policies have now been further relaxed, they have created important objective conditions for the development of the

national economy. As long as the leaders are competent, the measures are appropriate and the enthusiasm and creativity of the cadres and masses of all nationalities are used, we can certainly speed up the development of economic and cultural undertakings. We must give full play to the preponderance of such resources as animal husbandry, forestry, mineral products, Chinese medicinal materials and water conservancy by suiting measures to local conditions; we must vigorously initiate rural and urban enterprises, particularly family-style industries; and we must develop commodity production and make an effort to turn the regions' preponderance in resources into a preponderance in commodities and then into economic preponderance. We must boldly execute the open-door policy and, in addition to continuously doing a good job of gearing the support for Chengdu, Chongqing, Zigong and Dukou to their needs, find counterparts in this and other provinces by ourselves so as positively to unfold economic and technological cooperation with them. We must adopt the method of grouping the state, collective owners and individuals to intensify the construction of the energy and transportation industries and rationally utilize the resources of tourism to develop tourism. We must employ special policies to solve difficulties in the livelihood of the people in those areas having difficulties. In sum, we must be good at wielding the right of autonomy vested in us by the party and the state to carry forward all the minority nationalities' revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and of striving with arduous efforts and to pool our strength to push socialist modernization in the minority nationality regions upward.

12730

CSO: 4005/145

SOUTHWEST REGION

ATTITUDE OF PRISONERS IN GUIZHOU INVESTIGATED

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 28 Nov 84 p 1

[Article by Xu Qian [1776 0467]: "Guizhou Carries out Attitude Survey on Prisoners"]

[Text] What have been the changes of the state of mind of prisoners in the 1980's? By what means can we promote remolding with the spirit of reform by making the best of the situation? A copy of a survey report on the state of mind of prisoners of the Second Squadron of the Banjiu Shan Mining Pit, which was made public on 17 October by the labor reform bureau of Guizhou Province, provides an important basis for transforming labor reform work and for improving the quality of remolding further.

The main task of the Second Squadron of the Banjiu Shan Mining Pit of the Jiaozi Shan Coal Mine of the labor reform bureau of Guizhou Province is to mine coal in the coal pit. Since the implementation of the policy of "taking strong measures to punish criminals," there has been a noticeable turn for the better in the task of orderly remolding. There has been a steady increase in production and the overwhelming majority of the prisoners are feeling at ease in the task of remolding themselves. In order to conduct a survey of the state of mind of the prisoners, the working group designated by the provincial labor reform bureau has held individual talks with 100 prisoners. The result of the survey indicates that progress from the time of thinking resentfully at the moment when one was declared guilty and imprisoned by the court until the moment when one has become relatively able to plead guilty and serve a sentence consciously is a common course of psychological change among prisoners. Their basic psychological demand is to regain personal freedom at an early date. More than half of these prisoners are working hard for the commutation of a sentence or for release on parole. For this reason, legal provisions relevant to commuting a sentence or to being released on parole have become a huge force in promoting the conscious remolding of the prisoners. The prisoners in general hope that they can participate in voluntary labor. Since the practice of the bonus system on the basis of combining it with production through labor was introduced, the Second Squadron has achieved good results. Bonuses received by the prisoners have helped to resolve the difficulties of families of some of these prisoners and the achievements of remolding have thus been solidified. Some prisoners have already saved

as much as a few hundred yuan. They are prepared to use their savings to buy the means of production after returning home in order to find a job by themselves. The opportunity for earning a living after serving a sentence is an outstanding problem about which the prisoners are concerned. In order to have a wide range of employment opportunities, more and more prisoners have become eager to acquire cultural and technical knowledge.

This survey was conducted by the provincial labor reform bureau in cooperation with the Jiaozi Shan Coal Mine under the supervision of Chi Biqing [3069 1801 0615], first secretary of the Guizhou provincial party committee, by means of combining key points with the whole area and by taking a random sample. The Guizhou provincial labor reform bureau is also preparing to set up organs that specialize in the study of the prisoners' state of mind.

9560

CSO: 4005/305

SOUTHWEST REGION

PARTY SECRETARY OF ZANG NATIONALITY PRAISED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Dec 84 p 4

[Article by Wang Yan [3769 1693] and Shi Wenyan [1597 2429 1365]: "County Party Secretary Ping Cuo Who Loves Talents and Protects Talents"]

[Text] In Xizang, people say that some intellectuals would take the initiative to ask to be transferred to Jiangzi County to work; there are such intellectuals not only in Rikaze District where Jiangzi County is located, but even in Lhasa, capital of the Xizang Autonomous Region. Jiangzi is situated at an average elevation of more than 4,000 meters and conditions there are by no means very good. Then what is that which attracts these intellectuals?

It turns out that there is here a party secretary of the Zang nationality who loves talented people.

I

Young Li Zhanbiao [2621 0594 1753] was rushing forward in his journey; suddenly a passenger car screeched to a halt beside him and Ping Cuo [1627 2238], Jiangzi County party secretary, stretched his head out of the car to greet little Li. When Ping Cuo learned that little Li does not have a bicycle and relies merely on his two legs to get around in the countryside, he invited little Li into his car and sent him directly to Chugu Commune -- where little Li lives in the countryside.

When he returned to the county capital, Ping Cuo immediately contacted the commercial departments with a view to help little Li buy a bicycle. But bicycles in the stores happened to have been all sold out, and it was heard that a certain county organ had just bought a new one; Ping Cuo thereby negotiated with the comrade of that organ, saying: "Li Zhankui is engaged in technical contract work and he has to get around in the countryside all day long; he needs a bicycle far more than you do." Thus, this new bicycle was resold to Li Zhankui.

Li Zhankui is a technician at the county's agricultural technology promotion station. In February last year, he began to engage himself in agricultural technology contract work and took over the responsibility of technical guidance in the three communes in Kamai District along the Nianchu River.

Even in the case of such an ordinary novice technical personnel, Comrade Ping Cuo still similarly keeps his well-being in his own mind. When Li Zhankui was first transferred to Jiangzi, Ping Cuo went to his house to see him; he saw that, with three persons in his family, little Li was occupying a very small house, and he felt rather sorry, saying: At present, our housing situation is rather tight; you stay here under such circumstances for the time being; when there is more available, I definitely will allocate it to you. Not long thereafter, Li Zhankui and the several technical personnel at the agricultural technology promotion station all moved into spacious brick duplexes, tile-covered structures with good lighting. These comrades say that their housing is even better than that of the county party committee secretary himself. This is not at all an exaggeration, because what Ping Cuo lives in now is but a flat-top mud house.

When Li Zhankui first arrived in Jiangzi, his wife had neither established her household nor found any work; in order to reduce little Li's worry back at home, the county authorities arranged to have his wife do some temporary work. During these past years, household registration in Jiangzi County has been kept consistently quite strict; last year, 20 households were, through great difficulties, finally allocated from the Rikaze Prefecture. Many people were eagerly hoping that the household problems of their own family members would be thus solved. Under such circumstances, Comrade Ping Cuo put forward certain principles of distribution and insisted on taking care of the intellectuals on a priority basis, thereby allocating 16 of these household registrations to intellectuals. Ping Cuo's own home is situated in Shangyou Commune in Jiangzi County; according to established policy prescriptions, the household of his family members should have been transferred from the countryside into a city or township a long time ago; but he insisted that, as long as the household problems of the family members of intellectuals who are working in the county seat are not solved, he would not solve his own. This time, the household problems of family members of most intellectuals have already been solved; but his still remains to be solved.

II

Agricultural technician Wang Yushan [3769 3768 1472] and animal husbandry specialist Ren Zhiyi [0117 1807 3015] have both worked on the Jiangzi agricultural front for over 20 years; not only do they have a certain theoretical basis, but they also have accumulated rich experience. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, they have respectively served as the chief and deputy chief of the agriculture and animal husbandry section of Jiangzi County; this year, they also became concurrently elected deputy county heads. Since Ping Cuo came to preside over the work of the county party committee, Wang Yushan and Ren Zhiyi became his effective consultant and assistant in directing agricultural production.

Since 1981, Xizang has suffered drought for 3 years in a row; which brought a serious threat to its agricultural production. Although Jiangzi also became affected by this drought, its agricultural production has consistently remained at a rather high level. In 1980, the total output of foodgrains and oils of this county reached 55.71 million jin, with an increase of 43 percent over that of the preceding year; In 1981, it further increased to 57.77

million jin. While the total output of the past 2 years decreased somewhat, it still remained at more than 50 million jin, far higher than any year prior to 1979. Jiangzi is an agricultural county; the proportion of animal husbandry is not very great. Even though a serious drought during these past few years caused a decrease of one-third of all animals, the structure of the herds of these animals has become even more rational, with the proportion of females of appropriate age increasing from the original 30 percent to more than 60 percent. This has paved the way for the recovery and development of our animal husbandry.

The achievement of these results naturally cannot be separated from our correct rural policy since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee; nor, however, can it be separated from Comrade Ping Cuo's love for talents and from his emphasis on science.

Comrade Ping Cuo often says: I don't understand science, but know the importance of science and technology. Since he presided over the work of the county party committee, each time a level three or four cadre meeting is convened he would especially arrange some time for technical personnel to give some lectures on the occasion. And each time a technical personnel finished his lecture, Ping Cuo would emphatically add some relevant points. Every time when a new technical measure is put forward, he would, together with the technical personnel, go into the basic level to inspect the state of its implementation. When he really could not find the time to do so, he would still entrust some technical personnel to go down for the inspection and tell them: "If those below listen to you, that would be fine; if not, you simply say this is the intention of the county party committee." This way, Wang Yushan and Ren Zhiyi regularly carried out the county party committee's work throughout the county, and thereby guided production with science and technology.

III

Ping Cuo has given a great deal of in-depth thought on how to turn knowledge into material wealth.

Today, Jiangzi County has already formulated an unwritten rule: prior to the end of each year, the technical measures for agricultural production of the next year would be put forward in a county document as the basis for discussion and implementation at a level four cadre meeting. Steps would also be taken to run training classes at each level so as to pass the technology onto the masses. Ping Cuo holds that in order to popularize scientific knowledge and implement technical measures, it would be insufficient to rely just on the few existing technical personnel even if they should work themselves to death. Hence, he pays a great deal of attention to such training classes; each time, he would preside over them himself and mobilize the participants personally. At the conclusion of each training session, he would also give an examination; those who fail to pass it must take the class again. At first, such training classes were mainly intended for cadres at various levels; after agricultural production developed to the point when management is centered on the individual household as a unit, the extent of such training was then expanded to every household. During last winter and

this spring, they have utilized more than one month's time to train over 5,000 heads of these households at least once in different classes and periods; this makes technical measures for agricultural production really a matter of individual household knowledge.

9255

CSO: 4005/324

SOUTHWEST REGION

CARRYING OUT SELF-CRITICISM ENCOURAGED

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Nov 84 p 3

[Article by Jing Yuelian [5427 5124 6647]: "Does Self-criticism Mean 'at a Disadvantage'"?]

[Text] In conducting education in negating thoroughly the "cultural revolution" and negating the two factions, some comrades have, for the purpose of deepening their understanding, taken the initiative to associate themselves with the factionalism and mistakes of the "cultural revolution" had have made conscientious self-criticisms. In this effort, some comrades have felt that one is "at a disadvantage." The reason is that when you have criticized your own factionalism and mistakes but the other party does not criticize his own factionalism and mistakes or even capitalizes on shortcomings revealed in your self-criticisms as his own well-founded excuse, is not this being "at a disadvantage"? A view of this kind is really not correct!

We must understand that bearing in mind the idea of deepening the ideological awareness of the masses of party members is one of the purposes of the party consolidation which is being carried out at this moment. In compliance with the demand of the party Central Committee and the provincial party committee to negate thoroughly the "cultural revolution" and to eliminate factionalism, a conscientious examination and elimination of one's own mentality of factionalism are exactly a high-level expression of ideological awareness. In doing things this way, it is advantageous to strengthen our party character, unite our comrades and engage in self-improvement. Conversely, if one who is obviously imbued with factionalism does not make self-criticism but capitalizes on "shortcomings" revealed in others' self-criticisms as his own well-founded excuse, it will prove the fact that he has never been receptive in education that is conducted to negate thoroughly the "cultural revolution" and eliminate factionalism and that his ideological awareness has not been enhanced. If it is said that this is a "disadvantage," this is a disadvantage resulting from regarding oneself as well-founded.

In real life, many facts tell us that if one is able to speak consciously of his own "disgraceful behavior" and to carry out more self-criticisms because he is aware of his own factionalism and mistakes, this in itself is an expression of the strengthening of party character. The majority of our comrades are doing things this way. People who keep a close watch only on others and think of grasping others' "shortcomings" are, after all, very rare. Today, because the masses of party members have all deepened their ideological understanding, cases of this kind are easy to penetrate and resist and cannot affect the sincere desire and prestige of comrades who have carried out conscientious self-criticisms. For example, there are two veteran comrades in a certain unit who have been rancorous to each other since the "cultural revolution" because they have different opinions. During the early stage of party consolidation, they still had the mentality of vying with each other to see who was superior or better. After having undergone an education in negating thoroughly the "cultural revolution" and eliminating factionalism, their understanding has been deepened. While carrying out self-criticism, one of the two veteran comrades who had been seriously harassed during the "cultural revolution" spoke only about his own mistakes and the lessons he drew during that period and, in particular, he made a deep, realistic and touching examination of the fact that he was still imbued with factionalism during the "cultural revolution" and after resuming work. He did not mention anything about objective reasons or stories of how he himself was persecuted, nor did he attack his opponent. The veteran comrade who was opposed to him was deeply moved after acknowledging these words. He carried out similar self-criticism to criticize thoroughly his own factionalist behavior and mistakes during the "cultural revolution" and apologized on the spot to the veteran comrade who had been harassed. The serious antagonism between them has thus been eliminated and a change in their thoughts and feelings toward each other has been seen. This pair of veteran comrades who have become close friends after being "opponents" has been praised by the leading cadres and the masses many times. The prestige of both of them has been enhanced rather than damaged.

This is the way that the dialectical law of the development of things goes. Wherever there appear to be factionalism and mistakes, the deeper the self-criticism is carried out, and the more the trust among the comrades will be strengthened. This indicates that the overwhelming majority of our comrades are able to distinguish right from wrong that they are reasonable. We must have faith in the masses and in the party. We must firmly keep in mind these two fundamental tenets of Marxism.

9560

CSO: 4005/305

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG WORKERS RETURN FROM TRAINING CLASSES

OW300307 Beijing XINHUA in English 0247 GMT 3 Feb 85

["Former Capitalists Train Tibetan Skilled Workers"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 3 February (XINHUA)--Two organizations both mainly composed of former industrialists and businessmen have helped train 270 Tibetan tailors, hairdressers, cooks and carpet weavers.

The trainees, most of whom are young workers, have returned to Tibet after a half year study in training classes at Chongqing and Tianjin sponsored by the China Democratic National Construction Association and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce.

An official from the federation said that the training began last June in line with an agreement between the two organizations and the government of Tibet Autonomous Region. Previously, local branches of the two organizations in Chongqing had trained a number of Tibetan bookkeepers, the official added.

The carpet weaving training classes attended by 53 Tibetans were run in two well equipped mills in Tianjin. The trainees learned fast on the job.

The trainees have also brought back to Tibet equipment worth 150,000 yuan allocated by the State Nationalities Affairs Commission.

Since 1982, the official said, the two organizations have sent over 1,000 specialists to minority areas in 18 provinces and autonomous regions to offer technical, economic and cultural services. More than 9,000 managerial and technical personnel have been trained locally.

CSO: 4000/112

JPRS-CIS-85-
7 March 1985

SOUTHWEST REGION

GUIZHOU MEETING ON LITERATURE, ART CONCLUDES

HK110636 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] The 3-day provincial Literary and Art Federation work meeting and the enlarged meeting of Guizhou Board of Chinese Writers' Association concluded the day before yesterday.

More than 30 people attended the meeting, including literary and art workers, critics from various localities throughout the province, as well as responsible comrades of various literary and art journals. Jian Xianai, chairman of the provincial Literary and Art Federation and veteran writer, conveyed to the meeting the fourth members' meeting of Chinese Writers' Association. He also talked about his experience of life.

(Ye Xing) and (He Shiguang), newly appointed board members of Chinese Writers' Association, spoke about their feelings and future plans.

The provincial Literary and Art Federation and the provincial Board of Chinese Writers' Association summed up the 1984 work and worked out plans for 1985.

The participating comrades seriously studied the spirit of the fourth meeting of Chinese Writers' Association. They exchanged opinions on such subjects as the meaning of freedom of creation; the influence of leftist thinking and its specific manifestations in the province's literary and art circles; ways to create favorable conditions under which writers can bring their creativeness into full play and can produce the good general mood of having the freedom of creation and the freedom of speech; as well as further promoting the province's literary creation.

The writers stated: We must strive to produce works that are true to life, have artistic appeal, and reflect the great times of transformation. We must strive to portray new characters who are bold in making innovations, urge on removing the negative social phenomena, and make contributions for invigorating China as well as the province.

At the conclusion session held the day before yesterday, Zhu Houze, secretary of the provincial CPC committee; Gong Xianyong, head of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC committee; (Gong Tingluo), deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee; and other leading comrades attended the meeting. They expressed the hope that every participating comrades will prove the law of ideology, go to the forefront at this time of transformation, create works by focusing on the party's general task, play the role of being the forward army in the literary and art circles, and make contributions for doubling the output value of the province.

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN RECTIFICATION UNITS SCORE GOOD RESULTS

HK071254 Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jan 85 p 1

[Report by reporter Mei Songwu [2734 2646 2976]: "Provincial Organizations Have Made Great Achievements in Party Rectification"]

[Text] The party work style of 95 provincial departments, committees, offices and bureaus which took part in the first stage of party rectification has been improved. Among them 58 units have effected a fundamental turn for the better in their party work style, and 31 units have markedly improved it. This is a conclusion drawn by the Party Work Style Inspection Group sent by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee, and the CPC committee of the provincial-level organizations, which carried out a comprehensive cross examination of the party work style of various provincial units and conducted a joint study with the office in charge of party rectification under the provincial CPC committee in December last year.

Various provincial units successively started carrying out their party rectification in December the year before last. Over the past year or so, in accordance with the requirements raised by the CPC Central Committee and the provincial CPC committee, they have unswervingly implemented the guiding principle of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects, and have done much work to straighten out party work style. Various departments, committees, offices and bureaus have investigated and handled 103 cases of abusing power to seek private gain indulging in severe bureaucracy, and violating the law and discipline. They have solved the problems of 35 cadres at the level of bureau and departmental chief who abused their power to seek private gains. They have also done well from start to finish in correcting the unhealthy trends in building and distributing houses, and in the "three recruitings, three changings and one transfer." Members of the leading party group of the provincial Light Industrial Bureau on several occasions med middle-level cadres and scientific and technical personnel to successively go down to more than 300 light industrial enterprises to carry out investigation and studies in order to work out guidelines for streamlining organizations and delegating power and to formulate the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The Ministry of Light Industry circulated a notice praising the bureau.

While implementing Document No 1 of the central authorities, leading cadres of the provincial Industrial and Commercial Bureau went down to the grassroots units to institute investigations and studies and put forward specific proposals on relaxing policy and enlivening circulation. Their proposals were approved and transmitted throughout the province by the provincial government last April. Since then, the monthly business volume of the urban and rural areas throughout the province has increased by 400 to 500 million yuan. In the struggle to crack down on criminal elements, comrades of the party leading group of the provincial court are so absorbed in work that they eat and live in their offices. The number of cases handled in 4 months was equal to the total number of cases dealt with in 6 years. The Second Provincial Light Industrial Bureau was plagued by factionalism in the work of recruiting party members and distributing houses. During party rectification the bureau provided education on completely negating the "Great Cultural Revolution," and widely conducted the activities of carrying out heart-to-heart talks and airing one's thoughts. Through these activities party members ended their estrangement caused by factionalism. In so doing, the good practice of uniting as one to create a new situation has been promoted throughout the bureau.

CSO: 4005/477

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN PLANS TO TRAIN, EDUCATE IN-SERVICE CADRES

HK121548 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Beginning this year, the province will extensively train all in-service cadres by providing them with secondary technical school education so as to upgrade their cultural, political, and ideological levels as soon as possible.

The cadres' education committee of the provincial CPC committee and the Organization Department of the provincial CPC committee held a forum in Kunming yesterday on conducting secondary technical education for cadres in the province, and to work out plans and make arrangements for conducting secondary technical school education among the cadres in the province.

Over the past few years, secondary schools and cadres schools at all levels in the province, by running various classes of secondary technical education for cadres, have conducted professional and regular education on a great number of cadres. However, as viewed from the current situation, there are some 240,000 cadres under 45 years of age in the province who have not reached the level of a secondary technical student. This is some 40 percent of the total cadres. The cultural composition of cadres is also unreasonable. The main problems are that secondary technical school graduates account for a low percentage of cadres and that some college graduates have not been properly employed, resulting in waste. This is disadvantageous to the party in fulfilling the general target for this century.

The cadres' education committee of the provincial CPC committee decided that from this year on, the existing facilities of all party schools, cadres schools, and secondary technical schools will be made full use of. About 40,000 cadres will annually attend courses of secondary technical education or be released from their work to attend other courses. The provincial committee for the examination of secondary technical education for self-study students will be established to encourage cadres to reach the cultural level of a secondary technical school graduate by teaching themselves.

CSO: 4005/477

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN PARTY WORK CONFERENCE DISCUSSES 1985 TASKS

HK070351 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Excerpts] A Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee work conference was held from 2 to 6 February. Present were Standing Committee members of the provincial CPC committee and advisory commission, the secretary and deputy secretaries of the provincial discipline inspection commission, the party-member chairman and vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, party-member vice governors, party-member vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC, and principal responsible comrades of all cities and prefectures and the provincial organs, totaling 216 persons. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Yang Rudai and Deputy Secretary Yang Xizong made speeches.

The meeting summed up and reviewed work in 1984 and made arrangements for a number of matters to be grasped by party committees at all levels this year.

The meeting held: Under the stimulus of party rectification, Sichuan scored very great success in economic construction and in building spiritual civilization last year. Total industrial and agricultural output value rose by 12.5 percent over 1983, registering double-digit growth for the third year in succession. Agricultural output value rose by 9.1 percent. All-round increases were recorded in grain crops and most industrial crops. Industrial output value rose by 15 percent, the fastest rise in recent years.

The meeting pointed out: The year 1985 is a key year in urban reform and an important year in laying the foundation for achieving doubling ahead of schedule. We must unswervingly do a good job in reform, and work in a thoroughly sound way. There is a lot of work to do this year and the tasks are very heavy. The party committees and government at all levels must concentrate on the following matters:

1. Speed up reform of the urban economic structure, centered on invigorating the enterprises. We must concentrate efforts and adopt effective action to invigorate the large enterprises. We must resolutely delegate to the enterprises all the powers they should enjoy. The departments in charge of the economy must work hard in shifting their functions. We must take stock of and readjust administrative companies according to the circumstances. We must do a good job in reform of the price and wages system, which have a bearing on the overall situation and on the ease of mind of the people, in accordance with the unified arrangements of the State Council.

2. Seriously implement central Document No 1 of 1985 and do a thoroughly good job in implementing its 10 major policy measures. In particular, we must grasp the development of township enterprises and animal husbandry. The province must grasp the development of township enterprises as a strategic task and strive to make their output value exceed 10 billion yuan this year.

3. There must be great developments in opening up to the world. We must open wide the doors of Sichuan to other provinces and countries, and provide favored treatment to attract foreign businessmen and fraternal provinces and municipalities to set up factories and do business in Sichuan. We must take advantage of the province's resources and industrial foundation and adopt a variety of ways to bring in technology and investment, do a good job of linking up with the coastal provinces and municipalities, and produce some key products for the international market, to increase foreign exchange income.

4. While grasping economic development for this year, we must also make reserve preparations for achieving doubling ahead of schedule. We must step up energy construction, with emphasis on electric power and natural gas, and continue to promote coal output. We must vigorously develop communications and transport and do a good job in building mountain roads and fleets of vessels for transport services with other provinces. We must step up technological transformation, technical import, and technical development for existing enterprises, centered on producing and developing key products, high-quality brand products, and products in short supply.

5. Do a good job in reforming education, science, and technology.

6. Seriously do a good job in second-stage party rectification.

The meeting pointed out: The key to fulfilling the tasks for 1985 lies in having the leading cadres at all levels further emancipate their minds. It is necessary to continue to overcome leftist influences and fixed concepts that are out of step with actual conditions. We must bring about a profound change in guiding ideology and work methods and style.

The meeting focused on analyzing the good and bad points in the cadres' ideological style that have formed over history in Sichuan. It held: In carrying out the party's political and ideological building, it is necessary to proceed from Sichuan reality, integrate history and the present, carry forward the inherent superior points, and overcome the weak points that have come down from history. We must seize the chance, in conjunction with party rectification, to carry out profound education in correcting the cadres' ideological style, further eliminate leftist influences, put party democratic life on a sound basis, uphold the mass line, strengthen the concept of legal system, and better mobilize the enthusiasm of the cadres and masses for working in concert to promote the four modernizations and stimulate economic construction and all other work.

The meeting stressed in conclusion: We must keep cool heads amid the excellent situation, squarely view our weak points in our work, and avoid mistakes. We must certainly not become careless and blindly optimistic. Compared with fraternal provinces and municipalities, there are big discrepancies in Sichuan's economic development. We must work hard and thoroughly, lay a sound foundation, and make adequate reserve preparations. In this way we will be able to achieve relatively good results in economic development, maintain a relatively good growth rate, enrich the people and improve the province's position, and reach the great goal set by the 12th Party Congress.

CSO: 4005/477

SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

YUNNAN CIRCULAR ON CONGRESS--On 31 January, the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee and the Yunnan Provincial People's Government issued a circular on a decision to hold a congress in Kunming of advanced collectives and advanced individuals in five stresses, four beauties, and three loves in Yunnan Province. It is to be held at the end of April and the beginning of May this year. This congress will sum up and exchange the experiences of all places throughout the province in launching the five stresses, four beauties, and three loves drive and in building civilized units, will name civilized units, and will commend advanced collectives and advanced individuals. The provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government demanded that after receiving the circular, all places step up study, organize forces to immediately unfold work, and grasp all preparatory work firmly and well. They also said that the cadres and the masses must further study and implement the spirit of the 12th Party Congress and the decision of the CPC Central Committee on reform of the economic structure, must actively plunge into the building of two civilizations, and must greet the holding of the congress with outstanding achievements. [Text] [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Feb 85]

GUIZHOU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS--The 11th meeting of the 6th Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded on 1 February after 5 days in session. The meeting decided that the third session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress will be held in Guiyang at the end of April. Wu Shi, chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, presided at the meeting on 1 February. The meeting decided that the main agenda of the provincial people's congress session will be to hear and examine the provincial government's work report, examine and approve the province's plan for national economic and social development for this year, examine and approve the final accounts for 1984 and the budget for 1985, and hear and examine work reports from the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, higher people's court, and people's procuratorate. [Excerpts] [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Feb 85]

XIZANG LEADERS ATTEND MEETING--According to XIZANG RIBAO in the afternoon of 2 February, the regional Culture Bureau and its departments held a summary and commendation meeting at the regional CPPCC Hall. The meeting commended the regional acrobatic troupe, the team for surveying cultural relics, the translation section of the regional movie company, three advanced collectives and

22 advanced individuals. The meeting also summed up the region's achievements on the cultural front, as well as working out this year's tasks. Party and government leading comrades of the region, such as Yin Fatang, Redi, Xuekang Tudengnima, Peng Zhe and Yang Zongxin, attended the meeting. Also present were Lamin Suolang Lungzhu, vice chairman of the regional CPPCC; (Redeng Pingcuo), deputy head of the Propaganda Department of the regional CPC committee; (Caidan Duoma), chairman of the regional Federation of Literary and Art Circles; and others. [Text] [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 6 Feb 85]

SICHUAN SCHOOLTEACHERS' GATHERING--On the morning of 9 February, the Sichuan provincial and Chengdu City's people's governments held a grand Spring Festival gathering for schoolteachers in the Chengdu Laboring People's Cultural Palace. Present were leading comrades of the province and city Yang Rudai, Nie Ronggui, Feng Yuanwei, Du Xinyuan, Xu Mengxia, Liu Xiyao, He Haoju, Song Dafan, Xu Chuan, Liu Yunbo, Luo Tongda, Kang Zhenhuang, Qiao Zhimin, Ding Changhe, (Pan Dapei), and Hu Maozhou. Also present were Tian Bao, a member of the Central Advisory Commission, and Zhang Lixing, a member of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. [Excerpt] [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Feb 85]

THIRD ECHELON CANDIDATES EVALUATED--Chongqing 13 Dec (XINHUA)--The Chongqing municipal party committee held an enlarged meeting of its standing committee and made personal evaluations of the third echelon candidates. The meeting was held from 10 to 12 December. It was attended by the responsible persons of the city's party committee, government, people's congress, advisory commission, discipline inspection commission, political consultative conference and other departments concerned. They tested and evaluated the 15 young and middle-aged cadres recommended by the various systems among those with practical experiences currently performing leadership functions. The comrades participating testing and evaluating questioned the candidates to find out about them, and afterward entered their opinions on each candidate in the "Registers of Testing and Evaluation" to serve as a reference in the selection of cadres by the city. [Text] [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Dec 84 p 4] 6080

CSO: 4005/344

NORTH REGION

BASIC IMPORTANCE OF DEMOCRACY, LEGAL SYSTEM DESCRIBED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Dec 84 p 4

[Report: "Beijing Municipal CPC Committee Calls for: Grasp the Construction of Our Democratic Legal System as a Fundamental Construction"]

[Text.] The Beijing municipal CPC committee has convened from 4-7 December a democratic legal system work conference to make the proposal to grasp the construction of a democratic legal system as a fundamental construction in the municipality.

Comrades participating in this conference conscientiously studied the Constitution and, in keeping with reality, thoroughly discussed the importance and urgency of strengthening our democratic legal system. Through study and discussion, they clarified certain muddled understanding. They said, if we were going to continue to substitute party for government, our words for the law to refrain from following laws that exist and from prosecuting those who violate the law, and overlook things like democracy and rule of the law, then we shall fail to adapt to the requirements of our new situation.

Li Ximing, secretary of the CPC Beijing municipal committee, pointed out at the conference: "If the leading cadres and managerial cadres of the various professions, do not understand the laws and regulations that have to do with them, then they are not adequate for their jobs. From now on, when we select leading cadres and candidate cadres, we must make mastery of the necessary legal knowledge--an important ingredient in making our cadres more knowledgeable, one of the four criteria for improving our cadres' qualifications. For this reason, the municipal party committee has decided, beginning this coming winter, to run democratic legal system training classes to train, in rotation, the leading cadres by turns and periods, and also to launch a propagation and education movement on the popularization of the common knowledge of the law among citizens of the municipality."

When summing up his speech, Jin Jian, deputy secretary of the Beijing municipal party committee, demanded: in strengthening the construction of our democratic legal system in the Beijing municipality, we must, first, grasp ideological understanding; second, get a handle on the implementation of our work; and third, grasp leadership by the party. In respect to studying the law, obeying the law, and maintaining the dignity of the law, cadres

throughout the municipality must play the role of the exemplary vanguard, rely on the wisdom and power of the masses of the people of the entire municipality, and push a great step ahead the construction of democracy and the legal system in our municipality.

BEIJING RIBAO'S 8 December issue also published a commentator's article under the theme of "A Fundamental Construction." The article points out:

Today, there is a rather general lack of concepts about the law among cadres at all levels. There are of course historical and social reasons for this, but the main thing is that our cadres, especially leading cadres, have not yet done enough study of the series of important directives of our party central committee on our socialist democracy and legal system, and they have not yet thoroughly eliminated the influence of "Leftist" ideas among them. The idea of some comrades taking democracy lightly and taking the legal system lightly has been rather serious; they always think democracy is but a means, and not an end; they think working on democracy is to resort to form, too much trouble, too much of a waste of time, as the law seems to tie up their hands and feet and hence should be something that one can take it or leave it; whenever there is a policy to follow, no law is needed any more; they are accustomed to substituting the party for government, substituting their words for the law, to leading in the patriarchal manner, with whatever they say as what counts; they even throw a tantrum whenever they hear criticism and suppress different opinions accordingly. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the party central committee and central leading comrades have repeatedly pointed out: "To build an advanced socialist democracy is one of our fundamental goals and tasks," in order to protect our people's democracy, we must institutionalize our democracy, legalize it, and give this system stability, continuity, and great prestige," "so as to make it possible for this system and law not to change just because there is a change in the leadership, nor to do so just because there is a change in the leaders' views and degree of attention." These are conclusions reached through a summing up of the painful lessons of the "cultural revolution." If we fail to pay attention to the construction of our democracy and legal system and let the above mentioned ideas become legitimate or even gain development, then we are bound to greatly frustrate the enthusiasm and creativity of the masses, and our tasks of building a highly civilized, and highly democratic socialist modern capital would become delayed or even amiss. Strengthening the construction of our democracy and legal system is also a requirement for further implementing the four directives of the central secretariat concerning the principles of building our capital.

BEIJING RIBAO's article by the Commentator finally says, doing a good job in building our democracy and legal system is definitely not just the concern of the few departments such as our people's congress, our government and public security, procuratorial and court units, but a concern of our society as a whole. It is hoped that various departments, circles, and units would both should their own respective responsibilities and at the same time unit and cooperate with one another in close coordination, solidly and step by step do a good job in running the various things concerning the strengthening of our democracy and legal system proposed by the municipal party committee, in grasping closely and grasping well this fundamental project among our capital's various projects of construction, and thereby continue to bring about a new situation in the construction of our capital.

NORTH REGION

TOTAL NEGATION OF 'CULTURAL REVOLUTION' JUSTIFIED

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 6 Nov 84 p 4

[Article by Zhou Zishou [0719 1311 1108], Department of Electrical Engineering, Quinghua University: "Negate Thoroughly the 'Cultural Revolution' in Both Ideology and Sentiment"]

[Text] In studying the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China," I have ideologically accepted the conclusion that "the 'cultural revolution' was a period of domestic turmoil which was initiated by a leader laboring under a misapprehension and capitalized on by counterrevolutionary cliques and which thereby brought catastrophe to the party, the state and the whole people" as stated in the "Resolution." However, I did not have a thorough understanding of it. While putting forward the question of negating thoroughly the "cultural revolution," I once had some thoughts about myself. Generally speaking, the "cultural revolution" was a mistake. However, did I myself also make some mistakes associated with it? According to my recollections of my own experiences during the "cultural revolution," I first went to Jiangxi Farm to follow the "May 7 Line." I later on worked in a rural branch school to educate students for the rural areas. I labored and worked enthusiastically all along. At the 20th anniversary of the founding of our nation in 1969, I participated in the ceremony celebrating National Day and had an audience with Chairman Mao. In 1970, when preparations were made to hold the Fourth National People's Congress, I was recommended to be a deputy of Jiangxi Province. Some people said that I was "a lucky fellow during the cultural revolution." After having heard these words, I refused to give in to this. During the 10-year period of the "cultural revolution," I did not tell a lie, nor did I make unfavorable reports on either Chi [6688] or Xie [6200]. Because of my good family background and my good labor record, I was pushed to such a historical stage.

Bearing these thoughts in mind, I participated in the study which is relevant to party consolidation. After having analyzed the "Theory of Continued Revolution Under the Dictatorship of the Proletarian Class," I have deepened my thought and have drawn a clear distinction between right and wrong. I have come to understand that the "theory" was the guiding ideology of the "cultural revolution" and that this "theory" was

used as a foundation of some ultra-"leftist" slogans and practices during the "cultural revolution." I am also a person who has been poisoned by the ultra-"leftist" line. The so-called "lucky fellow" is but a victim of the ultra-"leftist" line. During the period of the "cultural revolution," I did not understand at the beginning the meaning of criticism against the so-called revisionist educational line. Later on, I gradually accepted in my thinking the conclusion that the "schools are dominated by intellectuals of the capitalist class" and used all my ingenuity to examine myself in trying to find out how I became a "young successor of revisionism" from an orphan of the old society in the "dye vat" of the university. I conscientiously carried out my study and actively adhered to erroneous theories and slogans during the "cultural revolution." In order to remold the "capitalist world outlook," I took the initiative in May 1969 to sign up for work with the first group going to Jiangxi Farm. I sincerely wanted to be remolded through labor. However, labor of the kind practiced in Jiangxi Farm did not follow the path of integrating work with the workers and peasants, rather it trampled horribly on the masses of education workers. The intensity of labor exceeded the limit which the physical strength of a normal person could afford to support; in the meantime they were in a mental state of intensity and terror. We were sometimes assigned to work along side criminals sentenced to reform through labor. This was the "May 7 Line" during the "cultural revolution," which was vested with a special meaning. Along this line, intellectuals have been seriously wounded both physically and mentally. Recollecting these happenings at this moment, I really tremble with fear. Ultra-"leftist" ideology has really done people great harm.

While participating in the study relevant to party consolidation at this time, I proceeded from negating thoroughly the "cultural revolution." I have grasped crucial ideological points, cast away doubts and misgivings and preliminarily eliminated some of the long-time "leftist" influences. Under the circumstances of the present reform, the impact of "leftist" ideology still is one of the barriers impeding our progress. From now on, we must continue to negate thoroughly the "cultural revolution" and clear away the "leftist" impact in theory and in practice, in ideology and in sentiment so as to make our understanding and our activities identical with what the party Central Committee requires of us.

9560

CSO: 4005/306

NORTHEAST REGION

QIANG XIAOCHU AT ARMY-CIVILIAN FESTIVAL SOIREE

SK191231 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Excerpts] On the evening of 18 February, the Jilin Provincial People's Government and the Changchun City People's Government, as well as the provincial Military District and the PLA units stationed in Changchun City, jointly held army-civilian soirees at the auditorium of the provincial guest house, the Chancheng Theater, and the Changchun City Workers' Cultural Palace to mark the Spring Festival.

Happily attending the soirees were leading comrades from the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial People's Government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the provincial Military District, the PLA units stationed in Changchun City and the Changchun City, including Qiang Xiaochu, Wang Daren, Yu Ke, Li Diping, Zhang Shiying, Zhao Nanqi, (Meng Zifu), (Zhu Dunfa), (Zhu Ruixiang), (Dong Fuchen), (Meng Zhicheng), (Cheng Lianfu), (Wang Rui), (Ren Chuanjiu), and Xioa Chun; responsible comrades from the provincial and city level organs and the organs under the provincial Military District and the PLA units stationed in Changchun City; and representatives of the PLA units, retired veteran cadres, the PLA commanders and fighters, retired and disabled armymen, the martyrs' family members, and various social circles. [Sentence as received]

Chen Zhenkang, mayor of Changchun City, presided over the soirees, at which Huo Mingguang, vice governor, and (Dong Fuchen), deputy political commissar of a certain PLA unit stationed in the province, made speeches.

Prior to the soirees, the leading comrades of the provincial and Changchun City organs and the military units held a forum at the meeting hall of the auditorium of the provincial guest house to exchange cordial greetings and talk.

Film shows were presented at the soirees.

CSO: 4005/526

7 March 1985

NORTHEAST REGION

QIANG XIAOCHU CELEBRATES SPRING FESTIVAL

SK210855 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] On the morning of 20 February, the provincial CPC Committee office and the provincial People's Government Office held a Spring Festival gathering of the provincial-level organs at the assembly hall of the provincial guest-house.

The assembly hall of the provincial guesthouse on the Lunar New Year's day was full of joyful voices and the laughter of people who grew a year older with the advent of spring. At 0900 hours, coming here and talking cheerfully and humorously were leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, and the provincial Military District, including Qiang Xiaochu, Zhao Nanqi, Wang Daren, Li Diping, Yu Lin, Yu Ke, Zhang Shiyang, Song Jiehan, and Huo Mingguang; responsible comrades of the provincial-level departments, commissions, offices, and bureaus; and representatives of staff members and workers or organs. They congratulated each other on the happy occasion, extended Spring Festival greetings to each other by cupping hands and holding them to their chests, and wished each other a happy Spring Festival, successes in their work, and happiness for their families.

Comrade Gao Wen, secretary general of the provincial government, presided over the gathering. Amid warm applause, leading comrades, including Qiang Xiaochu, extended Spring Festival greetings to the comrades participating in the gathering and extended intimate holiday greetings to cadres and people of all nationalities working at their posts, commanders and fighters of the PLA units in the border defense areas, and cadres and policemen of the public security departments.

Comrade Qiang Xiaochu also warmly encouraged them to carry forward their achievements, engage in reform, work hard, and make new and greater achievements in the socialist material and spiritual civilizations in the new year.

CSO: 4005/526

NORTHEAST REGION

LI LIAN PAYS FESTIVAL VISIT TO WORKERS

SK200516 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Excerpt] When household members throughout the city happily got together on the eve of the Spring Festival to join the festive celebration, the leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government, including Li Lian, Chen Lei, Hou Jie, Wang Fei, Wang Yusheng, Wang Yaochen, Zhu Dianming, Li Genshen, Zheng Xiangling, Jing Bowen, Gong Benyan, Wang Lianzheng, An Zhendong, and He Shoulun, respectively went to the provincial radio and television broadcast stations, the Signal Battalion under the provincial Military District, the 10th Company of the Armed Police Forces, which was guarding the Songhuajiang bridge, the fire fighting brigade in Daowai District, the construction site for building the bridge, the dispatcher's office of the Harbin Railway Bureau, the dispatcher's office of the Harbin Railway Station, the Harbin Thermo-power Plant, the Harbin Long-distance Telecommunications Bureau, the Donglai Police Station in Daowai District, the reservoir of the Harbin pipe-water plant, the Harbin gas plant, and the HEILONGJIANG RIBAO Office, to extend festival greetings to comrades who were working on holidays and to wish them a happy Spring Festival.

Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Zhang Xiangling, director of the Propaganda Department under the provincial CPC Committee, came to the provincial radio and television stations to extend festival greetings to the leading personnel, staff members and workers who were working on holidays. During his visit, Comrade Li Lian stated: In 1984, both the provincial radio and television stations scored marked achievements in their work. He appreciated their contributions and urged them to make further progress in their work in 1985. At the control room of television microwave system, Li Lian and Zhang Xiangling happily viewed the television program on the air and extended festival greetings over the microwave telephone to all staff members and workers throughout the province who were working on the holidays.

At the Signal Battalion of the provincial Military District, Li Lian and Zhang Xiangling were full of zest in viewing the library and art programs performed by its cadres and fighters. They also joined the battalion's recreation activities and worked together with cadres and fighters in making festival food.

On the eve of the Spring Festival, Chen Lei, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor of the province, and An Zhendong, vice governor of the province, successively came to the fire fighting brigade in Daowai District, the 10th Company of Armed Police Forces which was guarding the Songhuajiang bridge, and the Administrative Department in charge of building the bridge, to extend festival greetings to all workers, cadres and the PLA fighters who were working on the holidays.

NORTHEAST REGION

LI LIAN AT TEA PARTY OF ADVISORY COMMISSION

SK191207 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Excerpts] This morning, the provincial Advisory Commission held a Spring Festival tea party to usher out the successful Year of Jiazi and usher in the Year of Yichou. The tea party was presided over by Comrade Chen Jianfei, vice chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission.

At the tea party, members of the provincial Advisory Commission discussed animatedly the new successes achieved over the past year, and set forth requirements and suggestions for the future work.

Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, gave a speech after hearing the opinions offered by the participants. He extended gratitude and regards to members of the provincial Advisory Commission who had conducted investigations and research on things related to their work, had done much of work within their capacity, and had given many good suggestions. He said: Like elsewhere in the country, our province experienced an excellent situation in the past year, and achieved great results. However, we should also note the deficiencies and flaws in some aspects of our work. For instance, the problems in education, agricultural structure, industrial technical transformation, communication and transportation, and energy call for urgent solution. Therefore, we should remain clear-headed, unify our thinking, take the whole situation into account, strengthen discipline, and make new contributions to the sound development of the province's overall reform of the economy in the new year.

CSO: 4005/526

NORTHEAST REGION

LI LIAN ATTENDS SPRING FESTIVAL SOIREE

SK170516 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Excerpts] This afternoon, the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government held a Spring Festival soiree at the provincial exhibit hall. The leading comrades from the provincial party, government, and army organs; advanced personages from various fronts; personages from various democratic parties and noted personages; and compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao and representatives of returned Overseas Chinese and retired veteran cadres happily gathered together to celebrate the Spring Festival and to exchange festival greetings and best wishes.

Attending the soiree were responsible persons of the party, government and army organs, including Li Lian, Chen Lei, Zhao Dezun, Wang Fei, Zhang Xiangling, Zhu Dianming, Li Genshen, Zhang Lin, Xie Yunqing, Chen Yuanzhi, Lu Quang, Zhang Ruilin, Wang Zhaozhi, Wang Jing, Wang Minggui, Yang Zirong, Wang Weizhi, Guo Shouchang, (Fan Xuejiang), Lu Ping, and (Leng Pengfei), and retired veteran cadres, including Wang Yilun.

Li Genshen, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and secretary general of the committee, presided over the soiree. Chen Lei, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor of the province, addressed the soiree.

In his speech, Comrade Chen Lei stated: In 1984, the province realized 43.7 billion yuan in total industrial and agricultural output value, a 9.3 percent increase over the 1983 figure. It prefulfilled the Sixth 5-Year Plan by 1 year. The province reaped an extra bumper harvest in agriculture. The total grain output surpassed the figure of 35 billion jin, a 4 billion-jin increase over the 1983 figure. It also made new progress in the fields of forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fisheries. The province realized 31.62 billion yuan in total industrial output value, a 9.6-percent increase over the 1983 figure. The province's economic situation has become better and better, which inspires the people very much.

In his speech, Comrade Chen Lei urged the representatives from various fronts to set themselves as examples in implementing the party's line, principles, and policies; to further study, publicize, and implement the documents adopted at the 3d Plenum of the 12th CPC Central Committee; and to orient their

thinking and acts in line with the spirit of the party's decision. Under the new situation, we should strengthen cooperation with various democratic parties and personages of various circles in line with the principle of carrying out long-term coexistence, conducting mutual supervision, treating each other with all sincerity, and sharing weal and woe. Efforts should be made to consolidate or enhance the united front. Let us heighten our spirit, exert concerted efforts, and make new contributions to developing or building Heilongjiang Province, making the country prosperous, and enabling the people to become wealthy and enjoy happiness.

CSO: 4005/526

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG IMPLEMENTS INTELLECTUALS POLICY

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jan 85 p 5

[Article by Lin Jiebai [2651 0094 4101] and Zhong He [0112 0735]: "When Will the Spring Wind Reach This Corner?"]

[Text] In Heilongjiang's Urban Planning Institute controlled by Wu Decheng [0702 1795 2052] and others, intellectuals are subjected to attacks, suppression and rejection. People want to know when the spring wind will reach this corner.

"Cold Treatment"

Middle-aged intellectual Zhao Jichun [6392 4949 4783], vice office chairman and engineer, is strong in both professional and organizational abilities. He has the habit of making suggestions and using sharp words. At the meeting to evaluate the planning technology of eight cities and counties held in September 1982, he pointed out, in front of more than 40 people, the inconsistencies of the two overall planning charts and explanations examined and approved by the institute. Though his opinions were recorded in the minutes of the meeting, the institute leaders were displeased with him. In 4 years, the misfortune of "wearing tight shoes" always followed him, and finally he was given the "cold treatment."

First, Zhao Jichun was inexplicably transferred, 3 times in 3 years. The moment he became familiar with his work in a unit, he was again transferred. Finally, he was sent to the construction group as the leader. Under the shortages of equipment, instruments and material, he led the group to work from dawn to dusk. From May to October 1983, they made 427 blueprints of all kinds and earned more than 49,000 yuan for the institute.

Even so, the institute leaders refused to leave him alone. Party committee secretary Wu Decheng informed him: "The party committee has decided to remove you as group leader." Zhao Jichun returned to the group and announced the decision. At a party lecture a few months later, secretary Wu actually remarked: "We did not want to remove Zhao Jichun to start with, but since he announced it himself, we had no choice!"

"Heat Treatment"

In housing assignment, Deputy Director Jiang Zhongshan's [1203 1813 1472] daughter was given a 14-square meter room facing south on the third floor, while assistant engineer Wang Zhaoli [3769 2600 0448] was assigned a 10-square meter room facing north on the sixth floor.

On one occasion, Wang Zhaoli borrowed an iron bedstead from the organization for his overnight guest and set it up next to the pile of miscellaneous objects in the corridor. Hearing about it, Deputy Director Jiang was enraged. He brought some people to Jiang's quarters to rebuke him and carried the bedstead away. On another occasion, when an assignment performed by the institute was criticized by the higher level, Deputy Director Jiang suspected assistant engineer Jiang Mingyuan [1203 2494 6678], who was helping out at the higher-level organization, of making a complaint. Thereupon, this deputy director vilified him in coarse language, and the young intellectual was sick in bed for 3 days. Finally, unable to tolerate the situation, he was forced to leave the institute. He said upon departure: "I am dedicated to my profession. If the problems of the institute leading group can be solved, I would like to return." There were also nine other scientists and technicians who were so discouraged that they asked for transfer. They also declared: "If the problems of the institute leading group are solved, we will not leave!"

"Publishing" [on Bulletin Board]

The third day after Zhao Jichun was discharged, the "grounds" emerged. Someone "revealed" that, during the "Cultural Revolution," Zhao Jichun beat to death a cart owner in his unit! Though it was found upon investigation that the man died from a cerebral hemorrhage 2 years after Zhao Jichun was transferred away, and that the death had nothing to do with him, Secretary Wu threatened him: "If you refuse to admit, your problems will be published [on the bulletin board]! You know the consequences of being published. You will have no share in pay raise, promotion to cadre and party membership!"

In violation of the organizational principles, We Decheng demanded that the party branch secretary of Zhao Jichun's unit spread the "groundless" charges among the masses outside the party, attempting to subjugate Zhao Jichun by public opinion.

In the past few years, intellectuals in the institute encountering such misfortunes were not limited to Zhao Jichun alone! Liu Youlin [0491 2589 2651] and Ren Zhenguo [0117 2182 0948], survey team leader and assistant leader respectively, are both middle-aged engineers joining the party in the fifties. Enduring all kinds of hardships, they built a survey contingent. After the team was established in 1980, it performed its tasks successfully, and its earnings in 1982 and 1983 each constituted more than 50 percent of the total annual receipts of the institute. As the members of the team upheld principles and criticized the institute director's son for taking advantage of a business trip to get married, the institute

leaders time and again looked for excuses to punish them. In 1983, they seized upon some problems emerging in the reform of the team and charged them for "deceiving their superiors and deluding their subordinates" and "violating the law." When team leader Liu Youlin expressed his objections and attributed the charges to retaliation and revenge, Secretary Wu sought him out to talk to him many times, saying: "What do you people want? According to the wording of the 'Cultural Revolution,' 'if this can be tolerated, what cannot?' If you continue to stick to your opinion, we will oblige you to the very end!" The tremendous pressure made Liu Youlin feel discouraged and depressed, to the extent that he contemplated "taking red vitriol and ending it all." Meanwhile, the institute assigned another team leader and "put aside" the real team leader. Unable to withstand the retaliations of all kinds, Ren Zhenguo left the institute.

The Reasons

Why is the spring wind of the party's intellectuals policy unable to reach this corner? The reason is in the main responsible persons of the institute. Regarding the intellectuals as "stinking Class 9 individuals," they refuse to implement the party's intellectuals policy. They follow a brutal style, do whatever they please and arbitrarily punish the scientists and technicians. With a low educational level, they are unable to read all of the symbols on the blueprints, yet they pride themselves for being "rough and ready." They advertise everywhere the employment standard that "a low educational level is unimportant, as long as one follows orders." In a place where the leadership power is controlled by this kind of individuals, how can the intellectuals policy be implemented?

[Editorial Postscript] After the foregoing article was edited, we received good news. Under the direct intervention of the Heilongjiang provincial party committee, the departments concerned readjusted the leading group of the Urban Planning Institute. Its party committee secretary, director and a deputy director were dismissed. In the prime of their lives, the newly appointed leading members vigorously implemented the party's intellectuals policy, and the institute began to show vitality. The spring wind has finally reached this corner through party consolidation. It is most heartening. To reform, to progress and to achieve the four modernizations, we must earnestly implement and fulfill the party's intellectuals policy. Regardless of their seniority and position, those refusing to implement it must be "asked" to withdraw, because they are unable to accomplish anything but liable to spoil everything. It was excellent for the Heilongjiang provincial party committee to take decisive actions on the former institute leading group. It has the support of the people.

6080
CSO: 4005/344

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

SPRING FESTIVAL VISIT--On the eve of the Spring Festival, leading comrades of the province and Changchun City, including Qiang Xiaochu, Gao Di, Zhao Nanqi, Huo Mingguang, Liu Yunzhao, Wang Xianjin, Wang Zhongyu, Li Yaquan, Gao Dezhang, Liu Shulin, Wang Jinshan, Gao Wen, Xiao Chun, and Chen Zhenkang, kindly visited the comrades who stood fast at their production and work posts. At the Jilin TV Station, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu extended regards to all the radio and TV broadcast workers of the province through microwave circuit. [Begin recording] In the traditional festival of the Chinese people, we need not only a rich material life but also a rich and healthy spiritual life. Our radio and TV broadcast is precisely the organizer and propagator of the spiritual life, or of spiritual civilization. We thank you for standing fast at your posts to enrich our spiritual life during the festival. We wish you a happy festival, good health and many successes in work. [End recording] [Excerpts] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 19 Feb 85 SK]

CSO: 4005/526

NORTHWEST REGION

SECRETARY LEADS QINGHAI COMFORT GROUP VISITING PLA, POLICE

HK010841 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Beginning 20 January, led by heads and deputy heads of the group, the Qinghai provincial support-Army and give-preferential-treatment-to-family-members comfort group of people of all nationalities has gone to various places to pay comfort visits to commanders and fighters of the Chinese PLA and the Chinese People's Armed Police Force, family members of martyrs and army men, and disabled and demobilized army men. Where the comfort group has gone, it has met a warm welcome and cordial reception from the Army made up of the sons of the people.

Early yesterday morning, there was a deafening sound of gongs, drums, and firecrackers in the barracks of a certain stationed PLA unit there and commanders and fighters lined up to welcome Huang Jingbo, head of the comfort group, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, and governor, and other members of the comfort group. At the Army-people forum, the head of the PLA unit reported to the beloved members of the comfort group the situation in building the PLA unit and in Army-people joint efforts to build civilization. The achievements scored by them were fervently praised by the members of the comfort group.

Governor Huang said: Our army is very beloved. Comrades of PLA units have voluntarily done many good things for localities. This has vividly embodied the aim that the people's Army wholeheartedly serves the people. He pointed out: Our commanders' and fighters' conditions of work and livelihood are very hard. Local governments have a duty to help PLA units resolve difficulties. Governments at all levels must give priority on their own initiative to the solution of the problems concerning the settlement in localities and employment of family members of PLA units and schooling of their children.

Several days later, led by Huanjiecailang, Liu Feng, Liu Guangdi, Xabchung Garbo, Han Fucui, (Zhang Zhixin), Song Bu, and Han Shenggui, the comfort group paid comfort visits to commanders and fighters of PLA units stationed in places including Xining and Haixi and of various detachments of the provincial armed police force, to injured and sick army men of hospitals of various stationed PLA units, to family members of martyrs and army men, and to demobilized army men.

CSO: 4005/477

NORTHWEST REGION

ELIMINATION OF 'LEFTIST' IDEOLOGICAL INFLUENCE STRESSED

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 12 Dec 84 p 1

[Article by Ye Qin [0396 2953]: "Eliminate the 'Leftist' Influence, Destroy the Old in Depth and Further Liberate Thinking"]

[Text] The key to opening up new prospects for carrying out reform and construction in our province lies in the elimination of the "leftist" influence, the destruction of the old in depth, the further emancipation of the mind and the strengthening of a healthy political life. This is the gist of a speech made by Bai Jinian [4101 4764 1628], secretary of the Shaanxi provincial CPC committee, at the cadres conference held on 9 December 1984 in Yan'an Prefecture.

Recently, for the purpose of implementing the important views expressed by Comrade Hu Yaobang with regard to the work to be carried out in Shaanxi, Comrade Bai Jinian went to some prefectures and counties to make an investigation and study. In the early part of December, he came to Yan'an to participate in the working conference of the old northern Shaanxi liberated area to continue his investigation and study in some places of Yan'an Prefecture. On 9 December, he spoke to comrades who had participated in the working conference of the old liberated area and to cadres at or above the county level of Yan'an Prefecture. Questions such as the elimination in depth of the leftist influence, the emancipation of the mind and the strengthening of a healthy political life were stressed.

He said that even though noticeable successes have been achieved by the provincial party committee in implementing the line, guiding principles and policies adopted at the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we must, however, catch sight of the problems in our work. The statement of Comrade Hu Yaobang which has grasped the crux of the problem in Shaanxi is a powerful ideological weapon for promoting the reform of the economic system of our province, for speeding up the pace of construction and for opening up new prospects advantageous to carrying out our work in Shaanxi. We must conscientiously study Comrade Hu Yaobang's statement, sum up the experiences gained and the lessons drawn during the course of implementing the spirit of the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee so that the work of eliminating the

"leftist" influence and doing away with the old may be regarded as an important task for pushing the various kinds of work forward at present and for a considerable period of time in the future. In light of the realities of our province, what is to be considered the "leftist" influence or the old which we must get rid of? Comrade Bai Jinian put forward the following tasks:

First, it is necessary to negate thoroughly the "cultural revolution," to negate the whole series of erroneous theories, policies and actions during the "cultural revolution," to eliminate its pernicious influence and impact and to clean up the "customs handed down from the cultural revolution." For instance, there are such pernicious influences and erroneous ideologies as the continuous revolution under the proletarian dictatorship, the belief that directing a spearhead at a superior is right, the characteristics of rebelliousness and the factionalism, sectarianism and individualism which ran rampant during the "cultural revolution."

Second, we must clear up the various kinds of "leftist" policies and wrong actions under the guidance of the "leftist" ideologies which have long been in existence. These policies and actions include a series of the old "leftist" regulations and systems which have long been followed and a variety of conventions which have both shackled people's thinking and hindered reform. So far as we ourselves are concerned, no place, no unit and no person is immune from the influence and impact of these things. The only question is how seriously and to what extent we are influenced, not whether we are influenced or not. For this reason, it is everybody's responsibility to eliminate "leftist" influence and to do away with the old.

Third, we must do away with the ideology of the small-scale peasant economy and the concept of the feudal patriarchal clan system and their impact on political ideology and economic work. What has caused a slowdown in the development of the national economy and especially the local industry in our province? Many comrades feel that the fundamental reason is the seriousness of the ideology of the small-scale peasant economy and the lack of modern scientific and technical knowledge as well as a lack of knowledge of modern management. Because we use the ideology of the small-scale peasant economy to guide economic construction in a manner of cherishing the outmoded and preserving the outworn, we have thus for a long time been in a situation in which we are satisfied with the existing state of affairs, practice a closed-door policy and in no way strive to create the new. Besides, a variety of unhealthy phenomena such as the class mentality, a sense of sectarianism and the practices of "what I say goes" and "what I lay down is final" as seen in party political life are reflections and manifestations of both the ideology of the small-scale peasant economy and the concept of a patriarchal clan system.

Comrade Bai Jinian touched on the question of how to have a valid understanding of the Yan'an spirit and to carry it forward in the new historical era. When Chairman Mao was in Yan'an, he told people to use their own hands to strive for a life of plenty and put forward a whole series of methods for both developing production and defending Yan'an. It was put forward by the party Central Committee in accordance with the actual situations during which Yan'an was sealed off at that time by the Kuomintang. A spirit of this kind is undoubtedly worth carrying forward. However, now it is the 1980's. Time and conditions have changed. The Yan'an spirit must be vested with a new substance. The Yan'an spirit of the 1980's must be a kind of spirit which is both bold in carrying out reform and determined to make innovations. Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out that Shaanxi is an inaccessible place and that Yan'an is more so. If we do not clear up the ideology of the small-scale peasant economy and break free from this blockade in order to open our province to the outside world, it will be impossible to speed up the construction of Yan'an.

Comrade Bai Jinian stressed that it is necessary to strengthen a healthy political life and to emancipate the mind further. He said: "I always have the feeling that in all provincial, prefectural and county-level organizations in our province, many comrades seem to be inhibited by certain restraints as if they were shackled by an invisible 'incantation of the Golden Hoop.' They lack a kind of courage, a kind of steadfastness and a kind of revolutionary spirit of daring to think, speak and act. They dare not bring their opinions out into the open when problems are being discussed or tell only part of the truth but not all of it or they speak evasively. Consequently, they are not able to speak out freely. They dare not insist on some of their own valid opinions. They are not willing nor are they bold enough to give expression to some of the important questions. A situation such as this reflects the fact that problems do exist in the state of mind of some of our comrades and such a situation is closely associated with the fact that there is a lack of a healthy political life in some places and units. A healthy political life has already been restored in our party Central Committee. In our province, however, we have noticed that a serious impurity in our party workstyle still exists and that normal political life within the party, in particular, has not yet been restored or strengthened. The patriarchal clan system, 'what I say goes' and 'what I lay down is final,' tolerating no views which are either divergent or on the negative side, cracking down on and suppressing comrades who dare to insist on valid views and so forth are examples. At present, when we are making efforts to eliminate the 'leftist' influence and do away with the old, to emancipate our minds further and to carry out the reform of the economic system, the strengthening of a healthy political life is of exceptional importance. Without a healthy political life, it would be impossible for us to emancipate our minds further. If our minds cannot be emancipated further, reform will be out of the question. Our party has experienced the 10-year turmoil and has been seriously damaged by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Our party workstyle has been humiliated. In this respect, it has been a very bitter lesson. Can

party workstyle be rectified without a healthy political life or at a time when people dare not express their views? In party consolidation and in party reform, there are many problems which can be resolved but are beset with difficulties. The masses do not express their views, nor do they suggest methods for resolving problems. They take cues only from a small number of the leading cadres. How can consolidation and reform be carried out under such circumstances? In short, a healthy political life is a very important prerequisite to the promotion of a reform of the economic system, to the elimination of the 'leftist' influence, to the destruction of the old and to the emancipation of the mind. I hope that both in the course of party consolidation at the provincial level and in the second phase of party consolidation which will soon be carried out in the various prefectures and municipalities, the strengthening of a healthy political life can be placed in an important position and be resolved in earnest."

Comrade Bai Jinian also stressed the question of conducting the education of cadres. In the face of new situations and new tasks, leading comrades of our party at all levels are confronted with a question of studying anew. All comrades, no matter whether they are old party members or newly admitted, must assiduously study theories, learn from the realities and acquire scientific and technical knowledge in order to raise our level of leadership and work.

9560

CSO: 4005/347

NORTHWEST REGION

DEVELOPMENT OF CADRE'S THEORETICAL EDUCATION URGED

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 25 Nov 84 p 1

[Article: "Open up New Prospects To Regularize Theoretical Education for Cadres"]

[Text] To put education in Marxist-Leninist theory for cadres on a regular basis is an important reform of the work of theoretical education for cadres. It symbolizes the fact that the work of theoretical education for cadres has entered a new stage.

The regularized study in theoretical education carried out for cadres at this time is different from the study of political theory in the past. The main manifestations of it include, first, the systematization of the contents of study. All cadres at their posts are required to study the four courses of the philosophy of Marxism, Marxist political economy, scientific socialism and the basic problems of China's revolution and construction. Unified teaching materials have been prepared for cadres who participate in studies at different classes. Unified teaching plans have been worked out in accordance with the teaching programs in order to specify the hours required to carry out independent study, discussion and lectures. Second, there are organs specially responsible for matters with regard to teaching. Lecture groups at both the regional and the prefectural (municipal) levels are in charge of such tasks as teaching, supervising, compiling teaching materials and training the theoretical backbone for the basic level in carrying out theoretical and political studies for cadres at their own posts. Third, a rigorous examination system has been established in which an explicit demand is set on the level of the results achieved in study. After having finished the required courses, every cadre must pass a rigorous examination. All cadres who have participated in on-the-job study or have finished studying in schools publicly operated are required to participate in an examination sponsored by the Regional Examination Commission for Testing the Results of Higher Education and Independent Study so as to qualify for a university or college diploma corresponding to the courses they have finished. Fourth, training at various levels, of different specifications and in various forms has been carried out. For the purpose of putting the cadre's theoretical education on a regular basis, we must speed up the progress of regular education through party schools at all levels, various kinds of cadre's schools, institutions of

higher learning and other forms of schools publicly operated in addition to adhering to independent study. Fifth, a distinction between the study of current affairs and the study of theory has been made. In so doing, not only can the disadvantage of replacing theoretical study by political study in the past be avoided, but it is also advantageous to letting cadres concentrate their energies on studying the line, guiding principles and policies of the party.

Party organizations at all levels must conscientiously strengthen their leadership from the standpoints of organizational administration and teaching to put the cadre's theoretical education on a regular basis and combine the concrete conditions of all fronts and departments to explore boldly and reform enthusiastically so as to make a continued summation of the new experiences gained in practice and to break a new path for carrying out theoretical education on a regular basis.

9560

CSO: 4005/307

NORTHWEST REGION

QINGHAI HOLDS MEETING TO COMMEND PARTY BRANCHES, MEMBERS

HK111441 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Feb 85

[Excerpts] The provincial meeting to commend advanced party branches and outstanding communist party members was held in Xining from 7 to 9 February.

Over the past few years, in the wake of strengthening the building of grassroots party organizations and universally carrying out the activities of creating the advanced and striving for becoming the outstanding, a large number of advanced party branches and outstanding communist party members have emerged on all fronts throughout the province. According to incomplete statistics, in the whole province, some 360 advanced party branches have been commended by units at and above the level of county CPC committee and there are some 2,180 outstanding party members. The 25 advanced party branches and 47 outstanding party members who were commended by the organization department of the provincial CPC committee at this meeting are their outstanding representatives.

At the meeting, the representatives of the advanced party branches and outstanding party members from all fronts throughout the province introduced their advanced deeds and exchanged their experiences, centering on the four modernizations and reform of the economic structure. They also discussed the problems of strengthening the building of grassroots party organizations, giving full play to the party branches' role as fighting bastions and the communist party members' vanguard and exemplary role.

Huanjiecailang, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, and (Li Jingshan), director of the organization department of the provincial CPC committee, spoke at the meeting one after the other. They demanded: CPC committees at all levels must do well in building grassroots party organizations, must universally and penetratingly carry out the activities of creating the advanced and striving for becoming the outstanding, and must whip up an upsurge in learning from and catching up with the advanced within the whole province, so as to promote the smooth progress of reform and party rectification. They must strive to create a new situation in economic work and must make full preparations for exploiting Qinghai on a large scale.

Yesterday afternoon, Ma Wanli, secretary of the provincial CPC committee; Liu Feng, deputy secretary; and (Li Zibing), head of the liaison officials group in Qinghai of the Central Committee for Guiding Party Rectification, attended the meeting and visited these comrades from basic levels. They also awarded silk banners, citations, and prizes to the representatives of the advanced party branches and outstanding communist party members.

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG CPC REPORTS TO NONPARTY PERSONAGES ON RECTIFICATION

HK120314 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 10 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Today the regional CPC committee held a forum of nonparty personages to report the situation in carrying out party rectification in the region and to seek their views on party rectification in our region.

In the morning, Tomur Dawamat, secretary of the regional CPC committee, introduced to them the situation in carrying out party rectification in our region and reported to them the achievements in party rectification work over the past year. These achievements have been expressed in the aspects of seriously studying the documents on party rectification, unifying the thinking of the whole party, correcting the guiding ideology in work, implementing the principle of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects, investigating and dealing with some important problems, markedly improving party style, seriously conducting education in negating the Cultural Revolution and the two factions, eliminating factionalism, strengthening unity, and making relatively great progress in investigating people of the three categories. Party rectification has promoted the development of economic construction and other aspects of work.

He said: Over the past year, friends outside the party have offered advice and vigorously contributed toward the exploitation and building of Xinjiang. They have played an important part and have helped our region very much with party rectification. It is hoped that friends outside the party will continue to help our region with party rectification work.

In the afternoon the nonparty personages of various circles attending the forum discussed the report. In their speeches they spoke glowingly of the achievements in party rectification in our region over the past year. They held that party rectification has vigorously pushed forward reform of the economic structure and the four modernizations in the region.

Han Youwen, vice chairman of the regional CPPCC committee and chairman of the Xinjiang branch of the KMT Revolution Committee, said: This party rectification has been carried out very well. It has not been carried out perfunctorily or superficially. No movement has been launched. Some problems have been solved. From party rectification to the present, the regional CPC committee has trusted and relied on our nonparty personages and has held several forums to extensively seek their views. It has restored and carried forward party's democratic style and has embodied the harmonious relationship between the Chinese Communist Party and friends outside the party.

Ba Dai, member of the regional CPC committee Standing Committee, presided over today's forum. Responsible persons of all democratic parties, democrats without party affiliation, and famous nonparty personages of various nationalities and circles, totaling some 70 people, attended the forum.

NORTHWEST REGION

IMPROVED LIVING FOR YANAN-AREA RED ARMY VETERANS NOTED

OW140110 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0812 GMT 13 Feb 85

[By reporter Wang Baicheng, correspondent Li Shunwu]

[Text] Xian, 13 Feb (XINHUA)--For the 1,760 Red Army veterans who have settled in the rural areas of Yanan since the war years or after liberation, there generally has been a fairly remarkable improvement in their living standard.

Most of these veteran Red Army fighters are over 70 years old. They get a fixed living allowance from the state at a monthly rate of more than 45 yuan per capita--more than double what they got before the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee--and are entitled to free medical treatment subsidized by public funds. This, plus an increase in family income in recent years, has generally raised their standard of living to the middle to upper level of the local peasants' living conditions. Some childless veteran Red Army fighters have moved to urban areas under the arrangement of the people's government where people are assigned especially to take care of them. Many veteran Red Army families now have procured television sets, radio-recorders, and other high-grade consumer products and erected new houses. Speaking about the happy life he is enjoying in his late years, Hao Shucui, the famous "special class model worker" in the great production movement at Nanniwan and veteran Red Army fighter, said: "It is enough to get by with the monthly living allowance given by the state; now the living standard of the masses has been improved also. This makes us feel we can have peace of mind when our living standard is improved."

People's governments at all levels in Yanan Prefecture have done many things to make life easy for these veteran Red Army fighters who have made their contributions to the revolution. In addition to providing all of them a fixed living allowance at fixed periods of time, they have also implemented a policy to offer make-up measures for those veteran Red Army fighters who were involved in various kinds of cases of injustice and those who did not complete the necessary procedures before they left the Red Army. This has enabled them to enjoy the honor and treatment due them.

CSO: 4005/477

NORTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

GANSU TALENTED PEOPLE HONORED--A Spring Festival tea party to respect talented people and invigorate Gansu, jointly sponsored by the organization department of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial personnel bureau, and the provincial foreign affairs office, was held in the (Jincheng) guesthouse in Lanzhou on 9 February. Comrade Liu Ying, director of the organization department of the provincial CPC committee, presided. Comrade (Mu Yongji), director of the provincial personnel bureau, made a speech. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Ziqi spoke at the conclusion of the party. He stressed: In order to get going and soar, Gansu must speed up its pace, and in this it will encounter problems of lack of sufficient knowledge and talent. We must, therefore, develop talent, discover talent, and bring in talented people of all kinds. [Excerpts] [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Feb 85]

GANSU LEADERS MEET GRADUATES--On 10 February, leading comrades of the party and government including Li Ziqi, Huang Luobin, Wang Bingxiang, Jia Zhijie, and Guo Hongchao and responsible persons of departments concerned met all the participants in a symposium on grassroots steeling of outstanding university students. Since 1980, the province has transferred 327 outstanding university graduates to grassroots units for cultivation and steeling. They have been distributed among 176 townships in 67 counties and in 151 scientific research and administrative units. Half the 200 outstanding students transferred in 1980, 1982, and 1983 have already taken up leadership posts and scored achievements in work. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Ziqi urged them all to integrate knowledge with practice and go to places of hardship and difficulty to display their talents and create a new situation. He also said: In the future we should strive to transfer 150 outstanding university graduates each year to the grassroots for cultivation and steeling. I hope the departments concerned will provide the conditions for this. [Excerpts] [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Feb 85]

INTELLECTUALS RECRUITED INTO PARTY--Xian 12 Dec (XINHUA)--Shaanxi's party organizations of the various levels gave serious attention to the recruitment of intellectuals into the party, and more than 5,000 intellectuals successively joined the party this year. Since the beginning of the year, Shaanxi's party leaders of the various levels gave serious attention to the solution of the difficulties experienced by superior intellectuals in joining the party, and made it a part of the consolidation and rectification work of the units undergoing party consolidation. In line with their characteristics, some units launched, in a planned manner, the training, education and assessment of the intellectuals, established the system of personal contact between party members and the intellectuals, organized party study groups and gave regular party lectures to the membership applicants. Last April, the Xian municipal party committee organized over 150 party cadres into 37 groups to investigate the complaints of the intellectuals about the difficulties in joining the party and admitted 251 of them to membership. [Text] [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Dec 84 p 4] 6080

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PLA HOSPITAL IMPROVES CONDITIONS FOR INTELLECTUALS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jan 85 p 4

[Article by He Ling [0149 0407] et al.: "PLA Hospital 261 Party Committee Ardently Serves Intellectuals"]

[Text] The party committee of PLA Hospital 261, eliminating the "leftist" concept of "one must be rustic before one can hold the red flag," has ardently provided services for intellectuals and aroused their enthusiasm for work.

In the early 1950's, Hospital 261, which is situated in the northwestern suburbs of Beijing, was founded on the basis of three dilapidated temples, one horsecart of medicines, and worn-out apparatus. In 1964, the Ministry of National Defense conferred on it the honorary title "Arduous Struggle Hospital 261." For several years prior to this, because they suffered from the "leftist" ideological influence, they onesidedly understood arduous struggle. In hospital facilities they "made do under poor conditions," and in managing living conditions took the maintaining of an arduous environment to be honorable, so there were no big improvements in the hospital's medical treatment conditions and in the work and life environment of its medical personnel. During the process of emancipating the mind, the hospital's party committee summed up experiences and lessons, and came to the conclusion that the spirit of arduous struggle must be displayed but that being entrenched in "rusticity" is not a struggle goal and to solely be intent on maintaining an arduous environment will cause the loss of the enterprising spirit, and one will become a straggler on the path of modernization. The hospital's party committee became determined to build a modernized hospital in the spirit of arduous struggle, and created good work conditions for intellectuals.

To give the green light to scientific research work, the hospital's party committee last year took out nearly 300,000 yuan in funds to build a clinical laboratory whose equipment is fairly complete, and allocated a batch of advanced medical equipment for each administrative or technical office. At the same time it expanded the medical science materials reading room.

When three multistoried buildings for living quarters were completed and being assigned to personnel, the hospital's party committee gave priority consideration to intellectuals, letting all of them move into new spacious, bright quarters. Now, the problems of the hospital's intellectuals in finding housing, eating, and getting into the city difficult have already been fairly well solved.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

IMPLEMENTATION OF INTELLECTUALS POLICY EXAMINED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jan 85 p 4

[Article by Wang Zhiyun [3769 1807 5089] and Yang Ganghua [2799 0474 5478]:
"Kunming Military Region Examines State of Implementation of Intellectuals
Policy"]

[Text] Party organizations at various levels in Kunming Military Region are, at present, examining the state of implementation of our intellectuals policy in accordance with the military region party committee's plan and adopting practical measures to solve the difficulties intellectuals have in becoming party members and in their life.

In order to avoid making this examination of the state of the implementation of our intellectuals policy a matter of perfunctory routine, apart from personally seeking to understand the situation and handle certain key questions, leading comrades of the military region party committee have also made it a point to first of all get a handle on the leading organs. Keeping in line with party rectification, they resolutely seek to get rid of the habit of "discussing seniority and ranks" and taking someone "being honest and obedient" as the only criterion for using him, and thereby exercised a free hand in promoting 36 young, fine intellectuals to second level units and to leading positions in the first level. At the same time, they also proceeded to earnestly look into the difficulties encountered by intellectuals in the organs in becoming party members and in their life, and tried to resolve them.

Through such examination, party organizations at all levels in the Kunming Military Region have generally acquired a sense of urgency with respect to the implementation of our intellectuals policy. On the basis of carrying out serious investigation and study, all large units in the military region have submitted special topics reports to the military region, apprehended existing problems, put forward clear measures and immediately proceeded to handle them. Units, like the first communications station in the military region, apart from looking after the intellectuals politically, are also doing their best to create conditions for the intellectuals with regard to their lives and the roles they can play as professionals with specialized skills.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

POLICY TOWARD CROSS-OVER PERSONNEL IMPLEMENTED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Dec 84 p 4

[Article by Ye Xulin: "Overcoming Influence of the 'Left' and Adhering to the Principle of Seeking Truth from Facts: Party Committee of Certain Army Implements Established Policy on Behalf of Cross-over Personnel"]

[Text] The party committee of a certain army of the Beijing Military Region has overcome the influence of the "Left" and thoroughly implemented established policy on behalf of cross-over personnel who have been persecuted during the various political movements of the past. By 10 December, 98.6 percent of the comrades among them have been rectified and given proper arrangements.

This army was originally redesignated on the basis of cross-over units in Suiyuan led by Comrade Dong Qiwu [5516 0366 2976]. At that time, they made a contribution to the peaceful liberation of Suiyuan. In the past, because of the ideological influence of the "Left," a part of those cross-over personnel have been repeatedly subjected to harm and erroneously punished, and their family members also became involved. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, the army party committee and cadres assigned to implement established policies have conscientiously studied the party's principles and policies, reviewed contributions the cross-over units in Suiyuan made in history, and got rid of the ideological constraints of the "Left." Thereafter, they patiently listened to the appeals of the original cross-over personnel and discovered that in the past certain problems had fouled up delimitations in our established policies, with certain matters which had occurred prior to their cross-over taken as matters that occurred only later, certain problems of understanding as reactionary expressions, running away from their units to go home as desertion, etc. On the basis of listening to the views of these personnel who were erroneously punished, the army party committee expeditiously summed up its experiences and lessons. Working personnel in charge of investigation and study insisted on carrying out "the four the-same" treatment for all involved: whether or not they have submitted an appeal, they would be granted a re-investigation just the same; cadres and fighters are treated the same; whether they come to the office of these working personnel or not they would be given the same attention; and whether they are still with their units or have been discharged to their native places would be conscientiously handled just the same.

Because there has been a lapse of time of 20 to 30 years, the cross-over personnel have mostly been discharged; this has brought many additional difficulties to the tasks of re-investigation and rectification. However, fearing neither hardship nor fatigue, they have dispatched 128 cadres at various points to go to over 2,000 counties in 22 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions; these cadres have traveled more than 80,000 li in the process and investigated more than 4,700 persons. They also located 33 persons who submitted no appeal and hence had no files on them but who nonetheless needed rectification. They had their cases rectified accordingly.

After an endeavor of nearly 5 years, this army party committee, up to the present, has already implemented our established policy in behalf of the personnel who suffered injuries during the political movements and had done relevant rehabilitation work. In the case of those erroneously demoted in their office or rank, their wages at their original ranks were restored to them; in the case of those whose affiliation with their original units, make-up procedures for a transfer of occupation were followed; in the case of those who have died, make-up comfort money was given to their families; and in the case of those who are now old and weak, make-up procedures for their separation or retirement are followed. Some cross-over personnel very gratefully say: after a lapse of 20 to 30 years, the party still keeps us in mind; we can never forget the party's kindness.

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CSO: 4005/343

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

NAVAL UNITS ATTACH IMPORTANCE TO IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL WORK

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Dec 84 p 4

[Article by Cao Guoqiang [2580 0948 1730] and Zhang Ming [1728 7686]: "Do Away with Old Concepts, Adapt to the New Situation; Naval Units Stationed in Special Economic Zones and Open Cities along the Seacoast Enliven Their Ideological and Political Work"]

[Text] Naval units stationed in the special economic zones and open cities along the seacoast have done away with their old concepts and adapted to the new situation and, taking advantage of the beneficial conditions of their stations, also enlivened their ideological and political work; a vigorous, new situation has thus emerged among the units.

Naval units are stationed in all 4 special economic zones and 14 open cities along the seacoast. In the past some comrades, because of the ideological influence of the "Left," would first of all think of the spread of bourgeois ideas as soon as these special zones were mentioned; to them, once opening to the outside world was mentioned, it would suggest the need to resist the influence of the "wind from the southern window," ignoring the question as to how beneficial conditions at their stations should be utilized to enliven their ideological and political work. In order to do away with such an old concept, many basic-level party branches of naval units stationed in the special zones and open cities have first of all sought to correct their "Left-oriented" views and guided everyone to establish a correct attitude in life and an esthetic point of view. The motor vehicle company of a certain unit of the South China Sea Fleet stationed in Shenzhen has been an old anti-corruption model; in the past, it was always afraid that if it spent money on living expenses, it would have cast off our unit's glorious tradition of hard struggle. This year, its party branch began to direct everyone to take advantage of the beneficial conditions of being stationed in special zones and engage in sideline production such as raising fish, chickens and pigs and doing processing and transportation work, and thereby apply the income from such sideline production to improve the company's food; this has made the cadres and fighters physically stronger and heightened their enthusiasm, and hence promoted the company's work.

9255

CSO: 4005/343

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

AIR FORCE FLIGHT SCHOOLS SET FLYING SAFETY RECORD

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jan 85 p 4

[Article by Sun Maoqing [1327 5399 1987]: "Air Force Flight Schools Set Flying Safety Records"]

[Text] Cadres of more than 10 flight schools of the People's Air Force for more than 2 years now have flown nearly 1 million hours, covering a range of more than 300 million kilometers, corresponding to more than 7,000 circlings of the globe, without a single serious accident.

The Air Force flight schools have the task of training fighter, bomber, and transport plane pilots as well as air navigators, radiomen, and other flight personnel. In the past several years, the Air Force party committee, valuing knowledge and talents, has selected a group of "able persons," who have a fairly high level of education and specialization and who have the spirit of blazing new trails in reform, to run the schools. After they took over leading posts, they got a tight grip on educational and training reform, attached importance to the renewal of the instructors' knowledge and to the improvement of their teaching level, and strictly enforced all rules and regulations.

Scientific management has gained flying safety, accelerated the training of talents, and sent a large group of higher-quality pilots to the air units. Last year the graduating flight cadets not only in primary trainers conducted flight training in daylight under complex weather conditions and trained in flying at night and in spirals, but also 39 percent of the flight cadres in senior trainers attained the flying technical level for the two kinds of weather.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

DIVISION IMPROVES TRAINING OF DUAL-PURPOSE TALENTS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jan 85 p 4

[Article by XINHUA reporter Gu Guopu [7357 0948 3877] and staff correspondent Ceng Luo [2582 5012]: "Training of Dual-Purpose Talents Develops in Depth"]

[Text] Through being trained as dual-purpose talents for the army and the locality, 40 percent of the fighters in a certain division of the Nanjing Military Region have obtained specialized skills grade certificates, and the various technical training classes run by the division have been joined into one body with the college classes, special secondary school classes, and senior and junior middle school educational middle classes run by the division, so that the units of the division have become a big school for the study of science and culture and the training of talents.

In training dual-purpose talents for the army and the locality, as much as possible this division conducts its training in accordance with the needs of society; cadres at all levels have fairly quick access to information on the talents needed by society, and the training of talents suits the needs of society and avoids blindness in action. They made a point of investigating and getting information on the situation with respect to society's needs for talents. On this foundation they readjusted the more than 150 technical training classes and groups in the division, so that the training of talents met the needs of the development of commodity production in the rural areas. The units' medical departments formerly thought that medical personnel in themselves were dual-purpose talents. The result was that the assistant doctors trained by the armed forces only possessed knowledge about ordinary internal medicine and surgery, and when they went to the locality they were not suitable; in the localities there is a comparative shortage of personnel trained in the radiation, examination, physiotherapy, electrocardiogram, ultrasonic wave, anaesthesia, and preparation fields. Based on this information, with the regiment as the unit, this division is now organizing military personnel to study these topics and is training them in stages and by groups, both satisfying the units' needs and creating conditions for the future transfer of some medical personnel to local work.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

ACHIEVEMENTS OF GRASSROOTS-LEVEL RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Dec 84 p 3

[Article by the Organization Section: "Outstanding Achievements of Grassroots-level Responsibility System in Hainan Military Region"]

[Text] The political department of the Hainan Military Region recently conducted an examination on the implementation of the grassroots-level responsibility system by the key officers of the three levels of army corps, division and regiment. The results revealed that within the first 8 months of this year, the number of visits by the five key officers of the regional military command and the key officers of the division and regimental levels, the length of time of their stay with the grassroots level and the change in the appearance of the grassroots level were seldom seen before.

The system of having the three levels of key officers grasp the grassroots-level responsibility was developed late last year by the CPC committee of the Hainan Military Region from the experience of studying locality reform. They stipulated that each of the first-rank military and political officers of the army corps, division, regiment and county (municipality) people's armed forces department, and the key officers of the army corps and division's headquarters command, political department and rear-service department select and stay to grasp the work of one grassroots company this year. If he succeeds in doing a good job, he will win the award with the company; otherwise he will receive the penalty. In this way, the key officer will directly link grassroots-level construction with his own duties, enhance his sense of responsibility, cast off his routine and devote full energy to grasping the work of his grassroots unit. Political commissar Wang Panghe [3769 6721 0735] of the Tong Shi Military Subregion went to work at the Chang Hua Ward militia company of Chang Jiang County. He adequately handled the contradiction between the work of the unit and his stay at the grassroots company, did not return to his parent unit for 2 months and achieved the task of jointly grasping militia work with local authorities under the new situation. Tan Xihuan [6223 6932 3551], the chief of a division's political department, went to stay with a grassroots unit for 136 days this year. As a result of his drive, cadres of the division's political department stay with grassroots-level units for an average of 120 days, advancing by 4 months the time requirement for staying with grassroots-level units stipulated by superiors.

In grasping the work in select points, the key officers of the three levels of the Hainan Military Region boldly reformed and suggested new ideas to place the main responsibility on studying and solving the new situation and the new problems of grassroots-level construction, breaking the characteristics of overcautiousness and no initiative in the work of the grassroots level and elevating the level of grassroots-level construction. During his stay at the second company of a regiment stationed in the Wu Zhi Shan area, chief staff officer Zhang Deren [1728 1795 0088] of the regional military command devoted full attention to and reaped outstanding achievements in studying to improve the survival ability of the troops in battle. The Department of General Staffs has promoted in the whole military region the experience of Zhang Deren.

Many key officers have changed the unbalanced situation in grassroots-level construction by attacking the difficulties encountered. Forty-two key officers above the regimental level in the entire military region led work teams to penetrate the companies, warehouses, hospitals, sentry posts and duty points in the mountainous areas of the border defense front and solved comparatively well the backward situation of the small units in remote border areas. The fifth company of a regiment, due to the past unrest of its cadres, was a rather turbulent unit in the whole division. This year, political commissar Wang Xing [3769 2502] stayed with this company three times and helped the cadres select correctly the main attack direction in fighting the battle of freeing themselves. The result was a salient change in the company's appearance; the company has twice won first place in regiment standization construction and the infantry live munition shooting competition and has been recommended by the division to participate in the experience exchange conference of the military region in grassroots-level construction.

The carrying out of the system of grasping the grassroots-level responsibility by key officers has greatly enhanced the change in the workstyle of the leadership and the units. Leadership units do not put off or delay dealing with the problems appearing at the grassroots level, and many problems are solved right away. Since this year, the leaderships of various levels neither give only lip service nor put on a mere good appearance, and they have faithfully accomplished 109 items for grassroots-level companies for consolidating further the foundation of grassroots-level construction.

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CSO: 4005/440

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SUCCESS IN MIAO MILITIA TRAINING CITED

Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Dec 84 p 1

[Article by Mo Zhuangheng [5459 1104 5899], Lin Hongsong [2651 4767 2646] and Yang Hanjun [2799 3352 6511]: "Outstanding Achievements in Reforming Militia Training of Autonomous Prefecture"]

[Text] The reform in military training of the Hainan Li and Miao Minority Autonomous Prefecture has achieved outstanding results. This year, the militia training in the eight counties (municipalities) of the entire prefecture covered the entire area, reaped fine achievements in shooting, hand grenade throwing and war tactics and has therefore won the praise of the leadership comrades of the Guangzhou Regional Military Command.

This year, simultaneously with the conscientious adjustment of militia organizations and the strengthening of the militia's political ideological education, the autonomous prefecture has boldly reformed the methods of militia training: 1) It has changed the ward (site)-concentrated training to county (municipality)-concentrated training. Militia training bases were established in all counties (municipalities) to form a complete basic set of shooting ranges, hand grenade-throwing ranges and tactics training sites for centralized militia training in different times and different groups. 2) It has established a competent contingent of backbone instructors. Besides hiring backbone instructors from the armed forces, all the counties (municipalities) also recruit backbone instructors from the ranks of the militia, armed and the people's armed forces department cadres for building a backbone contingent of versatile and competent instructors. 3) It has implemented the training responsibility system. During each of the concentrated training sessions, the county (municipality) armed forces department leadership appointed the commander and the political instructor, and armed cadres the platoon and squad leaders, each being responsible for its own level. A system of work and rest, lecture and drill and checks on attendance was established and training discipline was strictly observed with rewards and penalties. The instructors followed a system of training contract and have been made fully responsible for their own specialized arm of the services and aim to make each of the

trainees qualified. This year, 15,000 militia were trained in the entire prefecture and the rate of qualified militia was 85 percent-plus. During the on-the-spot Fendui specialized militia conference sponsored by the Hainan Military Region this year, the 5 counties (municipalities) of Bao Ting, San Ya, Le Dong, Qiong Zhong and Chang Jiang participated in the demonstration of 21 specialized items, and 10 of them were judged as outstanding.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

AIR FORCE UNITS SET UP SPARETIME UNIVERSITIES

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jan 85 p 4

[Article by Cai Shanwu: "Open Wide the Door of Learning, Accelerate Training of Talents; The Air Force Establishes 28 Sparetime Universities"]

[Text] Air force units have opened wide the door of learning and have made the capital investment accordingly by establishing 28 sparetime universities to accelerate the training of our talents.

According to available statistics, the air force now has nearly 6,000 sparetime university attendants; together with students at other types of universities, there are now as many as 15,800-plus people who are taking university and college courses. Through diligent study, some 13,800 students have already passed the single-course college graduation examinations and of these, 595 have obtained their college diplomas.

There are four characteristics about this sparetime higher education run by the air force: one is that the leadership has focused its attention on it and are willing to make the investment. Commander Zhang Tingfa personally serves as president of the sparetime university of the air force organs; in the case of other sparetime universities, the head military or political personalities of the locally stationed units would generally serve as presidents. Throughout the air force, there are 95 military staff cadres of military taking part in sparetime study. Since last year, the funds the air force units have used on sparetime higher education have reached more than 500,000 yuan. A second characteristic is that the air force has adapted to local conditions, fully taken advantage of beneficial conditions within the military, and adopted various ways in running the institutions, such as television universities jointly run by the air force units and the local governments, universities through journals, correspondence teaching, etc. A third is that it has kept in line with its specialties and foster talents correspondingly. And a fourth is that it has put its effort on raising the quality of teaching, with the overwhelming majority of all sparetime university students achieving good results in their examinations. Zhang Shucheng, an assistant in the rear services of the air force, has applied the knowledge about the structural elements of cost he has learned from "Industrial Accounting" by participating four times in the task of examining the pricing of goods ordered, and thereby saved over 8 million yuan in equipment cost.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SHENYANG MILITARY REGION ANSWERS LETTERS FROM MASSES

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jan 85 p 4

[Article: "With Respect to the 100-plus Letters from the Masses Received by the Party Committee of Shenyang Military Region; Every One Is Answered, Every Matter Looked Into"]

[Text] During the party rectification period, the party committee and organs in the Shenyang Military Region received 180 letters from the masses. Up to the very present, in so far as the problems reflected in these letters are concerned, every one was answered and every matter was looked into.

During the party rectification period, the party committee and organs in the Shenyang Military Region took the conscientious handling of letters from, and visits made by, the masses as an important way to understand situations, discover problems and get into close contact with the masses. With respect to these problems expressed by the masses, they adhered to the principle of seeking truth from facts, conscientiously conducted investigation and study, and examine every single case they received without hiding away any, nor sheltering anybody. In March last year, a factory worker wrote a letter to the party rectification office of the Shenyang Military Region to say that a youth at that factory, through a certain people's armed forces department in Shenyang Municipality, became a soldier by a "flying trapeze" method. When the Military Region received this letter, it immediately charged the Liaoning Provincial Military District and the unit receiving the said soldier with the responsibility of seriously handling the matter. After the facts were investigated, the said young soldier was returned to his original unit within 1 week. The comrades who followed unhealthy practices in this incident were punished under party discipline; the people's armed forces department and soldier-receiving unit which participated in this matter were also subjected to inspection. Another letter said that when three cadres in the military region headquarters inspected and accepted a certain construction project, they also accepted gifts from the unit that handled the construction. The headquarters immediately dispatched someone to investigate, and meted out solemn punishment, and at the same time issued specific regulations to preclude the occurrence of such unhealthy practice.

Of the problems reflected in these 180 letters from the masses, some involved leading comrades of the military region; some gave names to expose cadres at the army level and above. In the case of all such letters, the principal leader of the military region invariably chose to review and handle them himself. A certain letter revealed that a leading cadre at the army level intervened in the promotion and use of the personnel around himself. Upon seeing this letter, the leading comrade of the military region personally told the military region's discipline inspection commission and cadres department to investigate and verify, and also disclosed the matter conscientiously.

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CSO: 4005/343

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

VISIT TO SOUTH CHINA SEA FLEET REPORTED

Beijing BAN YUE TAN [SEMIMONTHLY TALKS] in Chinese No 24, 25 Dec 84 pp 28-29

[Article by Qiu Weimin [6726 3634 3046]: "Visiting the South China Sea Fleet of the PLA Navy"]

[Text] Early morning and the South China Sea is a bright pearl--the Xisha Islands on the sea are surrounded by great waves and breakers that surge like mountains, while a formation of "enemy" naval vessels, under aircraft cover and loaded with amphibious tanks, armored carriers and landing forces, are mounting a surprise attack on China's Xisha Islands, vainly scrambling to disembark on the beach, to forcibly occupy China's territory.

"Wipe out the enemy attackers and pledge to fight to the death to defend our Xisha Islands!" The commander gave the order. Our side's ships, which he had earlier drawn up in close ranks to wait, now looked like so many sharp arrows shot from the bow, breaking through the endless waves, flying toward battle in the sea area. In order to keep clear of our side's volleys, the crafty "enemy" changed formation three times and readjusted its array 11 times, using electronic device to jam our ships' radar tracking and created all kinds of problems for our side by engaging in camouflage, feints, evasions and resistance. Yet even though the "enemy" played all its tricks, they never succeeded in escaping from our side's heavy attack.

The sound of guns boomed over the sea. Our ships fired ship-to-ship guided missiles that broke from the sea into the sky, hitting their targets accurately, sinking and damaging several "enemy ships" one after another. The "enemy" amphibious tanks and armored personnel carriers were just approaching our Xisha Islands when they were wiped out among the furious billows ahead of the rocks and the beachhead by our naval marine corps and the armed forces defending the islands, using all kinds of weaponry. Some "enemy aircraft" carrying airborne forces were smashed to pieces by our air arm's fighting eagles, while some were badly battered and fled from the intensive bombardment from our side's naval vessels.

On a brilliant stretch of the sea, the resistance to landing operations was successfully concluded. The naval vessels of the South China Sea fleet of the PLA Navy that had participated in this exercise were facing the morning

sun and arranged in neat formation for the return voyage. On the vast surface of the sea, they leave a shining trail like a silvery jade belt.

This trail is the epitome of the glorious voyage that the South China Sea fleet has been making for more than 30 years and a portrait of the course of modernization carved in the waves by this heroic fleet of the powerful South China Sea fleet garrison.

In May of 1950, when red flags were already planted all over mainland China, the few remaining bandit gang naval vessels that Chiang Kai-shek could rely on were entrenched in the Wanshan Islands beyond the mouth of the Pearl river, stubbornly resisting with their backs in a corner. They bombarded the cities on coast, shot the fishermen on the sea and vainly attempted to blockade the mainland, awaiting the opportunity to stage a comeback. In order to wipe out Chiang's murderous bandit fleet, the naval vessels that were the predecessor of the South China Sea fleet and the sailors of the wooden shell "Vanguard No 1" ships and the iron shell "Liberation" ships overwhelmed the enemy with their heroic spirit, sinking and damaging the enemy ships that outnumbered them several times over and driving them off. In this battle, the people's navy used small ships to defeat the large ships of the enemy, demonstrating the courage and power of the PLA navy and receiving the praise of Chairman Mao. In the constant development of the PLA navy's modernization drive, the wooden shell "Vanguard No 1" ships were replaced early by the comparatively advanced new "Marine Vanguard" ships. At that time, the South China Sea fleet relied on capture and taken over KMT naval vessels and ships purchased from foreign countries, while today the great majority of its vessels are made in China. The South China Sea fleet of more than 20 years ago had ships of very little tonnage, their range was short, and their weaponry was backward and limited in type, but the South China Sea fleet of today has already developed into a naval task force with submarines, all types of guided missile vessels, large scale warships capable of carrying out long-range assignments and marine corps, air arm aircraft and coastal defense guided missile units.

Once I went from the northern estuary of the Han river, at the juncture of Fujian and Guangdong Provinces, to the mouth of the Beicang river at Dongxing, Guangxi Province, to visit the more than 5,700 kilometer length of the vast South China Sea mainland coastline and Xisha Island coastal sea area. From the bird-s-eye view of a helicopter over the billowing waves of the South China Sea, all that could be seen were submarines starting out from naval ports to sail to distant quarters and formations of naval vessels cutting through the waves, patrolling China's southern sea approach, a magnificent torrent of surging steel.

When the southern sea approach is mentioned, people naturally think of Humen, in Guangdong Province, which is usually called an "impregnable barrier." Yet, in the undefended China of old, this "impregnable barrier" was destroyed by imperialist naval bombardment. At that time, the invaders' warships pushed their way around the mouth of the Pearl river and the rolling waters of the Pearl river ran with the blood and tears of the Chinese people. Comparing the past to the present, how can the people help but feel proud of this effective coastal defense fleet.

The people have placed unlimited confidence and hope on their own fleet. How do the masses of the officers and men of the South China Sea fleet respond to this? One beautiful sunny morning, I went on an interview to a naval port in a South China Sea outpost. A guided missile ship unit was stationed at the naval port. Some of the sailors were studying modern scientific knowledge in the port city, while some were probing the mysteries of accuracy beside the guided missile launcher. One sailor, just 20 years old, who had already been in the service for 3 years, enthusiastically explained to me how he and his comrades-in-arms have overcome all manner of difficulties to study modern scientific knowledge and become experts in mastering modernized equipment. In a number of live ammunition firing manoeuvres, they scored excellent results in target hitting. "Please report to the people of China," one sailor said, "that we will certainly manage and master well our modernized equipment given to us by the people of China and train hard to perfect our combat skill, to be ready at all times to put up a heroic fight to defend China and the four modernizations drive." Indeed, for this educated, skilled sailor of the new generation, with his lofty aspirations and high ideals, there are no stormy waves he cannot cut through nor any enemy he cannot vanquish!

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CSO: 4005/362

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

REGIMENTAL, DIVISION CADRES CITED--On 30 November, Hainan Military Region commander Pang Weijiang [7894 3634 1730], first political commissar Yao Wenxu [1202 2429 4872] and political commissar Wang Xing [3769 2502] jointly signed an order of the regional military command to confer on seven regiments a unit citation, on Li Maohuang [2621 5399 3552] and 8 other regimental-level cadres the third-grade meritorious award and on Yang Deqi [2799 1795 3823] and 16 other division-level cadres a citation for having opened up in 1984 a new aspect in armed forces and militia work. Most of the awarded division and regiment cadres were assigned their current job after the adjustment of the leadership contingent. They brought into play their strong points of being young and energetic, conscientiously studied and painstakingly explored to carry forward the fine tradition of our armed forces and opened up the new area of armed forces construction. Qin Shuzhi [4440 7311 5347], the winner of a third-grade meritorious award who is also the political commissar of a regiment, was assigned to his current position in September of last year. From January to September of this year, he went down to stay at the grass-roots level for 170 days to do a good volume of work in changing the appearance of the armed forces; as a result, in his regiment, two units honorably won the third-grade collective meritorious award, and one unit was cited by the General Political Department. The new leadership group of the Qiong Hai County Armed Forces Department, having conscientiously done a good job in militia political indoctrination work, was judged as outstanding in militia training and given first place in militia weapons management and was cited by the regional military command. [Text] [Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Dec 84 p 1] 12739

MILITARY RAIL LINES--By the beginning of the year, Chengdu Military Region had opened 15 military special railway lines to support local economic construction. These 15 special military-use railway lines are separately connected to the Bao [1405]-Chengdu, Chengdu-Chongqing, Sichuan-Guizhou, Xiang [5980]-Chongqing trunk lines, the lines are in good condition, and the equipment has been perfected. After these lines were opened, local units could use military lines and equipment to transport goods and materials. At the same time, some nearby factories and mines could build branch lines connected to the military lines. [Text] [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jan 85 p 4] 9727

AWARD FOR OUTSTANDING POLITICAL TEACHER--The Guangzhou Regional Military Command recently conferred on Chen Hongjun [7115 4767 6511], political commissar of the wire communications company directly under the Hainan Regional Military Command, the honorable title of "outstanding political teacher" and a citation. Since his 1975 entry into the armed forces, Chen Hongjun has loved and become specialized in all assignments and has won 14 awards of merits. [Text] [Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Dec 84 p 1] 12739

ADVANCED UNITS, INDIVIDUALS CITED--Yesterday afternoon, when the units of the Hainan Military Region summoned its year-end summing up and commendation conference, leadership comrades Pang Weijiang [7893 3634 1730], the commander, and Wang Xing [3769 2502], the political commissar of the regional military command, conferred certificates of merit and prizes to 6 advanced sections and 93 advanced individuals under the 3 bodies of the command headquarters, political department and rear-service department. This year, the three bodies carried forward the fine tradition of our armed forces, were bold in reform and suggested new ideas and did a large amount of work in constructing the revolutionization, modernization and standardization of the armed forces. During the current commendation conference, the regional military command routinely awarded to advanced units and individuals meritorious points and citations and also, based on the new spirit of reform and bringing forth new ideas, gave advanced promotions to Comrade Han Changyuan [7281 2490 0337], staff officer with the mobilization section of the regional military command, Comrade Cai Duchuan [5591 4648 1557], executive officer of the organization section of the political department, and Comrade Lin Liangzi [2651 5328 2737], assistant with the ordnance section of the rear service department for observing time in attendance and being efficient and dutiful in work and outstanding in achievements. [Text] [Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Dec 84 p 1] 12739

NANJING MR PLANS COLLEGE CLASSES--From 10 to 14 December, Nanjing Military Region convened a forum on how to develop college education for armed forces stationed in Zhejiang. Responsible comrades and representatives from 13 institutions of higher education and 8 higher education departments from the 3 provinces and 1 municipality in the each China region attended the forum. Nanjing Military Region Deputy Political Commissar Wang Jingmin [3769 7234 2404] and Director of the Political Department Wei Jinshan [7614 6855 1472] attended the meeting and gave speeches. The consensus was that to set up military camp college courses was a new avenue for creating qualified personnel more quickly, creating more qualified personnel, creating higher quality qualified personnel and speeding up learning in the cadre corps. At the meeting, an introduction to the experiences with joint management of a school by armed forces stations in Zhejiang and Nanjing University was heard and each large unit reported on and exchanged ideas on the situation in college education and developing a 6-year tentative plan for college education. [Text] [Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 16 Dec 84 p 1] 12534

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

CHENG MING ON EVERBRIGHT'S 'STRUGGLE' WITH BUREAUCRATS

HK010855 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 2, 1 Feb 85 pp 75-77

["Message From the Capital" by Chang Chuang [1603 1557]: "Wang Guangying Strikes Back at Bureaucratic Trade Officials"]

[Text] "In Hong Kong, we have scored unexpected successes and have also encountered unexpected difficulties." During an interview with Lin Li, a RENMIN RIBAO reporter, Wang Guangying summarized the extraordinary experience of his Everbright Company in the first 20 months after it was founded in Hong Kong in this sentence.

The reporter then asked him: "What difficulties do you refer to?"

Wang answered: "Those coming from within."

Precisely because this phrase of "coming from within," Lin Li's report, which was carried by RENMIN RIBAO on 13 January with the headline "Fiery Sunset Glow," shocked the Overseas China watchers.

People raised a series of questions: "The internal contradiction has been finally exposed!" This was unimaginable in the past!" "Who was Wang Guangying leveling his criticism at?" "What is the RENMIN RIBAO's purpose in publishing this report?"

What Are "the Difficulties Coming From Within?"

Lin Li's name is not strange to journalistic circles in Beijing. People who take an interest in China's economic questions and especially in the economic questions of the special economic zones should know that Lin Li has written a number of articles and reports on the economic of the special economic zones. This senior journalist in his 50's has a good knowledge of economic affairs, but he is not RENMIN RIBAO's resident correspondent in Hong Kong (at present, the newspaper's resident correspondent in Hong Kong is Yuan Xianlu). He has lived in Hong Kong for some time and has gained some knowledge of Hong Kong's economy and of the operations of China-owned enterprises in Hong Kong.

What indeed are the difficulties "coming from within" for Everbright?

Wang Guangying did not make it clear. Even if he had made it clear, the facts still could not be made public. The Everbright Company has an internal regulation on speaking with one voice on public occasions. So no internal contradiction or difference can be mentioned. The phrase "coming from within" has reached the limit, and any explanation of this point will mean contravening the regulation.

However, Lin Li wrote down his own interpretation: "Wang Guangying's coming to Hong Kong is a concrete step for carrying out the open-door policy. However, some of our official organizations in Hong Kong are only accustomed to the state's centralized control and cannot stand the appearance of a 'nongovernmental' enterprise from China. They turn a cold shoulder to Everbright and put up all sorts of obstacles rather than giving active and enthusiastic support to it. However, Wang Guangying has not been depressed by this fact. Conversely, he works even harder and strives to do his business even better."

This passage written by Lin Li pinpoints the "difficulties coming from within." Could it be that the thoughts in Wang Guangying's mind were expressed by Lin Li?

I believe this to be quite true.

The Contradiction Between Wang Guangying and China Resources

Everbright is a product of China's open-door policy and economic reform. From the very beginning, it has brought with it an "inborn" contradiction of traditional and outmoded business practices. What is the characteristic of the traditional and outmoded practices? In a word, it is the excessively centralized control.

For a long time in the past, China's foreign trade was monopolized by the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade. In Hong Kong, the business was monopolized by the China Resources (Holding) Company. "Centralized control" is the main characteristic of this system. This includes the formulation of trade policies by the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, the assignment of trade quotas to its subordinate foreign trade companies and import-export companies in various provinces, cities, and trade ports, the issuance of import and export licenses and certificates of origin for export goods, the fixing of standard prices for buying and selling goods, the granting of franchises to agents, and the authority to approve the import of goods and equipment exceeding \$3 million in value. Any business transaction without the approval of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade or its subordinate foreign trade companies will be invalid. Obviously, this system for foreign trade and the bureaucratic style of doing business which derives from this system, are rather unfavourable to the implementation of the open-door policy and to the development of foreign trade.

In order to make China's foreign trade more dynamic, it is necessary to reform the system and change the situation in which the ministry in charge monopolizes everything.

Wang Guangying's talk with the RENMIN RIBAO reporter, which was published by the newspaper on 13 January, was directed at the traditional system for foreign trade and played a role in promoting the structural reform. Of course, this was also a "counterattack" on his "opponents."

Since its founding, Everbright has been involved in repeated conflicts with the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade and its Hong Kong agent--China Resources--because Everbright breaks China Resources' monopoly of foreign trade business in China or on overseas markets and disrupts the established trade system controlled by China Resources inside and outside the country. In the early days of Everbright, Wang Guangying indicated that he would chart his own course independently of the established system when he made some public statements and that his way of handling business would be different from that of the official trade organizations headed by China Resources. These remarks sounded like an open challenge to China Resources' monopoly of trade. It seemed to the official business organizations that somebody had come to put on a rival show against them, and this could not but give these official organizations a great shock.

A "Battle of Official Documents"

In order to offset the influence of Everbright, the official organizations in Hong Kong planned to organize another "nongovernmental company" headed by a group of retired cadres of the foreign trade department. However, this plan was vetoed by Zhao Ziyang. The official organizations then excluded Everbright from all meetings and social activities to underline Wang Guangying's statement that "Everbright is nongovernment organization which differs from those official trade organizations." Did these practices contain an element of punishment and retaliation?

At the same time, Everbright also encountered obstacles in its business. The main reason was that some commodities handled by Everbright were subject to the unified distribution of export quotas and the granting of franchises determined by the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade. If Everbright could not remove these obstacles caused by centralized control, it would be unable to advance its business or even cease to exist. So Everbright fought a series of document battles with the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade and its Hong Kong agent--China Resources--on the relevant trade regulations. The Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade and the China Resources (Holding) Company produced some State Council documents and the ministry's documents to prove that Everbright had violated the established state policies and had infringed upon the ministry's and China Resources' rights to handle the foreign trade business in a centralized way. But Everbright fought back by producing the regulations formulated by the CPC central authorities and the State Council on the establishment of this company. These documents gave Everbright the right to handle all kinds of commodities. Up until now, the struggle is still going on. Although Everbright is unlikely to completely break the monopoly of Foreign Trade Ministry and China Resources in the handling of all export and import business, it has succeeded in importing some whole-set equipment and second-handed machines and in concluding major financial transactions.

The Official Organizations Lodged Sneaky Complaints

Some official organizations in Hong Kong often informed the CPC top leadership of the activities of Everbright in Hong Kong and Wang Guangying's remarks on various occasions. It was said that a matter often mentioned by these official organizations in their complaints lodged against Everbright with the State Council and the State Economic Commission was the troublesome deal concerning the City Garden Estate.

The first report submitted by the official organizations said that when the property market was falling, Wang Guangying's purchase of such a huge quantity of real estate from Li Ka-sing would cause huge losses to the state. The report also said that some people in Hong Kong were planning to transfer HK\$2.1 billion out of Hong Kong, and Wang Guangying's action not only showed that he had been taken in, but also showed that he had indirectly helped those people drain funds out of Hong Kong. This was unfavorable to the maintenance of Hong Kong's prosperity and stability.

After Wang Guangying canceled the transaction, a second report was delivered to Beijing by the official organizations. It pointed out that Wang Guangying had lost goodwill in this deal and had brought disgrace upon China-owned business organizations who had never made such a blunder. The report added that Everbright's reckless action was detrimental to Hong Kong's stability and had incurred public criticism.

The official organizations often accused Wang Guangying of making stupid remarks and just talking through his hat. Some members of these organizations even said satirically: "Everbright is only good at talking big."

How Does the CPC Leading Organ in Hong Kong Look at Wang Guangying?

Objectively, Wang Guangying's behavior does indeed have shortcomings. The complaints lodged against him by the Chinese official trade organizations were not completely unreasonable. However, Everbright's achievements in a short period were remarkable and were known to everyone. A senior cadre told me that although the CPC leading organ in Hong Kong did not make favorable comment on Wang Guangying in the early days, some leading members later admitted that people administering Hong Kong in the future should be like Wang Guangying.

This senior cadre, who is also my friend, has visited Hong Kong 3 times before. I asked about his impressions on Hong Kong, and he said: "I have read RENMIN RIBAO's interview with Wang Guangying, and I agree with the view of the reporter." I asked him to explain this in detail. To my surprise, his answer was almost the same as Lin Li's report: "Some state-owned enterprises in Hong Kong, like their counterparts on the mainland, still put on the airs of bureaucratic business institutions and act in a bureaucratic business institutions and act in a bureaucratic manner in the handling of business. Their bureaucratic style has simply made them inaccessible to foreign businessmen." Of course, he did not mean that all official trade organizations in Hong Kong act identically in this bureaucratic manner, nor did Lin Li say so in his report. But Lin Li did stress: "The appearance of Everbright can make up for the deficiencies of the state enterprises."

The Monopoly of the Foreign Trade Ministry Has Been Broken

At present, China is furthering its economic structural reform. Beginning 1 January, the specialized foreign trade companies subordinate to the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade no longer have exclusive rights to handle various import and export goods. The right to conduct import and export business has been delegated to provinces, municipalities, special economic zones, and organizations similar to Everbright. For example, in the past, if a domestic unit wanted to import some computers, it would have to request the China National Instruments Import and Export Corporation to buy computers from foreign suppliers. This foreign trade company might not follow its domestic client's instruction to choose the right type of computers; instead, it tended to deal with the foreign companies which it knew better and then forced the client to accept the type of computers it selected. The client had no way of selecting the goods it wanted to buy or of selecting the suppliers it liked, even if it knew that the transaction terms were more favorable, because everything had to be decided by the instrument import and export corporation. However, the practice has been changed since the beginning of this year. The domestic user unit now does not have to buy the computers through the instrument import and export corporation; instead, it may entrust the handling of this business to Everbright, the China International Trust and Investment Company, or the China Electronics Import and Export Corporation. This ensures that the deal will meet the client's technological and price requirements. This reform measure has broken the monopoly of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade in this field and will certainly be in the all-round interests of the state.

However, it is certain that some people will never be easily convinced and will assume a cool or even defiant attitude toward the reform measures. Maybe, Wang Guangying just tries to be a promoter in the course of reform.

Li Xiannian Wants to Resign From Office

I asked my friend: "Is RENMIN RIBAO's publication of Lin Li's report meant to bolster and pep up Wang Guangying?"

"Reformists should always support their fellow reformists," said my friend with a smile, "but the party has stipulated that the people should not be divided into 'reformers' and 'conservatives'."

"It is said that some responsible people of the Foreign Trade Ministry are disgruntled at seeing all this. Is this true?"

"This is quite possible."

"It is also said that Chen Muhua (minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade) will be removed to another post, but there is no official confirmation or denial of this."

"This matter will finally be decided.... Have you ever heard that Li Xiannian intends resigning from office?"

This question completely puzzled me. I thought that this would be a piece of important news. But my friend immediately added: "It is just a rumor, which may be untrue. It is rumored that Li Xiannian is considering handing in his resignation from the state presidency in 2 months. But I must reiterate that this is just a rumor."

"If this proves to be true, there should be no relation between Li's resignation and the contradiction between Everbright and the official trade organizations. Is this right?"

"Certainly, there is absolutely no relation between the two events."

It seems that the ongoing economic reform has shaken up some people who still cherish the conservative ideas. However, is there any promising way for China other than reforming its economic structure?

CSO: 4005/453

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

ARTICLE CHIDES CPC FOR TARDINESS IN SCHOOL REFORM

Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 87, Jan 85 pp 27-28

[Article by Li Chien [2621 0256]: "The Wind of Reform Blows Into Mainland Schoolyards"]

[Text] Shanghai Middle School Students Have "Five Crazes"

Reform is advocated in Chinese society, and the wind of this reform is blowing into the schoolyards. According to a report in Shanghai's QINGNIAN BAO, the ordinary middle school students in Shanghai have "five crazes": a craze to run newspapers and periodicals, craze to run social organizations, craze for social intercourse, craze for the latest fashion, and craze for foreign languages.

In the middle schools in the two districts of Changning and Luwan in Shanghai Municipality alone, besides the official in-school newspapers and periodicals run by the CYL and the student union, no less than 100 newspapers and periodicals are run by the students themselves. Of these newspapers and periodicals, some are mimeographed, some are photo-offset printed, and some are hand-copied. Besides reporting on student life, they have special columns in which opinions are voiced about school management, and there are also social commentary columns in which social problems and important affairs of state are discussed. One of the students said: "Society is being reformed. The middle school students who are in the midst of the changes have their own feelings, aspirations, and ideas, and we should have a forum to speak to society."

According to incomplete statistics, in the past half year in Shanghai there were several hundreds of middle school students' after-school social organizations, and the majority were literature, art, sports, and recreational organizations. In three schools in the municipality--the No 3 Girls Middle School, Yan'an Middle School, and Fudan Middle School--there are close to 30 organizations including the "Morning Flower Poetry Society," "Nova Literary Society," "Hero Literary Society," and "Bridge Association."

Between organization and organization in the schools, between student and student in the schools, ties are often developed that cut across class, grade, school, and district. They exchange their self-run newspapers and periodicals, take part in the activities of each other's organizations, go on weekend bicycle trips, hold alumni get-togethers, and so forth. The middle school students particularly like to initiate friendship activities with university students.

Jeans are in vogue among some middle school students, and girl students universally wore semi-high-heeled leather shoes. Since the summer and autumn of 1984, Western-style skirts and Western-style shorts have quietly become popular among girl students, and they also like to adorn themselves with brooches and the new-style minibadges.

The middle school students are enthusiastic about studying foreign languages, especially English. Therefore, there has occurred a related strong interest in Western popular music. Not long ago, Shanghai Municipality held a "foreign popular songs singing meet," and more than 800 middle school students signed up to take part in the competitions, among them being those who signed up to sing songs in the English, Russian, German, Japanese, and French languages.

Bai Deshan Blows the Wind of Reform at Fudan

Not long ago, Bai Deshan [2672 1795 1472], a student of the World Economics Department in Fudan University, put in writing his opinions on the school's reform and sent them to the school authorities, and he recently received a letter of reply from Lin Ke [2651 0344], secretary of the school's party committee. After the reply letter was carried on the radio and in the newspapers, it drew the interest of all his fellow students in the school. His fellow students in the Department of Philosophy, Department of World Economics, Department of History, Department of Management, Department of Nuclear Science, and Department of Electronic Engineering one after another used various forms to express their own opinions and suggestions about the school's reform.

For this reason, the World Economics Department held a "educational reform discussion meeting," and Professor Chen Guanlie [7115 6034 3525] attended the meeting as a nonvoting delegate. Bai Deshan was the first to speak, and he maintained that Fudan University should have a complete set of plans for a comprehensive reform. With regard to the World Economics Department, he advocated that research on world economics be integrated with China's reality, and hoped that when lecturing the professors would make this point. Graduate student representative Yang Lujun's [2799 7627 6511] opinion was even more weighty. He advocated that the design of courses be reformed: the older generation of teachers should let go their hold, and a generation of new people should be employed and trained, and therefore the teachers welcomed by his fellow

students must possess seven qualifications: 1) the amount of information in their lectures must be large; 2) they must be able to lead the students to the forward positions of the academic world; 3) they must introduce more viewpoints and opinions; 4) they must dare to put forward their own viewpoints, or at least have their own independent views on some questions; 5) their lectures must closely focus on the Chinese economy; 6) in work style they must be democratic, treat people equally, and encourage the putting forward of different opinions; and 7) they must open their hearts to the students.

These seven qualifications are really extremely important in China's current academic atmosphere. The teachers themselves must have independent views, and must have the breadth of mind to inspire students to think independently and to put forward different opinions. Only in this way can academic freedom be truly produced and Chinese education be extricated from the abuses that have been poured into it for a long time. Education must foster talented persons and geniuses, not mediocrities and flunkies.

In the discussions of other departments, the students also put forward many good opinions. Some of them openly maintained that the aging knowledge of the teachers could not satisfy the students' requirements, and hoped the teachers would accelerate the rate of their renewal of knowledge; some suggested that two students and a teacher start a course, letting the students freely choose the subject. Some advocated that the educational system be reformed, and advocated that the school management system be reform, and some advocated that the logistical equipment of the libraries, laboratories, and reveiw rooms be enhanced.

This wind of Fudan' reform blown by Bai Deshan was really exciting, and the excitement has not yet died down.

Students of Beijing University, Xiamen University Hold Meetings and Present Petitions

The Fudan students supported reform with speech, but the students of Beijing University recently expressed through action their dissatisfaction to the school authorities.

On Monday, 10 December, several hundreds of students of Beijing University suddenly gathered on the campus, and when the school authorities were apprised of the situation they immediately broadcast an appeal for the cessation of this illegal activity. Paying no attention, the students lined up and marched to the presidents' residence, where they protested a new rule by the school authorities that lights in the dormitories must be turned off at 11 pm. At the same time, they complained that the teaching quality is poor, the food bad, and the pace of reform slow.

We don't know why the students were so averse to dormitory lights being turned off at 11 pm. As a rule, there is nothing wrong with having lights out in the dormitory at 11 pm. It insures a timely, quiet sleep for the majority of students, who are not disturbed by bright lights. Probably, as China is now advocating that the 10 years' time lost during the Cultural Revolution be made up, and since the students' mood for study is extremely high, most of them study later at night and feel that the 11 pm lights-out rule is inconvenient.

In the last part of November, more than 1,000 students in Xiamen University gathered to protest the allocation of 100,000 yuan by the school authorities for beautifying the campus while the library lacked adequate reference books.

It is best for student representatives to take part in a school's management work, so that the students' opinions can be reflected in the daily policymaking or management work. This is the democratic way to run a school. If the Chinese communists don't intend to do this, and instead run the school like a yamen, naturally it will be easy for them to come into conflict with the students.

The wind of reform has already blown into the campuses on the Chinese mainland, but in reform the school authorities still hobble along behind the demands of society and even more behind the demands of the students.

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