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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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25 July 1985

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

U.S.-SOVIET TALKS ON MIDDLE EAST ANALYZED

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 9, 4 Mar 85 pp 6-7

[Article by Zhuo Yancheng [0587 3601 1004]: "U.S.-Soviet Talks on the Middle East"]

[Text] A United States delegation led by Richard Murphy, Assistant Secretary of State for Near East and South Asian Affairs, held talks on the Middle East with a Soviet delegation led by his Soviet counterpart, Vladimir Polyakov, in Vienna on 19-20 February. The outcome of the discussions has not been disclosed, but apparently each country has continued to go its own way.

The recent round of talks was the first between the United States and the Soviet Union on the Middle East since the peace conference in Geneva in late 1973. It was arranged by the foreign ministers of the two countries when they met in Geneva last January.

Since the mid 1970's, the United States has captured the initiative in trying to hammer out a peace settlement for the region by conducting bilateral and direct talks continuously with Israel and the Arab nations.

The latest talks in Vienna grew out of the needs of all parties--the Soviet Union, the United States and the Arab nations--as efforts to work out a political settlement reached an impasse. To break the United States monopoly over peacemaking in the region, the Soviet Union has proposed time and again over the past few years that an international conference be convened as a way to find a comprehensive solution to the Middle East question. It was apparently Moscow's hope that the latest Vienna talks would usher in an international conference and facilitate its reentry into the peace process in the Middle East as the representative of Arab interests. An Arab diplomat in Moscow said, "The Soviet Union is racking its brains to become a dominant superpower in the Middle East. The United States-Soviet talks were an effort by the Kremlin to assert its equality with the United States in the region. The Soviet Union was also serving notice that it must be taken seriously as a factor in any Middle East peace endeavor." Although it continued to send a string of envoys to the Middle East after its setbacks in Lebanon, the United States has failed to achieve any new breakthrough in reaching a political solution. In fact, even some moderate Arab nations have become disillusioned with Washington's partiality towards Israel, which explains why they have

warmly responded to and supported the Soviet proposal for an international conference. In this conference lies their hope for finding a settlement favorable to Arab interests and those of the Palestinian people. Under these circumstances, the United States was also eager to talk to the Soviet Union to sound them out and ascertain how ready they were to make concessions as terms for being admitted into the peace process, including its willingness to restore diplomatic relations with Israel and let more Soviet Jews emigrate.

After the Vienna talks, the U.S. Department of State stressed that they were held to clarify each other's policy and position and were not a move to bring about a conference. "We did not aim at reaching any agreement or understanding and do not intend to call a follow-up meeting." Indeed, even while U.S. and Soviet delegates were talking to one another in Vienna, Secretary of State George Shultz announced in Washington on 19 February that the United States might soon take actions in the Middle East to play "a useful and direct" role in the peace process. Israel emphasized its trust in the United States during the talks reportedly after it received guarantees from Washington that the United States would reject the proposal for an international conference.

It seems that the talks might at best serve to relax the atmosphere somewhat, without really altering the direction of the current Middle East peace process. King Hussein of Jordan and Yasir Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, have recently reached a plan for joint action. A succession of Arab leaders, including President Mubarak of Egypt, is scheduled to visit Washington in March. Amid this flurry of activities, the United States is expected to continue to press for direct negotiation. Israel lately has asked to hold talks with Hussein repeatedly. In addition, the United States and Israel are trying to draw Syria into the negotiation orbit. The Soviet Union will also take advantage of the conflicts between Israel and the United States, on the one hand, and the Arab nations, on the other, as well as Washington's setbacks in the Middle East to consolidate and strengthen its position in the region.

12581

CSO: 4005/741

GENERAL

NEW MOMENTUM FOR PEACE IN MIDDLE EAST DISCUSSED

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 9, 4 Mar 85 pp 34-35

[Article by Wang Lianzhi [3769 6647 1807]: "A Probe Into the New Momentum of the Middle East Peace Talks"]

[Text] After continuous discussions lasting several months, King Hussein of Jordan and Yasir Arafat, chairman of the executive committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), reached an accord on 11 February on a joint approach to solve the Palestinian question fairly and peacefully. This is a remarkable move in the search for peace in the Middle East.

King Hussein first put forward the proposal for joint action to solve the Palestinian question at the 17th meeting of the national committee of the PLO. The PLO, then barely out of the woods, took the proposal very seriously and set up a special dialog committee to look into it. Subsequently Arafat made several trips to Amman and other PLO leaders also held detailed discussions with the Jordanian leader, hoping to find a basis for coordinating their moves. Jordan suggested that Resolution 242 of the Security Council of the United Nations (UN) be the basis of any Middle East settlement. This was opposed by the PLO on the grounds that the resolution fails to mention Palestinian autonomy.

Thus far neither Jordan nor the PLO has disclosed the details of their accord, but informed sources say that it includes these main points: the principle of "land for peace" as a basis for peace; accepting all UN resolutions relating to the Jordanian-Israeli dispute and the Palestinian question; accepting all resolutions adopted by the meetings of Arab heads of state; a commitment by both sides to setting up a Palestinian state which will form part of the confederation of Jordan and the inclusion of the PLO in the Arab delegation to any future talks on the Middle East.

Note that the PLO has expressed its acceptance of the "land for peace" principle. First put forward by King Hussein last year, this principle requires Israel to give up all Arab territories it has occupied since 1967 in return for mutual recognition by and peaceful coexistence with the Arab nations and the PLO. By accepting this principle, the PLO essentially indicates its readiness to recognize Israel's right to exist. This important gesture embodies an invaded people's intense desire for peace. As a result,

the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement immediately caught the world's attention and has been warmly praised and supported.

The Arab world has made many efforts to settle the Middle East question peacefully. In August 1981, Saudi Arabia put forward an eight-point peace plan. In September 1982, the Arab League, meeting in Feis, Morocco, passed the Feis Resolution based on Sadat's eight-point plan. The Feis Resolution was the first comprehensive peace plan proposed by the Arabs in more than 30 years' of Arab-Israeli conflicts. And "land for peace" was the core of this plan. At the time, there was a split of opinion among some Arab nations. Syria and Libya firmly opposed recognizing Israel and the PLO did not totally agree with the provision in the plan calling for peaceful coexistence with Israel. In June 1982, Israel launched a massive invasion of southern Lebanon and occupied it, driving the PLO into a tight corner. Meanwhile, new rifts have appeared in both the Arab world and within the PLO, preventing them from taking further joint actions to carry out the Feis resolution.

A succession of events has happened since last July which will affect the course of future developments in the convoluted world of Middle East politics. Among them are the continuous efforts by Egypt to improve its relations with the majority of Arab nations and the PLO; the successful conclusion of the 17th meeting of the national committee of the PLO, which enabled it to survive its internal crisis; and Israel's declaration of unilateral withdrawal from Lebanon. The above events led the Arab nations to believe that now is the propitious moment to explore the prospects for peace talks in the Middle East. As the new year began, there was a flurry of visits by the leaders of such nations as Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Kuwait to one another's capitals, the main aim of which was to convene the much-delayed meeting of Arab heads of state as soon as possible in order to strengthen Arab unity. Meanwhile, King Fahd of Saudi Arabia visited the United States on 11-15 February, his first trip to that nation since ascending the throne. In the wake of his trip, President Mubarak of Egypt, King Hussein of Jordan and Prime Minister Sheikh Saad al-Abdullal al-Sabah of Kuwait all announced plans to visit Washington. United States officials and newspapers believe that the Arab diplomatic offensive is aimed at prompting the United States to pressure Israel and urging Reagan to make fresh efforts in the Middle East. The current momentum for peace talks in the region, therefore, is in fact a peace challenge issued by the Arabs and Palestinians to the United States and Israel. After reaching the agreement with Jordan, Arafat called on the "United States to uphold justice for 5 million Palestinian people."

The next move is up to the United States and Israel. The former will find it hard to change its partiality towards Israel. In his talks with King Fahd, Reagan still insisted on the "Reagan plan" proposed in 1982 and has so far refused to recognize the PLO or the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. Israel is presently so preoccupied with extricating itself from Lebanon and easing its serious political and economic crises that it probably will have little time and attention to do much else. Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel has said that the Jordanian-Palestinian accord "does not suffice" as a basis for peace talks on the Middle East. Foreign Minister Shamir even declared that "under no circumstances will Israel negotiate with Arafat and the PLO." There is no consensus on peace negotiations even within

the Arab world. Syria, for instance, has attacked the Jordanian-Palestinian plan as a "dangerous plot" to annihilate the Palestinian cause. Other groups such as the opposition Democratic Front within the PLO, the People's Front, and the Palestinian People Struggle Front have openly rejected the agreement.

According to observers of the international scene, the various interested Arab parties will soon launch an intense round of activities revolving around the issue of Middle East peace talks. If the United States continues to be partial to Israel, if Israel maintains its rigid attitude and if divisions within the Arab world are not healed, a major breakthrough in the Middle East is extremely unlikely in the near future.

12581

CSO: 4005/741

GENERAL

COMMUNIST PARTY PLANS CAMPAIGN TO SOLVE PROBLEMS

HK210758 Hong Kong AFP in English 0731 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] New Delhi, June 21 (AFP) -- The pro-Moscow Communist Party of India (CPI) has decided to observe a weeklong campaign next month to push for immediate solutions to troubles in Gujarat, Punjab and Assam states, reports said here today.

There have been massive deaths in lengthy communal conflicts in all three states. In Gujarat, upper caste Hindus have been campaigning against a government order reserving an increased number of jobs and educational privileges for low-caste Hindus. In Punjab, Sikhs are demanding greater autonomy for the Sikh dominated state while militants among them have been waging a bloody drive for independence. In Assam, the native population is demanding detection and deportation of illegal settlers from Bangladesh and Nepal.

The CPI party general secretary, C. Rajeswara Rao, told reporters that a meeting of the Central Executive Committee had decided to hold a campaign from July 13-20 to push for solutions to these problems. He said the committee also had called on its state units to increase their drive for the issuance of farmland to the landless. He expressed satisfaction with the results of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's recent tours to the Soviet Union, the United States, France, Egypt and Algeria, saying he had held India's image "high" by forcefully stating the country's foreign policy.

CSO: 4005/1062

GENERAL

COMMERCE MINISTER SPEAKS VIEWS ON EXPORT PROSPECTS

BK211704 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 21 Jun 85

[Text] India's foreign trade deficit has declined significantly. It came down by 764 crore rupees from 5,950 crore rupees in 1983-84 to 5,187 crores last year. The rupee-value of exports went up by over 20 percent, while that of imports by 7.4 percent. Disclosing this at a news conference in New Delhi today the commerce minister, Mr Vishwanath Pratap Singh, said the export target for the current year has been fixed at 11,736 crore rupees. This will be about 440 crore more than the provisional export figure for last year.

He said exports of crude oil and petroleum products are expected to decline sharply in the current year as a result of the development of refining capacity for Bombay high crude within the country. Excluding these, the exports are expected to grow by 18.8 percent during the current year. Mr Singh said that an action plan has been formulated to achieve the export target in various sectors including spices, cashew kernels, processed food, marine products, iron ore, leather goods, chemicals, engineering goods, and ready-made garments. A similar plan has been drawn up for the 7th plan period to realize the country's export potential in a longer terms perspective.

The commerce minister also announced a number of measures for boosting the exports. These include setting up of an agricultural products export development authority, spices board, and a separate organization for promoting the export of electronics and computer software. Mr Singh said a footwear design and development institute is also proposed to be established in Delhi. Another important step is to involve the public sector units in a greater measure toward stepping up the country's exports.

Mr Singh revealed that there has been a positive response from foreign countries to the proposal of linking iron ore exports with their assistance to improve the facilities at the Paradip Port. Mr Singh announced that India will be hosting a meeting of developing countries on the global system of trade preferences in New Delhi next month; 127 countries have been invited. This is a step toward continuance of North-South dialogue.

GENERAL

BRIEFS

AID CONSORTIUM PLEDGES--The Aid India Consortium today pledged a total assistance of \$4 billion to India for the financial year 1985-86. This represents an increase of over 5 percent in real terms. The quantum of assistance was decided at a meeting of the consortium in Paris today. India will get \$3.9 billion in terms of Special Drawing Rights as against \$3.7 billion last year. The World Bank-led consortium has maintained its assistance to India at approximately last year's level. The finance secretary, Mr S. Venkataraman, said he is satisfied with the outcome of the two-day meeting attended by 13 member countries, the World Bank, and representatives of multilateral financial institutions. The World Bank itself will contribute \$2.4 billion. [Text] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 19 Jun 85 BK]

UK GRANT--Britain has provided a grant of about 48 crore rupees to India. An agreement for this was signed in New Delhi yesterday between the officials of the two countries. [Excerpt] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 Jun 85 BK]

U.S. SUBSIDY HINDERS WHEAT EXPORT--India is making efforts to sell wheat to various countries, especially in the neighborhood, using the large quantities of the foodgrain available in the domestic markets. Disclosing this at a news conference in New Delhi today, the commerce secretary, Mr Prem Kumar, said the exports will also help in maintaining the minimum support price of wheat in the country. He said the only difficulty in promoting wheat export is the offer of heavy subsidy by the United States for its own grain. [Text] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT]

HEAVY RAINS KILL EIGHT-- New Delhi, June 25 (AFP) -- Incessant rains caused two wall collapses in Bombay today, killing eight people and injuring 18, PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) reported. This brought the death toll during the past two weeks' rains in western Maharashtra State to 33. Another 17 people have died in the northeastern state of Assam from accidents caused by heavy rain and floods. PTI said four people died and 14 were injured in central Bombay today when a wall of a company collapsed on huts. The injured were admitted to a hospital. In another incident, four persons were killed and four injured when part of a wall of a skyscraper gave way. Workers were removing the debris, and police said more bodies might be found, PTI said. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1302 GMT 25 Jun 85]

MARSHALL EXTENDS TERM--Dhaka June 25 (BSS) -- The services of Chief of Air Staff Air Vice Marshal Sultan Mohammad have been extended for one year with effect from July 23, 1985. [Text] [Dhaka BSS in English 0911 GMT 25 Jun 85]

IRANIAN MINISTER VISITS--A special envoy of the Iranian president arrived in Dhaka today on a visit to Bangladesh. The envoy, the deputy foreign minister of Iran, Mr 'Ali Mohammad Besharati, will meet President Ershad. Meanwhile, the Red Crescent Society of Iran has sent a cargo jet with relief goods for the cyclone-affected people of the coastal areas of Bangladesh. The Iranian ambassador, Mr Mohammad Mehdi Akhund-Zadeh, formally handed over the relief goods to the chairman of the Bangladesh Red Cross Society, Major General Abdul Jabbar, in Dhaka yesterday. The goods included rice, wheat, tents, [words indistinct] and medicine. The goods are the first consignment of the donation made by the Iranian Red Cross Society. Earlier, the charge d'affaires of the Hungarian Embassy handed over a consignment of medicines to the chairman of the Bangladesh Red Cross Society for the cyclone victims. The medicines are worth \$40,000. [Text] [Dhaka Domestic Service in English 0110 GMT 25 Jun]

PUNJAB CRASH KILLS ONE--In Punjab, one person was killed and two injured when an India Air Force plane crashed in the field of (Samrala) in Ludhiana District yesterday. The pilot, who bailed out, is reported to be safe. [Text] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 28 Jun 85]

CSO: 4005/1062

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

HU YAOBANG REAFFIRMS SUPPORT IN MEETING WITH SIHANOUK

OW271107 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1400 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] CPC Central Committee General Secretary Hu Yaobang met with the CCDK president, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, and his wife, on the evening of 26 June at Zhongnanhai, in Beijing.

General Secretary Hu Yaobang reaffirmed that the Chinese people will support the Cambodian people's anti-Vietnamese struggle until total victory; that is the Chinese Government's consistent foreign policy.

He said: The Cambodian people's struggle has received the support and sympathy of more and more nations and people in the world. The CGDK's influence in the international arena is increasing.

Samdech Sihanouk said: Although the Vietnamese aggressors attacked and seized a number of anti-Vietnamese resistance bases along the Cambodian-Thai border during the dry season, our troops have moved deep into Cambodia's interior to fight the enemy. Their scope of activity has stretched to Phnom Penh and the vicinity of Tonle Sap Lake, and they have won many victories. He went on: The Cambodian people have awakened, they voluntarily assist the anti-Vietnamese resistance forces. The Vietnamese side is encountering more and more difficulties.

General Secretary Hu Yaobang highly valued Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's untiring efforts over the past 30 years and more, in winning back and defending Cambodia's national independence, in promoting the Nonaligned Movement, and in preserving world peace. He said: Naturally, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk is respected by the Chinese people and the world's people.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk expressed his view that the CGDK's three factions will unite, achieve-mindedness, and cooperate closely in their joint struggle until Cambodia's liberation.

Following the meeting, General Secretary Hu Yaobang gave a banquet in honor of Samdech and Nadame Sihanouk.

CSO: 4209/488

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

NICARAGUA ASKS CONTADORA TO STOP U.S. AGGRESSION

OW191448 Beijing XINHUA in English 1428 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Managua, June 18 (XINHUA)--The Nicaraguan government issued a communique today calling for concrete action by the contadora group to stop possible U.S. aggression against it.

The communique described the recently-approved U.S. aid of U.S. \$27 million for the anti-Sandinista forces as not only threatening to deepen the Central American crisis and increase the danger of a U.S. invasion, but also ensuring that all peace efforts for Central America, especially those of the Contadora group, would fail.

In such a situation, the communique said, the Nicaraguan Government demands a revision of the agenda for the meeting being held in Panama between representatives of the Contadora group and five Central American nations, calling on them to direct their efforts toward concrete problems involved in the crisis in the region.

The Nicaraguan Government also proposed that a delegation headed by its Vice-president Sergio Ramirez visit Mexico, Colombia, Panama and Venezuela, who form the Contadora group, for talks with their leaders on the escalation of U.S. aggression and on possible responses by the Contadora group.

The communique said that Nicaragua wants to invite a Contadora group delegation to this country to see at first hand the evidence of U.S. aggression and provocation.

Meanwhile, the Nicaraguan Government indicated its willingness to sign the peace draft prepared by the Contadora group last September, with no further requests for revisions of its basic contents, the communique said.

In spite of the Nicaraguan Government's continued support for the group's efforts, there are reportedly complaints among high-ranking government officials about its being "too weak" in confronting the United States. They want to see it play a "more energetic and militant" role.

CSO: 4000/292

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

MORE YOUNG PEOPLE ADMITTED AS CPC MEMBERS

OW250901 Beijing XINHUA in English 0826 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Beijing, June 25 (XINHUA)--Four hundred and 30 students and young teachers at people's university were admitted to the Chinese Communist Party last Saturday.

One fourth of the university's nearly 4,000 students have asked to join the party and 120 groups have been organized to study theory and the party constitution.

Last year throughout China, almost 600,000 youth league members under the age of 28 were admitted to the party. This was a 99.5 increase over the previous year, according to the Chinese Communist Youth League Central Committee. One million people under the age of 35 became party members last year.

An official from the youth league Central Committee said that more and more outstanding young peasants, technicians, factory managers, college students and teachers have applied for party membership.

Many young people made the decision to apply for party membership after lengthy consideration. Wang Yu, a student at Chongqing University originally felt that he could only make a name for himself by working in "absolute freedom." When he found that his friends and classmates did not agree with his thinking, he began to study the works of Marx.

He realized that only when his individual struggle conformed to the laws of social development and to the aspirations of the people could it be of any value. Now he has applied for party membership.

An editorial, "admit more young people to the party" was carried in the PEOPLE'S DAILY last August, encouraged, 700,000 youth league members in Hebei Province applied to join the party last year. Many of these young people had hesitated to apply thinking they were too young or had accomplished too little.

In Guangdong Province, youth league organizations recommended 13,000 members to the party last year.

CSO: 4000/290

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FORMER INDUSTRIALISTS HELP MINORITY AREAS

OW250831 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Beijing, June 25 (XINHUA)--One of China's democratic parties and its sister people's organization have provided technical consultancy services over the past few years to 1,000 enterprises in areas populated by minority nationalities.

An official from the Central Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association said that these services have resulted in a total benefit of 16 million yuan, according to incomplete statistics.

Since 1982, the China Democratic National Construction Association and the Federation of Industry and Commerce, both composed of former industrialists and businessmen, has provided consultancy services to minority areas in 17 provinces and autonomous regions, helping develop enterprises in the countryside and small towns, helping enterprises improve management and administration, and training technicians.

A group of enterprises in these areas which had long been suffering deficits have succeeded in turning a profit thanks to the consultancy services, the official said.

In 1983, the local organizations of the association and the federation in Dalian, in northeast China's Liaoning Province, sent a 13-member consultancy group to help the Chifeng weaving factory in Inner Mongolia. They put forward a series of plans to change the product structure, reform technical equipment, improve management and administration, and upgrade professional training. After 2 years, the factory not only made up their deficit of 530,000 yuan, but also gained a net profit of 440,000 yuan.

The local organizations of the two bodies in Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai have trained 3,800 technicians and enterprise managers for Baotou City in the Inner Mongolia autonomous region, and Simao prefecture in Yunnan Province. Their Chongqing branches, Sichuan Province, have helped Tibet train accountants and cooks.

The official said the consultancy services include marketing, and research and development. Many of their local organizations have established long-term co-operation and supportive relations with minority areas.

There are eight non-communist political parties active in China--known collectively as the democratic parties. They are mainly composed of intellectuals and specialists of various types. One of their main contributions to China's modernization program is in the field of assisting minority peoples to raise their economic and cultural standards.

CSO: 4000/290

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN SHANGHAI

OW110224 Beijing XINHUA in English 0141 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Beijing, June 11 (XINHUA)--The number of students taking vocational secondary education in Shanghai is about equal to the number in ordinary middle schools, according to the PEOPLE's DAILY.

The city has 119,200 students studying in its special, technical and vocational secondary schools; these schools plan to enroll 60 percent of the middle school graduates this year.

The city's plans for educational reform aim to have more students in vocational and technical schools than in ordinary middle schools.

Vocational and technical education is the weakest link in China's educational system, according to specialists.

There were only 3.7 million vocational and technical school students in China last year, compared to 45.54 million in ordinary middle schools.

Earlier this year, the Communist Party Central Committee decided that vocational and technical school graduates will have priority in job assignments.

In the past few years, 289 middle schools in Shanghai have been turned into vocational senior middle schools or have set up vocational classes.

The vocational schools mainly enroll students from among junior middle school graduates, and they take courses of 2 and 3 years. In the past 2 years 8,200 have graduated from these schools and classes.

CSO: 4000/290

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REFORMING MATHEMATICS TEACHING

Beijing RENMIN JIAOYU [PEOPLE'S EDUCATION] in Chinese No 12, 25 Dec 84 pp 40-41

[Article by Cheng Shuhua [4453 3219 5478]": "Reform Elementary School Mathematics Teaching; Sidelights of the National Symposium on the Reform of Mathematics Teaching Methods and Materials Used in Elementary Schools"]

[Text] The Ministry of Education convened the National Symposium on the Reform of Mathematics Teaching Methods and Materials in Elementary Schools in Jixi, Anhui from 13 to 19 October. Teaching and research personnel of every province, city and autonomous region who are responsible for the work of mathematics education were represented, as were teachers who achieved outstanding results in the area of reforming mathematics teaching in elementary schools. There were also some representatives of teachers colleges and scientific research departments that are engaged in experiments in reforms of mathematics teaching in elementary schools. In all, more than 70 persons attended the conference.

The conference, following the guiding ideology, conducted a review and exploration of reforms of current mathematics teaching methods and materials in elementary schools. It conducted extensive and thorough discussions on the necessity and importance of educational reforms and the future course of reforms in mathematics teaching. The conference also shared the experiences of every region and the experiments in reforms of elementary school mathematics teaching in several trial areas.

The Aims of Reforming Mathematics Teaching in Elementary Schools

The conference held that education is the foundation of the construction of the four modernizations, that elementary education is the foundation of the whole of education, and that mathematics education is a primary subject at the elementary school level. Reforming mathematics teaching in elementary schools and improving the quality of mathematics teaching as rapidly as possible over a large area are requirements for raising the quality of talented personnel and vigorously developing the economy.

During the conference the representatives reflected on the past years of work and analyzed the current state of elementary education. They thought that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, through the vigor of the education departments and every aspect of society, elementary education

has achieved great results, but judging by the three requirements geared to the needs of education, it still is unable to adapt to the developing needs of the situation. The thinking on education as well as teaching methods and materials requires further reforms. At present it is evident that in elementary school mathematics teaching in some areas and schools tendencies toward stressing knowledge and slighting ability still exist. The phenomenon of cramming students into classrooms and the strategy of having a sea of subjects are still commonplace, creating a heavy burden for the students and an education of poor quality. Therefore elementary school mathematics teaching must implement reforms.

The representatives still believed that reform of elementary school mathematics teaching must be done according to the rules of education and teaching. The educational period is lengthy, and it is very difficult to detect the results of educational reforms in the short term. Therefore reform cannot proceed merely from the benefits before our eyes; we still need to direct our attention to the future, to consider carefully, fully recognize the great significance of teaching reform, define the mission we undertake and strive to cultivate more and better qualified personnel.

Teaching Materials Must be Relatively Stable, Continuously Perfected

The current mathematics teaching materials in elementary schools have been in use throughout the country since 1978. Up to the present that is 6 years' time, and they will continue to be used for a period of time. In order to better sum up experiences, draw lessons and further improve the quality of mathematics teaching, and in order to adequately prepare for the reform of teaching materials after 1990, the conference conducted a review and inquiry into the current state of reform of elementary school mathematics.

On what basis should the mathematics teaching materials be reformed? This was a major topic for discussion at the conference. The representatives unanimously agreed that educational content is not unalterable; it changes with the developments of society. The content of elementary school mathematics teaching is also like this. It must adapt to the needs of the construction of socialist modernization and the content of teaching materials must be updated. The method "choose carefully, increase and permeate" adopted by the common teaching materials that were organized by the department for elementary school mathematics is feasible, and the direction is correct. At present the materials in use rate as a fairly good set that has been developed since the founding of our nation. In deciding what to include in the content of the teaching materials, the arrangement not only summed up the experience of previous sets of materials, it also assimilated some good experiences from abroad. And compared with the same kind of materials from abroad, not only was it not of a low level but it also still had our own characteristics. In the future any reform of teaching materials should take this set as a foundation. In particular, the six character policy "choose carefully, increase and permeate" possesses our national characteristics and is applicable to both present and future reforms.

However, the current mathematics teaching materials for elementary schools are still unable to completely adapt to new circumstances that raise new demands of school instruction. Some instructional content has not yet entirely cast

off traditional methods of explanation that rely mainly on imparted knowledge. With respect to arousing, guiding and nourishing the creative thinking of students, teaching materials insufficiently reflect that, and so on. All of this requires continuous improving and perfecting in the future. The representatives at the conference offered many useful recommendations. For example, the compilation of teaching materials must, on the one hand, reflect the substance of learning, but on the other hand it must also reflect the teaching methods, and the compilation could be made a bit livelier; the arrangement of the content of applied subjects and courses awaits improvement, the arrangement of course exercises should be clearly ordered and the synthesis strengthened a little, and the ability to cultivate should be a bit more evident; the content of geometry could be appropriately increased, a few vocational subjects could be planned, allowing the students to use both their heads and their hands. . .

In short, the shaping of materials is a formidable and long-term task. It cannot be accomplished in one step. It requires a large-scale, joint effort by teachers, researchers, editors and specialists to be able to put together good materials that have the characteristics of socialist China and are in accordance with the needs of the modernization drive.

The representatives held that a certain amount of time is required for a set of teaching material to go from being edited to being published and utilized and for the teaching content to start from an editor's intention and become a well-versed teaching content of a teacher in charge of instruction, and in turn become the knowledge that students master and learn, and finally to achieve the desired educational results. Only after practice and more practice is it possible to reveal the good or poor quality of teaching materials. When a set of materials is joined with a round of experiments and neither is complete, and then a conclusion is drawn, it is unscientific. Therefore many teachers hope that the current mathematics teaching materials used in elementary schools will definitely maintain a relative stability, and that on a stable foundation they will constantly be rejuvenated and perfected.

Several representatives further mentioned that they hoped in the future teaching materials, educational reference books, teaching aids, learning aids and students' outside reading matter could form a complete set, and that the Ministry of Education should organize every department to cooperate fully in this. In this way we can lighten the load of teachers, let them extricate themselves from busy teaching routines and preparatory work and use more time and energy to study the objects of instruction and to study materials and methods.

Our nation's territory is vast. The economic, cultural and educational development of every area is uneven, and the national teaching materials must suit different needs; they cannot be in a state of arbitrary uniformity. In order to match the different circumstances and needs of every area, the national teaching materials for elementary school mathematics could be chiefly geared toward full time schools in cities and villages, and each locality, based on actual conditions in its own area, could choose to use the national materials as its basic materials. Supplementary materials and ones for local use could also be compiled, or the localities themselves could compile materials for use by schools with different conditions.

Be Realistic In Carrying Out Reforms in Mathematics Teaching

In reforming teaching methods, proceed from actual conditions and stress practical results--this was also a central topic for discussion at the conference. The conference believed that currently numerous teachers and many comrades engaged in research on elementary school mathematics teaching are setting off an upsurge of teaching reform. Reforming teaching materials and at the same time teaching methods has, with respect to cultivating a student's ability, intelligence and creative spirit, lightening his load and improving the quality of teaching, obtained gratifying results and accumulated considerable experience. Every area is also pouring out a number of advanced models that are carrying out teaching reform and, moreover, are obtaining excellent results. This is a very good situation for reform on the educational front.

Currently, teaching puts into practice and makes clear that regardless of the subject, the teaching methods and measures employed absolutely must abide by the principles and tenets of teaching. For example, the principles of being scientific and systematic, the principles of following a sequence and moving step by step, and others are essential conditions for the teacher engaging in instructional activities and obtaining educational results. Consequently in their discussions the representatives at the conference unanimously posed the following:

The reform of elementary school mathematics teaching methods first must be in accordance with the students' process of cognition. It is not possible to let students discover anew everything everywhere or totally repeat the cognitive processes of predecessors, but we also must guide the students in actively thinking, taking the initiative to study something intensively and boldly exploring new knowledge. Secondly, it must be in accordance with the particular characteristics of mathematics and of the age of the students as well as their receptive abilities. A third requirement is to note and give free rein to the teacher's leading role, fully arouse the student's enthusiasm for learning, stimulate his interest in studying and thirst for knowledge, foster his independent thinking and drive to study diligently and allow him to participate enthusiastically in the entire educational movement. Fourth, it must be beneficial to cultivating the student's abilities, develop his intellect and enable him to not only increase his knowledge but also his intelligence. Fifth, it must be realistic, stress substantial results and use teaching methods that are efficient and able to accomplish the task of teaching completely.

In ardent discussions and explorations during and outside of the conference, some representatives concluded that reforms of teaching methods are for the purpose of realizing the goals of teaching; there can be many kinds of reforms, and each type of method has its peculiarities and a certain range of applicability. On the one hand we must encourage a hundred flowers to bloom and a hundred schools of thought to contend. On the other hand, when studying each kind of method that is effective and other people's successful experiences, we must pay attention that it is in accordance with one's own actual conditions, put it into practice only after digesting and understanding it and guard against mechanically applying it, engaging in arbitrary uniformity or creating a single model. With regard to spreading the experiences of teaching reform, we definitely must be cautious and proceed in a planned manner.

Some representatives remarked in addition that teaching reform is not something done in a day. With regard to teachers, over the long term they should solidly master the teaching materials, understand the outlines of teaching and comprehend and firmly grasp the information structure and system of arranging the teaching materials. In organizing instruction they should fully unearth the intellectual elements of the knowledge contained in the teaching materials. This way in actual teaching they could, on the basis of different teaching content and the actual situation, flexibly apply every sort of teaching method and form their own characteristic teaching styles.

As for the convening of the conference on the reform of mathematics teaching methods and materials in elementary schools, the representatives who attended unanimously thought that it was timely and very necessary. Although it was brief, the information was informative and a good foundation for mathematics teaching reforms in the next phase was built which would greatly improve the quality of mathematics education.

12895

CSO: 4005/633

25 July 1985

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FOREIGN MILITARY ATTACHES ATTEND PLA GRADUATION

OW201643 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Shijiazhuang, June 20 (XINHUA)--Military attaches to China from 26 countries today attended this year's graduation ceremony of the people's liberation army Shijiazhuang Army School here.

Among Chinese officials attending the ceremony were PLA Deputy Chief of General Staff Han Huaizhi, Vice-governor of the Hebei Province Li Feng and Deputy Commander of the Beijing Military Command Li Laizhu. [Name, title as received.]

The ceremony began with a grand parade at the school's sportsground. More than 3,000 students dressed in their new uniforms marched in 28 formations past reviewing stands bedecked with flags.

The school, at the foot of Taihang mountain in Hebei Province, trains mainly grassroots military, political and logistical officers.

Founded in 1978, it has sent more than 13,000 graduates to work in leading posts in platoons, companies, battalions and divisions. More than 1,200 students graduated from the school this year.

The school is equipped with an electrical teaching laboratory, 16 classroom buildings and libraries as well as military training facilities.

At present, it has more than 1,200 teaching staff and 4,000 students.

Han Huaizhi praised the graduates for their ideals, abilities and discipline, saying they were an important contribution to national defense.

"You are the future and the hope of the army," he said.

Han encouraged the teaching staff to build the school into a top-level "cradle" for military officers.

The foreign military attaches, who were invited to the ceremony by the Defence Ministry, later visited the school, and said they found the teaching standards high.

CSO: 4000/290

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NINGXIA HUI, GUANGZHOU CELEBRATE 'ID AL-FITR

OW211330 Beijing XINHUA in English 1312 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Yinchuan, June 21 (XINHUA)--About 1.1 million Moslems got together in 1,400 mosques in Ningxia Hui autonomous region yesterday to celebrate the 'Id al-Fitr ('Id Festival).

The northwest China's region, one of the important hui inhabitant places, has more than 1.2 million Chinese Moslems, about one third of its population.

Haji Hossain Hei Boli, chairman of the regional government, attended the ceremony.

He has just made a pilgrimage to Mecca and visited Pakistan, Egypt, the Yemen Arab Republic, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. The chairman conveyed regards of Moslems in those countries of Moslems in China.

Leaders and people in those countries also praised China's policies of freedom on religious belief and equality of nationalities, according to the chairman.

Regional government has decided to further improve economic and cultural exchanges with Islamic countries and deepen their friendship.

At the same time, in Guangzhou of South China, 1,500 Moslems gathered in the 1,300-year-old light tower mosque, the earliest one in China.

Imam Yang Hanguang, director of the municipal Islamic Association, attended the ceremony.

Participants include visiting Moslems from Hong Kong, Macao, the Sudan, Bangladesh, Mali and Singapore.

Officials of the municipality and leaders of different religious organizations extended their congratulations.

CSO: 4000/290

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

MASS GROUPS' FORUM HAILS REDUCTION OF PRC ARMED FORCES

HK230758 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 23 Jun 85 p 1

[By reporter Wang Gangyi]

[Text] Strong support for the government's decision to reduce the Chinese Armed Forces by 1 million men came yesterday from an organization representing people from all walks of life.

At a forum sponsored by the Chinese Association for Peace and Disarmament, representatives from trade unions, the women's federation, youth organizations, the writers' association and religious circles hailed the decision as a convincing concrete step in safeguarding world peace and a great contribution to the world peace movement.

The decision to cut the number of troops in the Chinese People's Liberation Army by 1 million men was announced by Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Military Commission, on June 4.

Wang Chonglun, deputy chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, said that the country's 20 million union members firmly support the decision.

"Trade unions would like to help make the discharged men adaptable to a civilian life," he said. "We will also help them grasp techniques and working skills that are needed in the country's economic construction."

Li Keqiang, general secretary of the Chinese Youth Federation, said that peace was not only one of the themes of the International Youth Year, this year, but also a fundamental task of his federation.

"We would like to join the young people all over the world in preserving world peace," he said.

Representatives from the All-China Women's Federation and religious circles pointed out that the planned reduction demonstrated the sincerity of the government in its determination to preserve world peace.

CSO: 4000/290

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

IMPORTANCE, URGENCY OF AGING ISSUES IN CHINA STRESSED

Beijing RENKOU YU JINGJI [POPULATION AND ECONOMY] in Chinese No 6, 25 Dec 84
pp 28-33

[Article by Xi Jianwei [6742 1696 0251], General Office of the State Planning Commission]

[Text] In his recent letter to the National Committee on Aging Issues, comrade Nie Rongzhen [5119 2837 5271] mentioned that we should "allow everybody to understand more fully the importance and urgency of the aging issues and promote the entire society's concern for researches in resolving the problems of the elderly." In recent years, the research and popularization of work on the aging of the population have remained the weak links in our work on population. The main reason is insufficient knowledge of how China's population must inevitably enter into the period in which it grows older. We want to, as comrade Nie Rongzhen has pointed out, improve knowledge of the issue and do further work on the aging of the population.

Why is China's population gradually getting older? What are its major characteristics? What effects will the aging of the population have on China's economic and social development? What measures can we take at the present time to solve the problems? In this article I will briefly explore these questions.

The Aging of the Population is a World-Wide Problem

The aging of population means that within a certain geographical area, the proportion of elderly people exceeds a certain level of the total population. According to the United Nation's criterion, a country or a region is considered to be an elderly population-type country or region if its number of people 65 and over exceeds 7 percent of the total population. Therefore, the aging of a population does not mean that the absolute quantity of elderly people reaches a certain level but that the elderly population reaches a certain proportion of the total population.

A few years ago, some comrades believed that the aging issue was a result of capitalism. This is a lopsided view. From the standpoint of demography, aging is a phenomenon resulting from a change in the age structure of a population. It is a necessary result of a decreased birth rate and an increased average life expectancy. A decrease in the birth rate can slow down the growth rate of a population while the extension of the average life expectancy can increase the absolute quantity of elderly people in the population.

Changes in either factor will cause the proportion of the elderly people in the population to grow. Therefore, when the birth rate decreases or the life expectancy increases in any country or region, the phenomenon of an aging population will follow in a few years regardless of the national [economic] system, geographical location, climates, and customs and habits. This is a law beyond people's subjective will.

At present, different degrees of the problem of the aging of the population exists in most of the developed countries. Of the 27 European countries, 26, with Albania as the only exception, have an elderly population of over 7 percent. Sweden and East Germany, whose aging of the population is greater, have reached 16 percent. The Soviet Union became a country with an elderly population in the late 60's. In 1980, its aged population reached 9.5 percent. The United States and Canada of North America, Australia and New Zealand of Oceania and Japan of Asia have all grown into elderly population-type countries. The actual cause of this, to begin with, is that all the above-mentioned countries, one after another, went through a period of declining birth rates from the late 19th century to mid-20th century. The birth rate of France, Switzerland, Britain and Germany went down relatively early making these countries become elderly population-type countries before the 30's of the 20th century. The birth rate of most of the developed countries went down remarkably, generally to below 20 per thousand, from the early 20th century to the pre-war period of the 30's. The number of people born obviously decreased. During the 10-odd years after the war and the late 50's, most of the developed countries went through a brief "baby boom" period during which their birth rates sharply increased. This, in fact, is a sort of compensatory growth to make up the people lost during the war and is a reversal of the ever-decreasing birth rate in the developed countries. The birth rate of developed countries has gone down even more remarkably from the 60's to the present day. The birth rate in many of these countries has decreased to the pre-war level or even lower. In Canada, the rate decreased from 21.4 per thousand in 1965 to 15 per thousand in 1981, while in Britain, the rate for the same period decreased from 18.1 per thousand to 13 per thousand.

In some countries, the population's net reproduction rate is close to 1 percent or even less, thus arriving at a stationary population. The continuous large-scale decline of the birth rate in the developed countries in the last few decades resulted in a slow population growth rate and a remarkable increase in the proportion of elderly people in the total population. At the same time, the development in economy and improvement in medical care increased the average life expectancy of Europeans from 55 in the 20's of this century to 72 in the 80's. Within approximately 60-odd years, the average age increased at the rate of 2.8 years every 10 years. This has resulted in an increase in the elderly population. The above two factors together accelerate the rate of aging of population in the developed countries. Take Europe for example, the proportion of the elderly population according to the United Nation's statistics was 9.18 percent in 1960, 11.7 percent in 1970, and 13.1 percent in 1980. It is estimated that the proportion will reach about 14 percent in 2000.

Internationally speaking, since France became the first elderly population-type country in 1870, 38 of the over 160 countries and regions throughout the world have joined the ranks of the elderly population-type countries. In 1981, the

world's elderly population reached 270 million, about 6 percent of the total population. The population of the elderly population-type countries made up 20 percent of the total world's population. These figures indicate, on the one hand, that the world's population has not yet become an elderly type population. On the other hand, they indicate that the problem of the aging of the population has become very evident worldwide.

In recent years, the contradiction between increases in population and those in material goods has become more and more conspicuous. As more and more countries become aware of the situation, especially a large number of developing countries which gradually understand the drawbacks of fast population increases on economic development, various measures are taken to bring population growth under control and to continually bring down the birth rate. Thus, the decrease in the birth rate in developing countries as well as in developed countries has brought an historic change in the world's birth rate. In 1974, the world's birth rate went down to 30 per thousand, the lowest ever recorded in human history. In the 10 years between 1974 till the present time, the world's birth rate continues to decrease. Moreover, the achievements in medical care and sanitation which we have made in the last 10 years are beyond comparison with any period in history, making the average life expectancy continuously increase. In the 80's, the average reached 62 years. In human history, it took about 20 centuries to increase the average life expectancy from 20 years to 40. However, within less than 200 years, from the end of the 18th century to the present time, the average life expectancy has increased from 40 years to 60.

The worldwide decrease in the birth rate and increase in the average life expectancy is an inevitable result of the progress in productive forces and economic development. "There is no doubt that an abstract possibility exists that human population will increase to a degree where we have to set a limit on it," predicted Friedrich Engels over 100 years ago. The decrease in birth rate reflects the requirement and result of human beings' conscious control of their growth and the law of human development. Therefore, as a result of the decrease in the birth rate and increase in the average life expectancy, the aging of the population is also an objective necessity. The population aging issues existing in developed countries today show the future population problem all over the world. According to the United Nations' estimates, the world's birth rate will continue to decrease in the last 10-odd years of this century. By the year 2000, the rate will go down to 23.9 per thousand and the average life expectancy will increase to 64 years. Thus, we can say with the highest certainty that the population aging issues will spread to the whole world in the 21st century. If the major issue of the 20th century world's population is how to bring population growth under control, in the 21st century the major issue might be how to solve the aging issues resulting from the control of population growth.

Aging Issues In China

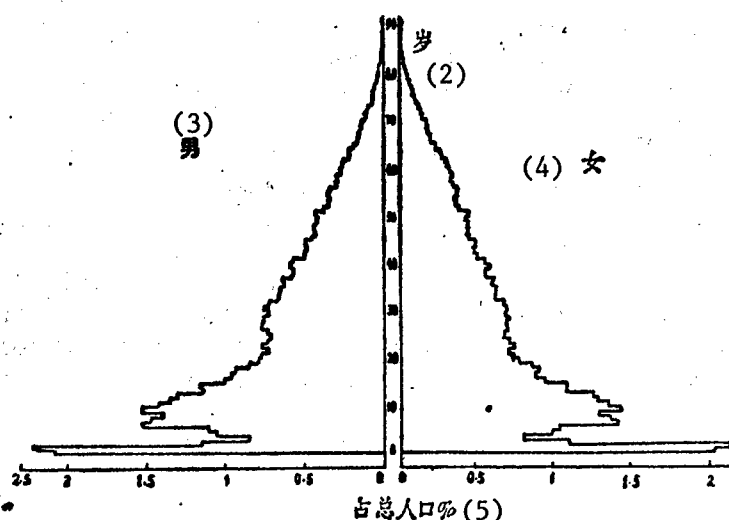
The birth rate has decreased sharply in China in recent years. This will necessarily accelerate the aging process of its population.

As everybody knows, plans to increase the Chinese population in a planned manner was brought forward back in the 50's. However, the growth rate of the population remained unchanged due to various reasons. In the early 70's, family planning was stressed, and better and more practical long- and short-term policies and measures were adopted for controlling population growth. In the late 70's, a practical requirement of "one couple one child" was proposed to meet peaks in the birth rate anticipated in China's population growth. The thorough execution of these policies resulted in a sharp decrease in the birth rate which slowed down the population growth rate. During most of the 60's, the birth rate was around 30 per thousand; and in 1963 it even reached 43.6 per thousand. In 1972, the rate decreased to 29.9 per thousand and it has been clearly on the decline in the following 10-odd years. In 1977, the rate was 19.0 per thousand; and in 1983, it was 18.6 per thousand. The natural growth rate has also declined from 20 per thousand in the 60's to below 13 per thousand at present. As is clearly shown in the above situation, the reproduction of China's population is changing from the "high-low-high" type to "three lows" type.

Since liberation, the average life expectancy of the country has also been increasing significantly. According to the statistics of the 3rd census, the average life expectancy has reached 67.88 years, over 32 years more than the 35 years of the early post-liberation period. Since new China was established over 30 years ago, the average life expectancy has increased nearly 1 year annually. This is powerful evidence of the superiority of socialism.

The decrease in the birth rate and increase in the average life expectancy have brought about a significant change to the age structure of the Chinese population. An age pyramid with its different years can vividly show the conditions of this change and its trend.

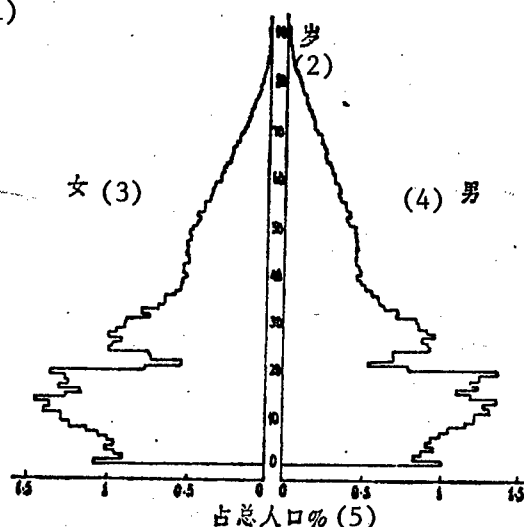
图一 1964年全国人口年龄结构图(1)



- (1) Chart I--AGE STRUCTURE OF THE CHINESE POPULATION IN 1964
 (2) Age (3) Males (4) Females (5) Percentage of the Population

As we can see in Chart I, the whole age pyramid of the 1964 Chinese population appears as wide at the bottom and narrow at the top, the younger the age the higher the absolute quantity of the population, with the exception of the 3-6 years age group where the pyramid caves in because of the smaller number of the population there. According to the statistics of the 2nd census, 40.7 percent were people 0-14 years of age, 55.7 percent were 15-64 years of age, and 3.6 percent were people 65 years of age and over. The age median was 20.2 years. This age structure is obviously a growing type of population. By the 3rd census in 1982, China's age structure has undergone a great change.

图二 1982年人口普查10%提前汇总总人口年龄结构图
(1)



- (1) Chart II--APPROXIMATE AGE STRUCTURE OF THE CHINESE POPULATION: DATA BASED ON THE SUMMARY OF 10% SAMPLES OF THE 1982 CENSUS
(2) Age (3) Females (4) Males (5) Percentage of the Population

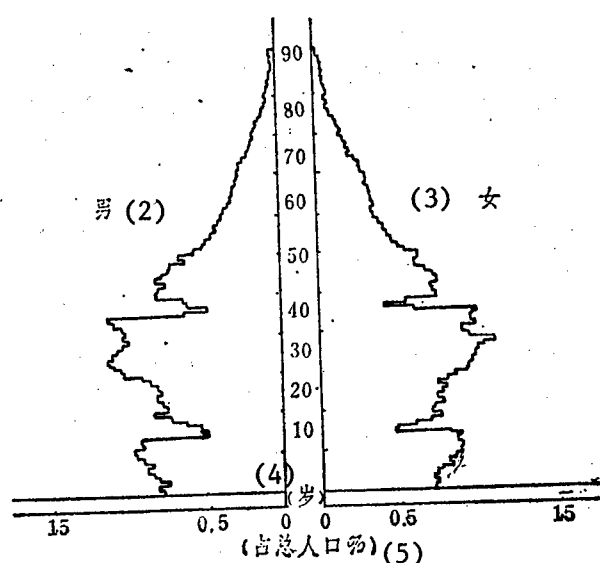
A look at the pyramid (Chart II), we can see that the widest part of the pyramid is where the 12-20 years old population (i.e. people born around 1962 and 1970) which amounts to a very large number and high proportion of the total population. The pyramid grows narrower above and below the group. Basically speaking, the number of people born in the country after 1970 has been gradually declining. This is what causes the shrinking at the bottom of the pyramid below the age of 11. Generally speaking, the population over 12 years of age is still characterized by the age structure of a growing type of population. The population below 11 years of age, on the other hand, is characterized by the age structure of a shrinking type of population. In comparison with 1964, the proportion of the population in the 0-14 age group in the total population went down 7.1 percent, the population in the 14-64 age group went up 5.8 percent, and the population in the 65 and over went up 1.3 percent.

The proportion in China's elderly population did not increase much during the 18 years from 1964 to 1982. In 1982, the proportion was 4.9 percent. This means that it will be still some time before we become an elderly population-type country. The main reason for this is that China's population growth rate was still relatively fast after 1964 causing the aged population to rise relatively fast but its proportion to grow relatively slow. In other words, the unchecked growth of the population brings down the proportion of elderly people in the population. In fact, this is by no means a good situation to be in. Had we paid attention to family planning a few years earlier, the birth rate might have started to drop a few years earlier and the growth rate of the total population would have been slower. Thus, even if the proportion of the elderly population is a little higher, its influence on economic development might be much better than what it is now.

The Party's 12th National Congress confirmed the general goal of striving to keep the Chinese population at 1.2 billion by the end of this century. This indicates that in the 10-odd years to come, family planning is still a very arduous task for us. According to statistics, China's annual population growth rate during the 18 years from 1964 to 1982 was 21 per thousand. To achieve the goal of the year 2000, its population growth rate must decrease to below 9.5 per thousand in the next 18 years. Since there will not be much change in its death rate in the near future, further measures to decrease the birth rate must be taken.

In the next few years, people born during the post-1962 birth peaks will get married and have children. As a result, the birth rate will rise a little bit in the near future. However, the birth rate will basically continue to decline in the 10-odd years to come before the end of this century.

图三 预计2000年全国人口年龄结构图 (1)



- (1) Chart III--PROJECTED AGE STRUCTURE OF THE CHINESE POPULATION IN THE YEAR 2000
 (2) Males (3) Females (4) Age (5) Percentage of the Population

Thus, the base of the age pyramid of the population (Chart III) will keep on decreasing up to the year 2000 with the widest portion of the pyramid moving upward with time. The concavities which appeared between the late 50's and the early 60's will reappear periodically. The proportion of the elderly population, according to estimates, will go up to 7 percent. By the early 21st century, the family planning work of the 70's will have tangible results. The number of childbearing women will further decrease and the birth rate will go down still further. It is estimated that by 2015 the proportion of elderly people in the population will increase to about 9 percent.

The aforementioned analysis indicates that China is faced with an inevitable aging issue. For this reason, we must overcome all sorts of muddled concepts, further understand the imminence and importance of the aging issues and waste no time in doing a good job.

Some people fear the occurrence of the aging of the population or even try to avoid it. We believe that to try to avoid it is mistaken and to worry about it is unnecessary. The practice of family planning and control of population growth are necessary requirements for and prerequisite to China's economic development. As for the aging of the population, it is an inevitable outcome of the control of population growth. As we decided to carry out policies of family planning and decreasing the birth rate, we gave tacit consent to the fact of the coming aging issues. There are two sides to the question. There does not exist a middle road where you can accept the cause and refuse the outcome. The aging of the population is unavoidable. Besides, many experts have discussed that it is more appropriate that the Chinese population stays at about 700 million (There are certainly arguments about this. Yet, it is definitely too much when the population reaches 1.3 - 1.5 billion by the time of achieving a constant population). The long-range goal of China's population development policies should be achieving an appropriate population and thereafter maintaining a stable and stationary population. The aging of the population is an inevitable stage in carrying out this goal.

Characteristics of the Aging of the Chinese Population and Its Effects on Economic and Social Development

There are some characteristics of the aging of the Chinese population which are distinct from other countries'. The study of these characteristics is essential to our carrying out good and appropriate work on this issue. The characteristics are as follows:

(1) The aging of China's population is rapid. The rapidity of the decline in China's birth rate has hardly ever been seen in the whole world. The result is that the age structure of the population is changing drastically. It is estimated that from the late 90's of this century the aging process of the working population as well as of the entire population will be very fast. The aging process of the population can generally be divided into three stages. The first stage extends from now till 2000. During this stage the proportion of the aged population will increase from 4.9 percent in 1982 to 7.0 percent in 2000, marking China's joining the elderly population-type countries. It took France and Switzerland about 100 years to go through the same

aging process, i.e., the aged population increasing from 4.9 percent to 7.0 percent. In Japan, the country with the fastest aging process, it took about 21 years. It is estimated that it will take only 18 years for China to go through that stage. The increase in the proportion of the aged population at this stage is due to the decrease in the birth rate and little increase in the total population. The second stage starts from 2000 and ends in 2015. During this stage, it is estimated, the proportion of the aged population will increase from 7 percent to about 9 percent. The rate of the aging process will slow down a little, though it will still be faster than some developed countries, due to the steady birth rate and the fact that those people who were born during the two post-liberation birth peaks have not yet joined the aged population. Roughly speaking, the rate will equal that of Japan. The third stage starts from 2015 and thereafter. The number of the aged population grows faster during this stage, accelerating the rate of the aging process, because people born after the liberation of the country gradually become elderly people. It is estimated that the proportion of the aged population will reach over 15 percent by 2025.

(II) The great absolute quantity of elderly people in the population. Since China has the highest proportion of the total population in the world, it is not hard to imagine that even if the proportion of the aged population is a little low, in an absolute quantity it is still very astonishing. In 1983, the total of the elderly population numbered over 49 million, equal to the total elderly population of the United States, France, Canada and Japan together in 1980.

When the proportion of China's aged population reaches 7 percent in 2000, the total number will count over 80 million, almost equivalent to the total elderly population of all of Europe today. According to the United Nations' estimates, by 2000 the whole world's elderly population will number about 400 million. This means that by that time out of less than 5 elderly people in the whole world 1 will be Chinese.

(III) Uneven distribution of the elderly population. Due to the vastness of China and its large population, many of the demographic indicators vary a lot in different areas, as do the indicators of the elderly population. The differences among provinces and regions, between coastal and inland areas and between city and rural areas are relatively high. Generally speaking, the birth rate went down a little earlier in the coastal areas and large cities, so the proportion of the elderly population is higher in these places than in others. Shanghai is an example. The proportion of Shanghai Municipality's elderly population reached 7 percent back in the late 70's. Jiangsu, Zhejiang and other provinces all had proportions exceeding the national average. The remote border areas of the interior where the birth rate went down a little later have lower proportions of elderly people in the population. Provinces and regions in the western part of China generally have lower than the national average proportion of elderly people in their populations. Furthermore, the proportion of elderly people in the population is always higher in the rural areas than in the cities. In 1975, the proportion of people over 60 years of age made up 7.22 percent of the total population in the rural areas, 6.76 percent in the cities; in 1978 the proportion was 7.57 percent in the rural areas and 7.20 percent in the cities; and in 1982 (data based on the summary of 10

percent samples of the census) the proportion was 7.8 percent in the rural areas and 7.1 percent in the cities and towns throughout the whole country. Among the factors which contribute to this situation is the influence of long-term U-shaped flow of population between the cities and rural areas in China's migration history. The fact indicates that in our work on the elderly we should concentrate on the countryside.

The gradual increase in the number and proportion of the elderly population will have a strong effect on various aspects of the Chinese economy and society. Economically, the expenses spent on the elderly population will increase and the aged-dependency coefficient of the aged population will further increase. In 1964, the aged-dependency coefficient of the elderly population was 6.5, and in 1982 it rose to 8. According to estimates, the number will reach over 10 in 2000 which means that in 2000 every 100 working age people have to support over 10 elderly people. This will increase the burden on the working population. According to another estimate, the proportion of retired staff and workers in the total population of staff and workers will increase from 7.8 percent in 1980 to about 17 percent, and payroll deductions for retirement pensions will increase from 6.1 percent to over 10 percent of the staff and workers' total wages. Also, the proportion which retirement pensions make of the national income and revenues will increase. Retirement pensions are the accumulation of retired staff and workers' value-creating labor in the past. However, in the process of capital circulation where retirement pensions are part of the consumption funds, the source of the pensions can only come from the current national income. As can be seen, the increase in the number of the elderly population will have a strong impact on economic development.

The increase in the aged population also sets new requirements on all kinds of social welfare since we must properly solve the elderly people's food, nutrition, medical and health care, relaxation, recreation and other problems so that they can enjoy their remaining years. In China, the elderly population does not only account for a lot of people but their composition is relatively complicated. Their experiences are different: some used to be workers, some farmers, some cultural workers and many used to be cadres. Their current living circumstances are different. Some live in the cities, some in the rural areas, some live in the mountains, some in the basins, some live in highly-populated areas, and some in border areas. Of the elderly population, the Han people make up the absolute majority while people of minority nationalities also large in number. For this reason, the elderly population's requirements for social welfare differ a lot. To meet these requirements, more funds and efforts are needed to further develop various kinds of social welfare geared to the needs of the elderly population.

Let Us All Be Concerned about Our Aging Issues

It is mistaken to try to avoid the aging issues in China, nor is it right to be pessimistic about it and do not attempt to do anything. We should see that ours is a socialist country and the superior socialist system guarantees that we will appropriately solve the aging issues. As comrade Nie Rongzhen has put it: "Ours is a country with the most population in the world and a great socialist country, we should certainly take good care of elderly people, thereby creating better experiences in dealing with the aging issues." Under

the leadership of the Party and the government and with China's economic as well as scientific and technological development, we will definitely be able to solve the aging issues well.

To solve the aging issues better, we must pay special attention to the following tasks in the near future:

I. Strengthen the long-term planning of population. In recent years, population planning in China has been concentrating on how to balance the reproduction of population and material goods. Not enough attention is paid to the study of how to form a rational structure for the reproduction of population itself. It is necessary for us to stress this while formulating long-term population plans. We should gradually increase the proportion of people who "have only one child," thereby bringing down the birth rate and at the same time stabilizing the number of people who are born each year. In this way while controlling the rate of population growth we can very likely also preserve a relatively rational age structure in the population, and so avoid an overly rapid increase in the proportion of the elderly population and slow down somewhat the aging process of the population. Doing things in this way is also advantageous to the steady development of the national economy and to the rational solution of the problem of the elderly.

II. Strengthen propaganda work. Through various propaganda media we must take the causes of the aging of the population, its effects and the measures we have taken to resolve this problem and carry out wide-ranging propaganda work in order that the leading cadres and the broad masses fully recognize the importance and urgency of the problem of the elderly and that they recognize that the problem of the elderly is not just a problem for the elderly but that it is a great problem involving the people of the entire nation. It affects the economic development of the nation, the raising of the living standard of the people, the calling forth of the communist spirit, and the establishment of new interpersonal relations. We must, through the forces of propaganda, mobilize various sectors of society to think together about the common good, pool everyone's wisdom and effort to set forth ideas for a good solution to the problems of the elderly, think of ways and means, make suggestions and create experiences suitable to China's national conditions.

III. Establish adequate reserve funds. One important aspect of work for the elderly is guaranteeing their economic livelihood. In the future China's elderly population will be large, and the old-age pension cannot be taken care of completely by the state but must be solved through several layers and several channels. Under the conditions of economic progress and the continuous improvement in the living standards of the workers, the state must each year increase the deduction for the old-age reserve funds and keep them for future use. Collectively-owned city and town units and various levels of village organizations must also establish similar reserve funds, and oppose the practices of leaving nothing left after eating and nothing left after dividing things up, only being concerned with the present, and not considering the long term. We must mobilize households and individuals and especially the many members of the communes in the villages to save a certain amount of funds to support themselves in their old age when they are relatively well-off. By using the strength of the state, collectives and individuals to re-

resolve together the problem of the source of the old-age pension, the old-age reserve funds can be made more adequate and more reliable.

IV. Further develop welfare services for elderly people.

Due to restrictions on China's level of development, organizations for the welfare of the elderly are still imperfect, the facilities and conditions are relatively deficient and much work is in a very early stage. All parts of the country should gradually increase their investment in this area, and, relying on support from various quarters, enthusiastically create every kind of services for supporting the elderly, making it convenient for the elderly to obtain clothing, food, living accommodations, transportation and study, relaxation and entertainment.

V. Strengthen the construction of a spiritual civilization. A country or a nation's attitude towards the elderly is one important measure of its moral fiber. The Chinese nation has a glorious tradition of respect for the elderly. History has recorded many moving legends and tales of respect for the elderly. Today we must continue to foster this glorious tradition. The facts show that elderly people need not only the guarantee of a material life but also the enjoyment of a spiritual life. We must view elderly people as a valuable treasure, and as an army of sages for our economic construction. They have struggled for decades for the state and the nation and have created wealth for the people and for succeeding generations. They should receive the respect of society and the love of the people. China's constitution has clearly set down the rights and responsibilities of the elderly: "citizens who are elderly, sick or have lost the ability to work have the right to receive help from the state and from society"; "the livelihood of retired personnel is guaranteed by the state and by society"; and "it is forbidden to be cruel to the elderly." These provisions of the [basic] law are the embodiment of the national tradition and the will of the people and at the same time has given us a legal basis to do well our work for the elderly. We must popularize the models of respecting the elderly and loving the elderly, and criticize the bad acts and the bad social atmosphere of disrespect for the elderly. At the same time, we must apply the measure of the law to punish criminal acts of cruelty to elderly people and make the prevailing atmosphere of respect for the elderly grow even more pervasive.

12369

CSO: 4005/507

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEF ACCOUNT OF LIFE, CAREER OF QU QIUBAI

OW181101 Beijing XINHUA in English 1038 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Beijing, July 18 (XINHUA)--Qu Qiubai was born January 29, 1899, in Changzhou, Jiangsu Province.

In 1919 he joined the anti-imperialist, anti-feudalist "May 4th Movement" in Beijing. The following year he went to Soviet Russia to gather materials as a reporter.

Qu joined the fledgling Communist Party of China (CPC) in 1922. After he returned to China in January 1923, he worked as editor-in-chief of the party organs "new youth" and "vanguard," and as editor of GUIDE.

In June 1923, he attended the Third National Congress of the CPC and took charge of drafting the party program.

In January 1925 he was elected a member of the Central Committee of the CPC and a member of the CPC Central Bureau at the Fourth National Congress.

He was elected a member of the Central Committee and a member of the Political Bureau at the Fifth National Congress, which was held in April 1927. Later, he became a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau.

At the crucial moment of the Chinese revolution, as Kuomintang Party leaders Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Jingwei began to turn against the Communist Party, Qu presided over an emergency meeting of the Central Committee of the CPC on August 7, 1927, at which the party's general policy of carrying out the agrarian revolution and armed struggle against the rule of the Kuomintang was laid down. After the meeting, he began taking charge of the work of the CENTRAL COMMITTEE, and was involved in the party's decisions and planning of revolutionary uprisings in many areas, such as the "Nanchang Uprising," the "Autumn Harvest Uprising," and the "Guangzhou Uprising."

He attended the Sixth Congress of the Communist International (Comintern) in Moscow and he remained 2 years as the head of the CPC delegation to the Comintern until he returned to China in August 1930 with Zhou Enlai.

Under the persecution of Wang Ming, one of the CPC leaders, he was dismissed from the leading posts of the Central Committee of the CPC. Thereafter, he took an active part in the struggles launched by the left-wing cultural front, together with Lu Xun in Shanghai.

He arrived in Jiangxi in February 1934, to take charge of education work in the Soviet area founded by the communist revolutionaries there.

On June 18, 1935, Quo Qiubai was executed by Kuomintang reactionaries in Changding County, Fujian Province.

CSO: 4000/287

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CPPCC SEMINAR ON NATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS ENDS

OW242109 Beijing XINHUA in English 1651 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Beijing, June 24 (XINHUA)--A 6-day seminar called by the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) National Committee to discuss how to keep members better informed about national developments closed here this afternoon.

Attended by leading members of provincial, municipal and regional CPPCC committees and Central Committees of the democratic parties, the seminar was aimed at improving the political, scientific and technological studies of CPPCC members at various levels, so as to better play their role in political consultation and democratic supervision.

A national patriotic united front organization, the CPPCC is composed of people from the country's democratic parties, people's organizations and people from various nationalities and walks of life and plays an important part in enhancing socialist democracy. It supervises government by criticism and suggestion.

Today's meeting agreed that it was important to organize and improve members' studies so that they might be better acquainted with the domestic and international situations and Communist Party policies.

Study must be voluntary, it said, and study sessions should be accompanied by investigations, visits and briefings by government departments.

CSO: 4000/290

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CRITIC VIEWS FILM INDUSTRY IN RENMIN RIBAO

OW252038 Beijing XINHUA in English 1933 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Beijing, June 24 (XINHUA)--A critic has urged China's film industry to reverse the exodus from cinemas caused by the rapid increase in televisions and video tapes in the 1980's.

"We have to face the challenge by improving quality," writes Yuan Wenshu, vice-chairman of the China Film Association, in Monday's PEOPLE'S DAILY.

"Many of our films are mediocre artistically and ideologically," he says.

Last year, China produced a record 140 films, 20 more than the previous year. But, Yuan points out, film-goers are comparatively fewer.

Films, he says, must reflect the achievements and color of the times.

They should uphold a civil, wholesome and scientific life while attacking backwardness, ignorance and degeneracy and encourage a positive, progressive and ambitious spirit to overcome the hidebound ideas of those who are mentally lazy and afraid of reform.

"Only by so doing can we improve quality to win back the lost audience," Yuan says.

He urges artists to "understand the new life, dig up new material, sum up new experience and portray new figures to inspire people to build a modern, truly Chinese socialist country.

Monotony of subject and style is the fault of mediocre film-makers, Yuan says.

"The quality of films cannot improve without better ideology and artistry from film-makers.

"We must acknowledge that standards are low and that we cannot do our job this way."

Yuan calls on film-makers to study historical and dialectical materialism, history and science.

Artists should be freer to create and comments, Yuan says: "Only when they enter into a mentally free world can their initiative be brought into full play."

He blames long-standing leftism and simplified leadership that confuse free creation with the free spread of bourgeois ideas.

Film is an international language, he says: "We must try to make our films among the best in the world by projecting an entirely new image of China."

CSO: 4000/290

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ART WEEKLIES LAUNCHED--Beijing, June 19 (XINHUA)--Two art newspapers will be launched next month. They will be distributed in China and abroad. The Chinese Writers' Association's 35-year-old WENYI BAO (LITERARY AND ART GAZETTE) will change from a monthly magazine to a 4-page weekly paper, in order to give more timely reports on the latest cultural developments and theoretical issues under discussion. It will also be an effort to reach out to the general readership. Its chief editor will continue to be Association Council member Xie Yongwang. CHINA'S FINE ARTS, a 4-page quarter weekly with two color pages, will popularize art, says Liu Xiaochun, who will edit it for the Arts Academy Research Institute. Art historian Zhang Qiang will be publisher. It is hoped it will attract readers away from romantic and crime story papers, said Chinese Artists' Association vice-chairman Hua Junwu at the launching ceremony. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0833 GMT 19 Jun 85 OW]

LEADING ARCHAEOLOGIST DIES--Beijing, June 19 (XINHUA)--Xia Nai, one of China's leading archaeologists and an outstanding member of the Chinese Communist Party, died of cerebral hemorrhage this afternoon. The 76-year-old scholar started archaeological research in 1935. He was deputy to the Sixth National People's Congress, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, honorary director of the Institute of Archaeology and president of Archaeological Society of China. Hu Qiaomu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and Deng Liqun, member of the CPC Central Committee secretariat, called on him during his hospitalization. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 19 Jun 85 OW]

ARTISTS' ASSOCIATION CONGRESS CLOSES--Jinan, May 11 (XINHUA)--The Fourth Congress of the Chinese Artists' Association closed here today. Wu Zuoren, one of China's leading painters, was elected chairman of the association at the meeting. The congress of the association with a membership of 3,083 opened on May 6 and discussed plans to develop Chinese fine arts. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1556 GMT 11 May 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/287

EAST REGION

'LITERATURE FOR REFORM' ASSESSED

Nanjing JIANGHAI XUEKAN [JIANGHAI ACADEMIC JOURNAL] No 1, 10 Jan 85 pp 20-26

[Article by Yan Gang [7051 4854]: "From 'Literature for Emancipation' to 'Literature for Reform']

[Text] Editor's Note: The author of this series of articles, at this publication's request, agreed to systematize and complete this first section on the basis of his speech at the China Contemporary Literary Research Conference's 1984 Academic Symposium. The titles have been added by the editor.

The new period of dynamic and innumerable great achievements which our literature has entered is already 8 years old. To probe into the achievements and experiences of this period's literary development, it is necessary for critics and literary historians to carry out a voluminous amount of work. Upon drawing up and assigning a certain number of special topics, this publication has published a series of related articles of the "Literature of Eight Years" in a humble effort to promote research into the new literary period. This is the first piece of a series of articles from Comrade Yan Gang's paper. Various other writings of different periods will be published in succession later on.

First article: Triumph of "Literature For Emancipation."

By "smashing the Gang of Four," the people gained emancipation, and literature and the arts also gained emancipation. Therefore, instead of calling the literature since that time "Literature of the Wounded" and "Literature of Exposure," it is perfectly justifiable with all confidence to call it "Literature For Emancipation."

"Literature For Emancipation" is the same as emancipation of the nation and the people, as serving the nation and the people, as being concerned about one's country and one's people, and as saving the nation and the people.

The earliest to shout out "save the children" was Liu Xinwu [0491 1800 2976]. Liu Xinwu's "Homeroom Teacher" revealed how frightening the soul of the youth

was which has been rusted and corroded and also how urgent it was to liberate these innocent children from the ultra-left trend of thought. "Homeroom Teacher" by being the first voice to shout out "save the children entrapped by the gang of four," enraging the hearts of hundreds of millions and awakening numbed spirits, caused this short work to become the writing which initiated the new period of "Literature For Emancipation."

Feng Jicai's [7458 7535 2088] "Paving the Fork in the Road With Flowers" which echoes "Homeroom Teacher" by crying out "Save the Deceived Red Guards," raises the glaring educational problems of the youth which face society. Since then, a large number of adolescent themes have entered literature, and that same year, the talent from great numbers of educated young urban writers working in the countryside and mountain areas has shown itself. People can no longer ignore the gravity of the problems of the youth. The changes and constructive reflections of the youth's circumstances has greatly encouraged the initiative of our nation's young people who, attracted by the modernized construction of the fatherland, are carrying out a great plan. We cannot forget the names of these young writers: Zhang Kangkang [1728 2123 2123], Wang Anyi [3769 1344 2011], Zhang Chengzhi [1728 2110 1807], Liang Xiaosheng [2733 2556 5116], Shi Tiesheng [0670 6993 3932], and Tie Ning [6993 0413].

Jiang Zilong [5592 1311 7893] in early 1979 in "Factory Manager Qiao Assumes Office" extolled the reforms and also portrayed bright images of industrial reformers and entrepreneurs. After this, with an artist's enthusiasm, sensitivity and courage, he depicted a series of figures of families of reformers which exerted a widespread influence across the nation. The miracle of Jiang Zilong emerged from the literary world. In the realm of creative works on industrial subjects, Jiang Zilong's works refer to the decline of the present age. Jiang Zilong's works earnestly and powerfully raise the question of "saving industry." Jiang Zilong's contributions lie not only in courageously revealing the existing industrial battlefield and causing people to become extremely indignant towards the abuses and bad habits which form a simply immovable network of relationships from top to bottom along with the ingrained and outmoded conventions and bad customs of business management, but lie also in being good at discovering advisors and strong, brave men in adversity, and skillfully pushing these contemporary heroes to the forward position of reform. In an open-hearted and frank manner, he exposes the scars, racking his brain to find the cause of the disease and gnashing his teeth while squeezing out yellow pus from the open sores. He was subjected to the censure; however the facts have proved that those who should have been censured are precisely the people who have unwarrantedly accused others. Jiang Zilong's novels and works not only have created and opened up new aspects for literature on industrial subjects, but have also spurred on up to this day the unfolding of "Literature For Emancipation."

Gao Xiaosheng [7559 2556 5116] uses the style of comedy in earnest to bring forward the problem of "Saving the Peasants." "Li Shunda Builds a House" epitomizes the tortuous fate of China's peasants since the founding of the Republic 30 years ago; "Zhen Miansheng Goes in to the City" expresses the happy feelings of China's peasants when, after smashing the "Gang of Four," life took a turn for the better; "Zhen Miansheng Changes Occupations" and "Zhen Miansheng Takes Responsibility For Output" are becoming a concrete and

optimistic forecast as the outlook for China's peasants. Zhen Miansheng is unashamedly and genuinely established as the artistic model for the new period of literature: he retains the characteristics of Ah Q in Lu Xun's "The True Story of A Q" and takes after Wu Gengxin in Jiang Zilong's "Yan Zhao's Sad Song." Zhen Miansheng enriches the peasant model and in the new period of literature he is the only capable man to emerge with a strong sense of reality and feeling for the present era. He was brought up in a society of people being their own masters, but he lacks the qualifications to be in charge: however, in the final analysis they will be their own masters.

Cong Weiyan, from "Red Magnolia Below the Great Wall," "Parting White Sails," to "Snow Falls Silently on the Yellow River" etc., has produced a series of "Literature of the Great Wall" which is "Literature For Reform Through Labor." Within these bold and authentic works, Cong Weiyan not only poses the questions of "Saving the Rightists" and "Saving Those Who Have Been Framed," but what is even more important, having roused the deaf and awakened the unhearing by raising the question "Saving the Legal System," he has strengthened the socialist legal system. Cong Weiyan supplies a concrete and real picture of life of reform through labor in his works and in the "Great Wall," causing these works to have a strong appeal. Cong Weiyan courageously exposes the "Leftist" thinking under the instruction of the darkness of life in the "Great Wall," and at the same time, firmly guards the sanctity of the socialist legal system; he both reveals the unsound aspects of the socialist legal system and extolls the cardinal principles of the socialist legal system. As a result, Cong Weiyan's works have become the alarm bell which warns the people. It is China's "Literature For Emancipation" and not the Soviet Union's "Concentration Camp Literature." Cong Weiyan's creative works in the new period of the history of literature are developing a school of their own with extremely persuasive powers. Frame-ups, unjust cases, literary inquisitions and mistaken plans have all been written about, so what is there left which has not been written about? Who is there that can say our creative works are not free?

In "Buli" Wang Meng brings up "Saving the Rightists", and following that, again in "The Butterfly" he sharply brings up "Saving the Capitalist Roaders." (Comrades, please forgive me for talking endlessly here about this writer bringing out this issue and that writer bringing out that issue as if I rigidly advocated that literature describe issues and promoted sales so that even all the writers themselves will despise novels about issues. However, Lenin is considered a question of the utmost importance. In the article "Leon Tolstoy," he says, "when describing this one stage of Russia's historical life, Leon Tolstoy was able, in his works, to eventually bring out many kinds of these great issues, which in the end, enabled him to attain such a high degree of artistic force resulting in his works occupying a position of prime importance in world literature. I wish to earnestly and openly reveal a basic concept: I am afraid it is difficult to have genuine literature deviating from the keen discovery and profound understanding of real problems.) Wang Meng, through his extensive travels, extraordinary intelligence, expansive field of vision and abundant talent and passion, harmonizes perfectly the present conditions with history, the microcosm with macrocosm, locality with nation, and inner thoughts with appearances which enhance the feeling for the times, multi-dimensional sense and dynamics of his works. As a result, Wang Meng's later works are not limited to one type of theme but portray many types of people

and various kinds of life, and just recently, the series of short stories "In Yili" which possess the characteristics of the national minorities and local flavor of Xinjiang, was published by the Writers Publishing House. In order for this enormous and powerful historical work "8,000 Li Across the Fatherland and a Stormy 30 Years" to offer a succinct artistic picture, Wang Meng painstakingly strives for the new, and through literary style uses China and foreign countries (especially foreign) for reference, and expands the field of vision in his works by various skills and colors. He boldly borrows the method of "Stream of Consciousness"; he cleverly makes use of psychological composition; he creatively uses symbols, exaggeration and humor in addition to using the method of "combining abstract images" and "flashbacks". In the form of innovation, Wang Meng handles the monotonous and stale aspects of literature and art concerned with the ideology of "Saving" the "Rightists" with great effect and great influence.

In regard to "Saving the Rightists" and "Saving the Intellectuals," Zhang Xianliang became famous with "Soul and Flesh." The meticulousness and poignancy of Zhang Xianliang's realistic descriptions move people with deep sympathy for the "Rightists" and "Intellectuals"; his optimistic feelings of "It is Possible to Have Bread and Milk" spring from the abyss of misery of the intellectuals' fate to lead in the direction of forging vigorously ahead. In "Style of a Man" Zhang Xianliang's attitude regarding the intellectuals is even more positive. In "Greening Trees" he places the course of the intellectuals' misery in the historical setting of a great era and among the working people; through main characters such as Zhong Yongling, writers reveal the times. Upon looking far and wide across China the intellectuals who have met with profanity in the end do not regret having dedicated themselves to the service of their country to pursue the strong historical trend. Of course, within the set of the nine great medium-length works, Zhang Yongling has just appeared on the scene and we look forward to this creative work becoming China's "Course of Suffering" and furthermore to serve as the brilliant and profound "Course of Suffering" enriching the national features and confidence.

Shen Rong's "Reaching Middle Age" especially stresses the problems of "Saving the Middle-aged Intellectuals" and because it is so timely, pertinent and moving, the reputation of the new period of literature has been greatly enhanced among the people. Zhang Xian's series of profound novels of marriage and love, bitterly brings up the problem of "Saving Women." His "A Corner Forsaken by Love" and "The Unbreakable Red Silk Thread" and we must not forget "Ginko Tree," guide the tragedy of marriage and love in the direction of women's emancipation, calling out to the spiritual civilization of socialism to ultimately take up themes which are directed towards the whole of society. Liu Binyan in serving his country and people, being concerned about his country and people, and hating evil as an enemy, pleads on behalf of the oppressed, paving the way for the modernized construction of socialism. Liu Binyan's reportage, except for being occasionally useless and artificial, for the most part clarifies great truths everywhere by taking the hard facts and intensity of love and hate. It gains readers and at the same time it wins the masses' approval for the party. His "Difficulty in Taking Off" and the newly written "Biography of a Strange Northeasterner" operate from a strategically advantageous position, which through a powerful momentum and movingly tragic style, instigates reforms to vigorously promote justice in China.

Fu Gui, the "Strange Northeasterner," has his family broken up and ruined as a result of the rise and fall of reforms, but he vows to adhere to his chosen course. "I will not give up! Japanese territory is smaller than Heilongjiang and its population is more than twice that of this province, so why can't Heilongjiang catch up with Japan? ...I will not give up!" Liu Binyan boldly confronts the social contradictions and the long standing abuses, and confronts the subtle and dangerous network of relations which most people shrink away from while vehemently presenting his views; he has the courage to confront the unhealthy tendencies of the party and use of political trickery for private gain, and he brings the militant role of socialist literature fully into play by speaking out from a sense of justice against doing evil and treating human life with utter disregard. Liu Binyan in courageously touching society to the quick, has shown the bravery and vitality of a dauntless and unyielding literary man. This style and superiority of his, regarding the literary works of the new period, are not without direct influence. Liu Binyan is good at describing the "Difficulty of Taking Off." If one wants to take off, it is very difficult, but although it is difficult, in the end, one takes off.

The works of Xu Huaizhang's "Anecdote from the Western Front" and Li Cunbao's "The Garland Under the Mountain" etc., have developed new life for military themes in literature. These works are having remarkable success in healing the wounds of our military "Left," revealing the sensitive domestic and foreign military problems, improving our military and political ideological work, changing the "very stiff" and cold literature, portraying the contemporary soldier's inner world, creating a new type of military image for the eighties, strengthening our military fighting capacity and raising the standards of our military skills etc. The initial step in the "Emancipation" of military literature was relatively late, but its subsequent development has been very fast. This is intensely patriotic and heroic literature. Initiating the new phase of creative works in the future of the socialist modernized construction, military themes in literary works will definitely give more free rein to their superiority and become China's literature of the new period.

The battle array of the "Literature For Emancipation" is continuously expanding in regard to the emancipation of the people and literature, in healing the wounds of the "Cultural Revolution" and in leaving behind the 10 years of evil, and the results of using socialism to save China are also impressive. In the preceding paragraphs I was not able to enumerate the names and works of these writers, but I cannot overlook them. They are: Ru Zhiyun, Liu Shaotang, Deng Youmei, Meng Weizai, Lin Jinlan, Zong Pu, ZhangJie, Wang Zengqi, Su Shuyang, Li Guowen, Lu Yanzhou, Ahang Qie, Chen Dengke, Shao Hua, Jin He, Liu Gang, Da Li, Mo Yingfeng, Gu Hua, Ye Weilin, Jian Pingyao, Lu Yao, Chen Zhongshi, Jing Fu, Zou Zhian, Ke Yunlu, Zhen Yi, Liu Zhen, Chen Chong, Zhang Yiqong, Zhang Yu, Zhang Wei, Chen Guobai, He Shiguang, Chen Shixu, Yang Peijing, Bai Hua, Zu Wei, Ye Wenling, Zhang Kunhua, Zhang Chang, Su Ce, Peng Jingfeng, Zhou Keqin, Wu Re Er Tu, Ma La Qin Fu, Wang Zhecheng, Wan Xiayu, Lei Shuyan, Shu Ting, Hu Zhao, Qiao Mai, Jiao Jian, Chen Jiangong, Han Shsogong, Keng Jusheng, Lu Xingji, Zhao Danian... this is a very long list and I regret that I am not able to list everyone.

The triumph of "Literature For Emancipation" is an important component of the triumph of the great ideological emancipation movement. The development of "Literature For Emancipation" and the party's historical mission of bringing order out of chaos after smashing "The Gang of Four" maintain the same goals and both are advancing forward together. "Literature For Emancipation" and the party Central Committee share the same political path. As a result, the triumph of "Literature For Emancipation" and the party Central Committee share the same political path. As a result, the triumph of "Literature For Emancipation" is also the triumph of the 3d Plenum of the 11th party Central Committee's policy line of "Ideological emancipation by seeking truth from facts," and in the final analysis, it is a great victory for the people of China.

The historical events of any new period can find their true reproduction within "Literature For Emancipation."

All Chinese people, regardless of the social stratum they are born into can find vivid images of themselves within "Literature For Emancipation."

"Literature For Emancipation" is a mirror of the new period's ideological emancipation movement.

Second Article: The Transition Toward "Literature For Reform."

The triumph of "Literature For Emancipation" has not only caused the recovery of literature's revolutionary realism to become a reality, but has also made the development of socialist literature go a step further in becoming a possibility.

"Literature For Emancipation" has not only freed literature to face life and people, but has also freed writers in regard to themes, literary forms, styles, etc. The road is becoming more and more broad as the intelligence and wisdom of writers are being given free rein. The days when writers kept silent from fear are already past; the days when works were made into poisonous weeds and writers made into counterrevolutionaries are also over. I see all the writers with flourishing pens writing book after book; I have seen no one in complete ignorance and unable to discuss state affairs, preparing not to write anymore while scheming to seek other ways of making a living, and it seems as it were many years ago when writers like this were seen.

Writers are very sensitive. Early in 1979 and 1980 there were writers who wrote about the problems of new people and a new life. There were also writers talking about "Wounds" who wrote exhaustively on the subject, and later on after the wounds had healed, many wrote about "Taking Off." Several of us engaged in discussion at that time also brought up the question of "Shifting the Focus of Themes" because it had been several years since smashing "The Gang of Four" and obvious changes in various professions had occurred and many new figures had already emerged. We still hope that writers will depict the countryside and the peasants because we must not forget about this vast world and the bulk of the population. "In what way can we leave behind the Literature of the Wounded?" We can do it in this way! However, at that time many writers themselves did not shift the focus of their themes. Some said: "You are palming things off on the people, and you are 'Theme Determinists'!" Some said: "You request one to write about

new people, but where are the new people? In any case, I have not seen them." Some said: "I have suffered bitterly and nurse deep hatred, and I am not through writing about 'Wounds' in such a short time."

There has not been any great improvement.

Summer of 1981, the party convened the 6th Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee. The session passed a "resolution on Certain Questions in the History of our Party Since the Founding of the PRC." "This present session will go down in history as having accomplished the historical mission of bringing order out of chaos by means of the guiding ideology." At the same time, the new period of the "Literature For Emancipation" will also go down in history for completing its historical mission of bringing order out of chaos through the guiding ideology.

From this time on, the party's labor focus has shifted to building the economy and the themes in literature must also shift their focus toward building the economy. These are the needs of the times and the summons of history, and literature and the people have been awaiting this day.

Literature finally has left the "Wounds" behind. In what direction is literature moving since it has left behind the "Wounds?" In what direction is "Literature For Emancipation" moving? It is moving toward a new period, a new life, a great transformation of history and toward initiating a new stage of socialist modernized construction, toward an era of reforms and toward "Literature For Reform!"

The reforms are capable of bringing the dying back to life, stirring up popular support, making one feel proud and elated, saving China and making it and its people prosperous and strong. Without the reforms, nothing is established; a few truly great men still think about the reforms. The reforms serve as the wings of the Chinese nation.

The main current of today's literature is reform, and "Literature For Reform" has become the symbol of today's literature. Literature for reform consists of literary works with reform themes. The implications of literature for reform must be wide-ranging. It includes everything which directly or indirectly touches the reform life and enriches the reform spirit of literature.

All in all, writers are sensitive. Early in the summer of 1979, "Manager Qiao Assumes Office" was born. Despite some people prohibiting it from coming out, it still appeared. "Welcome Managers of the Qiao Guangpo type!" "Welcome Manager Qiao to come to my factory to direct the work!" Within a short time everyone wanted to buy a copy. Jiang Zilong's "Manager Qiao Assumes Office" must be the herald for "Literature For Reform!" Looking at issues from this perspective, literary history will be sure to give "Manager Qiao Assumes Office" an even higher appraisal. In the new period of literary history, "Manager Qiao Assumes Office" and "Class Counsellor" have equally opened up this new stage of literature.

After "Manager Qiao Assumes Office" set an example by forging the passageway, a group of works emerged which were written with the determination to depict

a new people and a new life concerning the reform themes. We have read Ke Yunlu's "Thirty Million," Cheng Suchen's "Exerting Oneself To Make the Country Prosperous," and Shui Zilong's "Pioneers," Liu Binyan's "Difficulty in Taking Off" and Zhang Jie's "Heavy Wings." The novel "Heavy Wings" was completed within 3 months! We still read Zhang Qie's "Warm Current" and "Reformers," Ke Yunlu's "Troubled Sleep" which followed "Thirty Million," Shan Xuepeng's "Here leads to the World," and there is also Yun Shui's "Competitors," Deng Gang's "Labor Pains," and Jiao Zuyao's "Trudger." The works mentioned above are all concerned with industrial reform themes. Also in recent years, there have been many works which have appeared concerning rural reform themes which have caused people to intimately know Zhang Xianliang's "Dragon Seed," Zhang Yigong's "Black Doll Takes a Picture," Qiao Mai's "SanmenLi Anecdotes," Lu Yanzhou's novel "Rainbow Ground," Jin He's "Not Only Nostalgia," Wang Runzi's "Lu Ban's Descendants," Chu Liang's "A Robbery Is About To Happen" and "Ma Linna Senior," Zhang Yigong's "Fire God" which followed "Black Doll Takes A Picture," Zhou Keqin's "Oranges, Apricots," "Fragrance of Oranges" and "Glow of Sunset," Jiao Jian's "Old People's Home" and the recently published "Yan Zhao's Sad Song." The works of Liu Zhaolin "Ah, Gunshot in Sulun River Valley," and Liu Yazhou's "Two Generations of Great Men" etc., portray military subject matters rather well. In addition, we still gladly read Zhang Xianliang's "Style of a Man," Li Guowen's "Garden Street Number Five," Su Shuyang's "Native Land," Liu Binyan's "Biography of a Strange Northeasterner," Chen Guokai's "Enduring Requited Love," Shui Yunxian's medium-length novel "Thunderstorm," Chao Qing's "Shan Jiaqiao's Idle Chatter," etc. Jia Pengyao, drawn to the conditions of rural reforms, visited 22 counties in his hometown of Shaannan and wrote several medium-length novels in succession, "Xiaoyue Qianben," [1420 2988 0467 2609] "The People of Jiowowa," "December and January," and "Nine-Leaf Tree."

Particularly worth noting is Jiang Zilong, a courageous writer who looks at the reforms with acute powers of observation, and then filled with enthusiasm he as quickly as possible shows reform family models. His "Manager Qiao Assumes Office" has forged a path of "Literature For Reform." As others arrived to keep pace with him, he again became dissatisfied with the existing state of affairs and continuing to develop new aspects and depict industrial reforms, he wrote "Pioneers," and "Red, Orange, Green and Purple;" he then wrote about business reforms "Symphony of Pots, Bowls, Ladles and Basins;" next he wrote about rural reforms "Yan Zhao's Sad Song." "Yan Zhao's Sad Song" was published in PEOPLE'S LITERATURE in the seventh issue of 1984. This medium-length novel is a story about the Guai Jies' in certain counties and villages who set up "Joint agricultural, industrial and commercial enterprises." Singing a song about Yan Zhao's sad song, affecting me like a hurricane descending from the sky, is a story written as an impassioned song! "Five years ago, we read "Manager Qiao Assumes Office" and the assistant brigade captain read it four times. I admire Jiang Zilong. However Manager Qiao is neither as bold as I am nor is he as good as I am!" Guai Jie named Jiang Zilong of Manager Qiao to write about him and others. Jiang Zilong put aside the lengthy work at hand, and discussing and considering it, was deeply touched and wrote "Yan Zhao's Sad Song" so that it could be published. I estimate that this new work will pound the literary world and I rejoice that there flashes among writers such a valiant fighter and thus cheer "Literature For Reform's" highest honour.

The rise of "Literature for Reform" is the great achievement of the 3d Plenum of the 11th party Central Committee. The radiance from the 3d Plenum of the 11th party Central Committee throws light on the past and present and also throws light on the future; the 3d Plenum of the 11th party Central Committee has poured the spirit of realism and the spirit of romanticism into the reforms. As a result, within the flourishing periods of the "Literature For the Wounded" and "Literature For Emancipation," the sprouts of "Literature For Reform" emerged at the same time, and from here "Manager Qiao Assumes Office" performed deeds of valour in battle. Soon after the sprouts, it was like bamboo shoots after a spring rain. This was the first wave of "Literature For Reform." At the convention of the 3d Plenum of the 12th party Central Committee, the 1983 Central Committee Document Number 1 stated that new aspects of "Literature For Reform" should be developed, but the new aspects did not unfold and on the contrary, some of the works of "Literature For Reform" became silent. At that time, the countryside's implementation of the joint production estimated payment system of job responsibility had broken with tremendous force to improve the features of the countryside, yet this type of phenomenon was not reflected in any works. Which segment of our labor produces problems? Later on, at the Political Ideology Work Conference of the National Federation of Trade Unions, Comrade Hu Yaobang gave an important speech regarding reform problems and this speech sent a shock through the literary world, but still there were few good works seen concerning the reform themes. Last year, Wang Runzi's medium-length novel "Lu Ban's Descendants," was published causing people to take a great interest in the reform themes (rural themes in particular were like a raging fire). "Lu Ban's Descendants" is sensitive toward the countryside depicting the family morality colorfully and with a profound love while appraising the causes of controversy between the old and young generations of carpenters. Differences actually do exist between the moral and historical appraisals in "Lu Ban's Descendants" but we also consider this to be life, and to be authentic and sincere. Leon Tolstoy's works are a one-sided mirror of Russia's reforms and he understands even less about Russian reforms such as these, however the contradictions between the moral and historical appraisals do not cause Leon Tolstoy's works to lose their epic value, and in any case, Tolstoy still shook the foundations of the old society and gave hope to the rural reform. This should also give the green light to works like "Lu Ban's Descendants." What writer has the audacity to say that he has keen insights into the present world with every new phenomenon on earth changing constantly at a tremendous pace?

The 1984 Central Committee Document Number 1 took a step forward in developing much better conditions for the rural reforms. At the present time, the works of "Literature For Reform" have already entered the third wave. The scope of this wave of works is even larger than the two prior ones. The great historical victory of the rural reforms has rolled with full force on all fronts ever since the 3d Plenum of the 12th party Central Committee used cities as the focal point to develop in depth the reform of the entire economic system, and it will certainly give impetus to the "Literature For Reform" works to blossom everywhere. The reportage cannot be held back and medium-length novels which sharply portray the reforms are not inferior, and it is also pleasantly surprising that the longer novels have also kept up with the pace. Alongside the upsurge in the national economic construction, has been an upsurge in the literary field; along with the triumphant completion of the

mission of bringing order out of chaos, the literary depictions of themes have also shifted their focus. Literature has left the "Wounds" behind, has gained emancipation, and is marching in the direction of the reforms, a new people and a new world.

This is the great historical transition in the new period of literature and is the most brilliant page in the history of our nation's socialist literature.

The development of "Literature For Reform" is flourishing and it is full of vitality. We heed it, welcome it, love it, protect it, and, at the same time, we are not complacent while putting our greatest hopes in it.

"Manager Qiao Assumes Office" is full of daring and everywhere welcomes Manager Qiao to take up an official post. Shortly after it was completed, even though the public understood much more about the complexities of life and the difficulties of reform, they signed with emotion "even when Manager Qiao had difficulty making any changes after assuming office." Jiang Zilong does not oversimplify, and as expected, in "Manager Qiao's Postscript," it is much more significant that Manager Qiao cannot do anything. In these later works, the contradictions are complex (as in "Trouble Within the Family"), the work of the main characters is more painstaking (as in "Troubled Sleep"), the characters and environment are more life-like (as in "Heavy Wings"), and the determination to rouse oneself with vigorous efforts to make the country prosperous is even more unswerving and confidence stronger (as in "Exerting Oneself To Make the Country Prosperous") and "Warm Current." However, meticulous imitation is causing some works to become bogged down in new formulas with the reforms turning into simple dismissals, and the increased love for the reforms appears artificial. At the same time, when writing about defeated heroes was a common occurrence, were the obstructions too great or was optimism lacking? Is it that writers have not discovered the precedents of success which are not rare in life, or is it that the reforms have just begun and in the beginning there is not much success? All of these are reasons and are excusable, but as in history new things have already emerged and the reforms must be endowed with the greatest vitality under the writer's pen. Justice is on the side of the reformers and they represent the times, the future and are full of glory.

In the recent period of publication of the "Literature For Reform," failed heroes are not often seen, while successful heroes and heroes who will surely be successful are increasing daily, and the reality of this success is what gives writers a spirit of idealism and optimism. Following the rapid development of the reform becoming a reality, successful heroes in literature will certainly become more and more frequent.

The present problem is to avoid oversimplification and to guard against character oversimplification; how to write about life in more depth and to write more vividly about characters. By replacing the old with the new, everything takes on a fresh look, and everything starts to become complex, and complexities are often difficult to identify thereby causing writers to be bewildered by life and the critics to be bewildered by the writers. For example, how are the countryside's specialized households, priority households and 10,000 yuan households to be regarded? Is it first become rich,

or putting profit-making first? Should they be regarded as the market prices [5887 1579] or cheating on prices to corner the market [2952 5887 7218 1579]? As innovative spirit or risky behavior? Economic competition, or being one of the heartless rich? Information to get wealth or risking danger in desperation? The problem is not simple. Some people say that "the same person holding two positions" is both good and bad at the same time, and they look at the vision of writers in this way. Thus in March of 1984, at the First Rural Theme Creation Forum, I labelled many rural new figures, "part-angel" and "part-devil." According to some people they are "angels"; in others' eyes they are "devils." Actually, "angel" and "devil" are often combined in one. However, more often than not, they are new and extraordinary persons--the contemporary heroes.

To write about reforms one must also write about various kinds of people and write about the great social transformations and profound changes in the hearts of all types of people, and create to the best of one's ability, artistic images of the new reformers of the 80's. In view of the historical lesson, to rigidly stress the practice of writing about heroes is undesirable. The people in works must resemble the many types of people in life; at the same time, images of new people and heroes who resemble those types of new people and heroes in life must be stressed and pointed out. If all of them are Manager Qiaos, then life is too narrow.

We urge writers to the best of their ability to write more about new people and new heroes because they are the genuine representatives of the reform period. Wu Gengxin in "Yan Zhao's Sad Song" said: "If you want to be rich, it is necessary to be both landlord and capitalist! One must strike root in farming and animal husbandry, and engage in trade and make a fortune in industry!" He vowed as Manager Qiao Guangpiao vows to Jun Linzhuang, "I still want to manage things for another 3 years, and if Dahao village has not changed, then you can drown me with spittle, send me to the county/prison and dig out my family's ancestral grave." What an heroic manner and distinctive character! This capable man is the representative character of the reform period's "Literature For Reform" in comparison to the representative character of the "Literature For Emancipation" period of bringing order out of chaos--"the Zhen Miansheng character," so how can there not be two eras and two heavens?

I hope that writers will search for the new Wu Gengxins.

I hope that writers, with the dauntless courage of the artist, will reveal certain essential paradoxical aspects of the reform life using the ideals and poetic feelings of patriotism, socialism and communism to kindle their own love and hate. "On paper there is at last a shallow awakening." "Literature For Reform" should undergo and carry out tests to become the torch to kindle the reforms and to illuminate the advance of the reforms! Under no circumstances should we oversimplify the arena of reforms which is brimming with enthusiasm and difficulties, and we must probe deeply to understand the turbulent and spectacular reform life. We must be like Jiang Zilong and place the matter on hand to one side to pick up a rucksack and forge ahead. This will enable poetry to have more of the spirit of Yan Zhao and the story to be spurred forward towards the Great Wall. In today's China, the Yan Zhaos

are singing their sad songs more fervently, talents are exploding everywhere.

"Literature For Reform" especially needs to beat with the pulse of the times and to burst with energy in battle, to have the spirit of doing one's utmost to save a desperate situation and to be duty-bound not to turn back.

Ah, "Literature For Reform"! Please give us epics, it is certainly capable of giving us epics!

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EAST REGION

STUDY OF WESTERN PHILOSOPHY, REFORM OF CHINESE PHILOSOPHY URGED

Shanghai FUDAN XUEBAO [FUDAN JOURNAL] in Chinese No 2, 12 Mar 85 pp 1-7, 29

[Article by Xie Xialing [6200 6667 7881], Chen Kuide [7115 1145 1795], Zhou Yideng [0719 5030 3397], An Yanming [1344 1693 2494], Wu Xiaoming [0702 2556 2494] and Yu Wujin [0205 0710 6855]: "A Discussion of Some Problems in Philosophical Reform"]

[Text] A remarkable change has taken place in Chinese history. This unprecedented change is reflected in the "Resolution of the CPC Central Committee on the Reform of the Economic Structure" which takes the form of new political economy and new ideological study in a broad sense. It not only reflects a sense of urgency but also provides a clear direction in which our philosophical study should be reformed.

This reform inspired by rich and colorful lifestyles in real terms and the rapid development of science and technology was conceived by our philosophical society long ago. Despite the "leftist" ideological shackles which are instrumental in repeatedly obstructing the development of human creative gifts, the theoretical minds still move on according to the law governing their growth. No sooner was the lightning of the economic reform appearing in the sky than a thunderous approval from our philosophical society reverberated.

Needless to say, like the long existing ossified formulas of the economic system incompatible with the development of social productive forces, similar ossified formulas inconsistent with the development of real life also exist in our theoretical and philosophical societies. The ossification of economic formulas often leads to the ossification of philosophical formulas while the ossified philosophical formulas often prove instrumental in reinforcing the ossified economic formulas. The ossified philosophical formulas take many forms and can be characterized mainly by the following instances:

(1) Philosophy becomes politics and politics becomes philosophy. For years, under the "leftist" ideological influence, those political ideas of the revolutionary war period have been made available in simplified forms for use during this period of socialist construction, no line has ever been drawn between politics and class struggle, and people and democratic

philosophy have been interpreted as tools for carrying out class struggles. People tend to ignore the scientific aspect of Marxist philosophy when glibly talking about its essence, class nature and practicality. Philosophy will never become a branch of science as long as it is viewed as a non-scientific entity. In this way, philosophy is bound to become subservient to the political struggle. Since its supreme mission is to provide a theoretical basis for justifying every political movement, it is impossible for philosophy to develop independently as a branch of science. This being the case, the more demagogic the theoretical essays on political movement become, the faster the philosophy will head toward terminal exhaustion and crisis. This is particularly true of the 10 years of turmoil in which philosophy entirely lost its identity and became synonymous with politics.

(2) Philosophy is dedicated to the recollection of the past. Since the founding of the PRC, the focus of our philosophical research has been on the things of the past. There is close relationship between this approach and our interpretation of philosophy as a concept. Most textbooks interpreting philosophy as a generalization and summarization of experiences in previous class struggles and fruition of natural science certainly miss this important point that philosophers must study the present developments and probe into the future (Of course, philosophy has been dedicated to the "study of current events"). But in most cases, it has been only a basis for justifying the continued series of political movements and political criticism. Therefore, it is really somewhat unfair to say that philosophy deserves only a place in bookshelves). Then philosophy and history become mixed up. As the road to philosophical research becomes narrower, and its content, concepts, system and expressions become more ossified than ever, philosophers would find many new meaningful and valuable things and achievements that grow out of real life and scientific developments unacceptable to them.

Finally, philosophy becomes a field of study beset with difficulties and dreaded by people. It subjects to criticism genetics, theory of resonance, psychology, cybernetics, space science, theory of relativity, quantum mechanics and various other schools of thought. In the 1970's, even Einstein's theory of relativity was subjected to criticism throughout China. Philosophers also took a contemptuous and even completely negative attitude toward new accomplishments in the fields of modern social sciences, humanities and epistemology (ways of thinking). Particularly surprising is that philosophers often put themselves in a position in contravention of socialist economic developments, which means a break with the tradition of the founders of Marxism emphasizing the study of economic problems. In short, philosophers have been out of touch with real life and new things while devoting all their energy to the recollection of the past and pulling the wheel of history backward to the days of "the pot of meat in Egypt."

(3) Exploration and invention give way to annotation. This section particularly deals with our attitude toward Marxist philosophy. Undoubtedly, the Marxist doctrine encompasses many things and is characteristic of truths. But Marxism, incapable of representing all truths, must continue to be enriched and developed through practice. What is our correct attitude toward the Marxist doctrine? In other words, should we see the problem from the

shoulders of Marx or from under his feet? If we see the problem from under his feet, we can only at best offer some explanatory notes on his works. Over the past several decades, this is exactly what we have done as shown in our textbooks on philosophy. As a matter of fact, if only annotation instead of exploration is emphasized in philosophical research, philosophy will be in danger of losing its theoretical vitality. This is an approach to the philosophical study consistently opposed by the founders of Marxism. The facts indicate that we have no alternative but to change the ossified philosophical formulas. Philosophy must be rewritten despite the fact that this rewriting cannot be complete on short notice and will call for unremitting efforts over a long period of time. We are a group of young theoreticians who are willing to offer personal views on some problems concerning the rewriting of philosophy. We also sincerely hope that the members of philosophical society will not hesitate to offer theirs.

Philosophy must be rewritten. In doing so, we must look squarely at the problem of being and regard it as the major subject of discussion in the future. Article 9 of the "Resolution" points out that we must regard knowledge as power, show high regard for talented people and tap the potential of our young generation. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has repeatedly emphasized that among the 10 articles of the "Resolution," article 9 is most important of all. At present, the theoretical society is confronted with the following important and urgent question: How can we accurately evaluate the position and role of man in socialist society? It is very difficult to imagine that before this primary question can be answered, other secondary questions can be satisfactorily solved. From the historical point of view, the trend of human self-evaluation and self-reflection cannot be reversed. In Greek mythology, the "riddle of the famous Sphinx" which can be answered by man reflects ancient people's initial thinking of the problem of being. In fact, the Sphinx, a monster with a lion's body and human face, also symbolizes human self-consciousness in its primitive form. Its image indicates that man initially began to see the differences between him and animals and proudly raise his head above the world of nature and animals. Ancient people's appreciation of the problem of being and their regard for man's stand in the world are also reflected in the commandment "know yourself" in the Greek temples, Protagoras' famous saying: "Man in the measure of all things," Pericles' impassioned speech on the Peloponnesian campaign and Sophocles' "Antigone" extolling man.

The medieval Inquisition, the supreme authority of judgment, regarded asceticism as the highest standard of conduct set for all devout Christians. Man at the mercy of God was trembling with fear while longing for a life in another world. This aberration and distortion of the truth of human nature could not go on forever. The trend of humanism which began with the period of the Renaissance ruthlessly crushed the feudal tyranny and ecclesiastical hierarchy and restored the human image in its original form, giving birth to the enlightenment movement which shocked the European continent and which brought about the humanitarian trend of thought under the slogan "human rights." This sweeping and powerful trend "packed the force of cascade just like those that roars down the Yellow River." Shortly after setting himself free from the ecclesiastical authority, man again limited his vision to the concept of La Mettrie characterizing man as merely "a machine."

Kant influenced by Rousseau was the first to think and evaluate man in pure philosophical terms. Kant's famous remark on "human purpose" is a ruthless refutation of the feudal tyrannical rule and a theoretical breakthrough in mechanical materialism. It can be said that Socrates was responsible for converting Thales' natural philosophy into ethical philosophy devoted to discussing the problem of being, while Kant viewed man as the sun and the objective world as a planet orbiting the sun. Kant's contributions to the development of the doctrine of being were tremendous. But his ultra-idealism eventually led him to forget Pascal's famous analogy describing man as a slender reed. Unlike Kant, Hegel seemed more dispassionate and realistic. As a result of an assiduous study of British classic works on economics, he came up with a theory of labor alienation representing an extremely important step forward in the direction of discussing the problem of being. But similarly regretful is Hegel's idealistic thinking which engulfed his doctrine of being and which subsequently prompted Schopenhauer, Klerkegaard and Feuerbach to accuse Hegel of contemptuously viewing man as merely a tool of the universal mentality and a symbol of the universal idea. Feuerbach's contributions do not lie in his efforts to restore the authority on materialism but in his endeavor to combine the theoretical aspect of materialism with that of humanitarianism and create the doctrine of humanism which transcends and breaks with mechanical materialism of the 17th and 18th centuries. From the philosophical point of view, Marx's materialist conception of history results from his efforts to liquidate Feuerbach's humanism. In other words, what Marx got from Feuerbach is not any ordinary form of materialism but materialism consistent with humanism. This indicates that Marx attached great importance to the topic of being from the very beginning of his theoretical career. Of course, we must also notice the essential difference between Marx's materialist conception of history and Feuerbach's humanism. The latter discusses man in abstract terms without taking into account the social and historical developments and comprehend the human activity from the direct point of view while the former is concerned with real and socialized mankind engaged in practical activities.

A review of aforementioned history will lead us to understand that the trend for man to discuss and evaluate himself cannot be reversed and at the core of the Marxist philosophical system is the materialist conception of history based on the historical practical activities. But a popular philosophical viewpoint holds that the materialist conception of history results from the extension of dialectical materialism to social and historical arenas. This "theory of extension" actually denies Feuerbach's humanism as the starting point toward achieving a understanding of the theories of Marxism and instead, recognizes materialism of the 17th and 18th centuries as that starting point, which, just as we have mentioned previously, is concerned with mechanical or mathematical motion and takes a contemptuous and even hostile attitude toward man. Commenting on the theory of Thomas Hobbes, founder of mechanical materialism, Marx and Engels said: "Materialism turns out to be hostile to man." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 2, p 164) Actually, the starting point of the "theory of extension" is the conception of nature disoriented from man, which is clearly incompatible with the materialist conception of history and which is aimed at converting the Marxist

philosophical system into dualism. But on the other hand, when the materialist conception of history is used as the starting point to explain nature, nature will no longer become disoriented from man and will become associated with man. This point can be clearly observed through the study of Marx's "Paris Manuscript" which theorizes that the accomplished form of naturalism means humanism and the accomplished form of humanism means naturalism. In short, only by recognizing historical materialism as the core and foundation of Marxist philosophy can we correctly understand this philosophy and observe the extremely important position man occupies in the theories of Marxism. From the practical point of view, studying man is also a very urgent task. In our real social life, which remains under the deep influence of the feudal ideology (for example, the idea on the authority of the husband and the concept of stratum), some criminal and inhuman tendencies to suppress and waste talent still prevail occasionally. If we fail to study the problem of being thoroughly from the philosophical and theoretical points of view, and if we fail to achieve a correct understanding of man's position and role in this historical period of socialism, we may be found guilty of stimulating the growth of these tendencies and find ourselves standing in the way of reform. A review of modern Western philosophy will also lead us to find that humanism is a tremendously powerful trend of thought, and that almost all philosophers have regarded ontology dealing with the problem of human existence as the core of their doctrines. Despite the fact that they have viewed the human existence as one of individual and isolated souls (or non-rational sentimental wills and instincts), this is after all a reflection of their thinking about the human position and dilemma in Western capitalist society. As a matter of fact, over the past several decades, another mainstream Western philosophy--the scientific trend of thought--has inspired many philosophers to begin showing interest in man, society, value, alienation and other problems while no longer confining itself to the tasteless linguistic and logical analyses. An observation of activities by the branches of philosophical annotation and anthropology and other schools of thought also reveals a tendency to merge the doctrines of science and humanism, a tendency that should command our attention.

Whether to see the problem from the historical or theoretical and practical point of view, the trend for man to step up the theoretical evaluation of his problems is absolutely necessary and irresistible. Of course, the problem of alienation associated with man, the problem of relationship between Marxism and humanism, and the problem of human nature should also be discussed. It is inappropriate to jump to any conclusion with regard to anyone of these major complicated theoretical problems. Only by devoting a long time to a free discussion can we gradually reach relatively comprehensive and accurate conclusions.

II

In the course of rewriting philosophy, the problem of truths also should be made the major topic of discussion that calls for rethinking. As a matter of fact, our theoretical society began considering this issue long ago.

This reminds us of the great debate on the problem of criteria for truth that began in 1978. This was a great ideological emancipation movement aimed at smashing the framework of "two whatevers," restoring the authority on the materialist conception of history, bringing the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee to a successful conclusion and fulfilling a shift in the focus of work. The impact of that debate was extensive and its significance far-reaching. However, it involved only the problem of relationship between truth and practice, while leaving basically unanswered the questions concerning the essence of truth, the ways to reach an accurate and comprehensive understanding of the Marxist theory of truth and other questions in depth. These are questions that deserve further discussion. To break with the outdated inherent ideas is another fundamental notion that pervades the "Resolution." This reflects an objective requirement for us to review and rethink our views on truth from the theoretical point of view.

In the course of rethinking the problem of truth, we will first encounter the problem of objective truth. The so-called objective truth does not refer to its form. Truth in form is an entity and a human knowledge. It is forever branded with human subjective views and manifested in the forms of unity between the subjective and objective views. This is something beyond our reasonable doubt. Objective truth refers mainly to its content. In other words, truth contains something absolutely objective and something that is independent of the man's will.

As a matter of fact, the previous views on objective truth are at least not applicable to the following two instances: 1. Any truth based on experiences is not characteristic of absolute and universal inevitability. Modern science indicates that any strict mechanical form of determinism is only an illusion and any scientific theory of experience can only predict the event to come at a probable rate but not what actually and inevitably happens. This requires all branches of positive science to replace the structure of determinism in strict form with the structure of probability. Actually, the science of experience is a challenge to the strict form of determinism, a fact that captured the attention of philosophers long ago. Leibnitz's works categorizing truths into "truths of reason" (or necessary propositions) and "truths of fact" (or contingent propositions) are clearly a refutation of truths of experience as universal and necessary propositions characteristic of inevitability. Later, Hume's critical interpretation of the law of casualty and works by modern positive logicians which categorize truths into "truths of logic" (or necessary propositions) and "truths of experiences" (or contingent propositions) indicates that the objective and necessary propositions characteristic of truths cannot be explained in general, unilateral and loose terms. 2. Relationships between truth and human aspirations are very complicated. According to the principles of natural science, man cannot aspire to change the law of nature but can only exploit it. If this is true in the social and historical fields, the situation would become more complicated. Although social and historical developments are part of a natural process, it differs from the world of nature in that this process is instilled with human determination. Engels maintained that this determination amounts to something, and "in other words, every determined mind is a contribution to the combined force, and therefore, a part of this force."

(Selected Works of Marx and Engels" vol 4, p 479) If the absolute inevitability of objective truths in social and historical fields is unilaterally exaggerated, it would tend to render any subjective efforts unnecessary, and would encourage the proletariat to sit there idly by without doing anything until the inevitable historical blessings fall into its hands. We must overcome this one-sidedness and interpret truth as a form of unity between the subjective and the objective. Secondly, no attempt should be made to place a cap on any truth, and to view any truth as a peak truth that cannot be scaled. Truth is a process and a lively and constantly open system. We can liken this situation to our criticism of "two whatevers" and Lin Biao's "theory of peak truth" through which the remnant influence of dogmatism and metaphysics cannot possibly be completely eliminated.

As a matter of fact, the founders of Marxism, especially Engels, began a thorough analysis and criticism of this metaphysical truth long ago. In this connection, Engels pointed out that in scientific research, any proposition of supreme truth is extremely ridiculous. It is clear that a solution to some problems often calls for several centuries of efforts in research. Meanwhile, the development of new situations will invariably force us to cultivate a dense forest of hypotheses around the so-called ultimate and supreme truth, and even to give up what we have created. For example, the discovery of cells in the history of biological development "has left us no alternative but to begin an overall revision of all well-established ultimate and supreme truths and throw them away just like a bunch of trash." Engels even went so far as to advocate that genuine scientific works should avoid using such dogmatic and ethical terms as fallacy and truth. In social and historical fields, it is inappropriate to describe any truth as an ultimate truth. Commenting on the morality of the Christian feudal times, the morality of the bourgeoisie and the future morality of the proletariat, he pointed out: "Which is characteristic of truth? In terms of absolute and ultimate truths, none of them is applicable." (Anti-Duhring" pp 76, 91)

Practice repeatedly teaches us that any attempt to place a cap on any truth or praise it to the sky as if it were the word of God and force people to search truth in an approved area will in no way enhance the prestige of that truth and is a departure from the inherent spirit of the Marxist doctrine. Marxism is not devoted to putting truths in mothballs. On the contrary, its aim is to broaden the road for people to search and know truths.

Thirdly, truth is neither singular nor exclusive. On the contrary, it is comprehensive and present in all schools of thought. A fallacious viewpoint that has long prevailed over our philosophical circles is the belief that truth exists in only one school of thought. Many people have interpreted our textbook Marxist doctrine as the exclusive and only truth while denouncing all other doctrines and philosophical social sciences in particular as fallacies or "teachers by negative example." This approach may in all likelihood stem from a well-intentioned subjective desire to defend the authoritative position of the Marxist doctrine but in reality it is an attempt to kill the chance of its revitalization. True, as a comprehensive scientific world outlook, Marxism is characteristic of truth. But truth is not present in Marxism alone.

Truths present in natural science are characteristic of all mankind transcending classes. People of this profession normally are willing to accept the viewpoint that "truths are present in all schools of thoughts." But what about the position taken by those dedicated to philosophical social sciences? We feel that we can come to the same conclusion for reasons stated as follows: 1. From the historical point of view, we can trace the roots of any doctrine or theory to the thoughts of our predecessors. Marxism draws its theoretical sources mainly from classic German philosophy, French utopian socialism and classic English political economy, which undoubtedly contain truths. The reason that Marxism has won a significant place in world history is that "it does not throw away those most precious achievements of the bourgeoisie, and instead, it absorbs and transforms all valuable things resulting from the development of human thoughts and culture over the past 2,000 years." ("Selected Works of Lenin," vol 4, p 362) Therefore, when we come to evaluate the problem of truth in a serious Marxist manner, we should no longer come to the same arbitrary and simple conclusions as we have repeatedly done in the past. We must admit that the formation and development of every progressive doctrine stem from achievements in transforming, digesting and synthesizing the thoughts of our predecessors. If we persist in believing that truths are present in only one school of thought, it is actually an attempt to cut off the continuation of the human culture.

2. A cross-section review of various schools of thought of our time also shows that truths are present in all of them. By the time Marx and Engels made clear their dialectical materialist doctrine, worker-philosopher Joseph Dietzgen found the same theory in his own right. Meanwhile, bourgeois scholar Morgan of the United States found the materialist conception of history in much the same way as Marx did. By using this as a guide to compare the barbarous period with the civilized period, he also came up with the same conclusions on primary points as Marx did. Actually, the spectrum of various cultural developments and theoretical forms are merely a reflection of a variety of real lifestyles. Theoretical dimensions characteristic of time and space are determined by experiments of historical significance and the direction and levels in which such experiments are conducted. Truths present in various schools of thought are like red, orange, green, blue and purple colors which are combined to express the real sun. In ancient Greece and ancient China before the Qin Dynasty, there were many schools of thought and doctrines. Can we pinpoint anyone of them as an exclusive authority in possession of truths. Apparently not. Various socialist countries of our time have also come up with theoretical formulas characteristic of their national backgrounds. In the face of this fact, we certainly have no reason to declare one of them absolutely correct and all others fallacious. We must know that all current doctrines have specific reasons for their existence.

3. As seen from its essence, no absolute harmony between the subjective and objective views exists in any doctrine. As a matter of fact, a concept of matter and its reality are like "two gradually approaching lines coming closer and closer but standing no chance of crossing each other." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 4, p 515) Truths present in philosophical social sciences and truths in natural science are similar to each other but none of them can be identified as a pure truth. The founders of Marxism never declared themselves heir to all truths. As members of a younger generation in search for truths, we certainly cannot downgrade or overlook other doctrines characteristic of truth.

A lack of a correct idea on truth would call academic freedom, academic tolerance and academic future into question. We must give up the narrow-minded "self-righteous" mentality, further emancipate our minds, broaden our vision and widely welcome all progressive scientific achievements on a global scale. Only in this way can we constantly revitalize the Marxist doctrine.

III

The fundamental objective of philosophical reform is to create a Chinese-style but broadly based modern philosophy under the guidance of Marxist philosophy, or a philosophy based on the excellent Chinese tradition and containing the cream of foreign cultures on a grand scale.

To develop a modern form of Chinese philosophy is an objective demand placed on us by history. Today, the most important event that is taking place in China is that the rapid development and extensive application of science and technology have led people to change radically their way of thinking and way of life as well as their personal relationships. Also undergoing tremendous changes are the position and role of man in the natural world and society. This development demands that philosophers rethink the major problems in the universe and life.

Meanwhile, the development of modern natural science and social sciences suggests that efforts be made by philosophers to reevaluate the problem concerning the philosophical foundation of science because philosophy is not devoted to summing up new scientific achievements but to examining certain basic areas of interest and concepts applied but not studied by scientists. There were cases in which philosophy was often forced to change itself when it found its thinking not conducive to or even standing in the way of the progressive development of science. Some scientists have joined the ranks of philosophical researchers in seeking solutions to the urgent problems of this sort. It must be noted that Western philosophers of our time have reaped many new fruits by drawing sustenance from their native soils and by raising questions. Many new achievements have also been reported in modern Marxist research in the West as well as in the Soviet Union and east European countries. All these factors deserve our serious consideration in the course of developing modern Chinese philosophy. But what we have done so far is far from sufficient. As Chinese people growing up in the environment of Chinese culture and tradition, we must study ancient, recent and modern philosophies, extract those that are vital elements and drop those that are deadwood. We must regard this as an absolutely necessary step in cultivating modern Chinese philosophy.

Modern Chinese philosophy results from interaction between original Chinese philosophy (before Kang Youwei and Liang Qichao) and modern Western philosophy which spread to China via Japan (beginning with Neo-Kantianism). Today, there exists in modern Chinese philosophy such terms as matter, consciousness, entity, soul, ontology, epistemology and methodology drawn from Western philosophy, meaning that Chinese philosophy is heavily influenced by its Western counterpart. This influence is expected to continue for a long time to come since our modernization program calls for continued importation of Western technology and culture on a large scale.

This is the second influx of foreign philosophies into China. The first influx of Buddhist philosophy began in the middle of the second century and continued through the succeeding four and one-half centuries in which Buddhist scriptures were translated. In the Song and Ming Dynasties, it took the form of the Zen Sect and metaphysics until it was assimilated into China's Confucian and Taoist philosophies. The popularity of Buddhism reached its peak in the Sui and Tang Dynasties. At that time, the thinking public was entirely thrilled by this foreign philosophy which was also instrumental in bringing about an unprecedented development of the Chinese economy and culture. This historical fact shows that the influx of foreign philosophy could benefit and play a role in enhancing and facilitating the development of the Chinese economy and culture. However, the foreign philosophy could in no way assimilate its Chinese counterpart no matter how popular it became in China. Through their interaction, a new form of philosophy took shape. Although it drew many valuable things from that foreign philosophy, its backbone was formed by the inherent Chinese thoughts of the ancient times.

Unlike the influx of Buddhist philosophy to China, Western philosophy followed in the footsteps of the aggressors' gunboats to our shores. The gunshot sounded a warning to the Chinese nation that it now had no alternative but to reform itself through the study of technology and Western social and political ideas; otherwise, its survival in this world would be at stake. Following a prolonged period of practice and reflection, China's outstanding intellectuals finally came to realize that if we wanted to save our nation and make it strong, we must study not only Western technology but also Western philosophy on which our rational thinking is based. Although Yan Fu was the first to introduce Western philosophy to China, he riveted his eyes only on Western sociological ideas. Our systematic introduction of Western philosophy did not begin until after the "May Fourth Movement." It was disseminated to China along with Marxism. Unlike Buddhist philosophy, Western philosophy has gained strength from the tremendously successful development of art, science, technology, economics, politics and law and has been in the process of constantly revitalizing itself until it reaches a new peak. This was something unmatched by Buddhist philosophy when it spread to China. In contrast to Buddhist philosophy, the Chinese nation has proved more capable of assimilating Western philosophy. The dominant influence of Western philosophy is reflected in the fact that Western philosophical category and method are so useful that they finally become indispensable to the study and teaching of Chinese philosophy; Western philosophical views must be expressed in determining whether a certain ancient Chinese philosopher was a materialist or an idealist and whether "Taoism" is ontology and the "doctrine of assiduous pursuit of learning" is epistemology or not.

However, during the speedy development of Western civilization, a lack of long-term application of cybernetics has culminated in disrupting harmony between man and nature and between one person and another. A serious concern of this disharmony is reflected in the discussion of the problem of alienation in Western philosophy. Western philosophers have come to realize that this development warrants an in-depth philosophical investigation into the foundation of Western civilization. As a result of this effort, Heidegger's philosophy, science of annotation and analytical philosophy have

come into being. Under such circumstances, some farsighted Western scholar have begun to divert their attention to Oriental philosophies, especially Chinese philosophy.

At present, China's urgent needs are different from the West. For instance, China still has to step up the pace of industrialization when the West has passed the mark of industrialization. Different historical conditions and missions have placed different demands on Chinese and Western philosophies. Modern Chinese philosophy must be devoted to discussing the philosophical topics concerning the promotion of industrialization, the development of science and technology and the reform of the economic system more than anything else. This does not mean that we have to follow the beaten path of Western society in developing ours. Some basic aspects of the Chinese culture may prove instrumental in developing Chinese society along a sound line unmatched by Western society and in enabling it to circumvent many loopholes in Western society. Therefore, during the development of modern Chinese philosophy, it seems very important to promote the in-depth study of Chinese philosophy as well as the comparative study of Chinese and Western philosophies, and to trace the Chinese cultural roots to the philosophical ideas.

Today, as the outcome of interaction between Chinese and Western philosophies is still unknown to us, we just want to offer some initial views on studying Chinese philosophy. We believe that the Chinese philosophical research must be emphasized in the following three ways:

1. Scholars before the Qin Dynasty and metaphysics of the Wei and Jin Dynasties representative of indigenous Chinese philosophy drew no distinction between the thing-in-itself and phenomenon in a contrast to Western philosophy devoted to splitting the universe into two parts. This is indeed a very sound idea. By splitting the universe into the thing-in-itself and phenomenon, the Western philosophers have been confronted with many difficulties. Efforts are being made by some schools of thought in Western philosophical society to overcome these difficulties. We must study and clearly understand the point that indigenous Chinese philosophy draws no distinction between the thing-in-itself and phenomenon. A clear understanding of this may provide tips for Western philosophers to solve these difficulties and may enable us to circumvent the circuitous road toward understanding Western philosophy.

2. Essentially, Chinese philosophy emphasizes learning by doing. Our knowledge of the universe and life basically concerns the cultivation of ethical conduct. Behind the search for knowledge is a good intention. Chinese philosophy draws no clear-cut distinction between the true and good while regarding the true as good and goodness as something truthful, while Western philosophy is inclined to separate knowing from doing and pit the true against good. In the past, the Chinese philosophers did not learn things in much the same way as their Western counterparts did, thus making China lag behind in developing science. In recent times, after the spreading of Western philosophy to China, the Chinese scholars have emphasized the pursuit of knowledge but overlooked their need for physical and moral

training. A steady clear understanding of the point that Chinese philosophy emphasizes unity between knowing and doing and between the true and good benefit the development of Chinese philosophy along a sound line.

3. The basic Chinese philosophical concept is one of "harmony between nature and man," and an advocacy that the natural law and human law originate from the same principle while Western philosophy is inclined to pit the subjective against the objective, reason against the universe and society against nature. This characteristic of Chinese philosophy has captured the attention of Western philosophers who have considered it as an inspiration for them to overcome alienation, and to restore harmony between man and nature and between one person and another. However, this philosophical notion has also led people to overlook their material and cultural life, underestimate the social position of every individual, take a contemptuous attitude toward science and technology and bring about many other erroneous tendencies. A steady clear understanding of the notion that "nature and man are a single entity" will lead us to make efforts to develop science and technology and raise the material living standards and attach importance to the value of man and pay attention to restoring and preserving harmony between man and nature and between one person and another. There are many other Chinese philosophical points that need to be mentioned. But what deserve our primary attention is the three aspects previously mentioned. We deeply believe that the current excellent situation resulting from reform will inspire our philosophers to accept Marxism as a guide in their efforts to assimilate the cream of Chinese and Western philosophies, create, step by step, a modern form of Chinese philosophy characteristic of our nation and make it the ideological and cultural center of worldwide significance just as ancient Chinese philosophy did.

9674

CSO: 4005/823

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

STUDENTS JOIN ANHUI CPC--In the past year, more than 1,300 college students have joined the CPC in Anhui. Since the 12th Party Congress, there has been an increase in the number of students in Anhui's institutions of higher learning who are asking to join the party. Many departments and grades are voluntarily setting up classes to learn about the party, while other students are learning about the party through study on their own. The concept of the party spirit is growing stronger. Huang Fayuan [7806 4099 3293], a member of the class of 1986 in the Health Department at Anhui Medical College, joined the party in December of last year. He told this reporter that his study of the party's history had deepened his knowledge, that the party's image in his own mind was becoming ever loftier and that his independent study thus drew him to the party organization. He is proud of his being able to become a party member. Thanks to the impetus and influence of the new party members, the political atmosphere at some of Anhui's institutions of higher learning is intense, as are the atmosphere of learning and the academic atmosphere. Since last year, China's universities of science and technology have supplied the party with 342 new members (57 graduate students and 285 undergraduates), all of whom enthusiastically take part in voluntary labor and social activities and study even more assiduously. [By Tian Wenxi [3944 2429 0823]] [Text] [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 May 85 p 3] 12570

ANTIGUA'S BIRD ON VISIT--Shanghai, June 19 (XINHUA)--Lester Bryant Bird, deputy prime minister of Antigua and Barbuda ended his visit here and today left for Wuxi, a nearby city in east China's Jiangsu Province. Lester Bryant Bird, who is also minister of foreign affairs, economic development, tourism and energy, arrived in Shanghai Monday as guest of the State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian. During their stay here, the deputy prime minister and his party visited a furniture-making factory and a printing workshop and cruised on the Huangpu River. Shanghai Vice-mayor Li Zhaoji saw them off at the railway station. Bird and his party will also travel to Changzhou and Nanjing before arriving in Beijing on June 24. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 19 Jun 85 OW]

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25 July 1985

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

NEW ROLE OF CPC COMMITTEE SECRETARIES CLARIFIED

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Apr 85 p 2

[Article by Lin Yu [2651 5038]: "The New Role of CPC Committee Secretaries in Enterprises"]

[Text] In what manner will secretaries of CPC committees do their work after reform of the economic system and the implementation of the factory director (manager) responsibility system? This is a question which all comrades who participated in the Conference of Secretaries of Large and Medium-size Enterprise Party Committees of the Whole Province are pondering.

What Is Party Leadership?

At present, the overwhelming majority of our comrades are in support of the implementation of the factory director (manager) responsibility system. However, there are also some comrades who feel that since the factory director has a say in all important policy decisions concerning management and administration, the party's leadership has been abolished. For this reason, it is necessary to make a correct analysis of this question. What is, after all, party leadership? At present, the "Decision Concerning the Reform of the Economic System" adopted at the 3d Plenum of the 12th CPC Central Committee should be regarded as a criterion for measuring right and wrong. A secretary or a factory director, no matter who he is, is considered to be adhering to the party's leadership as long as he acts in accordance with the spirit of the "Decision," otherwise he is in violation of the party's leadership. Since the implementation of the factory director responsibility system in September of last year, the party committee of the Guangdong Glass Factory has performed very well in unifying the coordination work into three aspects to help the factory director exercise his functions and powers. First, they have unified the coordination work in the management and administration of the enterprise to make the party's work serve and synchronize the goal. Second, they have unified the coordination work in reform, transformation and revitalization by means of regarding the difficulties encountered by the factory director in reform and in revitalization as the focal point of the party's work so as to get rid of the difficulties and hardships encountered by the factory director. Third, they have unified the coordination work in choosing a person for a job and have achieved the goal of taking the overall situation under consideration, of making comprehensive arrangements and of choosing personnel in a reasonable

way. Over the last year, the responsible department at the upper level made repeated adjustments in the production plan of this factory. The profit target has been raised from 12 million to 14 million yuan. It has been a very strenuous task for this factory and a very difficult problem for the director of a factory which has implemented the factory responsibility system. At that time, the cadres, staff members and workers of the factory also were diversified in their ideological understanding. Some said that since the profit of our factory has already made up 60 percent of the whole company, why should our quota be raised again and again to "whip the industrious cattle"? Some others felt that our task is heavier now but that there has been no increase in our wage and bonus, so ours is really a thankless task. In view of ideologies of this kind, the party committee started to conduct education for the cadres, staff members and workers to proceed from the situation as a whole, to maintain a proper balance in the relationship between the state, the collective and the individual and to make more contributions to the cause of the four modernizations. As a result, they have eventually accomplished the production target of the year assigned to them by the upper level in a comprehensive way. Afterwards, the factory director said emotionally that the credit does not belong to me but to the might of the party and this is the result of the party's leadership.

The experience gained by the party committee of the Guangdong Glass Factory inspired the comrades who participated in the conference. Many party committee secretaries said that in the past, we took on everything and were tied down by trivial matters of one kind or another. We felt then that this is "party leadership" but in fact "the party does not take care of party affairs" because the party did not handle or take charge of what it had to. At present, the implementation of the factory director responsibility system has enabled the party committee to concentrate their efforts on party building and political and ideological work. This is to take care of the work of their own.

They Are Both "Co-stars" and "Leading Players"

Since the implementation of the factory director (manager) responsibility system in enterprises, one of the tasks of the party committee has been to support the factory director (manager) to exercise his functions and powers in putting both production and management under his unified command. For this reason, some comrades feel the secretary of the party committee has become a "co-star" in an enterprise. In fact, this is only in one aspect. Viewed from another angle, the party committee has to guarantee and supervise the implementation of the various guiding principles and policies of both the party and the state, to strengthen the party ideologically and organizationally and to do a good job in political and ideological work for the staff members and workers. In this respect, the party committee is the "leading player." The Shenzhen Department Store started to implement the manager responsibility system in May of last year. At the initial stage, some people felt that the party committee was no longer in power and they tried to skip the party committee in all events. As a result, the party committee during this period was desolated. Even individual party committee members feel that the party committee is now a "co-star" which does not have much work to do. In light of this situation, the party committee started to engage

enthusiastically in the work of party building itself to educate party members to play an exemplary vanguard role in the activities of production and management of the enterprise. Consequently, all 57 party members of the whole store have worked cautiously and conscientiously at their respective posts and have been the first to bear hardships. At the same time, the party committee itself has also brought its guaranty and supervisory role into play. For instance, since the implementation of the contract responsibility system in the subordinate markets of the store, some of them intended to convert their counters for selling such small items as needlework accessories and buttons into ones for selling the major commodities, which easily make money because the sellers are eager to make a profit. After knowing this, the leadership of the party committee immediately consulted them and pointed out to them that stressing economic results in the contract system does not call for giving up the premise that state-run companies must serve the masses. The leadership of the party committee also guided them to adopt such measures as using the experience of small business to promote large-scale operations in order to improve the economic results. As a result, there has been an increase of more than 600 different kinds of small commodities in the whole store over the past year and such an achievement has won the acclaim of the masses.

This practice of the Shenzhen Department Store party committee has enabled many comrades to think that it is very difficult to distinguish who is the "leading player" or the "co-star" in an enterprise, the party secretary or the factory manager? Many comrades said that the only distinction between a party secretary and a factory manager lies in the division of labor and there is no difference in their status. The two branches of the government and the party each must get on with its own work and take up its own responsibility in order to make joint efforts to run the enterprise well.

Jump out of the Old Restrictions and There Will Be Much More Work To Do

The data collected at the conference indicate that there will be more and more political and ideological work in enterprises waiting for us to do provided that we must break with the old restrictions and bring about a new change.

In summing up the fresh experiences gained in the exploration and creation of the various enterprises, there are roughly the following approaches: carrying out various kinds of activity to build individually or collectively civilized units, carrying out study programs for staff members and workers and regarding young workers as the main target, conducting a systematic rotational political training for the young workers, carrying out various kinds of activity for rendering meritorious service or taking part in competition to promote the production of an enterprise, conducting education in professional responsibility, professional discipline and professional ethics in the light of the characteristics of different trades and professions, carrying out rich and varied spare-time cultural, sports and recreational activities which are healthy, useful and suited to the characteristics of the youngsters and so forth. Many comrades feel that as long as these approaches can be practiced, political and ideological work in enterprises will become lively and fascinating.

For example, in organizing the young workers to participate in a study program, the Guangzhou Metallurgical and Machinery Factory launched the activity of "finding a flashing point with oneself." In this movement, everybody was mobilized, more than 200 cases in which the ideal of communism was manifest in the average workers were found and a total of 27 outstanding examples of them were compiled in a special collection which was broadcast in a special program for 1 month. This program has been well received by the staff members and workers and many of them were deeply touched after listening to it. The broadcast has brought a change in those who formerly lagged behind, and those who were formerly advanced persons have since become more advanced. In order to coordinate with the implementation of the factory director responsibility system in enterprises, the Guangzhou Oil and Chemical Factory mobilized the staff members and workers of the whole factory through the labor union to launch a movement of "having everybody make a suggestion to the factory director." Not only has this movement helped to correct some confused ideas of the staff members and workers about the implementation of this reform, but more than 300 suggestions concerning improvements in production, management and administration have also been collected.

These facts clearly show the fact that political and ideological work in enterprises will have a vast world in which much can be accomplished if the constraints of the "leftist" mode can be shaken off. If so, a secretary of an enterprise party committee will of course be able to give full play to his abilities.

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CSO: 4005/974

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

DONGWAN COUNTY PUTS ENTERTAINMENT CENTERS IN ORDER

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 6 May 85 p 1

[Article by correspondent Feng Zhang [7458 4545]: "Dongwan County Draws a Lesson from Taiping Zhen, Reorganizes Entertainment Centers"]

[Text] Dongwan County has conscientiously drawn a lesson from the "entertainment center" of the Humen Guest House of Taiping Zhen in practicing covert gambling and has adopted strong measures to reorganize the places of entertainment in a comprehensive way.

Upon receiving proof in an article on the topic "The 'Entertainment Center' of Humen Guest House Runs Rampant in Practicing Covert Gamblings" from NANFANG RIBAO, the Dongwan party committee and Dongwan County government deemed this news report in keeping with the facts and relied on this contribution which was both a criticism and a news report as a motive power to strengthen the administration of the places of entertainment and the building of a socialist spiritual civilization.

The Humen Guest House of Taiping Zhen shut down all "prize-oriented" games on 2 May in compliance with notices of both the county party committee and the county government.

In order to take preventive measures to avoid the recurrence of a situation similar to that of the "entertainment center" of Taiping Zhen, the secretary of the county party committee and the magistrate personally convened a special meeting a few days ago and decided to adopt five different measures to strengthen the administration of the places of entertainment and to reorganize all of them.

First, enhance the leadership and strengthen administration. The county has set up a leading group to rectify the "three types of public places" (stadiums, theatres and public places of entertainment). A member of the standing committee of the county party committee in charge of political and legal affairs has been appointed leader of the group while the director of the propaganda department of the county party committee has been appointed deputy leader. Members of the group include cadres selected, respectively, from the public security bureau, culture bureau, industry and commerce bureau and broadcasting and TV bureau, and one leading cadre each from the towns of Wancheng, Shilong

and Taiping. The responsibility of this leading group is to strengthen the administration of places of entertainment, to lead the lower levels to launch healthy and useful recreational programs enthusiastically and strictly to forbid activities which are spiritually harmful to the masses.

Second, from now on, a certain period of time will be concentrated on carrying out an overall reorganization of all recreational places throughout the county and especially of those in the cities and towns. All recreational programs which are now being carried out will be inspected one by one and all "prize-oriented games" must first be suspended. After undergoing an inspection this time, programs which are of a gambling nature must be closed down, but those which are healthy and useful may be restored after approval has been granted. All video cassettes must be inspected and only those which are really healthy and useful may be used in a broadcasting program.

Third, all dance halls, video cassette shows and "prize-oriented games" will be operated by the local cultural departments. Private showings or private parties contracted to put on showings are not permitted. Dance halls, video cassette shows or "prize-oriented games" which are presently operated by private parties or are contracted to private parties to operate are not allowed to continue.

Fourth, night activities at all kinds of recreational places which operate with a permit may not go beyond 11:30 p.m. in order to avoid interrupting the next workday of those who participate in these activities and the peace and quiet needed by the masses in the neighborhood. These recreational places are not allowed to play games with "betting" or "prizes." "Games with prizes" which operate with a permit are absolutely not permitted to give prizes in the form of cash or kind. Prizes must be given in the way of letting people participate in other recreational programs performed at the same place.

Fifth, all kinds of recreational places which are in operation with a permit must subject themselves to the administration of the departments concerned and consciously observe relevant regulations and rules governing recreational places promulgated by the relevant departments at the upper level. They must make these rules known to the masses so as to subject themselves to supervision by the masses. Departments of public security, culture, industry and commerce and broadcasting and TV must constantly strengthen their inspection and supervision over all kinds of recreational places. They must deal with problems as soon as they are found. Those who violate the rules will be punished. Serious cases which already constitute a crime of disturbing public order will be punished according to the law by the judicial department.

The Dongwan County party committee and government also notified the grassroots level units of these five measures in official documents. These measures became effective on 5 May.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

STRENGTHENING OF CPC SPIRIT IN HENAN DISCUSSED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 May 85 p 4

[Article by Xinhua correspondent Chen Chaozhong [7115 2600 0022]: "All of Henan's Prefectures and Cities Strengthen Education in Party Spirit During the Second Phase of Party Consolidation, As They Check Unhealthy Tendencies and Guarantee Smooth Progress for Reform"]

[Text] In the second phase of party consolidation, all of Henan's prefectures and cities are working hard to strengthen education in party spirit and check unhealthy tendencies in order to guarantee smooth progress for reform.

The second phase of party consolidation began in November 1984. At that time the Henan Provincial Committee of the CPC required that in the course of party consolidation, all prefectures and cities earnestly study and implement the policies set forth in relevant documents from the Central Committee and the State Council, stay in close touch with practice, systematically educate party members in party spirit and make those members become ideal models that observe discipline. Prefectural party committees such as those of Nanyang, Zhoukou and Shangqiu, along with city party committees such as those of Zhengzhou, Jiaozuo and Xinxiang, are facing new circumstances and new problems, i.e., some units and individuals that are taking advantage of the reforms in order to improperly get extra income for themselves. The party committees are responding by organizing party members and leading cadres to study documents, sum up experiences and carry out reform properly and by guiding everyone in the correct handling of the relationships between part and whole, between the interests of the individual and those of the whole and between immediate and long-term interests. Many individual party members and leading cadres are taking the initiative in inspecting and checking all unhealthy tendencies in their own units and fellow individuals. The vast majority of units have already fundamentally checked the new unhealthy tendencies. According to statistics, 519 of the 940 stores and other establishments run by Henan's 569 party and government organs are now either closed down or under investigation, while the vast majority of party and government cadres in business are under investigation. Also, the bulk of the units that awarded bonuses in excess of the limits set by the State Council have enthusiastically paid a supplementary bonus tax.

While checking unhealthy tendencies, every prefecture is paying attention to investigation and study, insisting on seeking the truth from facts and strictly implementing policy. In any clear situation, higher authorities have explicit instructions to check unhealthy tendencies resolutely. As for certain experimentation in reform, they may sum up experiences but cannot consider that experimentation to be an unhealthy tendency. The cases of the city of Pingdingshan versus Zhang Guobin [1728 0948 2430] (who, along with others in the management of the industrial bureau of the Yuanwu Steel Complex, used a loophole in the reforms to resell steel products illegally at a profit) and of Luoyang Prefecture versus Fan Guangwen [5400 1639 2429] (the deputy section head in the prefecture's electromechanical company who took advantage of the reforms to resell automobiles at a profit) were strictly handled according to party discipline and state law. Such cases educate party members. By checking new unhealthy tendencies, many units have further corrected the guiding ideology for business and promoted the stable progress of reform.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

SHENZHEN CULTURE, EDUCATION HIGH GROWTH RATE

OW182305 Beijing XINHUA in English 1324 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Shenzhen, June 18 (XINHUA)--"Shenzhen speed," a recently coined term describing the economic miracle in this special economic zone, can also be applied to its booming cultural and educational work, local officials said here today.

The border town, which had few cultural facilities until recently, now boasts schools, a sports center, libraries and parks, the officials said.

Shenzhen has invested 200 million yuan, or 47 percent of the local capital construction funds, in this field.

The new cultural facilities include a television station, a radio relay station, and several journals.

Young people enjoy activities sponsored by spare-time culture and are organizations, while music, dancing, photography and fine art training courses are also popular.

There were no privately owned pianos in Shenzhen up until a couple of years ago; now, 200 families possess them.

In the field of education, local officials listed Shenzhen University, the educational institute, the television college, seven secondary technical schools, and 80 high schools and primary schools to show the remarkable progress.

It is estimated that 70 percent of young workers in the zone, one of China's pioneer bases for opening to outside capital investment, are taking spare-time courses.

The learning rush is also verified by the business of bookstores, which sold more than three million books in 1984. That means every person purchased 17 volumes last year, compared to 2.4 only a few years before.

CSO: 4000/291

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

XINHUA ON MAO ZHIYONG REELECTION IN HUNAN

OW201858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Changsha, June 20 (XINHUA)--Secretary of the Communist Party's Hunan provincial committee Mao Zhiyong was re-elected at the first plenary session of the fifth provincial party committee which ended here today.

His deputies are Xiong Qingquan, Liu Zheng and Liu Fusheng.

Mao, 55, was a rural grassroots cadre in the early 1950's. He was gradually promoted from the leading posts of a rural township, a district and a county to that of the first party secretary of Hunan Province in 1977, and has held the post ever since.

He is also a member of the Communist Party Central Committee.

The new leading body of the Hunan party committee consists of 13 members. Their average age is 49.8--9.5 years younger than the previous leading body--and 10 of them are college graduates.

The session also selected the leading bodies of the provincial party advisory commission and the commission for discipline inspection. Wan Da and Shi Xinshan were elected to chair the two commissions respectively.

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NORTH REGION

MEETING OF EIGHTH BEIJING MUNICIPAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HELD

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 15 Mar 85 p 1

[Article: "The Fourth Session of the Eighth Beijing Municipal People's Congress Held Its Third Meeting; Zhao Pengfei Presented the Work Report of the Standing Committee of the Municipal People's Congress; Xue Guanghua and Wang Zhenzhong Presented the Work Report of the Beijing Higher People's Court and the Work Report of Beijing People's Procuratorate"]

[Text] The Third Meeting of the Fourth Session of the Eighth Beijing Municipal People's Congress was held yesterday in the Great Hall of the People.

The meeting was chaired by its executive chairman, Pu Jiexiu [3184 3381 0208].

In the meeting, Zhao Pengfei [6392 7720 7378], the chairman of the standing committee of the municipal people's congress, delivered the "Work Report of the Standing Committee of the Beijing Municipal People's Congress" on behalf of the standing committee. He said that in the past year, the standing committee has held 9 meetings, evaluated 35 items and made 20 resolutions and decisions. Based on the resolutions of the people's congress and the authority entrusted to it by law, the standing committee has mainly carried out the following tasks.

(1) The standing committee has strengthened the construction of the legal system. Ever since last year, as mandated by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, it has organized discussions and solicited opinions on the drafts of 13 laws on accounting, labor and inheritance. It has organized the formulation, evaluation and passage of such regional laws and regulations as "Methods for the Hygienic Management of Commercial Foodstuffs in Towns, Villages and Markets of Beijing (Trial)" and "Preliminary Methods for the Management of Housing Land Use in the Rural Areas of Beijing." It has, with the departments concerned in the municipal government, investigated such national laws as those on economic contracts, trademarks and the preservation of cultural relics as well as the conditions of the trial implementation of such regional regulations as the temporary method for the planning and management of Beijing municipal construction and the method for construction, removal and relocation. It has also supervised the legal resolution of a number of cases by the departments concerned. The standing committee has specifically convened a discussion meeting on the popularization of the legal system and made suggestions for its strengthening and improvement.

(2) Based on the resolution on evaluation entrusted to it by the people's congress, the standing committee has heard and evaluated some important work reports of the municipal government and has made corresponding decisions or suggestions and demands to the government. It has carried out the elections for the people's congresses of the prefectures, counties, villages and towns and in accordance with the law and has dismissed or approved the dismissal of 79 persons in the component parts of the municipal government.

(3) It has further strengthened the linkage to the people's representatives. Before the convening of this people's congress, it has widely organized representatives to investigate the work, and the number of representatives who have successively participated in the investigation, discussion and report total more than 5,000. It has successively invited 180 representatives to more than 10 contracted units so that they could hear the reports directly and carry out field inspections. Finally, Zhao Pengfei said that although their work has made some progress, there are still some weaknesses in the specific system and methods relating to how their duties should be carried out in accordance with the authority entrusted to them by the good laws and they have to continue their search through practice.

Then, Xue Guanghua [5641 0342 5478], chief justice of the municipal higher court, and Wang Zhenzhong [3769 2182 0022], chief procurator of the municipal procuratorate, presented, respectively, the "Work Report of the Beijing Higher People's Court" and the "Work Report of Beijing People's Procuratorate." They said that during the past year, the various levels of the municipal courts have continued to carry out the policy of "dealing with the serious crimes without delay" in accordance with the law and steadily, accurately and vigorously punish the criminal elements in a strict manner. At the same time, by severely punishing criminal elements who have seriously harmed the economy, they have protected the interests of the collective, the country and the people. Using the spirit of serving and being responsible to the people, they have resolved disputes among the masses and promoted the people's internal unity. They have correctly used legal means to settle economic disputes promptly, protect the legal rights of the judicial persons and citizens and strengthen the guidance of enterprises. At the same time while they are doing a good job in judicial and supervisory work, they have also earnestly carried out related policies. In the past year, the various levels of the Beijing people's procuratorate have done a lot to provide security for the festivities commemorating the 35th anniversary of the founding of the nation, to realize the prominent improvement of the capital's public order, to protect the construction of the four modernizations and the opening to the outside world and to implement policies for the revitalization of the economy. In their reports, they emphasized that the capital's public order has obviously been improved, but this is still a long-term complicated and difficult task. In particular, we should pay attention to the people's tendency to take advantage of the economic reforms to increase their illegal economic activities. Therefore, to strike at illegal economic activities is still a very important task in the future and we must steadfastly continue this struggle.

The meeting evaluated and approved the list of additional chief scrutinizers and scrutinizers of the personnel of the component parts of the standing

committee of the Eighth People's Congress. The chief scrutinizers are Qi Jiahui [7871 1367 5610] (female) and Li Gangon [2621 0049 2845].

Beginning yesterday afternoon, the meeting has been divided into groups to evaluate three reports.

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NORTH REGION

ATTITUDE, WORK STYLE IN SECOND PHASE OF PARTY RECTIFICATION

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 16 Mar 85 p 1

[Article: "In Rectifying the New Unhealthy Tendencies, We Have To Be Firm, To Define the Limits Clearly and To Be Thorough In Our Work; the Municipal Party Committee Convenes a Meeting of Leading Party Cadres To Follow Through with the Spirit of the Work Conference on the Second Phase of Party Rectification, Which Stresses the Rectification of the New Unhealthy Tendencies As the Focus of Party Rectification So As To Guarantee the Smooth Progress of the Reforms"]

[Text] Yesterday, the Beijing municipal party committee held a meeting for the leading cadres of the city to convey the need to act in the spirit of the Work Conference on the Second Phase of Party Rectification convened by the Central Guidance Committee and to mobilize party organizations at various levels of the city to stress in party rectification work the strengthening of the party spirit and discipline and the resolute rectification of the new unhealthy tendencies, thereby promoting and guaranteeing the smooth progress of the reforms.

Jia Chunwang [6328 2504 2489], vice secretary of the municipal party committee, on behalf of the committee, has done preparatory work in resolutely curbing the new unhealthy tendencies through party rectification. He demanded that party members and leading cadres at all levels in the city should link themselves closely with reality and earnestly study the series of documents recently issued by the party Central Committee on the resolute rectification of new unhealthy tendencies and the important speech given by Comrade Deng Xiaoping at the National Conference on Science and Technology concerning the "education of the people in the country in possessing ideals, morals, culture and discipline." This is done to enhance the understanding of the implementation of the party spirit, style and discipline education in the new situation and to unify the understanding of the objectives and guiding ideology of the reforms. At present, based on the rectification of our understanding, we have to focus on three areas:

First, we have to investigate clearly the manifestation of the unhealthy tendencies in our departments. Leading cadres of their units must be responsible for checking all levels. After a thorough study of the problems, they have to present honest reports to higher levels. If there is fraudulence, we have to find out who among the leadership of the party organization is responsible.

Second, we have to deal vigorously with some typical cases. Based on thorough investigations, we have to focus on those typical cases which are vile and seriously harmful and to mete out punishment so as to set an example. For those mainly responsible, those who should be dismissed or removed from party membership should be punished accordingly; those who have made financial gains must make retributions and those violating the criminal code must be punished in accordance with the law.

Third, we should pay attention to the limits of the policy. The basic limits are: for those who have made mistakes because of the lack of experience or have done things wrong, if they are working for the interests of the people and the country, we should not attack them. Instead, we should promptly sum up the experience and make corrections. To think only of one's unit or oneself and to ignore the interests of the country and the people are unhealthy tendencies and we must oppose them firmly. In rectifying unhealthy tendencies, we have to be firm and bold and steadfastly maintain the reform policy and the reform spirit of protecting the broad masses of party members and cadres. We have to focus on the typical cases and severely punish those who take advantage of the reforms to violate the law and discipline and make money; at the same time, we should make truthful evaluations of those comrades who have the pioneering spirit and can create a new situation in their work but who have disciplinary problems. We should encourage them to develop their accomplishments, correct their mistakes and continue to make progress. We not only have to follow steadfastly the spirit of the documents issued recently by the Central Committee and the municipal party committee and unambiguously struggle against various unhealthy tendencies, but we also have to study actively, discuss and formulate methods to handle problems which cannot be understood at the time and promptly make reports to the higher levels. In rectifying the unhealthy tendencies in the new situation, we must not rush headlong into mass action or be boastful and should avoid the "leftist" style of conducting political movement in the past. For most of the people, it is still a question of education. We must adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts and carry on our work in strict accordance with the party discipline and the state's policies and laws.

Comrade Jia Chunwang emphasized that the rectification of the new unhealthy tendencies requires working with the entire party and organizing the forces to carry out a "total war." Party committees, administrative departments, disciplinary committees, party rectification offices, organization departments and propaganda departments at all levels must work closely together to form a "fist"; departments such as industrial and commercial management, finance, pricing, accounting, banking, tax and labor must assume completely the role of investigation and supervision. Leading cadres at various levels must begin with themselves and set examples and leading organs should act as models. Whether the new unhealthy tendencies can be curbed is a severe test of the fitness of the party members and leading cadres for their jobs and of the fighting spirit of the leading bodies at various levels.

In their speeches, Li Ximing [7621 6932 6900] and Chen Xitong [7115 1585 0681] stressed that the rectification of the unhealthy tendencies of the new situation requires a firm attitude, a clear definition of the limits and thoroughness in their work. They said that as in the rest of the country, Beijing's situation is really good. The new unhealthy tendencies are not the mainstream and we

should be neither frightened nor negligent. To stress the rectification of the new unhealthy tendencies is not simply to return to the old ways but to guarantee and promote the smooth progress of the reforms. Those following the unhealthy tendencies belong to a minority, and the majority of the masses within and outside the party are opposed to those tendencies. If the entire party membership and the cadres at all levels unite with one mind and carry out the strict enforcement of orders and prohibitions, the new unhealthy tendencies will be completely curbed and rectified.

Chin Jian [6855 7003] and Xu Weicheng [1776 1919 6134], the vice secretaries of the municipal party committee and leading comrades of the standing committee of the municipal party committee, the municipal advisory committee and the municipal government were present at the meeting.

12380

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NORTH REGION

CONFERENCE HELD ON MASSES' LETTERS, VISITS

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 7 Apr 85 p 1

[Article: "Study Situations; Free the Mind from Old Ideas; Make Advances; The Provincial Work Conference on the Masses' Letters and Visits Recommends That Departments Handling Letters and Visits Become the 'Second Office for the Investigation and Study of Policy' of the Party Committees at All Levels"]

[Text] At the recently held provincial work conference on the masses' letters and visits, it was recommended that from now on the focus of the work on handling those letters and visits be shifted to studying situations, freeing the mind from old ideas and reporting on conditions. This work must closely serve the party's political and ideological lines and the general goal and general line that were put forward at the 12th Party Congress.

The state of affairs in various areas regarding the work on handling the masses' letters and visits have made clear that major changes have occurred in that work in recent years compared with the situation of the past. Then, the number of letters and visits had decreased, issues had changed and it was required that problems left over by history be resolved. Now, the number of cases from the "Cultural Revolution" in particular has gradually decreased while the number of letters that report problems, reflect opinions and make suggestions in the areas of current issues and economic construction has increased. Therefore, the departments that handle letters and visits must adapt to new circumstances, focus closely on the party's central task, strengthen investigation and study and promptly and accurately convey information and provide feedback to leading comrades of the government and the party committees at all levels. This will enable those departments to become the "second office for the investigation and study of policy" of the party committees at all levels. At the same time, it will prepare for the arrival of the two civilizations, vigorously promote checks on and the supervision of work, resolve in a down-to-earth manner the various problems identified by the masses that should be resolved, consolidate and develop the political aspects of stability and unity, bring about a fundamental improvement in party practices and ensure the successful restructuring of the economic system.

The conference also concentrated on the discussion and study of the problems of strengthening the work of handling the masses' letters and visits at the county level, establishing and strengthening the letters and visits network at the county, township and village levels, assigning responsibility to

various levels and channeling to the proper authorities the cases they should handle. The key to whether the problems identified by the masses' letters and visits can be resolved at the grassroots level is whether the leadership at the county level will truly assume responsibility and whether the emphasis on the work of handling letters and visits will be regarded as one of the day-to-day tasks of the party committees and the government.

Comrades who attended the conference acknowledged that the influence of the "left," bureaucratic habits and old ways of thinking are still the major ideological barriers that currently affect the achievement of new breakthroughs in the work of handling the masses' letters and visits. They must certainly be dealt with in earnest in order to enable that work to play an even greater role in providing information and giving advice to the leadership and to make greater contributions to the four modernizations construction.

Comrades from the central and national bureaus for handling the masses' letters and visits also attended the conference and gave speeches. At the conference they also commended those advanced collectives and individuals who have emerged in recent years on the letters and visits front.

9926

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NORTH REGION

IMPORTANCE OF LISTENING TO COMPLAINTS FROM MASSES

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 7 Apr 85 p 1

[Commentary: "Make New Breakthroughs in the Work of Handling the Masses' Letters and Visits"]

[Text] Our province's work conference on the masses' letters and visits has concluded. If new breakthroughs are to be made in this work, then it is essential that the relationship between the work of handling the masses' letters and visits and the work of the party committees be made clear.

Many people say that "the serious attention of the party committees is the key to doing well the work of handling the masses' letters and visits." However, "doing well the work of handling the masses' letters and visits" is a prerequisite for the party committees to do their work well, which is something that people say little about. We know that the work of the party committees at all levels is to implement the party's lines, principles and policies according to constantly emerging new circumstances and by resolving new problems that arise one after another. Yet, from where do new circumstances and problems emerge? Although there are many channels, those of the masses' letters and visits must be considered as the most varied. They offer all types of endlessly emerging new circumstances and problems to which the leadership can refer. If the work of handling the masses' letters and visits is done well, then various types of information can promptly be conveyed to the leadership and they can handle relationships in each area. This would serve as the leadership's most capable advisor and assistant. If the party committees were to have this kind of assistant, they could both promptly and earnestly understand the masses' opinions, suggestions, sentiments and needs and draw on the wisdom of the masses, thereby pointedly adopting the appropriate measures and implementing each party policy at all places.

If the party committees' own work is to adapt unendingly to new situations, then the work of handling the masses' letters and visits must be put in its proper place. There are some localities which have many problems and repeatedly receive many letters and visits because there is a work style where the bureaucrats are irresponsible and afraid of responsibility, performing their duties in a perfunctory manner. They shirk their responsibilities at every turn, with the result that many problems that could have been easily resolved are dragged out and not resolved or are resolved improperly. Therefore, we must certainly and resolutely eliminate bureaucratic habits, strengthen the work

of handling the masses' letters and visits, and make great efforts to resolve at the grass roots level the many problems brought to our attention by the masses' letters and visits. In this respect, leading comrades at the county level bear a particularly important responsibility. We believe that so long as party committees at all levels conscientiously strengthen their leadership over the work of handling the masses' letters and visits, they will indeed be able to make new breakthroughs in our province's work of handling those letters and visits.

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CSO: 4005/908

NORTH REGION

MODEL CORRESPONDENTS COMMENDED

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 1 Apr 85 p 1

[Article: "Model Correspondents Commended and Rewarded for Being Faithful Voices of the Party Who Promptly and Accurately Communicate the Party's Views"]

[Text] Model correspondents have been commended and rewarded for achieving great success in fighting on news fronts throughout the province, actively submitting their writings to SHANXI RIBAO and SHANGXI NONGMIN BAO and enthusiastically publicizing the party's lines, principles and policies.

The model correspondents who have been commended and rewarded were selected after repeated deliberations and evaluations from lower to higher levels on the basis of earnestly reviewing and summarizing their experiences in news reporting work in recent years. These comrades have a deep affection for the party's news undertakings. They are faithful voices of the party, they actively publicize the party's general line, general task and general goal, accurately and promptly report important news of individual units and regions and enthusiastically extol meritorious deeds and exemplary people who have been bold in carrying out reform on each front. In news reporting work these comrades have made rather outstanding contributions.

During this selection everyone adhered to the principle of resolutely upholding the truthfulness of the news, and they first required the model correspondent candidates to give examples of upholding that truthfulness. Those whose reporting was inconsistent with the facts and who had adverse effects on party newspapers were resolutely rejected. Comrades believe that "truth" is the essence of proletarian news and that only by being truthful can the news be strong. If a comrade wants to become a model correspondent he must consciously defend the principle of truthfulness in the news and in an exemplary manner put this principle into practice; otherwise, he will be unqualified as a journalist.

At the recently held conference for news section chiefs (news group leaders) from cities and prefectures throughout the province, everyone stated that the selection of model correspondents will further strengthen the level of political consciousness with regard to implementing thoroughly the policy of

"the entire party and the masses running the newspapers," bringing about new understanding and adhering to the policy of the news having to be "truthful."

SHANXI RIBAO and SHANXI NONGMIN BAO presented the model correspondents with model correspondent certificates and awards.

9926

CSO: 4005/908

NORTH REGION

FORUM ON LITERARY WORKS CONVENED

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Apr 85 p 1

[Article: "Demands on Work in the Fields of Literature and Art Set by Leading Comrades of the Municipal Party Committee"]

[Text] This paper has learned that under the guidance of leading cadres of the municipal party committee, the provincial ministry of propaganda has since mid-February hosted a series of seminars on work in the fields of literature and art and held an enlarged conference on 9 April. More than 100 people attended the conference, including leading cadres from the editorial and publishing departments of various literary agencies, ministries and journals. The conference drew up a plan on how literary circles in our city should observe the directives on work in the fields of literature and art issued recently by the party Central Committee. On the floor, the municipal party committee's "Some Suggestions on Work in the Field of Literature and Art (Manuscript for Discussion)" was relayed to participants. Member of the municipal party committee's standing committee and propaganda minister, Xiao Yuan, made proposals on how work in the field of literature and art in our city should be conducted. Assistant secretary of the municipal party committee, Tan Shaowen, also delivered a speech at the conference.

The conference was conducted under the guidance of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech given at the National Conference on Work in Scientific Technology and the directives of leading cadres of the party Central Committee on work in the field of literature and art. The discussion centered around how literature and art should suit the new circumstances brought about by reform and the liberal policy; it focused on how literary circles in our city could take on a new look. The conference aimed at mobilizing those in literary circles to continue reforming the system of literature and art, to engage in artistic production actively and to produce more and better literary works that reflect the new age, stimulate patriotism in the people and contribute to socialist modernization.

The conference stressed that the current conditions of the literary circles should be understood and dealt with correctly. It urged leading comrades in the literary circles to adjust themselves ideologically and in terms of work style to the new circumstances brought about by the liberal policy and reform, face new problems squarely, implement fully the party's literary

policy and conscientiously guide the reform of literature and art. Reform of the system of literature and art is expected to bring into play the initiative of people in the fields of literature and art, develop the productivity of socialist literature and art, improve the ideology and quality of literary works and stress creativity and the effects of literary works on society. Literary works should cultivate the readers' tastes through the use of sound content and a vivid artistic form. They should refine the readers' tastes and fulfill the people's increasing demands for a more enriched cultural life. Writers and artists should realize their functions fully in the construction of a socialist spiritual civilization.

It was pointed out at one of these seminars that we must strengthen and improve leadership in order to make our work in the fields of literature and art suit newly developed circumstances. Reform of the system of literature and art aims at doing away with those obsolete ideas that are not in keeping with productive forces in the fields of literature and art, that upset the existing balance and that break away from those rules that discourage artists and writers from taking the initiative. The job of leaders is to create a new balance and new relations according to the principle of art and put in order the ties among various branches in the fields of literature and art. Leading cadres of the departments in charge of literature and art should discard old ways of thinking and behavior and adapt themselves to the demands of the new era. Being confronted by new circumstances and problems, they should conduct careful investigations and thorough research in order to be informed of the people's needs and win their support for the purpose of expediting reforms. Leading comrades should also improve the ideology of people in the fields of literature and art, integrate work in ideology and politics with reality, inspire people's conscientiousness, stress results and enable writers and artists to produce high-quality food for thought by constantly raising their intellectual level.

Participants pointed out that the fact that we focus on certain problems developed recently in the fields of literature and art does not mean that the party's literary policy has changed or that work in this area has been inadequate; it only means that we intend to stabilize the literary circles and make more progress in this particular area. We should be careful about how we conduct work in the fields of literature and art. We should not engage in criticism nor should we "stir up controversies" and regress to "leftist" practices. We should approach by carefully guiding writers and artists to summarize past experiences and increasing their consciousness in order to create a new phase in literature and art.

Agencies in charge of literature and art in our city will relay the message of the conference to all those in the field so that work scheduled for this year can be implemented.

12680

CSO: 4005/935

NORTH REGION

POPULARIZATION OF LEGAL KNOWLEDGE URGED

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Apr 85 p 1

[Article: "Tianjin Plans To Popularize Legal Knowledge Within 5 Years"]

[Text] This paper has learned that beginning this year, efforts will be made within the next 5 years to popularize the people's knowledge of the constitution, criminal law, laws concerning filing criminal and civil (on a trial basis) suits, marriage law, laws concerning economic contracts, military service law and ordinances concerning preserving public order. These efforts are aimed at enabling the majority of our citizens to know, understand and obey the law. This proposal was made by a member of the municipal party committee's standing committee and municipal propaganda minister, Xiao Yuan, yesterday afternoon at the mobilization conference on popularizing legal knowledge among the citizens of Tianjin.

The conference was attended by more than 2,300 people, including the assistant secretary of the municipal party committee and deputy mayor, Wu Zheng; the assistant director of the standing committee of the municipal people's congress, Zhao Jun; the vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC, Liao Lanhui; leaders of various branches of the municipal party committee and government and party committees in various regions, counties, bureaus, companies and districts; cadres in charge of propaganda and political law; and representatives of educational, cultural, journalistic and publishing agencies. The conference was presided over by a member of the municipal party committee's standing committee, Chen Yiyi.

Xiao Yuan pointed out that the popularization of legal knowledge is essential to the realization of the goal set by the 12th National Congress, that is, the successful implementation of economic reform and a socialist economic system, thus assuring public order and better social morals, and the construction of a socialist spiritual civilization. Party committees of various levels should strengthen their leadership, make the popularization campaign extensive and intensive, be persistent and produce positive results. Xiao Yuan stated that our efforts to popularize legal knowledge should be aimed at two groups of people. First, young people. The campaign to promote the legal system should begin among young people. Beginning with the second half of this year, courses on the legal system will be offered in elementary schools, high schools and colleges, including secondary vocational and

technical schools. This is a strategic move that can mold our young people into law-abiding citizens. Second, cadres of various levels. Leading cadres should set good examples by observing the constitution and the law. They should faithfully enforce the law and be determined not to violate the constitution.

Representatives of the Institute of Textile Industry, the Organic Chemical Factory and Heping District introduced their experiences in popularizing legal knowledge.

Leaders of the municipal bureau of justice read out Tianjin's draft "Five-year Plan To Popularize Legal Knowledge" on the floor.

12680

CSO: 4005/935

NORTH REGION

UNHEALTHY TABLOIDS BANNED

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Xin Wen [6580 2429]: "Municipal Party Committee's Propaganda Department Decides To Crack down on Unhealthy Tabloids"]

[Text] This paper has learned that a few days ago leaders of agencies in charge of post and telecommunications, industry and commerce, public order, publications, cultural affairs and railroads in our city convened at the request of the municipal party committee's propaganda department. They studied efforts to control publications in our city and decided to shake up further the print media in order to crack down thoroughly on unhealthy tabloids.

Out-of-town tabloids of every description began to appear in our city during the fourth quarter of last year, and by the lunar year the market was flooded with them. These tabloids are predominantly profit-oriented. Their content is preposterous and their style low; some of them are even pornographic or present graphic descriptions of murders. They openly promote corrupt capitalist ideology and feudalistic beliefs. The public has expressed anger over the existence of these tabloids because they promote sex and violence and corrupt public morals. Acting in accordance with the directives of the party Central Committee, the concerned municipal departments adopted resolute measures and inspected the tabloids in our market during the second half of March. They confiscated more than 50 tabloids and prosecuted some agencies and individuals which published these tabloids illegally and sold them at high prices. These measures to crack down on unhealthy tabloids have won the support of the masses.

This conference offered leading cadres of various concerned departments another chance to study Comrade Hu Yaobang's "On the Party's Work in the News Media" and the directives of other comrades of the party Central Committee. The consensus was that the measures adopted during the previous stage were decisive ones and that the work had been conducted in a painstaking manner. The directives of the party Central Committee have been observed faithfully.

Participants believed that newspapers and magazines should be inspected on a regular basis and that occasional spot checks cannot resolve the problems thoroughly. They also decided to shake up further the magazine market and studied methods to control tabloids. They urged the concerned departments to crack down on unhealthy tabloids and assure the construction of a socialist spiritual civilization and the successful implementation of reform measures.

NORTH REGION

TIANJIN CADRES RECEIVE, HELP MASSES

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Apr 85 p 1

[Article: "Seven Hundred District, County and Department Cadres Regularly Receive Visitors in an Improved Work Style Responding to the New Circumstances of Economic Reforms"]

[Text] Under new circumstances, in which cities have established priorities in economic reforms, all district, county and department leading cadres are now set up with a system to receive visits from the masses and answer their letters. At present there are more than 700 leading cadres from the district, county and departmental levels and higher who receive visits from the masses on a regular basis.

Besides these regularly scheduled meetings within the official organs, some of these leading cadres have also gone out to grassroots units to solve problems there. Some have gone to visit families in response to letters, so that the situation has changed from one in which the masses came up to visit the cadres to one in which the cadres go down to see the masses. Some have used these visitation days to bring concerned departments together to study and resolve "longstanding difficulties" which the visitors or letter writers might have. Some have become involved in units falling behind in the letter and visitation work and have inspected and helped them to make improvements in it. All outlying districts and counties have had leading cadres go out to the countryside for meetings, dividing up the districts based on their special characteristics and holding the meetings at country fairs.

Besides solving the production, work or living problems the masses might have, problems with the way certain cadres are implementing policies or the way they do their work and problems with the tiny minority of cadres who go outside the law or discipline, the leading cadres involved in this work also pay special attention to solving new problems cropping up in the reforms of economic structures and mobilizing for the sound development of reforms in economic structures with their emphasis on the cities. In analyzing various circumstances regarding the reforms as reflected in visits and letters from the masses, leading cadres in Baodi County made a study and drafted "Ten Regulations Concerning Support for Rural Specialized and Priority Households Engaged in Diversified Businesses To Develop Production" and "Twelve Regulations Concerning the Development of Rural Township Enterprise," thus strengthening their leadership of the reform work and spurring the development of economic construction throughout the county.

A number of leading cadres engaged in this work have personally eliminated difficulties and obstacles encountered in the reforms. They have shown support for mass reforms. A segment of farmers in Qingguang Village in the northern suburbs signed contracts for trucks and tractors for a 3-year term, only to have a village cadre unilaterally break the contracts 6 months later and forcibly take back the vehicles they had contracted for. After the party secretary in the northern suburbs had been visited by the farmers who had made the contracts, he made a total of four trips to Qingguang, with the final result that the village cadre eventually returned the repossessed vehicles, abided by the contract and paid out damages to the farmers for their economic losses.

By combining visits from the masses with letter reading, leading cadres also keep an eye on cleaning up unhealthy new tendencies and solving problems arising from a lack of experience with the reforms that have an impact on the masses. Tianjin's railway office and its subordinate grassroots units went into diversified business activities. Many members of the masses wrote letters complaining that fees charged by these diversified businesses in some units were unreasonable. The leading cadre in the railway office organized a survey in response to the letters and it pinpointed 13 problems for special attention, set forth 12 prohibitions and stopped irrational price increases, improper fee collections and unhealthy tendencies which were occurring in the name of reform.

Right now, all districts, counties and departments are summarizing a year of experiences with the work of letters and visits. They are resolutely striving to be of service in work centering on the party and are going even further to create a new situation.

12303

CSO: 4005/1044

NORTH REGION

ESTABLISHMENT OF MORE SPECIALIZED VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS URGED

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 May 85 p 4

[Commentary by Sang Tuo [2718 2148]: "Set up More Vocational Schools with Specialties"]

[Text] When Comrade Hu Qili [5170 0796 4539] was doing his survey and study of the problems of educational reform in Anhui, Jiangsu, Jiangxi and Guangdong, he noted that rapid development of multilevel, multistandard and multiform vocational and technical schools would help change the situation of "1,000 armies and 10,000 horses all crossing a single wooden bridge" and of the tendency toward formalistic battles between curricula and obscure diplomas. This well-honed advice has a major role to play in the readjustment of intermediate educational structures and in mobilizing broad enthusiasm for all aspects of education.

We have to recognize that as reforms take place in the system of college examinations and student recruitment, the number of students being enrolled in colleges will go up year after year, but it will still be inadequate to meet the needs of so many middle school graduates who want to go on to college. Because of the "single wooden bridge" of the small percentage of the armies of students who want to go on to college, there are many youths who fail to survive the cut in the college entrance examination. Some of these failing students have the determination to gird themselves to take the examination again in subsequent years, but the majority enter the various employment channels and gradually become an effective part of the work force in various trades. Recruitment of workers and employment make these young people aware of the importance of knowledge and of a specialty. Thus, as necessity dictates, they affirmatively participate in various specialized or educational classes to make up for what they lack in knowledge or ability. Some of the youth coming to our school for after-hours classes have made the following suggestion: would it be possible to provide them with some specialized knowledge and technical ability during the period when the students are still in high school? This demonstrates the fact that a society in the midst of change and development urgently requires an acceleration of the pace of reform of ordinary secondary education.

The education sector is now in the midst of a relaxation of constraints, and now is the time for the conscientious establishment of multilevel, multistandard, multiform vocational and technical schools. Setting up such schools

should proceed from actual conditions and adapt to the needs of society, so that education will be full of life. It is our feeling that giving ordinary schools some right to be flexible in their teaching while the fundamentals needed to assure that priority schools have a supply of students and higher education prerequisites are met should be a major aspect in the readjustment of educational structures and in the reform of teaching.

- 1) Permit some schools to restore specialized and traditional teaching practices, such as girls middle schools, high-level commercial and scientific schools for nurturing talent and high-level middle schools to achieve a concentration of teaching.
- 2) Reduce certain kinds of classes in some grades of the junior middle schools and increase the number of electives; within some of them required examinations would be replaced by checks on students' work.
- 3) Establish an elective vocational-technical curriculum in all grades of the high school which centers on tertiary enterprises, such as principles of accounting, introduction to the study of commodity, knowledge and techniques of garment cutting, typewriting in Chinese and filing.
- 4) Establish girls vocational classes in high schools which provide an education in knowledge and techniques of services.
- 5) Set up short (1-year) vocational training classes in junior middle schools to accept college students for vocational and technical training.

In all, not only will flexible, manifold teaching formats bring life back to a number of schools with basic deficiencies, but they will alleviate the problems now evident when "1,000 armies and 10,000 horses cross a single wooden bridge" and improve the nurture and utilization of talent for the nation.

12303

CSO: 4005/1044

NORTH REGION

NEW COLLEGE ENROLLMENT SYSTEM DISCUSSED

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 May 85 p 1

[Commentary: "Stand Firm in Reform; Select Worthy Talent"]

[Text] This year's reform of enrollment work in higher education has taken on two characteristics. First, the first group of educational institutions will begin to try out "independent enrollment" based on the comprehensive examination. This method broadens the autonomy of institutions of higher education in selecting students. The second feature is the adoption of tracked enrollment and tracked distribution, which will open up channels of direct connection between higher educational institutions and employing units. These two reforms should further break up the situation in which "a single booklet decides who is accepted and who is rejected." It will create conditions for the selection and nurturing of the best talent.

Some people worry that the expansion of college autonomy might create an opportunity for the powerful to pursue selfish ends and practice favoritism with impunity. We feel that these concerns are largely unnecessary.

As the work of party rectification becomes more intense, party and social practices become better and better, and the broad mass of party members and cadres become more conscious in the implementation of party policies, unhealthy tendencies will be prevented and a good ideological base for the work of recruiting students will be formed. At the same time, we will have the pull of a gradually more sound and improved enrollment system as a constraint, along with strict discipline and tight measures which will all be organizational safeguards against any use of one's position for selfish ends or favoritism in enrollment work. Moreover, we have a force of selected, trained, high-quality and experienced admissions personnel, who will be a major factor in the smooth operation of the enrollment system. For this reason, we should be firmly confident that reforms in the work of enrolling students will go smoothly and that as the reforms progress, outstanding talents will stand out and be recognized.

12303
CSO: 4005/1044

NORTH REGION

BEIJING MUSLIMS CELEBRATE 'ID AL-FITR 20 JUN

OW201558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1459 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Beijing, June 20 (XINHUA)--Instructed by an imam, about 1,700 Muslims fell prostrate under the hot sun in the Dongsì mosque in downtown Beijing today, at the start of the festival of fast-breaking.

From May 21 to June 20 (September 1 to October 1 on the Muslem calendar), Beijing Muslims had fasted from before dawn until sunset. Today is the end of Ramadan.

Well before religious services started at 10 AM, Muslims of Hui, Uygur and other ethnic minorities had arrived at the 538-year-old mosque. They washed first, and then donated money to imams sitting beside an incense burner.

In the main hall, an imam donned in white robes read from the Koran through a microphone, as electric fans spun overhead.

In the courtyard, many men wearing white caps sat on straw mattresses. Their shoes were placed in clusters on the brick floor.

According to Li Enxu, an official of the Islamic office of the eastern city district, 360 Muslims from 14 countries joined in the festival.

Women attended the service in a separate room flanking the main hall.

When the service started, members of the congregation touched their earlobes with their thumbs, bowed and fell prostrate several times in prayer.

Another 3,000 Muslims celebrated the festival in the Niu Jie Mosque in Beijing's Xuanwu district. Some leading members of the Islamic Association of China attended.

Li said about 180,000 Muslims attended the city's 41 mosques.

CSO: 4000/291

NORTHEAST REGION

NEED TO IMPLEMENT POLICY TOWARD INTELLECTUALS

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 6 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by the paper's commentator: "Fully Implement The Policy Toward Intellectuals"]

[Text] In recent years, various fronts in our province have implemented the policy toward intellectuals effectively and the masses of intellectuals have been able to contribute to the four modernizations.

However, there still exist problems in assigning work to intellectuals. "Leftist" ideology and certain erroneous practices have obstructed our work; as a result, some intellectuals have not been assigned work in accordance with the policy of the party and the will of the people. A good example to cite would be the incident whereby Engineer Bai Tiemin of Jixi Railroad's House Property Section was mistreated in retaliation for having fought against erroneous practices.

The controversy lasted a long time because combades of the Discipline Inspection Department of the Railroad's Mudanjiang Branch and the Harbin Bureau of Railroads could not reach an agreement over certain details. The issue had not been dealt with until the leader of the Harbin Bureau of Railroads became directly involved at the request of the Ministry of Railroads. This incident demonstrates that leading cadres in certain locales and agencies have not fully comprehended the importance of the policy toward intellectuals and that "leftist" ideology and erroneous practices are obstructing our work.

The implementation of the party's policy toward intellectuals must gear toward the realization of the four modernizations and the elimination of erroneous practices. Some of our leading cadres have not attached enough importance to this task or are even jealous of people who are talented; these are people who are impure in party character. We must study intensively the party's policy, further examine problems that exist in implementing the policy toward intellectuals and work for the benefit of the party and the state.

The realization of the four modernizations is dependent upon the correct policy, advanced scientific technology and assigning work to people who are competent. We cannot make progress in the field of scientific technology if we fail to arouse the enthusiasm of intellectuals. Some people have problem following even this most elementary line of reasoning. They are not "shortsighted,"

but rather "leftist," in vision. They characterize people as being either untrustworthy and inexperienced or "arrogant" and "cocky." They put the incidental before the fundamental and have not treated the issue as one that seriously concerns the future of the party and the state. They have not devoted themselves to the task and have prevented the policy toward intellectuals from being fully implemented.

We should acknowledge the fact that intellectuals constitute the fraction of the working class that is most advanced in terms of modern scientific technology and cultural training. We must respect talent and knowledge in order to create a socialist superpower that is prosperous, democratic, and civilized. Such is the historical mission of our party. Some agencies and departments are content with the work they have done even though there is still a lot more that they can do. This kind of mentality is not consistent with the demands of the party and the state.

The implementation of the party's policy toward intellectuals is a prime concern of the party and the common aspiration of the people. It is a task that brooks no delay. Those comrades who have not treated the issue seriously must now do something about it. Dong Zhongshu of the Han Dynasty said, "If we fail to take advantage of the opportunity for reform, things would not be made better even with the skill of a fine coordinator; if we fail to take advantage of the opportunity for change, things would not be properly administered even with the talent of a wise man." We urge those comrades who have "leftist" vision and are "shortsighted" to rectify erroneous practices as quickly as possible so that the four modernizations can be realized and the policy toward intellectuals can be fully implemented.

12680

CSO: 4005/905

NORTHEAST REGION

UNHEALTHY TRENDS IN JINZHOU HUA FENG TRADING COMPANY

Shenyang GONGCANDANG YUAN [COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER] in Chinese No 6, 23 Mar 85
p 30

[Article by Duan Feng [3008 2800]: "Resolutely Stop the Unhealthy Trend of
'Non-compliance with Orders and Prohibitions'"]

[Text] Editor's note: Under the propulsive spirit of the 3d Plenum of the 12th Central Committee, a happy situation has appeared in the reform of the economic system, but new unhealthy trends have also appeared to harass and jeopardize reform. In order to insure the smooth implementation of reform, the CPC Central Committee, the State Council and the Central Discipline Committee have paid extraordinary attention and repeatedly issued orders to correct the new unhealthy trends. Most of the localities and units have conscientiously acted to carry out the orders, but some localities and units act as if they have not heard of the orders and go their own way. The cases exposed below involving the "Hua Feng Trading Company" of the Industrial Bureau of Guta Ward in Jinzhou Municipality, the First Installation Team of the Benxi Steel Mill Repair and Construction Company and the Food Bureau of Yuanli, newly developed area of Benxi Municipality are some of the examples. These kinds of deeds which ignore the organization, party discipline and state laws, and "ignoring orders and prohibitions" are the most damaging unhealthy trends at present. If not corrected, it will basically not be possible to effectively stop the other unhealthy trends and will directly jeopardize the smooth implementation of economic system reform. Therefore the party committees and the discipline committees of all levels must pay great attention and employ effective measures to stop it in time. To change the picture of lax discipline, we should conscientiously examine and solemnly handle the cases involving taking advantage of loopholes in reform, violating laws and regulations, refusing to carry out the directives of

the party Central Committee and committing crimes while opposing them. In the cases of covering up and indulgence, investigation should be conducted to determine responsibility.

The "Hua Feng Trading Company of Jinzhou Municipality" established by the Bureau of Industry of Guta Ward, Jinzhou Municipality has since its establishment in August of last year recklessly carried out the activity of buying and selling steel products for profit, and in a matter of only 4 months sold 511 tons of various kinds of steel products for a profit of 33,000 yuan. The more serious thing was that they even ignored the interests of the state to fraudulently purchase the materials in short supply within the scope of state plans and then sold them at a higher price for profit. In September of last year, this company's adviser, retired cadre Liu Hongtao [0491 3163 3447] (ex-deputy chief of Municipal Bureau of Weights and Measures, and former deputy chief of the Municipal Bureau of Supplies), personally contacted a metal products company to fraudulently purchase 4.931 tons of electrolytic copper within the scope of state plans and 3.78 tons of galvanized metal plates, and then raise their prices by 18.2 percent and 24 percent respectively to sell them to the Joint Operated Service Department of the Jinzhou Municipal Production Materials Service Company to reap an illegal profit of more than 6,290 yuan.

This company has a total of 35 employees. Within the 4 months after establishment, more than 16,600 yuan were disbursed in salary and bonus. All of the retired party and government cadres participating in business have taken material gains from this amount. This company's manager Yang Zhenhua [2799 2182 5478] (former control section chief of the First Light Industry Bureau), adviser Bai Jinglin [4101 2529 2651] (former deputy chief of the Municipal Bureau of Supplies) and comrade Liu Hongtao, aside from receiving salaries from their original units, respectively receive from this company a monthly salary of 85 and 80 yuan, plus 40 yuan of bonus and 5.6 yuan of bicycle maintenance subsidy. In addition, each person was given another 70 yuan as cold weather subsidy. Since November of last year, the seven leadership cadres of the company, in the name of subsidy, divided among themselves 938 yuan of bonus balance; Yang Zhenhua received 160 yuan while Liu Hongtao and Bai Jinglin each received 100 yuan.

In order to stop the unhealthy trend of using authority to engage in business, the discipline committee of Jinzhou Municipality decided that this company must stop operations immediately, that those retired or active party and government cadres who participate in business should make conscientious self-criticism and return all of the remunerations they have received, that those retired cadres who participate in business may receive a differential allowance and return the portion of the remuneration they received that exceeds the allowance amount, and that all of the illegal profits reaped by this company should be turned in to the national treasury in full.

12739

CSO: 4005/907

NORTHEAST REGION

ENGINEER REHABILITATED

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 6 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by the Paper's Reporter Zhang Lin [1728 7792]: "Engineer Bai Tiemin Is Rehabilitated at the Request of Leaders of the Ministry of Railroad and the Harbin Bureau of Railroad"]

[Text] This paper has learned that, through the supervision and prompting of responsible leaders of the Ministry of Railroads and the CPC Harbin Bureau of Railroads' party committee, effective measures have been taken to deal with incidents that occurred nearly two years ago whereby Engineer Bai Tiemin of Jixi Railroad's House Property Section was mistreated out of revenge for his attempt to suppress unhealthy trends. On 25 February, the Railroad's Mudanjiang branch took disciplinary action against the secretary of the Section's party committee, Zou Shugui [6760 2885 6311], the Chief of the Section, Pei Fukang [5952 4395 1660], and the party secretary of the Labor Service Company of the House Property Section, Lin Zhongke [2651 1813 4430]. So far, Bai Tiemin has been honored with visits from the secretary of the Harbin Bureau of Railroads' party committee, Di Baoyu [6732 1405 3768], the director of the Bureau, Guo Lin [0948 2651], the secretary of the party committee of the Railroad's Mudanjiang branch, Ma Liangxiang [7456 5328 4161], and the branch director, Wang Ruizhang [3769 3843 4545]. They have promised to assign him work according to his specialization.

In November 1981, Bai Tiemin was appointed acting director of the operation team of the Jixi Railroad House Property Section's Labor Service Company. He implemented effective measures reforming the company's managerial system, putting its employees under training programs; in less than a year, the output and profits of the company reached an unprecedented high level and Bai Tiemin won the support of the cadres of the team and the public. A graduate of the Harbin Academy of Railroads, Bai Tiemin is a competent and outspoken person; as a result, he was often criticized by his superiors as being "conceited" and "difficult." Things began to get worse for Bai Tiemin after he had exposed in December 1982 the secretary of the House Property Section's party committee for his erroneous practices in hiring. Bai Tiemin's superiors began to harass and discriminate against him in every possible way.

In February 1983, the operation team transferred without official papers a female worker to the management division of its science lab. She not only disobeyed the order by not reporting to work but also "complained" to the

section and the company on numerous occasions. Instead of criticizing the female worker's conduct, leaders of the section and the company directed an accusing finger at Bai Tiemin for having transferred her "carelessly" and "ordered" him to keep her on company payroll. With the connivance and support of individual leaders of the section and the company, this female worker continued to "confront" the operation team. Bai Tiemin insisted on the principle of the matter and "reasoned" with the secretary of the party committee, Zou Shugui. Three days later, without proper authorization, the section's party committee "promoted" Bai Tiemin to the position of Director of the Section's Education Division, where he worked in actuality as a teaching "assistant" for more than six months. Bai refused to accept the arrangement and complained to his superiors many times but to no avail. Seeing that their captain had been mistreated in retaliation, Zheng Huishuang and twenty other workers of the operation team sent a letter to this paper to voice their indignation. After having conducted thorough research into the case, the paper's correspondent filed a "Report on the Investigation" which, along with the letter from the workers, was given a prominent position on the front page of the 22 February edition.

Soon afterwards, the party Discipline Inspection Committee of the Railroad's Mudanjiang branch sent several investigative teams to look into the case; however, for lack of thorough investigations, their "reports" did not acknowledge the mistreatment of Bai Tiemin. The party committee's Office for Attacking Economic Crimes decided to "resolve the case thoroughly" and sent yet another eight-member investigative team to look into the operation team's economic affairs. After four months' research, the investigative team surprised everyone by issuing the 8th "Report on Work in Discipline Inspection" of 1984. The report, entitled "Economic Management of the Jixi Railroad House Property Section Operation Team in A State of Chaos," accused Bai Tiemin and his supporter -- former Secretary of the Teams' party committee, Lu Chuansheng -- of having handled "economic affairs in a questionable manner." The Discipline Inspection Committee of the CPC Harbin Bureau of Railroad's party committee also looked into the matter but failed to arrive at the correct conclusion. The Secretary of the Section's party committee, Zou Shugui, and that of the Service Company, Lin Zhongke, became even more blatant in mistreating Bai Tiemin and his supporters such as Lu Chuansheng.

The fact that the case dragged on for such a long time adversely affected the morale of the cadres and people in the section and the team and the enterprise faced bankruptcy once again.

The Ministry of Railroads learned of the matter at the end of last year. Minister Chen Puru [7115 3877 1172] and Vice Minister Li Senmao [2621 2773 5399] expressed great concern over the case, and the Secretary of the Harbin Bureau of Railroads' party committee, Di Baoyu, and Bureau Chief, Guo Lin, became personally involved and ordered the Railroad's Mudanjiang branch to look into the matter thoroughly and severely discipline those responsible. In early January of this year, the newly-appointed party committee secretary of the Railroad's Mudanjiang branch, Ma Liangxiang, headed another investigative team comprised of three standing members of the branch party committee and studied the case carefully; the team was able to arrive at a correct conclusion.

On 15 and 16 February, the Mudanjiang branch party committee announced over a telephone conference that the Jixi Railroad House Property Section party committee Secretary, Zou Shugui, was to be relieved of his duty. Also, the branch bureau party committee decided to annul the eighth "Report on Work in Discipline Inspection" issued during the previous year under the principle of "dealing with things thoroughly." It also instructed that Lu Chuansheng, who had been put on probation for one year and relieved of his duty as secretary of the company's party committee, was to be given a supervisory position in the science lab and compensated for his losses in salaries. Measures have also been taken to redress the mistreatment of other cadres and workers who had supported Bai Tiemin.

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NORTHEAST REGION

PARTY RECRUITMENT DISCUSSED

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 12 Mar 85 p 2

[Article by Zhang Fan [1728 1581]: "Heilongjiang Province Recruited More than 40,000 New Members into the Party Last Year"]

[Text] This paper has learned that, in compliance with the party Central Committee's directives, leading party groups in our province have stressed recruiting high-quality members into the party and in 1984 more than 44,000 people in our province joined the party. These people have changed considerably the age distribution, and raised the cultural level of party members. Leading party groups have demonstrated more aggressiveness and combat-readiness.

Leading party groups at all levels in our province have worked hard to resolve intellectuals' difficulty in joining the party. Intellectuals accounted for a greater percentage of the members recruited in 1984 than in previous years. More than 15,500 technicians (34.8 percent of the total recruitment) in various specialized subjects were recruited, which was 2.2 times the 1983 level. Of the 15,500 people, more than 270 were high-level professionals, more than 4,800 were mid-level professionals, and more than 4,000 were high school and elementary school teachers. More than 17,300 (38.9 percent of the total recruitment) of the new members had received college education or graduated from secondary vocational schools.

The overwhelming majority of these new members are young and middle-aged people. More than 38,300, or 86.1 percent, of them were under the age of 45. More than 24,700, or 55.63 percent, of them were under the age of 35. More than 7,000, or 15.8 percent, were under the age of 25.

Leading party groups of various colleges and secondary vocational schools have included in the agenda the recruitment of students into the party; as a result, more and more students are becoming more progressive politically. After an intensive educational campaign, a group of outstanding students have joined the party. Last year, more than 1,900 college and vocational secondary students joined the party -- three times the 1983 level.

In developing the party, leading party groups of various levels insisted on taking one step at a time, recruiting high-quality members, and attracting those comrades who can play an exemplary role in the economic reform and the

four modernizations; as a result, the political consciousness of the new members is relatively high.

Also, the distribution of new party members is more reasonable. More people in the fields of industry, transportation, finance, trade, and agriculture have joined the party. Last year, 1,156 comrades from agricultural specialized households were recruited into the party and more than 10,000 women (22.73 percent of the total recruitment) joined the party. Among newly-recruited party members, the percentage of minorities has increased as well.

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NORTHEAST REGION

PARTY MEMBERS MUST UPHOLD PARTY SPIRIT

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 17 Apr 85 p 3

[Article: "Party Members Should Pay Attention to Party Spirit"]

[Text] Recently some people, under the banners of "open door" and "making good," have sought to make money by all means, hook or crook. They do not hesitate to sacrifice the interests of the party and the people in pursuing the selfish interests of individuals or small groups, and start a gush of unhealthy trends to contradict the basic goal, principle and policy of reform. This question has drawn the attention of many comrades and the leadership at all levels, and is being firmly grasped to reach a solution. What it needs at present is to draw greater attention to promote reaching a thorough solution, starting by enhancing the party spirit of communist party members.

At present, our party is leading the people of the entire country to follow the decision of the Third Plenum of the 12th Central Committee to implement the overall economic system reform stressing the cities, and to struggle for developing social production forces and realizing the great goal of quadrupling the total value of industrial and agricultural production by the end of this century. This is a difficult and great enterprise. The accomplishment of this historical mission requires each of our communist party members and our revolutionary cadres to remember the basic goal of wholeheartedly serving the people, and to conscientiously establish the great ideal of realizing socialist modernization and the eventual realization of communism. This is the source of strength for conquering all difficulties and achieving victory in revolution, is the basic guarantee to enhancing the party's combat strength, propelling reform and realizing the four modernizations, and is the primary requirement of party spirit that communist party members should possess. During the past days of war, why was our party so powerful? Why were we able to be victorious? Basically because the vast number of party members had the spirit of dedicating themselves to the great ideal of realizing communism, and also were able "to charge before retreat" and "bear hardships before enjoying comforts" in action. In this way they became the model and the core of the masses and were able to bring the masses along in advancing forward. At present, the majority of our party members still retain this good tradition of the past, yet a small number of them do not. They "enjoy comforts before bearing hardships" and their communist ideals are gradually cooling. Instead

of considering how to bring into play the exemplary vanguard role they should play under the new reform situation, they engage in new unhealthy tendencies by taking advantage of the temporary imperfections in reform policies and systems, enhancing the interests of individuals or small groups at the expenses of the interests of the state and people, thus jeopardizing the good reputation of the party. The new party constitution passed by the party's 12th national congress has a few articles on the standards of party membership, and among them the main article stipulates that communist party members should "bear hardships before enjoying comforts", and possess the dedicated spirit of sacrificing personal interests for the enterprises of the party and the interests of the people. If a communist party member wants to take advantage of everything for personal gains and "enjoy comforts before bearing hardships", he simply loses the basic qualification of a communist party member and deviates from the party's basic goal.

To require that communist party members insist on the basic goal of wholeheartedly serving the people and bring into play the spirit of boldly dedicating themselves to the enterprise of the party is definitely not to disregard the personal interests of party members, nor that party organizations do not have to mind the vital interests of party members, but instead is a requirement to correct the new unhealthy trends from the height of reinforcing party spirit, and to establish and bring communist spirit into play throughout the whole party, establishing the great ideal of realizing socialist modernization and of dedicating one's whole life to the realization of communism. During the recent Country-wide S&T Work Conference, Comrade Deng Xiaoping clearly stated that: "We must constantly educate our people, especially our youths, to have ideals," "to have faith in Marxism and faith in communism." Only with these kinds of lofty ideals and beliefs can we have a high degree of awareness and noble moral values to consciously resist various unhealthy tendencies and to perseveringly conquer various obstacles and difficulties for concentrating our full energy in doing a good job in reform and in construction of the four modernizations.

All that we do today is for the purpose of serving the prosperity of our country and people. The party constitution definitely stipulates: "Besides the personal benefits and work authority within the scope stipulated by our systems and policies, all communist party members must not seek any selfish interests and privileges." When we talk of upholding party spirit, it means that we should unconditionally carry out the party constitution and that we should insist on placing the interests of the party and the people above everything, that personal interests should be subservient to those of the party and the people, that we should bear hardships before enjoying comforts, that we should discipline ourselves for the interests of all, and that we should absolutely not take advantage of or hurt the government in order to benefit personal interests. Only if we unify the word and deed of the whole party with party spirit and policy to correct wholly the new unhealthy tendencies can the party's combat strength be greatly enhanced to insure and propel the victorious implementation of the great enterprise of reform and the four modernizations.

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NORTHEAST REGION

'BEARING HARDSHIPS BEFORE ENJOYING COMFORTS' URGED

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 17 Apr 85 p 3

[Article by Ma Guoliang [7456 0948 5328]: "Is 'Bearing Hardships Before Enjoying Comforts' Out of Date?"]

[Text] "Bearing hardships before enjoying comforts" is traditionally a basic requirement of our party for party members, and has been expressly stipulated in the party constitution formulated by the party's 12th national congress. This spirit has, in the prolonged practice of revolution and construction, played a tremendous role in making closer the link between the party and the masses and deepening the cognition by the masses of the party in winning victory in revolution and construction work.

However, within a certain period of time, a small number of party members have put a question mark to and doubt and hesitate in this honorable tradition. In view of the advocacy that some people get prosperous first and the implementation of the policy that the more work one does the more he receives and that the living standard of the masses should continuously be improved, they think it is not necessary to bear hardships before enjoying comforts. This view is evidently a misunderstanding that needs to be clarified.

Some People Get Prosperous First and "Bearing Hardships Before Enjoying Comforts"

For realizing socialist modernization, the party Central Committee has formulated a series of new principles and policies. The policy of making the people prosperous is a basic one. It is not only letting some people become prosperous, but is letting all laborers become prosperous gradually. This is the common prosperity of socialism. However, in the course of common prosperity, due to the variance in people's culture and technical levels, in operation and management, and in the objective situations they face, it is natural that some people get prosperous first and then bring along more people to get prosperous. In this way, from prosperity of a few to that of the majority, and from the attainment of a higher degree of prosperity by some people to that by the majority, the continuous development along this line will make the whole people achieve common prosperity and then greater prosperity.

During this process, it is impossible to exclude the chance that some communist party members will be among the first to become prosperous. However, party members cannot relegate themselves to the level of the common masses and cannot only pay attention to making themselves prosperous while ignoring the masses. As the communist party members bearing the basic goal of wholeheartedly serving the people, they should have more far-reaching vision and broader ambition to think first of making the people prosperous. They should then insist on "bearing hardships before enjoying comforts." For example, in implementing the agricultural production responsibility system they cannot compete with the masses for better land plots and better jobs, and instead should give the best to the masses. In the process of getting prosperous through diligent labor, they should exemplarily carry out the party's principles and policies, and refrain from violating laws and regulations and from deeds of hurting the public and other people for personal gains. After they have become prosperous they should "keep in mind the people and not themselves," thinking constantly of the people and helping them with production equipment, capital, technology and livelihood when they experience practical difficulties, to the end that they can become prosperous as soon as possible. In this way communist party members will become the core and the model among the masses to play their own role on the path to common prosperity.

Implementation of the Principle of Distribution According to Work and "Bearing Hardships Before Enjoying Comforts"

The principle of distribution according to work is a basic socialist principle that must be fully carried through. This is something of which no doubt or waivering is tolerated. However, we positively cannot say that the implementation of distribution according to work and more distribution for more work will not need party members "to bear hardships before enjoying comforts." Distribution according to work and more distribution for more work is a socialist distribution principle, while "bearing hardships before enjoying comforts" is a basic requirement of party members. These two do not oppose each other. During the new historical epoch, the content of "bearing hardships before enjoying comforts" is in fact different in a certain way to that during the war years. For example, in the attitude towards work, it is definitely different from the past requirement that party members work more hours and harder, the new requirement being that party members not only use their hands but also their brains. In the means of production, party members are not only required to work hard but also to work intelligently in utilizing modern scientific techniques for producing higher efficiency and benefits. However, time has changed but the party's good tradition cannot change, the goal of struggling for communism cannot change, and therefore the spirit of "bearing hardships before enjoying comforts" cannot change. The communist party members working in state organs can only "worry before the world worries and enjoy after the world has enjoyed" and cannot take care of themselves only and not the masses in getting prosperous. The party members in production work should boldly bear the most difficult task in production and should have a generous style in the distribution of bonuses, should do good things in daily life like Lei Feng, and should not place personal gain or loss before everything else. For mankind's greatest communist enterprise we should not take consideration of personal gain or loss nor should we hesitate to sacrifice all we have. We should take bearing hardships as an honor and

happiness. Without this spirit we will not be different from the obscure masses, and there might even appear the phenomenon of working less for more or not needing to work at all.

The Improvement of Living Standards and "Bearing Hardships Before Enjoying Comforts"

The aim of our developing socialist production is to continuously improve the people's material and cultural living standard. Following the development of production, the people's living standard was improved continuously. Today, party members are absolutely not required to wear rags and eat simple food. With what they receive from their own labor, party members should not be criticized for wearing what they like to wear, eating what they like to eat, and using whatever modern utensils they like to use. However, the spirit of "bearing hardships before enjoying comforts" requires that party members should definitely not "care for nothing but money". They should not forget the living standard of the absolute majority of people and pursue their own personal enjoyment, much less permit party members to employ illegal measures for seeking personal gains. Communist party members should devote their entire energy and attention to socialist modernization construction instead of money. This is the style of mediocrity incompatible with the character of working class vanguard soldiers. Only by possessing the spirit of bearing hardships before enjoying comforts can communist party members bring the masses along in creating more material wealth and raise the living standard of all laborers.

12739

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NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICIAL STRESSES STATISTICS IN MODERNIZATION

HK140424 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 14 Jun 85 p 4

[Text] The Chinese modernization programme needs solid information and civil affairs departments in particular need to improve their statistics work. At a recent civil affairs seminar, Zou Zonghui from the Liaoning Province Civil Affairs Department presented a paper on this subject.

He stressed the need for figures to be studied carefully and cautioned against relying on statistics alone. Without supporting information, statistics can be misleading or one-sided.

But carefully-conducted analysis cannot only reveal problems and contradictions in the work of civil affairs departments, but may also shed light on the nature and causes of social phenomena.

The operation of the responsibility system in the cities and in the countryside could be evaluated using statistical analysis, to see how the lives of the less advantaged members of society are being affected.

This would focus on whether any improvement has been registered among ex-servicemen, poor households and childless old people. Local civil affairs departments would also be better equipped to draw up welfare plans for the future with figures on mental institutions, old folk's homes, family planning and public security and other social welfare institutions.

The management of civil affairs departments is also worth studying. In 1982 a survey in Liaoning Province revealed that civil affairs work was costly and depended too heavily on state subsidies.

Like other welfare sectors, civil affairs departments should aim for maximum economic benefits with the least possible investment. The distribution of state relief would take place on a more cost-effective basis with the help of thorough statistical analysis.

Analysis of the patterns and trends in marriage, divorce, population studies in general would also be useful in China's economic and cultural development.

Zou recommended a comprehensive approach to data analysis. He stressed the need for gathering a wide range of information before embarking on any serious research. The more statistics that can be collected and the more systematically they are analysed, the more successful our work will be.

Figures alone, however, are often inadequate. Historical and background materials need to be added to illuminate today's problems. Comparative material from other regions, provinces and even other countries are also of value.

Comprehensive surveys need to be combined with case-studies, which are helpful in providing concrete detail.

Finally, civil affairs staff need to become more policy-minded so that they are better-equipped to apply government policies in their everyday work.

CSO: 4000/286

NORTHEAST REGION

FOREIGN ECONOMIC OFFICIALS VISIT ZHEJIANG

OW211948 Beijing XINHUA in English 1851 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Hangzhou, June 21 (XINHUA)--Commercial and economic officials from 29 embassies in China wound up a 10-day visit to the eastern Chinese province of Zhejiang today, and returned to Beijing today.

The visit was organized by the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade and Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the invitation of provincial authorities.

During their stay here, they visited factories, a farm, port, fishery company and tea research institute, and held talks with local economic and trade officials in Shaoxing, Ningbo, Zhoushan and Hangzhou.

The visitors showed a keen interest in the province's port, silk, tea, aquatic produce and handicrafts industries, and some suggested that talks on bilateral trade and economic co-operation could follow.

On Tuesday, the visitors were honored at a reception given by provincial Governor Xue Ju and Hangzhou Mayor Zhong Boxi. Xue said they welcomed them to pursue business and bilateral co-operation links with Zhejiang Province.

Mauritanian Ambassador Diagana Youssouf [name, title as received] spoke at the reception on behalf of others. He said the visit had provided a better chance for them to build co-operation between the province and the countries they represented.

Minister of the foreign economic relations and trade Zheng Tuobin attended the reception.

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NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

LISTS LIAONING'S NEW SECRETARIES--Shenyang, June 17 (XINHUA)--Engineer Li Guixian is now party secretary of Liaoning Province, China's leading heavy industrial base. Li, 47, studied electron-vacuum chemistry in Moscow from 1960 to 1965. He was vice-governor of the province before he was elected to the present post at the first plenary session of the Sixth Liaoning Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party last week. His three deputies are Quan Shuren, Sun Weiben and Li Changchun. Li Changchun, 41, is concurrently secretary of the Shenyang Municipal Party Committee. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0642 GMT 17 Jun 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/286

25 July 1985

NORTHWEST REGION

BRIEF SURVEY ON RECIDIVISM

Shanghai FAXUE [JURISPRUDENCE] in Chinese No 2, 85 pp 22-25

[Article by Qian Yunxin [6929 7301 2956]: "Methods of Reducing Recidivism"]

[Text] As an attorney with the Legal Advisory Office, I have conducted a survey on the 47 recidivists convicted by the intermediate people's court of Shihezi in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. My aim is to put forward for your reference some ideas on how to prevent and reduce recidivism.

I. About the 47 Recidivists

1. Recidivists account for an increasing proportion of criminal offenses each year. -- None of the cases tried by the above-mentioned court in 1980 involved recidivists. In 1981, recidivists accounted for 1.1 percent of the criminal offenses it handled. The proportion went up to 2.2 percent in 1982 and 5.2 percent in 1983.
2. The time between a recidivist's release from prison after completing his first sentence and his next crime has shortened. -- Of the 47 recidivists, 51 percent committed another crime within 6 months after being released from prison, and 27 percent committed another crime within 6 months and 1 year. These two groups accounted for 78 percent of the survey population. Eight recidivists broke the law again within 1 month after release.
3. Recidivists are mostly young. -- Surprisingly, young people between the ages of 18 and 25 made up 77 percent of the recidivists surveyed.
4. The first time the recidivists were convicted, 91 percent were accused of a single charge. When they were brought before the court again, 64 percent faced two or more charges.
5. Among first offenders, 89 percent acted alone. When they committed their later crimes, 69 percent were operating in concert with other criminals. Nine percent of recidivists belonged to criminal gangs.
6. Larceny constituted 49 percent of first offenses and 47 percent of repeat offenses. Hooliganism and rape accounted for 57.4 percent of repeat offenses, including single charges and multiple ones.

7. The shares of minor and serious crimes committed by first offenders were 81 percent and 19 percent. In the case of recidivists, the shares were 53 percent and 47 percent.

8. When they broke the law for the first time, recidivists used rather crude methods and most lacked experience in evading the law. By the time they committed their later crimes, however, they have refined their methods and most have learned some tricks to lessen the danger of being caught. Thus recidivist crimes are often more difficult to solve.

II. Causes for Recidivism

1. Punishment has been too lenient and we have been less than hard hitting in cracking down on crime. All 47 recidivists were first sentenced before 2 September 1983 when the "Resolutions on the Severe Punishment of Criminals Who Seriously Jeopardize Social Law and Order" were promulgated. Until then the courts had been handing down light sentences in most cases, sending criminals to reform-through-labor camps for short durations which did not constitute much of a punishment and failed to achieve any correctional purposes. Before they mended their ways, the prisoners were released, free to commit their next crimes. Take criminal Cao, for instance. On 20 April 1980 he, together with Jia and Shang, broke into the male dormitory of No 4 Secondary School, each armed with a sharp weapon. They illegally searched 18 boarding students, made away with 21 yuan in cash, two purses and other articles including pens and food coupons, and threatened and indecently assaulted several female students. Although the court found Cao guilty of robbery and hooliganism and ruled that he masterminded the crime, it sentenced him to prison for 2 years and 1/2 years. Released in October 1982 after completing his term, Cao went on to kill somebody with a knife in February 1983 and has been given a tough sentence.

2. Reform-through-labor units are half-hearted about prisoner correction. Our survey on the 47 recidivists points up a tendency on the part of reform-through-labor units to emphasize labor at the expense of reform. Since labor-through-reform terms are rather short to begin with due to lenient sentencing, the units' neglect of reform is a sure recipe for recidivism. The moment a prisoner leaves the labor camp, still wedded to his old criminal ideas and habits, he is all but ready to lapse into criminality again. This is fully demonstrated by the fact that of the 47 recidivists, 47 ran afoul of the law within 1 year after being released.

Another reason for rising recidivism is the fact that prison sentences have been improperly commuted. Seven recidivists, or 17 percent of the population, were released ahead of time on the grounds that they worked hard and fulfilled their assignments outstandingly. All committed another crime within a year and were sentenced to another stint in a reform-through-labor camp.

No coordination exists between judicial organs and reform-through-labor organs. When a prisoner is sent to a reform-through-labor organ, the latter may know nothing about the case except whatever limited information it can derive from the court verdict. Without fully understanding the case, the unit is often unable to design a reform program tailored to suit the prisoner's needs. Add to this the fact that reform-through-labor units are less than

meticulous in their work, and we have a situation in which prisoners' reform progress has to be measured merely by the quality of their labor.

Some discipline personnel take an overly simplistic approach towards their work and neglect ideological education. To them, doing a good job means keeping an eye on the prisoners while they labor during the day, locking them up in their cells at night and making sure nobody runs away or makes trouble. Seldom do the personnel concern themselves with the ideological state or interpersonal relations of their charges.

Some prisoners hang together, exchange notes and learn from one another's stock in trade, which is why recidivists employ more sophisticated and varied tricks compared to the cruder methods they used as first offenders. That prisoners "educate" one another partly explains why they graduate from being single-crime, petty criminals to be the perpetrators of multiple, serious crimes.

3. Public security organs and the leaders of units have been lax in their control, education and discipline of ex-prisoners, instead taking a laissez-faire attitude towards them. Since an overwhelming majority of ex-criminals have no jobs and no means of livelihood, they loiter all day and drift back into crime.

4. Most of the 47 recidivists are between the ages of 18 and 25. After they were released from prison, their families failed to deal with them properly. Some families dared not discipline their children while others could not and had to put up with their tyrannical ways. Sympathetic with the crimes their offspring had committed, some families tried to satisfy them materially, often to the point of pampering them. Others discriminated against their errant ones, chiding them at best and physically abusing them at worst.

5. Subjective reasons play a major part in recidivism. Three recidivists never pleaded guilty from the very first time they were arrested. In these cases, we cannot even begin to talk about ideological correction. Confronted with hard evidence and facts, and prompted by a desire for mitigatory sentencing, other recidivists had no choice other than pleading guilty, but without genuinely repenting their crimes. They merely bided their time in prison and resisted any attempt to reform their ideas.

III. Policies To Prevent Recidivism

1. To punish and reform criminals, public security, procuratorial, legal and judicial organs must each fulfill their particular duties and functions, at the same time cooperating with one another in a joint effort to control crime. Public security, procuratorial and legal organs these days take great pains to uncover crimes and punish criminals, but are singularly inadequate in educating prisoners to admit their crimes, obey the law, repent their wrongdoing and turn over a new leaf. Some people think that organs which investigate, prosecute and try cases are responsible only for dealing with the more superficial and immediate aspects of the problem while it is the job of the judicial organs to get at its root. To my mind, we cannot separate the more immediate, superficial aspects of recidivism from its origins. Public

security, procuratorial and legal organs have accomplished only half their mission if a criminal still denies his guilt after sitting through pre-trial hearings and is prosecuted, tried and convicted and if at the end of a trial, we still do not know what made him commit the crime. These organs should lay the groundwork for reform through labor, while reform-through-labor organs, for their part, must shape up vigorously so that criminals are reformed even while crime is punished. With compulsory labor as their parameter, reform-through-labor organs should use scientific management and communism to help reform criminals' souls in order to effect a transformation in their ideology and morals. The aim is to make sure that when a criminal leaves the camp, he is a reformed person, not a prospective recidivist.

2. A specialized agency should be set up to deal with ex-prisoners. Comrades in legal circles should face up to the fact that ex-prisoners will only increase in society in the future. Countries like the United States, Britain and Japan all have rehabilitation systems with special agencies supervising ex-prisoners. These agencies form part of the judicial administrative machinery and are responsible for the supervision, education and rehabilitation of people released from prison after completing their sentences. They also make proper arrangements for their settlement in coordination with other relevant departments. Such rehabilitation goes beyond punishment and is a form of public security measure the goal of which is to help an ex-prisoner turn his life around and become a useful member of society. After a certain period, when it is clear that the ex-prisoner will not go back to his bad, old ways, his supervision will be brought to an end. Ex-prisoners under supervision have to fulfill certain obligations, such as conscientiously complying with supervision regulations (we should enact some "supervision regulations for ex-prisoners"), making ideological reports to the supervisory agency at regular intervals, applying for permission before leaving the area to which he is confined, and accepting the education and supervision of the agency.

China has a judicial system different from those of the countries mentioned above. Our ex-prisoners, except those who have been deprived of political rights, enjoy all civil rights in accordance with the law and are not discriminated against. But ex-prisoners do have special problems and need help in job placement, domestic life and interpersonal relations. Moreover, in the case of some prisoners, whatever education and reform they have received in the reform-through-labor camps are not enough to help them make a clean break with their criminal past. For all these reasons, we should take a look at foreign experience and combine it with our own realities. There seems to be a need for China to set up an agency to educate and supervise ex-prisoners.

IV. Legislation Concerning Recidivists

1. Classifying Recidivists. China's Criminal Code distinguishes between two kinds of recidivists, general recidivists as defined by Article 61, and special recidivists as defined by Article 62. Special recidivists refer to counterrevolutionary recidivists only. The thrust of our criminal law is directed against counterrevolutionaries and other criminals who pose a serious threat to social law and order. Therefore, for the purpose of defining

recidivists, it seems that we should differentiate between ordinary criminals and those who constitute a serious threat to social law and order. In my opinion, if a criminal of the former kind commits another crime and is sentenced to prison within 10 years after he completed his previous term, he should be considered a recidivist and punished extra severely.

2. Punishing recidivists. Foreign legal systems and Chinese legal history suggest three approaches towards the punishment of recidivists. In the first approach, sentencing varies each time with the crime, becoming more harsh successively until the death sentence is reached. The Tang Code, for instance, stipulated that a person who murdered or robbed three times was to be exiled 2,000 thousand li. If a criminal had been exiled three times, he would be given the death penalty. The Song Code, too, made repeat robbery one of the six crimes punishable by death. Second, the sentence is made doubly severe. The Japanese Criminal Code, for example, requires that the maximum penalty for the crime concerned be doubled for a recidivist. Third, the original punishment is made more severe by a fixed percentage.

The "Regulations of the Chinese Soviet Republic Governing the Punishment of Counterrevolutionaries" promulgated in April 1934 required that "more severe punishments" be meted out to recidivists. The "Provisional Regulations Governing the Punishment of People Convicted of Obstructing Public Business and Resisting Orders in the Shanxi-Hebei-Shandong-Henan Border Area," promulgated in December 1942, called for "more severe punishment for recidivists." "The Penal Regulations Governing Corruption" of April 1952 also provided for more harsh punishment for recidivists.

China's criminal law has consistently taken the position that recidivists be severely dealt with. Given our present crime realities, I think we should differentiate between different cases and mete out punishments accordingly, depending on the social hazards they pose, the nature of the crime, their actual details and the degree of personal injury. Tough sentences should be handed down where circumstances justify:

(1) We should punish more severely those criminals posing a serious threat to social law and order who commit another crime within 10 years after they completed their previous sentence or after their previous sentence has been commuted.

(2) Punishment should be made more severe for counterrevolutionary recidivists as defined by Article 62.

(3) General recidivists should be severely punished in accordance with Article 61.

3. Controlling Recidivists

The French sent their recidivists into exile, as did the North Zhou Dynasty in ancient China, in order to isolate them from the rest of society. Recidivists are dangerous, hardened criminals with a considerable capacity for troublemaking. Besides, some of them have been convicted of abetting and passing on criminal know-how. Countries differ in the way they deal with

recidivists. Article 24 of the Soviet Criminal Code stipulates that "recidivists found to be particularly dangerous are to serve their sentences in labor camps under special supervision." Article 24 of the Belgium Social Defense Law "places a recidivist under government supervision for a period of 20 years after he completes his sentence." Many countries have introduced special control and supervisory measures for recidivists, both when they are serving their prison terms and afterwards. In my opinion:

(1) Recidivists should be isolated from fellow prisoners during the time they are held in custody as well as when they are in prison.

(2) We should cancel the urban or rural residential registration of recidivists who are sent to labor camps in remote areas. Upon completing their sentences, they should in principle remain in the area and look for employment locally.

(3) We should strengthen control over recidivists who have completed their sentences and returned home. Agencies in charge of ex-prisoners should exercise strict supervision.

12581

CSO: 4005/763

NORTHWEST REGION

VISIT WITH FEMALE HUI MAYOR OF YINCHUAN

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 May 85 p 4

[Article by Cui Chengwu [1508 6134 0063] and Zhang Jin [1728 6930]: "The 'Baby Official' Assumes Personal Command of the Phoenix City: A Visit With Jin Xiaoyun [6855 2556 8502], Female Hui Mayor of Yinchuan"]

[Text] A head of jet-black hair, cut short at ear level, makes the round face of Jin Xiaoyun look all the fairer and clearer, but the corners of her intelligent eyes have already crinkled up like the fine lines in a fish's tail. Originally, having reached the age of 42, she was obviously not to be called the "baby official." But when she assumed the post of mayor of Yinchuan--the Phoenix City with nearly a millennium of history--in May of last year, she became the "baby official" in the eyes of common custom and tradition. A year has passed since then, during which these reporters took much interest in gathering material on this mid-1960's college graduate. After working as a copy clerk for eight years in a mountain commune, she served in the city as assistant chief of the Personnel and Administration Section and as deputy director of the All-China Women's Federation in the city. In 1983, when she assumed the post of deputy secretary of the Yinchuan City Party Committee, she said in all seriousness that even though she was considered a cadre who was gradually rising in rank, the name "baby official" gave her great inspiration: in order to run the Phoenix City well, she first had to do a few things to set the people's minds at ease!

A Gilded Letter of Invitation

She sincerely told these reporters: "I studied agriculture. Now that the entire economy is soaring, I can't take a single step without the support of my old leaders and the advice and overall support of my old experts."

Yes, Jin Xiaoyun had been mayor for less than a year when she invited four experts to be her advisers. In order to give construction in Yinchuan an ethnic form and ethnic characteristics, she acted in her capacity as general director of the Yinchuan Construction Planning Committee and decided to invite Ha Xianjia [0761 0341 3946], the committee's Hui general engineer, to be her adviser. When Ha received her letter of invitation, he said tearfully and excitedly: "Now that the city's leader respects science, we have ample scope for our abilities!"

In the area of economic development, Jin Xiaoyun wanted someone who was working in the ancient capital of Xi'an and went to a good deal of bother to invite him to be her adviser! In November 1984, the Yinchuan People's City Government and the Red Flag Machinery Plant in Xi'an reached an agreement on 10 items of economic and technical cooperation. During the negotiations, He Deming [1049 1795 2494], the plant's chief representative and general engineer, earned Mayor Jin's esteem with his erudition and his familiarity with economic work. At the dinner table, therefore, she earnestly toasted him and invited him to be her adviser. Engineer He laughed it off, however. Because he both wanted to understand her better and knew that an adviser's responsibility was heavy, he could not decide without authorization. Not long thereafter, He led a delegation to Yinchuan to consult about a number of projects, including the expansion of Ningxia's production of refined aluminum. At that time, he took it upon himself to pay a return visit to Mayor Jin and indicate his willingness to serve as her adviser. On 1 March, the Yinchuan People's City Government held a grand invitational ceremony. When He Deming received Jin Xiaoyun's gilded letter of invitation from the mayor herself, he excitedly said: "What I have received is not merely a letter of invitation. It also contains Mayor Jin's modest and courteous sentiment and her virtue of respect for elders. I will certainly do what little I can to make the economy of Yinchuan soar!"

The Mayor's Special Phone Line

These reporters saw before themselves a thick pile of letters of thanks to Mayor Jin. The pile contained long neat letters from intellectuals, as well as brief, heart-to-heart messages from workers and residents. A letter from the entire family of Zheng Haiqing [6774 3189 3237], a sick and injured worker at the Yinchuan Box Factory, was most affectionate and vivid:

"Dear Mayor Jin:

"Your special phone number 5449 did not just help our family repair the vertical waterpipe that had been leaking for a year. Even more valuable is that it has joined the hearts of mayor and citizens. . . ."

Yes, the test of young cadres who have just entered the leading group is their ability or inability to base themselves on the masses. Jin Xiaoyun said with deep feeling that after becoming mayor in May 1984, she felt indebted: her city of more than 600,000 Hui and Han has presented her with too many problems in the areas of public facilities, construction management, and daily life. Without proper solutions to these problems, people's feelings about reform and new ideas will be directly affected. One night, just when Jin Xiaoyun was pondering how to learn the facts as quickly as possible and was also taking measures to solve problems, her home phone rang at 2 am. The granddaughter of an old worker at the Autonomous Region Post Office had broken her leg. The mayor was asked to help personally only after several hospitals had not admitted the girl. Jin Xiaoyun was awakened by this string of pressing calls that contained a sense of the masses' trust in her. At the same time that she was putting the little girl in touch with a hospital, her mind came up with a scheme to open a special phone line to the mayor.

That special line has begun to work. The phone rings every day, and the problems come in one after another: there are suggestions about water and power outages, as well as proposals to lessen the loud noise on the city's vital lines of communications and to reduce urban pollution. . . . Ma Liqin [7456 0500 0530], the comrade specifically in charge of the special line, told these reporters that in the 6 months since the line was put in, 384 calls have been received about 478 problems, 82 percent of which were solved promptly. At the same time that they were solved, Jin Xiaoyun also discussed the situations about which she had learned through the special line with the city party committee and government. As a result, she obtained their consent to investment (in 1985) of 300,000 yuan to maintain and replace facilities for the protection of the urban environment. They also agreed to invest in the construction of a residential building for old environmental sanitation workers, who have given their youth for the beautification of the city.

Economic and Technical Cooperative Projects

After becoming mayor, Jin Xiaoyun did not sit in her office and issue orders. Instead, she first traveled about Ningxia, took the opportunity to go to Sanming to attend an on-the-spot meeting on the construction of a spiritual civilization, went such economically advanced places as Xiamen, Guangzhou and Zhejiang on the coast to observe and learn and opened channels for economic cooperation. Moreover, she acted as the first "Hongniang" [4767 1224] in the future cooperation between Yinchuan and the city of Ningbo. After returning to Yinchuan, she invited a delegation from Ningbo to pay a return visit and then sent another delegation to Ningbo to establish economic cooperation. In order to open the windows of the "Jewel of the Frontier" as fast as possible, she has dispatched 178 representatives to get 247 persons of ability in all areas to come to Yinchuan with preferential treatment. Last year, 97 of Yinchuan's units signed agreements to cooperate on 121 projects with 101 units from Shanghai, Beijing, Tianjin, Zhejiang, Lanzhou, Xi'an, Nei Monggol and elsewhere. Of those 121 projects, 99 have already finished with heartening economic results. For example, a plant praised by Wan Li, vice premier of the State Council, as the "Ningxia-Shanghai Friendship Clothing Factory," was jointly set up by Chuansha County in Shanghai Municipality and the peasants of Yinchuan's outskirts. In the summer of 1984, the factory had not been open for 2 months when it trial-produced samples of more than 40 new styles of clothes. Moreover, it may contract to produce large quantities of western-style suits for export and of such items as lined-collar and straight-collar shirts for men and women, which consumers have received quite well. It has become a rising enterprise famous on the frontier.

Of course, results can only illustrate the past. In a year of the ox that is full of vitality, it is reported that Jin Xiaoyun has placed new demands on her work. When these reporters were with her, she smiled winsomely and said: "I like the ox's personality. . . ."

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

FORMER CHENGDU PLA LEADER SUPPORTS CENTRAL MILITARY DECISIONS

HK130147 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] On 11 June, the Chengdu Military Region convened a meeting of leading cadres at and above second-grade level in the headquarters, political, and logistics organs to convey the spirit of the enlarged meeting of the Central Military Commission. Former Commander Wang Chenghan spoke on behalf of the veteran comrades of the military region who are retiring from the first line. He expressed resolute support for the major policy decision of the Central Military Commission on reforming the structure of the armed forces and carrying out streamlining and reorganization. He said: At the crucial moment of streamlining and reorganization, the veteran comrades retiring from the army must withstand the test and be models in observing rules and regulations, stressing unity, and supporting and obeying the new leaders.

Wang Chenghan pointed out: This enlarged meeting of the Central Military Commission was regarded as extremely important by the CPC Central Committee. It was a meeting in which the new took over from the old in an atmosphere imbued with unity. It was a meeting which focused on the overall situation and made major policy decisions. It was a meeting with very high ideological standards. The meeting affirmed the thinking of the high-ranking cadres throughout the army, reduced the average age of the leading cadres of the military regions, and studied schemes for reforming the structure of the armed forces and carrying out streamlining and reorganization. It was of major practical and far-reaching historic significance for strengthening the building of the army into a revolutionary, regular, and modern force and improving its combat capability in conditions of modern war.

In order to fulfill this glorious task, those comrades who have already retired or are about to retire from the armed forces must set strict demands, earnestly practice what they preach, and play a model and leading role.

Comrade Wang Chenghan demanded that the veteran comrades who are retiring act as models in bearing the overall situation in mind and observing rules and regulations, in strengthening revolutionary unity, and in supporting and obeying the new leaders. They must take the initiative in handing over in a positive way and help the new leadership group to become familiar with the situation as soon as possible and to launch its work. The veteran comrades must obey orders and commands and unswervingly fulfill all the work tasks assigned by the new leadership group.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PLA DEMOBILIZATION RESETTLEMENT UNDER WAY

OW050738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Beijing, 5 Jul (XINHUA)--The government is aiming to resettle all officers being shed by the People's Liberation Army within three years, a meeting here was told.

This year, more than 100,000 demobilized PLA personnel will be resettled and re-employed under a plan being drawn up by a special resettlement group which is holding the meeting.

A billion yuan will be spent on the overall resettlement program. The big cut of one million troops--half of them officers--this year and next was announced last month.

Cooperating on the resettlement group are the state council, the PLA General Political Department, the Labor and Personnel Ministry and the Finance Ministry.

Work and schooling for the officers' wives and children is being arranged under the program, the meeting, which is continuing here, was told.

Many of the officers being demobilized are young, and most have mastered a skill to use outside the army.

They will receive vocational training for several months before starting new jobs.

CSO: 4000/302

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

LEADERS PAY LAST RESPECTS TO LATE PLA CADRE

OW291347 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1157 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Beijing, 28 Jun (XINHUA)--Comrade Liang Dasan, a PLA cadre retired from the Beijing Military Region, died of illness in Beijing on 9 May. He was 73 years old. A farewell ceremony for him was held in the auditorium of Beijing's Babaoshan Revolutionary Cemetery this morning.

Wreaths were presented in the names of Nie Rongzhen, Yang Shangkun, Qin Jiwei, Wang Ping, Cheng Zihua, Yang Chengwu, Lu Chengcao, and Yang Baibing. More than 500 persons, including Wang Ping, Yang Chengwu, Yuan Shengping, and Fu Chongbi, paid their last respects to Comrade Liang Dasan's remains.

Comrade Liang Dasan joined the revolution in 1930 and was admitted to the CYL the following year. He participated in the struggle against "encirclement and suppression" in the party Central Committee's revolutionary base areas, the Red Army's 25,000-li long march, the Pingxingguan Battle, the 100-Regiments Campaign, and many other military campaigns. He spent a long time doing political and cadre work in the army.

CSO: 4005/1127

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

JINAN TROOP LEADER REPORTS ON YUNNAN BORDER WAR

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 16 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Pu Jingxuan [2613 0079 0534], Sun Heping [1327 0735 1624] and Zhao Minghai [6392 2494 3189]: "In the Examination Arena of Blood and Fire"]

[Text] A group of graduating cadets in the Jinan Military Academy, harboring boundless love for their motherland, went to the border defense front of Yunnan Province to substitute and to serve their apprenticeship in the self-defense counterattacks with the combat armed forces there, in recovering our national territory and in defending the dignity of the motherland. Their heroic deeds are moving and inspiring. The following is a selected portion of the notes authored by the team leader Gao Jie [7559 2638].

Everyone Is A Warm-blooded Man

Since their entry into the battles in December of last year, the cadets have turned in a splendid answering sheet in the blood and fire examination arena at the Lao Shan battle front. Together with the combat armed units, they have smashed more than 60 enemy counterattacks, captured 17 enemy strongholds, and firmly guarded their positions to deal with the Vietnamese invaders' heavy blows. Two comrades were honorably granted Class II Merit Citations, 13 comrades were honorably granted Class III Merit Citations, and the rest were cited by either their division or regiment headquarters. Among the 6 CPC Youth Corps members, 5 were admitted into the party in the battlefield. The combat was fierce and cruel; one comrade sacrificed his life and 9 comrades were honorably wounded. As commended by the armed unit commander: "The military academy cultivates the talent, and the battlefield tempers them into steel."

The cadets displayed their fearless revolutionary heroic spirit during combats. "The Chinese race cannot be humiliated. Our sacred territory cannot be abandoned," "Willingly we shed our youth blood to build a new great wall for defending our country," "Rarely does a person encounter several battles; today we are to defy death in battle," "Rather die while advancing than live in retreat" many cadets had their sworn message written on their collar, hat or belt to inspire themselves to gain merit in attacking and killing the enemy. Cadet Wang Zhiliang [3769 1807 0081] was wounded in his thigh, but he decidedly turned down his company's suggestion of leaving the battle front for treatment;

he resolutely kept on fighting until his wound got infected and was compelled to go to the hospital. Cadet Hao Yongping [6787 3057 1627] was sent to a hospital after being wounded in a bombardment. Thinking that he was needed in the battlefield for directing the combat, he asked to return to the battlefield after only one day's rest at the hospital.

The merits achieved by the cadets were the pride of the motherland and the honor of the younger generation. This made us deeply feel that the youths of the 1980's are not the "sunken generation" nor the "generation having lost faith," and instead they are the warm blooded sons and daughters of ideals ardently in love with their motherland. It is on these youths that lies the hope of our great socialist motherland.

It is Worthwhile to Die Honorably for the Country.

Once the Vietnamese troops captured a high ground from us and our 8th Company was ordered to recapture it. Cadet Li Fatang [2621 3127 1016], apprentice platoon chief, asked to lead a squad to carry out a counterattack assault. When they reached the high ground, they were fiercely pounded by enemy fire, and were ordered to enter a bunker. As soon as Li Fatang and 2 soldiers stepped inside, they were directly hit by a shell which demolished the whole bunker; 3 lives were honorably sacrificed. When their buddies dug open the bunker, they saw a lofty image; Li Fatang was determined even in death, still holding his gun in a shooting position.

War does not face flowers and the arch of triumph alone. Revolutionary soldiers should be prepared to sacrifice themselves any time for their motherland. In Li Fatang's words: "it is worthwhile (to die) 'honorably' for the country." He spoke the words well.

Li Fatang was one of the thousands of national martyrs who died for the motherland. He was heroic in combat, and fearless of difficulty or bloody sacrifice. As such he was granted a Class III Merit Citation. In his letter to his team chief at the academy which was written during leisure time in combat, he wrote: "Parents love their children, and I love even more all my kins in my native place. Both my parents are almost 60 years old. Naturally I like to give them warmth for them to lead a peaceful and happy remaining life. However, between the family and the country I choose the country.....I have already made all my preparations. For the union of thousands of families, I am willing to be buried in my country's frontier in a standing posture.....If I really die honorably in the battlefield, please advise and soothe my aged parents that I have worthwhilely sacrificed myself for the country, they should not be sad and should not bring up any presumptuous demands to the leadership."

Fearing no Danger or Hardship and Holding Fast the Position.

After fierce enemy bombardment of our Lao Shan area, the area was covered with a layer of shells, and a certain high ground became a scorched barren land. One platoon of ours was seriously short of combat soldiers.

Apprentice platoon chief Chu Qingjie [0443 3237 2638] was ordered to lead 2 squads to reinforce and hold the high ground. At that time, Chu Qingjie had just returned from another combat duty, and he immediately joined this new combat without taking his meal.

Skillfully Chu Qingjie led his soldiers go through the enemy's fire blockade area and got into position. The commander at the position was seriously wounded, and was unable to direct combat, and an enemy attack was imminent. Chu Qingjie ran forward and shouted: "Comrades, I am the position chief. Listen to my command in all actions!" He speedily organized the comrades from 7 different units to form a strong combat group. He led everyone in speedily constructing defense works as if a steel nail is fastened to the position. After failing with an infantry assault, the enemy again fired artillery shells. They stood firm to hold fast their position for 5 days and 6 nights under hails of bullets and shells, not allowing the enemy to advance a single step. Chu Qingjie was praised by the unit as "the model in defending his position" and was granted a Class II Merit Citation.

The battlefield position was always full of danger and hardship. These cadets with ideals and patriotic sentiment had no regard for their own lives in accepting the test from the motherland and the people. It is because of their self sacrifice that we can lead a life in peace and have the building of the four modernizations. We should value this great good time to take the four modernizations as the foundation for the people of the whole country, and should shed our sweat into the great enterprise of our motherland's construction.

Wherever There is Danger, There is Party Member.

In the border defense area of Yunnan Province, the mountains are high, the valleys are deep, the forests are dense and mist and rain are plenty. Enemy positions and ours interlock, mines are all over, and enemy fire constituted a tight blockade net. In this kind of place, it is difficult for one to walk without carrying anything, yet the soldiers have to carry supplies, munitions, the wounded and sometimes the dead. The comrades responsible for military engineering transportation often had to climb up the mountains and then roll down. They risked their lives in accomplishing each of the missions. The military engineering transportation line is actually a line between life and death.

The communist party members among the apprentice cadets one after another asked to bear the most difficult and the most dangerous military engineering transportation tasks. They wrote in their statements of determination: "Please serve the sincere loyalty of China's sons and daughters, and assign us to the place where the combat is most fierce and needs CPC members the most-the military engineering company;" "The talent of generals come from hails of bullets, and iron is tempered into steel by the fire of combat." More than 20 cadets bore military engineering tasks. They ran day and night in the line between life and death, and with their blood and sweat formed an invincible and workable transportation line to outstandingly accomplish the task of combat support.

Apprentice platoon chief Qin Jinxing [4440 6855 2502] undertook military engineering duties for 21 days, carried out 45 missions and transported more than 2,7000 catties of materials to the front, bringing back 19 wounded and dead bodies. In mined areas, he used his hands to feel and find the mines for opening a path. When confronting enemy blockade fire that prevents him from bringing downhill the wounded in piggyback ride, he carried the wounded on his back and crawled downhill. When the slope was too steep, he crawled downhill backwards for protecting the safety of the wounded. He worked continuously for a few days and nights without eating and sleeping. His body and limbs were cut in many places and his hands were swollen. His whole body was covered with blood, his own and that of the wounded and the dead. He was honorably granted a Class II Merit Citation by the unit for having outstandingly accomplished his task.

Going "to the place where communist party members are needed the most" to endure the hardships, to bear the heavy burden and to risk danger are the qualities a communist party member should have. "I should work for the masses, and be shameful if I seek personal gains." Communist party members should abandon the idea of individualism and serve the people whole-heartedly.

Knowledge can Produce Combat Strength.

"Knowledge is strength." Only through superiority in knowledge can the loss in the battlefield be reduced. This group of cadets were familiar with military strategy, possessing both wisdom and courage.

Cadet Fu Minghe [0265 2494 0735], who originally was a college graduate majoring in physics, brought into play his specialty by fabricating with the engineering corps platoon a "path opening demolition device" for clearing mines, which was very practical during combat. Cadets Li Jingmao [2621 2529 5399] and Hao Zhijiang [6787 1807 1730] who were college graduates in medicine, took the initiative to ask for combat duty when rescue mission of the wounded was urgently needed; they rescued many wounded in mine areas and at the front, and thus loss was reduced.

Cadet Li Xiangshui [2621 4382 3055], an apprentice at the front artillery observation post, used the knowledge he had learned in school to skillfully make observation under enemy fire, and then coordinated the battlefield conditions with the movement characteristics of the Vietnamese troops to suggest the "five point plum flower pattern firing method" and the "leap blocking firing method." Because of his accurate reporting on the targets and his proper tactical knowledge, the results were outstanding, and the company to which he belonged was named "crack artillery company."

Modernized warfare has brought out the requirement of higher knowledge. For achieving a big victory with a small cost, each of the officers and men must painstaking learn scientific knowledge to become bold, resourceful and learned. At the same time, engagement in the 4 modernizations must have fruitful results. The people of all trades must also study painstaking in order to become learned and talented people.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

LIU BAIYU ON AIMS OF MILITARY LITERATURE

Beijing KUNLUN in Chinese No 1, 20 Jan 85 pp 4-10, 19

[Article by Liu Baiyu [0491 4101 5038]: "Create Military Literature With Strong Artistic Merits;" based on his speech of 9 October 1984 in Kunming at the summary meeting for army writers who had gone to the battlefront areas of Lao Shan and Zheyin Shan.]

[Excerpts] We army writers made this trip to the front to delve into life because we wanted to produce good writing. In this light, this brief review is more a prelude than a postscript. You comrades have been living with officers and soldiers at the front over the past 2 months. After you go back, you will be confronted with a spiritual struggle which you will wage as you write. Looking back on what we have experienced, we have been benefited most in our writing. The heroic fighting at the "two mountains" should bring our military literature to a new high. Under the guidance of the line, policies and principles of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, an excellent situation has emerged as we seek to bring order out of chaos and go in for reform. Against this positive backdrop, military literature has made unprecedented progress and flourished as never before. If "Anecdotes on the Western Front" was the first wave, the "The Garland at the Mountain Foot" is the second wave. We have every reason to expect yet another wave. Our confidence springs from the glorious deeds our heroes have achieved by giving their lives and shedding their blood. These deeds are an inexhaustible fountainhead of military literature. Also, now that you are here, you cannot but be infused with a desire to give artistic expression to the most valiant, most magnificent of achievements. Such spectacular achievements must inspire a work of an appropriate epic quality. You may or may not be the creator of this new epic, but I am sure this noble way of life will be reflected in literature. I certainly hope that comrades who came here can accomplish this mission.

I wish to discuss briefly the following four points as they relate to how we usher in the new high in military literature:

1. Strive To Demonstrate The Lofty Spirit of the Chinese People

By coming to the front, you have obtained this very precious experience: your hearts and souls have been shaken up. A comrade put it nicely, "We did not come to the front just to gather material for a novel, or look for a story.

Most important, we come here to temper ourselves as writers." You have been moved, you have shed tears, your feelings have changed. All this shows that we have realized our first goal. There is more to delving into life than collecting materials for a story and writing a good novel. For a writer, it really means going through a spiritual and mental struggle on the battlefield. I believe all you comrades, about two dozen of you, have experienced a mental and emotional battle. This is most important. Purify yourselves, make yourselves better persons.

Comrade Yu Qiuli has said that when a writer goes to the front, his ideology receives education, his emotions experience change and his enthusiasm for creation is intensified. In this regard, we must fully learn from our experiences.

I hope that writers who have been to the front of the "two mountains" will unleash a new wave in military literature. Comrades say they feel they are under a lot of pressure. To my mind, there are two kinds of pressure; one is the pressure to create, the other is what you impose on yourself. My hope is that in the course of writing, comrades can throw every care and pressure to the wind, including any thought about literary waves. Only thus will they enjoy the freedom to imagine, to fantasize. Without this freedom, you cannot weave the materials you have gathered into a fine work of art.

2. Immortalize "Contemporary Heroes" in Your Writing

Many of you are young people of the 1980's who may have considered at length how to portray in words the young soldiers of the 1980's. After hearing your views, I would like to say a few words myself. In 1979 we counterattacked in self-defense. The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee had just been held and its spirit was beginning to work its way through the ranks of cadres and soldiers. As fighting raged on the "two mountains," the line, policies and principles of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee began to bear abundant fruits, the most conspicuous being rural economic reform. More recently the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee adopted policies to reform the urban economy, which means a comprehensive overhaul of the economy. These reforms have also brought about changes in people's ideas, feelings and spiritual outlook. For instance, cadres and soldiers who took part in the "two mountains" fighting are already different from their counterparts in 1979. This is because the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session has become a part of their ideas, feelings and blood and flesh. You mentioned that commanders and soldiers, having liberated their ideas, now seek truth from facts and are opposed to the "left." Their spiritual outlook is that of a brand-new reformer. You should come to grips with this transformation and bring it to life in your writings. The policies of our party have created a new generation. If villages and cities must be reformed, so must the armed forces. Without reform, we cannot build socialism with Chinese characteristics. Reform is an unstoppable historic current and the most basic approach to achieving socialist modernization. The new socialist men who walk at the forefront of struggle are both idealists and practical doers when it

comes to reform. Their aims are to build a new life, create a new society and make history. Their mental agility, pioneering courage and lofty spirit are extraordinary and awesome. In short, as creators of a new world, they embody our soaring and fiery national spirit. I think the 1980's is going to be a time when individual personality will achieve its greatest liberation. This decade will also be a time when the national spirit will achieve its greatest cohesiveness. This national spirit was fully demonstrated at the "two mountains" battlefield. We have always advocated making "people" the focus of our writing. We describe their internal world and their destiny. We can say that war is a physical expression of the struggle of the human spirit. A just war is the supreme demonstration of the human soul. Is war merciless? A young soldier sacrifices his own life. What a profoundly moving act! This spirit of sacrifice blends with the love between husband and wife, between lovers, between father and son, and between soldiers and civilians to form a most profound feeling.

Our road ahead is paved with successes and setbacks. We will experience pleasure and pain. But the gratifying thing is that the fire of communism will burn bright in our hearts forever. Why did the "gang of four" fail to usurp the party leadership and seize state power, try as they might? What accounted for the great strength the people demonstrated at Tian'anmen Square on 5 April? The "Cultural Revolution" briefly fooled many young people, but this generation remains a fine one. As a veteran, I witnessed the essence of their spirit at Tian'anmen. I firmly believe that the future of our nation lies in the hands of young people. The special characteristics of our youth in the 80's are inseparable from the history of the past few decades, particularly by events since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and by party leadership. Indeed, the new realities of the 6 years since the 3d Plenary Session have brought forth this new generation.

3. On Epic and Tragedy

We have reason to ask you comrades here who are fiction writers to create something which Hegel would have called "a true epic." I said earlier that military literature must express our national spirit, a spirit which only gets better and stronger with age. Hegel emphasized the epic as an expression of national spirit. He said that the epic should be a work which portrays the goals and deeds of an entire people at a certain point in time. To Hegel, evaluating an epic was tantamount to examining with one's soul the spirit of a nation.

Chinese history has an inexhaustible source of material from which epics are made, particularly the trying and earthshaking armed struggles our party and army have waged over the past half century and the lofty spirit and enthusiasm of the people in their effort to build the new China. After the "gang of four" was crushed, especially in the days following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the Chinese people have further refined this spirit, this enthusiasm to discard the old and usher in the new. All this meets Hegel's requirements for an epic--"A nation has woken up from its slumber and now has

the spiritual energy to create its own world." A writer should passionately and enthusiastically embrace and express in his writings our people's particular spirit and outlook in this historic period. Also worthy of the heroic yet tragic epic treatment are the Long March, a 25,000 li journey which shook the world, the three major battles and so on. The subject of this Homeric epic, for instance, was war. Hegel also said, "In general, the conflicts of war provide the most appropriate setting for an epic." "The East," by Comrade Wei Wei [7614 1550], is a unique work of art that exudes history. It is both epic and poetic history. The epic is informed with the noble spirit of a just war and the passion of revolutionary heroism. It is a perfect vehicle for demonstrating the mightiness of our army, the character of our soldiers, the spirit of our people and the momentum of a great war. Heroic realities must give birth to heroic writing. We hope more and better epics will appear.

China's varied and profound war experiences need to be reflected in epics. But epics need not exclude tragedy. Add tragedy to the heroism of an epic and you have a work which is more somber, more serious and altogether more moving.

In the past, tragedy and the description of a hero's death were prohibited by the "gang of four." As a result, tragedy, especially tragedy with a socialist setting, became taboo. Today we should liberate our ideas and handle the tragedy issue realistically. Does tragedy still have a place in socialist literature? This is an aesthetic question well worth asking. In doing so, we must not resort to "leftist" dogmatism. Nor can we fall back on idealism and metaphysics.

Take, for instance, Shakespeare and Guan Hanqing. Both described the fierce struggles between the forces of justice and evil and between lightness and darkness. They brought about the downfall of the hero only to use his tragic heroic qualities to arouse the people and glorify the triumph of justice and virtues. As a stage in the development of communism, socialism is duty bound to remove vested interests and pave the way for communist ideals. At this stage in history, for instance, our life is full of struggles. How can we, therefore, eliminate from literature the clashes between justice and evil, between lightness and darkness? It follows that tragedy still has a definite place in socialist literature.

4. Shake Up Human Hearts and Souls with Your Writing

Every writer should have his own personality. Clearly each and every one of you have your own well-defined personality. In your writing, you must combine well-defined personalities with the great national spirit to portray the heroes of our times and create our own literary and artistic works, works which carry weight and will be taken seriously. As I said, we must use our quality works to win respect. Our military prowess is such that it inspires awe. Our works are not yet of a good enough quality to inspire respect. Make that your goal. Why do I praise "The Garland at the Mountain Foot?" Although not a perfect work, it has this wonderful quality: it is extremely moving. There are several scenes in the movie version of it that moved me to tears. How do we create

with words such profoundly touching forces? Comrades, when you see an earth-shaking, thunderous scene on the battlefield, what artistic medium will you use to bring it to life? Qu Yuan is the poet I admire most in ancient China. The towering spirit which permeates his "Death of a Nation" exercises a shattering impact on our hearts and minds. Among the works of Romain Rolland, I consider "Beethoven" and "Michelangelo" most powerful and would put Lu Xun's "Blessing," "In Memory" and "Written in the Depth of Night" in the same category.

To have a shattering impact on its readers, a piece of writing must also have what I call a "philosophy." By "philosophy," I mean ideas or ideals. Since we are not writing philosophy textbooks, we cannot graft philosophy onto our writings mechanically. Philosophy must be presented artistically.

Finally, I hope that after you go back, you will crystallize your life for the past 2 months and concentrate on writing a good work.

Comrades, do not lose your cool. After you go back, you will come under a lot of pressure, what with phone calls and deadlines from your editors. Given such intense pressure, how can we concentrate on writing? How can inspiration survive? No, comrades, do not let the pressures affect you. I hope you will try to make sure the quality of your works. So what if you write just one piece worthy of the heroic deeds of soldiers at the front. If you manage to do that, you have not let the soldiers down.

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CSO: 4005/760

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PUBLIC SECURITY ADVANCED UNITS, INDIVIDUALS COMMENDED

Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 2 Apr 85 p 2

[Article by Zhou Guangting [0719 1684 1656] and Wang Jianhua [3076 1696 5478]:
"Provincial Public Security Headquarters Convenes Basic Level Construction
'Conference of Two Advanced Groups'"]

[Text] The Provincial Public Security Headquarters Basic Level Construction
Advanced Units and Advanced Individuals Commendation Conference was ceremonious-
ly convened from March 19 to 24 in Hefei.

This conference was the first conference of outstanding workers since the es-
tablishment of the Provincial Public Security Units. Attending the conference
were responsible comrades of each unit as well as advanced unit and advanced
individual representatives. In all, more than 350 people attended.

During the conference period, headquarter's responsible comrades Zhang Xi [1728
6932], Zhou Aiyi [6650 1947 5030], Xu Chengbao [1776 2052 1405] and Sun Qingyou
[1327 1987 0645] individually spoke at the conference.

In the two years since construction of the Provincial Public Security Headquar-
ters, great achievements have been made in units' basic level construction.
This has taken place under the leadership of every level of party committee,
government and public security organs and through party rectification and edu-
cational training and consolidation. The officers and men of the entire pro-
vince's Public Security Units have carried out implementation of the party
lines, guiding principles and policies. They have upheld the four basic prin-
ciples. They have carried forward the glorious tradition of supporting the
government and cherishing the people. They have brought functions of defending
the people and attacking enemies fully into play. At the same time that they
have fulfilled internal defense duties and worked to prevent and extinguish
fires, they have vigorously thrown themselves into the struggle of sternly at-
tacking serious criminal activities. They have supported local economic con-
struction. They have made positive contributions towards safeguarding society's
public order, defending the smooth running of economic system reform and ad-
vancing the provincial economy's growth.

During the conference period, responsible comrades of the province, party
administration and army received the entire group of representatives. These

responsible comrades were Huang Huang [7806 3874], Yuan Zheng [5913 2182], Wang Guangyu [3769 0342 1342], Ma Yueting [7456 2867 1656] and Wang Zhao-cheng [3769 0340 2052]. Additionally, everybody joined together to have a group photo taken to mark the occasion.

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CSO: 4005/940

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM INSTITUTION DEEMED EFFECTIVE

Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 8 Apr 85 p 4

[Article from Provincial Public Security Headquarters: "All levels Have Goals; Everyone's Responsibilities Are Clear; Public Security Institutes Personal Responsibility System for Cadres]

[Text] Public Security's Second Detachment realistically set out to institute a personal responsibility system for cadres, in which all levels had goals, and everyone's responsibilities were clear. This system strongly reinforced troop construction. Last year, one department [chu 5710], four sections [gu 5140] and four zhongdui were deemed advanced units. Two units received Collective Merit Citations, Third Class. Three relatively less advanced zhongdui leaped into the advanced ranks, insuring fulfillment of all tasks centered around criminal custody work.

The cadre of this detachment earnestly studied Central Committee directives related to reform and the resourceful methods of a certain division of a Nan-jing Military District garrison. They drew on the experiences of local implementation of personal responsibility system combined with the tasks charged to troops and an organized division of labor. By the end of last year, from top to bottom and from the individual to the entire group, they had instituted a personal responsibility system for each level and type of cadre. Individuals formulated detailed rules, and units formulated work programs and safeguard measures. In accordance with responsibilities determined by duties and authority determined by position, the undertaking of work was practiced according to level and duty. In order to guarantee implementation of a personal responsibility system, the detachment formulated trial methods for carrying out rewards and punishments.

Institution of the personal responsibility system stimulated cadre's spirit of initiative. Last year, in party rectification of organizations and basic level training and consolidation, government functionaries took on leadership in a situation where the people were few, the matters numerous and the demands high. One man did the work of many. Numerous comrades often worked extra hours during evenings and holidays. They accomplished both party rectification and work with neither being adversely affected. 3rd Zhongdui previously suffered losses year after year because cadres "ate from a common pot" and production was done in "great disorder." Last year, comrades implemented a responsibility system, and

soldiers undertook contracts. This stimulated the troops' enthusiasm for production. Total income for the year reached more than 20,000 yuan. 8th Zhongdui, with respect for local leaders, enthusiastically supported local construction. They put into practice public security-civilian joint construction and joint affluence. By years end, their income had reached 10,000 yuan, and they had gained a Collective Merit Citation, Third Class.

On 21 January of this year, the detachment convened a personal responsibility system rewards and punishments meeting, attended by cadres above the platoon level. The diligent were awarded and the lazy were penalized. The excellent were promoted and the inferior demoted. The detachment's party committee recommended 42 cadres to the headquarters party committee for promotion to higher posts. Twenty-four cadres were appraised as advanced individuals. Six cadres gained Merit Citations, Third Class. Twelve cadres were moved up one level of position on probationary status. Two cadres were suspended from their posts and transferred to lower levels. Two cadres were given definite time periods to right themselves. Four cadres were criticized by name. In going through fulfillment of rewards and punishments, the impact upon the entire group of cadres was great and their education profound. Everyone said that the party committee meant what it said. Some were rewarded and some were punished. The committee lived up to its word, and from now on, we will certainly do our work well.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PUBLIC SECURITY HEADQUARTERS GIVES LEADING CADRES GUIDANCE

Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 19 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Zhou Guangting [0719 1684 1656] and Wang Jianhua [3076 1696 5478]:
"Public Security Headquarters Convened Party Rectification Discussion Meeting
in Hefei"]

[Text] From 2-6 April, Public Security Headquarters convened a second phase party rectification discussion meeting in Hefei, Anhui to study the implementation of the spirit of the Central Political Instruction Committee's second phase party rectification work conference.

Attending the meeting were Public Security Headquarter bodies, the Huangjin command post and a total of more than 40 general group representatives from Anhui, Jiangsu, Shanghai, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Fujian, Hunan, Hebei, Liaoning and Jilin. In accordance with the Central Committee's guiding spirit, combined with the practicalities of each area's system, the meeting discussed party rectification for the second phase.

The meeting emphasized that firmly checking new, unhealthy tendencies is to be the focus of party rectification in the second phase. Leading comrades should serve as proper party style models and simultaneously amplify perfect rules and regulations. They should strengthen ideological education and strictly enforce orders and prohibitions; advance the guiding ideology for proper work; firmly follow and support national construction in general; take the Central Committee's number 30 document (1982) as a basis; take securing the upholding of one's duty as a key; carry forward reform's initiative spirit and comprehensively open new aspects to unit construction; apply themselves to thoroughly negating the Great Cultural Revolution's teachings and to thoroughly negating the theory of "continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat." Thereby, the pillars of the Great Cultural Revolution will be toppled. They should thoroughly negate so called "one faction is correct and one faction is mistaken" right-wrong conceptualization; eliminate factionalism at its roots and strengthen party spirit; be brave to negate the problems of the "three supports and two militaries;" fully recognize that supporting the "left" is to support factionalism; actively and cautiously sort out the "three types of people;" apply themselves in meticulous investigations and research; pay attention to spending more time examining those whose identifications are being checked. Towards those people with whom problems exist, a timely handling

of affairs should take place. They should focus upon raising party members' consciousness of political ideology. They should broadly develop the party line, guiding principles and policies. They should broadly develop education of fundamental party knowledge and party style, party discipline and other aspects. This will strengthen the numerous party members' faith in communism. They should keep their goals of wholeheartedly serving the people firmly in mind. It will fully bring about vanguard model results.

Public Security Headquarters Deputy Political Commissar Lou Dianying [1236 3013 5391] attended the meeting and spoke.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION STRESSED IN SHANXI MILITARY DISTRICT

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 4 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Duan Guozheng [3008 0948 2973] and Wang Tonglai [3769 0681 0171]:
"Shanxi Military District Stresses Ideological Education to Correct Party
Style"]

[Text] The Shanxi Military District Party Committee has taken ideological education as its starting point in the new unhealthy tendencies correction process. It involves earnestly eradicating individualism, selfish departmentalism and small-group mentality. It involves basically increasing everybody's consciousness of resistance to and correction of new, unhealthy tendencies.

First, "comparing one's wealth with that of the locality" mentality should be eradicated. Concepts of comparing one's party spirit and contributions should be established. To counter the confused understanding of "if the locality can engage in business, why cannot we?" and "if the masses can acquire wealth, why cannot we?" that exists with some cadres, the party committee stresses the nature and mission of the army as well as the army's basic aim. This causes everybody to realize that the army's basic aim is to wholeheartedly serve the people. The army's principal mission is to safeguard the four modernizations and the mother country; it is not to engage in business for enterprise or to compete with the masses for wealth. As a son in the people's own army one should bear hardships first and enjoy pleasures last. After all others are wealthy, then one can become wealthy.

Second, "put up more money and good results will occur" mentality should be eradicated. Concepts of not seeking fame and conscientiously doing work should be established. The party committee has guided everyone to disset "put up money for good results" mentality. This is to counter leading comrades of individual units who are anxious to do one or two "matters to gain the hearts of people" in their units with intentions of developing "small family fortunes". Everybody recognizes that the so called "put up money for good results" is simply the skimming of profits from the country and the masses. Those leading comrades give cadre and soldiers "benefits" in order to reach their own goals of having "good fortunes". Everyone feels that this action is not beneficial to the people, themselves or the revolutionary cause. It harms the interests of the nation and masses. It undermines the prestige of the army.

Third, "doing something in the name of everybody, however it's done, is reasonable" mentality should be eradicated. Concepts of relying upon policy and following the correct path should be established. Everybody recognizes that troops engaged in production management activities should handle matters strictly according to policies, laws and decrees of the party and government. Dishonest practices cannot be engaged in.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SUCCESS OF IDEOLOGICAL WORK IN NEIMENGGU MD NOTED

Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 11 Apr 85 p 2

[Article by Guo Zhengsheng [6753 1073 3932]: "Neimenggu Military District Logistics Department Rectification Teaches Cadres to Follow Reformation in General and Strive to be Qualified Party Members"]

[Text] During party rectification, the Neimenggu Military District Logistics Department Party Committee has touched upon the practicality of present troop ideology. It has conducted the teaching of "following reformation in general and striving to be qualified communist party members" for organizational party member cadres. Fairly good results have been obtained.

After the start of party rectification, troop construction faced a more youthful group of cadres, "a subsidence of bloatedness" and new circumstances for following national economic construction in general. Fluctuations in cadres' ideology were relatively large. Many people reflected upon questions of enlisting and retiring, leaving or staying, wages, diplomas and other aspects. After going through a meticulous analysis, the logistics department party committee believed that the appearance of these ideologic problems was chiefly due to a lack of understanding of the significance of why troop work should follow national construction in general. It was also due to severe damage suffered by party organization construction and party ideology construction during the 10 years of internal disorder. Some cadres' conceptions of organization and discipline as well as their ideologies of wholeheartedly serving the people were weak. In the logistics department party committee's integration of the study of party rectification, it conducted teaching of "following reformation in general and striving to be qualified communist party members" for all organizational party member cadres. They organized cadres to earnestly study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech and important documents from the CPC Central Committee Military Commission symposium. They touched upon reality and initiated discussion.

During teaching, the logistics department party committee took our army's basic aim as well as standards for qualified communist party members as a basis in guiding everyone to earnestly make examinations, to unify ideology and to consciously work towards "the four establishments and the four destructions:" to establish communism's lofty ideals and destroy individualism; to establish the spirit of self-sacrifice and destroy "serving in the military is disadvantageous" ideology; to establish reformation ideology and destroy outdated concepts; to establish a strict sense of organization and discipline and destroy anarchism.

The logistics department party committee also convened many standing committee meetings and group meetings of the above mentioned cadres to request that each level of leaders, especially department party committee members, take the lead and set examples as fine individuals for subordinates. Even if they were old in age their ideologies were not lax. They were devoted to their duties. They worked hard to fulfill all work. At the same time, department leaders and related departments' responsible comrades focused on their work of selecting cadres above battalion level. Then, they sought them out separately to talk and patiently carry out ideology work in accordance with each person's differing circumstances. Currently, in questions of leaving or staying, enlisting or retiring, post advancement, etcetera, cadres establish proper attitudes. Comrades determined to transfered to civilian work show a willingness to follow the overall situation and to comply with arrangements. Comrades who are to remain as troops show desire to overcome dilatory attitudes, to inspire enthusiasm, to energetically work, to strive to fulfill all tasks and to make many contributions to troop logistical construction.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

FULFILLMENT OF MILITARY RETIREE PLACEMENT WORK DISCUSSED

Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 12 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Wang Rantong [3769 3544 4592] and Hugu Jihu [0729 2706 0679 0729]:
"Nei Mongol Autonomous Region Convene Military Retiree and Veteran Placement
Work Meeting: Conscientiously Complete Military Retiree Placement Work"]

[Text] Placement of military retirees by localities relates to overall interests. It is a matter to which all levels of party committees and government should attach much importance. They should conscientiously strengthen leadership and energetically complete this work. This was the main spirit of the 8-11 April Regional Military Retiree and Veteran Placement Meeting convened by the autonomous regional government. Autonomous region Vice Chairman Bai Jinqing [4101 0193 0615] and Nei Mongol Military District Deputy Commander Yang Xucai [2799 4872 2088] presided over the meeting and spoke. The meeting was attended by responsible comrades from related departments of bodies directly subordinate to the autonomous region, from the Nei Mongol Military District and from related departments of Nei Mongol Public Security Headquarters. Also attending the meeting were leaders from cities with relatively greater placement responsibilities within the league, civil administration department (bureau) heads from cities within the league, and responsible cadres from placement offices.

Placement of military retirees by the localities is a new task given to each level of local governments by the party Central Committee and the State Council. Our district task of placing the first and second group of military retirees is relatively weighty. The meeting's study of the spirit of the National Retiree and Veteran Placement Work Conference, combined with the practicality of our district's placement work, resulted in the holding of serious discussions and research. Comrades who participated in the meeting believe that the greater number of military retirees received by our district were people who enlisted before the founding of the country. They have made large contributions towards the cause of liberating our nation's people as well as defending the mother country and socialist construction. Fulfilling placement of these comrades will be vitally significant towards troop construction, strengthening military-government and military-civilian unity and promoting the local building of the two civilizations. Meeting participants unanimously expressed desire to use a high degree of political responsibility to surmount difficulties and energetically fulfill placement work.

In his speech, Comrade Bai Junqing requested that each level of government should directly stress military retiree placement work. Each management leader should personally check up on the implementation of this work. For these problems which are acted upon but not solved, resolutions must be promptly enacted. Responsible departments and each related department should make concerted efforts to cooperate, coordinate closely and vigorously fulfill each particular job. Property allotted from upper levels to lower levels should be earmarked for special purposes only and not allowed to be diverted to other purposes. Strict economy should be practiced, and extravagance and waste should be opposed. Affairs should be performed strictly according to stipulations, and unhealthy tendencies are not to be engaged in. Related departments should put forth specific arrangements for military retiree's housing distributions, family member work arrangements, children's entrance into school and other specific matters.

The meeting carried out specific arrangements for placement work directed towards our district's first and second groups of military retirees.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

MILITARY INSTRUCTORS END TRAINING IN GUILIN

OW301247 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1254 GMT 29 Jun 85

[By reporter Lin Ning and correspondent Li Tingkang]

[Text] Guangzhou, 29 Jun (XINHUA)--Military instructors for local institutions of higher learning and senior high schools in China have graduated from their first training class at the Guilin Army Academy on 28 June. The State Education Commission and the PLA General staff headquarters sent people to Guilin to congratulate the graduating class.

This training class was held on 5 March this year by the Guilin Army Academy on behalf of the former Ministry of Education and the three PLA headquarters on the basis of the provision in the new Conscription Law that full-time military instructors be assigned to institutions of higher learning and senior high schools and that students there must receive military training in school. A total of 90 cadets from 24 institutions of higher learning and 31 senior high schools in 11 provinces and autonomous regions throughout the country and from the education departments in five provinces attended the class.

During the training period, the cadets had quite systematically acquired basic military knowledge and tactical skills; studied and explored methods to carry out military training at selected locations; and familiarized themselves with the requirements and standards in the training of commanders and fighters of the reserve force.

CSO: 4005/1127

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

XIZANG MILITARY REGION HOLDS CADRE WORK MEETING

HK100248 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] The Xizang Military Region held a cadre work conference from 21 to 27 April.

The conference pointed out that paying attention to veteran cadres, taking good care of veteran cadres, and properly placing veteran cadres are urgent political tasks.

The conference relayed the spirit of the army-wide conference on retirement and placement work, reviewed retirement work in all PLA units in the region over the past few years, seriously analyzed and studied the problem on how to do retirement work under the new situation, and mainly resolved the following problems:

1. The conference has deepened the people's understanding of the historical contributions made by veteran cadres and their position and role in building the four modernizations.

The conference explicitly pointed out that the vast majority of the existing veteran cadres joined the PLA before the founding of the PRC and that they had braved untold dangers and fought north and south on many fronts for the liberation of the Chinese people and the victory of the democratic revolution. After the founding of the PRC, they have also made positive contributions in defending the motherland and building socialism.

2. The conference has deepened people's understanding of the importance and urgency of the work of transferring retired army cadres to local civilian departments for placement.

The conference stressed that leaders and organizations at all levels and comrades from [words indistinct] departments must seriously solve concrete problems raised by the veteran cadres so that they can spend their remaining years peacefully. Meanwhile, it is necessary to properly carry out the handing over the taking over work and to properly place retired army cadres.

CSO: 4005/1127

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

EAST FLEET COMMANDER WATCHES SKILLS CONTEST

OW190045 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] At a ship repair center of a certain naval unit stationed in Shanghai, water gushed in from a hole in the side of a ship. Four seamen wearing only vests and shorts immediately stopped forward to the rescue. In less than a minute, they successfully plugged the hole and stopped the leak. This was a scene from the naval skills contest sponsored by the East China Sea Fleet.

The contest began yesterday. It included more than 10 categories such as theory in commanding rescue activities, beach operation, ship repair, and so on. It was the largest contest for service ships of the East China Sea fleet since its founding, aimed at checking and improving fleet's combat capabilities.

Prior to the inaugural ceremony, Xue Zhenghao, commander of the East China Sea Fleet, and Commander Shi Yong and Political commissar Wang Yong of naval units stationed in Shanghai reviewed the commanders and fighters who participated in the contest. They also watched the contest.

CSO: 4005/1127

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SHANDONG STRENGTHENS RANKS OF VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS

SK290654 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Excerpts] In the course of streamlining the staff and reorganizing troops, the Shandong Provincial Military District has paid attention to strengthening the building of the ranks of volunteer soldiers and carrying into full play their key leading role, and promoted the building of PLA units and the militia.

This year, 484 volunteer soldiers of the district have rendered meritorious services and received awards, accounting for 69 percent of the total volunteer soldiers.

Recently the provincial Military District held a meeting to commend excellent volunteer soldiers and commended and awarded 76 volunteer soldiers selected from the military district. Ten of them were promoted ahead of time.

CSO: 4005/1127

25 July 1985

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

STREAMLINING IN QINGDAO GARRISON COMMAND

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 13 May 85 p 1

[Article by Tao Ke [7118 0344] and Jiang Yongwu [5592 3057 2976]: "Qingdao Garrison Command Party Committee Insists on the Principle of Party Spirit and Strictly Observes Discipline"]

[Text] Confronting the new situation of structural reform and streamlining, the party committee of Qingdao Garrison Command conscientiously insisted on the principle of party spirit and strictly observed policy discipline in setting examples for the armed forces.

The party committee of Qindao Garrison Command thinks that when the armed forces streamline they are bound to produce various kinds of ideological reflection, and some cadres and soldiers will bring up all kinds of demands. How to correctly handle this new situation is a practical test of the party spirit of the party organizations and the leadership cadres of all levels. In this very situation, leadership cadres should pay special attention to the interests of the party and the people and should be specially vigilant against the occurrence of the tendency of relaxing the principle. An absolute majority of the members of the garrison command's party standing committee are over 50 years old. Yet they said that as the old comrades have had tens of years of party education, they should look into the distance and the overall situation, and as long as they are on the job, they should have the courage to insist on the principle of party spirit and on the solemnity of maintaining principle discipline. They used "3 don'ts" for self advice and self discipline, namely, don't relax in grasping the principles, don't be cursory in carrying out policy, and don't lower the spirit of responsibility. Being the examples, they did not seek selfish gains by taking advantage of reform and streamlining, but furthermore strengthened the control over the armed forces, made strict the requirements, and resolutely corrected the cases of contradicting party principles and policy discipline. Some comrades suggested to the garrison command leadership that the latter should be more flexible and grasp well the work of "seeking profit" for the masses, lest it be too late to repent when the leadership reprimands them. The leadership comrades of the party committee definitely answered that no matter how much the structural setup changes, the party's principle cannot change. Definitely the principle cannot be given up for satisfying the selfishness of the minority, and nothing hurting the overall situation and the long ranged interests should be done. In accordance with the repeated orders

of the party committee, the money that should be disbursed should absolutely not be disbursed, and the thing that should not be touched should absolutely not be touched. The unit had accumulated a "family property" from years of production income. Some people suggested to use this sum of money for purchasing furniture and for repairing the living quarters of the leadership and organization cadres. After study, the party committee announced that although this sum of money did not come from the upper echelon, it was still the wealth of the state. We should consider the long-ranged construction of the state and armed forces and therefore should not spend even a penny of the money. Concerned components of the garrison command used the cotton produced by the armed forces themselves to make a batch of quilt covers for cadres. Someone suggested giving the quilt covers out free; but the party committee of the garrison command did not agree, and thus the receivers were made to pay for them.

Against the inappropriate requests from certain individuals, the party committee of the garrison command decided not to accommodate and make allowances. They advised all the cadres to insist at all times that the interests of the party and the people are above everything. In the midst of structural reform and streamlining of the armed forces, they should conscientiously insure that personal interests obey revolutionary interests and that partial interests obey whole interests. Some cadres brought up inappropriate demands about their personal remaining or departure, yet the party committee insisted on action in accordance with the policy and made no allowance for a single person. The garrison command and Qingdao Academy of Oceanography was about to jointly operate a cadre class of higher learning. Some cadres who thought they might be transferred to civilian jobs after streamlining wanted to use the opportunity to receive a diploma. One after another they went to their leadership for permission to study in the class of higher learning. The party committee of the garrison command decided that this class was for the long-ranged cultivation of qualified talent for the armed forces, made no allowance nor give out favors, and resolutely selected the students for the class in accordance with the stipulated standard.

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CSO: 4005/1013

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

3,000 CADRES IN JINAN MILITARY REGION CHANGE PROFESSIONS

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 22 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Zhang Shumin [1728 2885 3046] and Niu Jianhua [3662 1696 5478]:
"More Than 3,000 Cadres Being Transferred to Civilian Work Walk to New Posts"]

[Text] More than 3,000 cadres of Jinan Military Region paying attention to party spirit, considering the overall situation and not caring about the condition of the area assigned and the rank of the jobs assigned, happily went to their new work posts.

The majority of this group of armed forces cadres, when decided by the organization that they transfer to civilian work, expressed their agreement to leaving the decision of discharge to the armed forces organization and of assignment to the local organizations, and that the individual should not bargain. In dissuading the efforts of some relatives in finding connections for them, the cadres said that while party rectification and the correction of unhealthy trends was taking place all over China, they should materialize the improvement of the party style by setting examples. A transfer to civilian work cadre from a regiment in the Yanwei Garrison Command sent a letter to all cadres of the garrison being transferred to civilian work saying that they should consider the state's problems, obey the overall situation of state economic construction and armed forces modernization construction and obey the arrangements of the organization. At present, more than 60 cadres of Yanwei Garrison Command being transferred to civilian work have left the scenic coastal cities of Yantai and Weihai to participate in the state construction inland or in remote rural areas.

Some cadres in an armed forces unit stationed in Weifang area, after having been transferred to civilian work in the localities were assigned to posts with ranks lower than they used to hold in the armed forces, due to the requirements of the work. They thought that the strength of party spirit and the character of a party member were not hinged to the rank of the job one holds, but to his contribution to the state's four modernizations construction. They all happily walked to their new posts, not caring about the job's rank and remuneration. Zhang Zhenyuan [1728 2182 6678], a battalion assistant in this military unit, is an old model having achieved military merits 8 times. This time he was assigned to the taxation office more than 80 li from the county seat. He said: "The poorer and the more remote is the place, the more it needs people to help in construction. I want to serve the rural area in developing production and in making its economy prosper."

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

MILITARY LEADERS ATTEND TELEVISION AWARDS CEREMONY

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 21 Apr 85 p 1

[Article: "Television Awards Ceremony Held in Jinan Military Regional Command"]

[Text] The awards ceremony to outstanding television programs eulogizing "the people's own army" was held in the morning of 20 April at the auditorium of the Jinan Military Regional Command. During the ceremony, unit and individual award winners were given citations, prizes and cash.

Participants in the ceremony included leadership comrades Rao Shoukun [7437 1343 0981], Chen Renhong [7115 0088 3163], Zhang Zhi [1728 1807] and Xu Chunyang [1776 2504 7122] of Jinan Military Region, Deputy Propaganda Department Chief Cheng Jianning [4453 1696 1380] of the General Political Department, and Deputy Secretary Li Changan [2621 2490 1344] of Shandong Provincial CPC Committee.

Deputy Political Commissar Zhang Zhi, Deputy Secretary Li Changan and Deputy Department Chief Cheng Jianning spoke at the ceremony to congratulate warmly the unit and individual award winners. The ceremony was directed by Zhang Shaoji [1728 4801 1323], the deputy chief of Central Television Station.

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CSO: 4005/1013

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

JINAN AIR FORCE CONTRIBUTES TO PROVINCIAL ATHLETIC CENTER

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 17 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Yan Liping [6768 0448 1627]" "Jinan Air Force Donates 30,000 Yuan to Provincial Athletic Center"]

[Excerpts] The party committee of the air force in Jinan, in expressing the love of the people by all of the military officers and men, decided to donate 30,000 yuan to the construction of the provincial athletic center. In the morning of 16 April, the donation ceremony was solemnly held at the Provincial Athletic Gymnasium.

The ceremony was attended by Lin Jigui [2651 1015 6311], Zhang Zhenxian [1728 2182 0341], Liu Huanqi [0491 3562 2978] and Ji Xuefan [1323 1331 5400], the Jinan air force responsible comrades, and the responsible comrades of components concerned.

Honorary Chairman Li Changan [2621 2490 1344], Chairman Ma Changgui [7456 7022 6311] and Vice-chairman Song Yimin [1345 0001 3046] of the Provincial Athletic Fund also attended the donation ceremony.

During the ceremony, Jinan Air Force Political Commissar Zhang Zhenxian delivered the congratulatory message on behalf of all the military officers and men. He said that the construction of the Provincial Athletic Center is an important measure in implementing "the bulletin on further developing athletic sports" by the CPC Central Committee, and in overall revitalizing the athletics in Shandong, is a public enterprise to benefit us the contemporaries and our posterities, and is a righteous act beneficial to the country and to the people.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

AIR FORCE OIL DEPOTS SERVE LOCAL NEEDS

OW301241 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0752 GMT 27 Jun 85

[By reporter Cai Shanwu]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Jun (XINHUA)--At present, there are nearly 40 oil depots and filling stations of PLA Air Force units serving local needs. They have not only made things convenient for the masses, but supported China's economic construction.

Most of these oil depots and filling stations are scattered in large and medium-sized cities. Proceeding from the overall interest since the beginning of this year, PLA Air Force units have tapped their potentials and taken the initiative to serve local needs by running such services as accepting and storing petroleum products, leasing oil loading and unloading facilities, refueling motor vehicles, and recycling various kinds of waste petroleum. According to statistics, several thousand metric tons of oil alone have filled local vehicles at military filling stations in Beijing, Guangzhou, and other places since the beginning of this year. Since the Tianjin Petroleum Company is short of oil storage facilities, a certain Air Force oil depot took the initiative and signed a contract with the company to accept and store petroleum products, and has stored more than 45,000 metric tons of petroleum for the company.

The PLA Air Force oil depots and filling stations have also used their production and scientific research equipment to undertake the processing of various kinds of local oil transport implements and parts, and have recycled more than 200 metric tons of waste oil for local petroleum-using units.

CSO: 4005/1127

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

PILOTS RECRUITED IN ANHUI--The Air Force Reserve Flying School will recruit a group of trainees from among the province's male 1985 high school graduates. This group of trainees will enjoy college-level salaries after graduating from their flying school studies. Those who along the way are found not suitable for studying to be pilots because of physical or other reasons will need not continue with testing. Rather, they will be centrally placed by the Cadre Borard of the General Political Department into other military academies to study and to continue to serve unit construction. After qualifying by physical examination, political examination and educational test, this year's recruited pilot trainees will be examined and approved by the province's leading groups responsible for pilot recruiting. In the final analysis, the finest will be selected for admission according to the highest scores. [By You Liang [0645 5328], Qing Hua [7230 5478] and Xue Po [1331 2613]] [Text] [Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 24 Mar 85 p 1] 12925

NEW FLIGHT SIMULATOR DEVELOPED--Not long ago, engineer Zhai Xingan [5049 5281 1344], from the simulator research office of a certain air force aviation school, successfully designed an advanced level flight-correction altitude indicator for the country. The successful development of this indicator set the precedent for domestic utilization of micro-computers in flight command systems. It received praise from air force senior officers. A portion of a certain model flight simulator monitoring system, which received a 1978 National Science Conference award, was also designed under Ahzi Xingan's direction. Utilizing simulators to aid in flight training is economical and safe. Their use shortens training periods and raises the quality of training. Some foreign aviation theoretical experts believe the world has already arrived at the "era of simulator training." However, simulators have been nonexistent in our country. In 1974, Zhai Xingan and his comrades-in-arms desired to do credit to their country by accepting the task of developing simulators. [By Qian Fengguang [6929 1496 0342] [Excerpts] [Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 5 Mar 85 p 4] 12925

CSO: 4005/924

TAIWAN

ECONOMIC MINISTER DISCUSSES 1ST QUARTER GROWTH

OW220333 Taipei CNA in English 0402 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Text] Taipei, June 21 (CNA)--The Republic of China's 6.2 percent economic growth in the first quarter this year was better than that of some advanced countries although it failed to attain the goal, Economics Minister Lee Ta-hai said Friday.

Lee told reporters at a news conference Friday that this nation's economic growth in 1985 had originally been set at 7.5 percent. Still, the first quarter's lagging actual performance aside, the goal for the whole year may yet be reached, he said.

However, the 6.2 percent growth in the first 3 months this year was higher than the United States' 2 percent and Japan's 5 percent. The situation also demonstrates the world economy is not very good, he said.

Nevertheless, he cautioned that this nation's economy is inter-dependent on those of other countries in the world as this nation is export-oriented.

On foreign and Overseas Chinese investment in this country, Lee said, it has increased steadily since last year, he said. But private investment here is still low during the period, he said. To stimulate the economy here, he continued, the government will increase public investment by fully pushing ahead the construction of the current set of 14 key projects next year.

The minister said the government will decrease protection of certain industries because over protection will bring undesirable results. The government should create reasonable circumstances for equal competition among various industries so as to upgrade their structure, he stressed. He also called on traders here to further diversify their markets.

The government will continue sparing no efforts in striving for economic liberalization and internationalization as it is the set policy, he assured. But, he pointed out, even advanced countries such as the United States have not fully liberalized their economies.

To overcome the present economic stagnancy, he said he favors moderate measures, not drastic ones, to assist the industry here while considering the long-term industrial development in this country as a whole.

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