

178144

JPRS 83405

4 May 1983

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 416

19990617 161

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A
Approved for Public Release
Distribution Unlimited

REPRODUCED BY
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SPRINGFIELD, VA 22161

23
143
A07

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

4 May 1983

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 416

CONTENTS

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

- PRC Journal: U.S., Europe, Japan Economic Relations
(Chen Dezha; GUOJI WENTI YANJIU, Jan 83) 1

PARTY AND STATE

- Nei Monggol: Bu He's Work Report on Historical Change
(Nei Monggol Regional Service, 20 Apr 83) 13
- Guizhou Holds Meeting on Party School Work
(Guizhou Provincial Service, 28 Mar 83) 15
- Henan Forum on Party School Work, Training
(Henan Provincial Service, 6 Apr 83) 16
- Party's Role in State Organs Defined
(Zhao Lianzhang; DONGBEI SHIDA XUEBAO, 20 Jan 83) 18
- More Minority Deputies to Nei Monggol Congress
(XINHUA, 19 Apr 83) 27
- Nei Monggol: Plant Chief Punished for Profiteering
(Nei Monggol Regional Service, 19 Apr 83) 28
- New Tianjin Leaders Have High Education Level
(XINHUA, 21 Apr 83) 29
- Mediation Committees Active in Beijing
(XINHUA, 20 Apr 83) 30
- Briefs
 Woman Mayor of Anshan City 31

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Liaoning Commentary on Public Security (Liaoning Provincial Service, 12 Apr 83)	32
--	----

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'XINHUA RIBAO' on Policy Toward Intellectuals (Editorial; XINHUA RIBAO, 26 Mar 83)	34
Central Work Group Head Visits Hunan University (Hunan Provincial Service, 31 Mar 83)	37
'RENMIN RIBAO' Overstaffing at Beijing University (Yang Ruimin, Zhang Xuanguo; RENMIN RIBAO, 8 Apr 83)	39
School Corrects Practice Toward Intellectuals (Sichuan Provincial Service, 6 Apr 83)	43
'SHAANXI RIBAO' on Importance of Intellectuals (Zhou Qianzheng; SHAANXI RIBAO, 19 Mar 83)	45
Hunan Forum Discusses Problems on Intellectuals (Hunan Provincial Service, 9 Apr 83)	47
Liaoning Holds Meeting on Educational Reform (LIAONING RIBAO, 9 Mar 83)	49
Scientific Nature of PRC Family Planning (Wu Cangping; RENMIN RIBAO, 1 Apr 83)	51
Guizhou Province's Chi Biqing on Family Planning (Xu Xiji; XINHUA Domestic Service, 20 Apr 83)	56
'GUANGMING RIBAO' on Nature of Revolution (GUANGMING RIBAO, 10 Mar 83)	57
Beijing Circular on Maintaining Public Order at Tourist Spots (Beijing City Service, 31 Mar 83)	60
Sichuan County Rectifies Extortion Case (Zou Wenxiao; XINHUA Domestic Service, 27 Mar 83)	61
Qinghai's Zhao Haifeng on Nationalities, Religion (Qinghai Provincial Service, 7 Apr 83)	62
Guizhou To Accelerate Minority Cadre Training (Long Xiangchao; XINHUA Domestic Service, 31 Mar 83)	64
Henan Holds Meeting on Educating Party Members (Henan Provincial Service, 12 Apr 83)	66

'RENMIN RIBAO' on Early China's Recruiting System (Sui Xiwen; RENMIN RIBAO, 18 Feb 83)	68
Ningxian First Secretary on Social Science Work (Li Xuezhi; NINGXIA RIBAO, 13 Mar 83)	72
Hunan Holds Provincial Propaganda Work Conference (Hunan Provincial Service, 29 Mar 83)	80
New Guangdong Vice Governor Interviewed (Zong Zhengxiang; ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE, 11 Apr 83)	82
Ren Zhongyi at Meeting To Learn From Zhu Boru (Guandong Provincial Service, 28 Mar 83)	84
Chongqing Holds Meeting in Sichuan on Reform Work (Sichuan Provincial Service, 29 Mar 83)	85
'SHAANXI RIBAO' Article on Waiting for Reform (Liu Songyang; SHAANXI RIBAO, 19 Mar 83)	87
Shaanxi Reform in Cadre Recruitment (Pu Yuping; SHAANXI RIBAO, 20 Mar 83)	89
Heilongjiang Plans To Reform Enrollment System (Heilongjiang Provincial Service, 4 Apr 83)	91
Guangdong To Develop Educational System (NANFANG RIBAO, 24 Mar 83)	93
Guangxi Discipline Inspection Conference (Guangxi Regional Service, 16 Apr 83)	104
Xinjiang Regional Meeting on Public Health (Xinjiang Regional Service, 3 Apr 83)	106
'RENMIN RIBAO' Publishes Hu Giaomu Poems (Hu Giaomu; RENMIN RIBAO, 9 Apr 83)	107
Rise, Decline of Zheng's Power in Taiwan Chronicled (Xu Liangguo; ZHONGYANG MINZU XUEYUAN XUEBAO, 15 Aug 82).	110
Briefs	
Guangxi's Model Workers Thanked	125
Qinghai Civilized Units Circular	125
Hunan Deals With Criminals	125
Shaanxi Student Enrollment	126
Guizhou Cadre Retirement	126
Shaanxi Housing Circular	126
Book Series on Xizang	126
Guangdong Consultative Conference	127

Xian City Wall Ceremony	127
Shaanxi Student Enrollment Problems	127
Furthering of Intellectuals Policy in Hunan	127
Hubei Discipline Inspection Meeting	128
Shaanxi Intellectual Party Members	128
PRC Writer Living in Taiwan	128
Hainan Localism Resolution Rescinded	128
Guangzhou Math Meeting	129
Opening of Shantou University	129
Gansu Party School Conference	129

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

'MING PAO' Discusses Bribery Case in Hunan (MING PAO, 13 Apr 83)	130
Guangdong Government Leaders' Biographies (WEN WEI PO, 11 Apr 83)	132

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC JOURNAL: U.S., EUROPE, JAPAN ECONOMIC RELATIONS

HK220935 Beijing GUOJI WENTI YANJIU in Chinese No 1, Jan 1983 pp 44-50

[Article by Chen Dezhaoh [7115 1795 3564]: "Economic Relations Between the United States, Western Europe and Japan Since the 1970's"]

[Text] After the war, the economic relations between the United States, Western Europe and Japan have passed through two different stages of development. The first stage was from the late 1940's to the end of the 1950's. During this period, the United States occupied a position of unquestioned supremacy in the capitalist world. By the end of the 1950's, and particularly at the beginning of the 1960's, the economic relations between the United States, Western Europe and Japan gradually entered into a new stage of development. The United States was, relatively speaking, falling off and gradually losing its position of unquestioned supremacy in the capitalist world. The contradictions and struggles between the United States, Western Europe and Japan became increasingly violent. By the 1970's this trend was further strengthened and a series of new special features appeared in the economic relations between the United States, Western Europe and Japan.

I

Since the 1970's, the international economic relations among the developed capitalist countries showed the feature of a further decline in the position of the United States. This was centrally shown essentially in the following trends:

In international trade, the position of the United States suffered a sharp decline. In 1970, its share of the world's export trade was still 15.3 percent, much higher than that of West Germany (12.1 percent) and Japan (6.8 percent). By 1980 its share had dropped to 11.8 percent. As a result, the disparity between West Germany (10.3 percent) and the United States, and that between Japan and the United States was greatly reduced. Before the 1970's, the value of the export of industrial goods from the United States had all along occupied the world's first place. In 1970, West Germany's relative importance for the first time surpassed that of the United States and occupied the world's first place. By 1978, the value of exports of Japan's industrial goods had also caught up with the United States. The changes in the comparative

economic strength of the United States, West Germany and Japan were also shown in the balances of trade. For example, from 1946 to 1964, during a prolonged period of nearly 20 years, the United States' trade with Japan had all along shown a favorable balance. But in 1965 an unfavorable balance was seen for the first time. By the time of the 1970's, the number of years showing unfavorable trade balances for the United States became increasingly large while the unfavorable balances also became increasingly big. In 1971, the United States' trade with West Germany likewise changed from a favorable balance to an unfavorable one. As a whole, the year 1971 marked the first time of an unfavorable balance in the foreign trade of the United States since 1888. In 1978, the unfavorable balance reached a record high of \$28.45 billion.

Concerning the currency structure, it may be mentioned that from the second half of the 1940's up to the first part of the 1970's, a currency structure with the U.S. dollar as the center had been all along in existence in the capitalist world. Beginning from 1960, although the crisis of the U.S. dollar repeatedly occurred, yet the U.S. Government, adopting various measures, managed to maintain this structure intact. However, soon after entry into the 1970's, in 1971, the United States was obliged to announce the stop of the free exchange of the dollar into gold bullion. In reality, this was announcing the collapse of the Bu-lei-dun [1580 7191 7319] Forest system. At the time, the assaults on the U.S. dollar were launched mainly by the capitalist countries in Western Europe and Japan. By the end of the 1970's, the formation of the European currency system and the trend of the Japanese yen assuming international importance signified the further decline of the dollar in the world's currency system.

On the side of investments, for a certain period after the war, investments between the United States and Western Europe, and between the United States and Japan, were more or less in the form of "one-way traffic." However, following Western Europe's and Japan's economic recovery and development, their investments in the United States gradually increased. In 1960, Western Europe's private and direct investments in the United States reached a cumulative total of \$4.7 billion. In 1970, they increased to \$9.55 billion (a 100 percent increase over a 10-year period), and in 1981 again increased to \$57.7 billion (an increase of 500 percent over 1970). Japan's private and direct investments in the United States grew at an even faster rate. In 1960, they amounted to only \$8 million but by 1965 they had increased to \$120 million and in 1975 to \$590 million. Thus, between 1960 and 1975, the increase was 640 percent. In 1981, the investments amounted to \$6.89 billion, an increase of 1070 percent over 1975. Before the 1970's, the growth rate of the United States' direct investments in Western Europe had far exceeded that of the investments made by Western Europe in the United States. From 1950 to 1970, the former showed an increase of 1130 percent, whereas the latter increased only 330 percent. Since the 1970's, an opposite trend of development was seen. From 1970 to 1981, Western Europe's investments in the United States increased by 500 percent while the United States' investments in Western Europe increased by only 410 percent. The ratio between them was thus 1.23:1.

Despite the further decline of the United States in the international economic life of the developed capitalist countries since the 1970's, up to now the

United States still enjoys a relative degree of supremacy in comparison with Western Europe and Japan. In the international economic relations of the capitalist world, the United States' role is not merely confined to that of a central figure equal to Western Europe and Japan. For example, take foreign capital investments: in 1979, the United States still accounted for 45.6 percent of the total direct foreign investments of the developed capitalist countries. In that year, the gross amount of the foreign investments of the United States was \$513.2 billion. At the same time, the gross investments of foreign countries in the United States amounted to \$418.2 billion (comprising mostly investments from Western Europe). It would thus appear that the difference was not large, but of the foreign investments of the United States, the proportion of direct investments by private individuals was 37.5 percent which was much higher than that (12.5 percent) of foreign countries' investments in the United States. In other words, of the investments of foreign countries in the United States, over 87 percent consisted of investments in stocks and bonds. Moreover, the direct investments of the United States in Western Europe and Japan were mostly concentrated in up-and-coming industries and other important departments, and thus commanded much greater influence in the economic sphere. In the development of transnational corporations, the United States was far ahead of Western Europe and Japan. In 1978, of the gross volume of sales by 500 of the largest industrial corporations of the capitalist countries, the United States occupied 52.9 percent whereas the shares of West Germany and Japan were respectively 10.4 percent and 8.9 percent. According to statistics in the beginning of 1982, of the world's 50 largest industrial corporations, the United States owned 21, West Germany 7, and Japan only 5. Hence, although in the field of international trade, the United States had declined in relative importance, of the exports from Western Europe, quite a proportion consisted of products from American subsidiary companies. In the currency field, despite the disintegration of the currency structure of the capitalist world, the U.S. dollar is still the primary currency for reserves amongst the various currencies and still constitutes the medium for international payments. At present, settlement of over a half of international trade balances is made in U.S. dollars. Of the foreign exchange reserves of the EEC nations, 80 percent are in U.S. dollars. The United States still wields considerable power in the world's currency and banking structure. In addition, in comparison with Western Europe and Japan, the United States commands even greater supremacy in the military field, in the development of science and technology, and in the extent of self-sufficiency in natural resources. Hence, on the one hand, while the position of the United States has further deteriorated which is a forceful manifestation of the uneven economic and political development under capitalism, on the other hand, it still possesses relative supremacy in other respects. In fact, the decline of the United States is only in relative terms in comparison with the even more rapid growth on the part of Japan and the Western European countries. In other words, the state of economic and political development in the United States is hardly in line with its wild ambition for world hegemony. As for the United States itself, its decline is different from that of Britain and other old-line imperialist states, since in industrial production, particularly in foreign trade and foreign investment activities, its postwar development has been relatively rapid. From 1949 to 1979, the average annual growth rate in industrial production in the United States was nearly 4 percent. Although this was a little slower than Japan and Western

Europe, it was still a rather rapid growth rate in the history of the United States. The average annual growth rate of its foreign trade was 5 percent in the 1950's, 5.9 percent in the 1960's and 7 percent in the 1970's, all of which exceeded the growth rate in domestic production.

This change in the comparative economic strength between the United States and Western Europe and Japan as a result of the decline of the United States rendered the nature of their economic relations in the 1970's different from those in the 1940's or the 1950's. Naturally, be it in the 1950's, 1940's or in the 1970's, the economic relations among the United States, Western Europe and Japan were essentially in the nature of economic relations among the developed capitalist countries. Between them there never existed a state in which one country had complete control of the economy of another country. Nevertheless, in the 1940's and the 1950's, the economic relations among the United States, Western Europe and Japan were principally characterized by Western Europe and Japan having to depend on the United States for capital, technology, and importation of commercial goods. At that time the relations of United States with Western Europe and Japan were basically speaking those of a superpower with other lesser powers among the family of developed capitalist countries. Following the rise of Western European countries, beginning from the 1960's, particularly since the entry into the 1970's, this state of affairs has suffered a basic change. At present, capital and commodities from Western Europe and Japan are imported in large quantities into the United States, at a speed clearly surpassing the economic infiltration on the part of the United States into Western Europe and Japan. The relations existing now between the two sides are of mutual infiltration, mutual dependence and mutual utilization. Just as was pointed out by Western analysts: the old Atlantic Charter with the United States as the head and Western Europe in a subordinate position was a thing of the past. But because of its relative supremacy the United States has not only assumed the role of protector of the international old economic order vis-a-vis the Third World countries but also occasionally has acted as a hegemonist in its dealings with Western Europe and Japan.

Since the entry into the 1960's, particularly since the 1970's, another special feature in the economic relations between the United States, Western Europe and Japan has been the unprecedented severity in the competition among them. Before the middle period of the 1950's, in the Western European countries there was in general a shortage of U.S. dollars and at that time these countries acutely lacked foreign exchange to buy American goods. Under such conditions, the United States met with no worthy opponent among the Western European countries and Japan. Since then, simultaneously with the strengthening of the relations between them, contradictions and conflicts have rapidly developed. The United States met with a serious challenge not only abroad but also within the country from Western European countries and Japan. The economic power of Western Europe and Japan has rapidly developed although this was not evidenced by the proportion they occupied in the world's capital and commodity markets. In the case of the United States, despite its decline, it still possessed sufficient strength to protect the interests it had already acquired. Under these strategic conditions, the nature of the contradictions and competition among the United States, Western Europe and Japan has become more acute and complicated.

II

Concretely speaking, the causes of the contradictions and competition in the economic arena between the United States and Western Europe and Japan since the entry into the 1970's may be ascribed to the following:

First, based on the high economic growth rate of the United States, Western Europe and Japan in the 1960's, the degree of capital concentration and accumulation in these countries was considerably heightened. In the 1970's, the wave of merging of enterprises continued to spread. In the 1960's, in the United States there were only 86 big corporations each with capital of \$1 billion or over. By 1970, the number had grown to 252 and in 1975, to 379. In the reciprocal relations between the United States, Western Europe and Japan, it was fairly frequent for big corporations of two countries to conduct joint research and even joint production and there were innumerable times when big corporations of two countries were actually merged together. As a result, transnational corporations and enterprises emerged in various kinds of international economic activities. They steadily grew in size and their capital accumulation became increasingly big and powerful. Moreover, since the 1970's, the mutual infiltrations of the United States, Western Europe and Japan have penetrated deep into many important departments of the national economy. Unlike in the past, since the 1970's, the principal competition between the United States, Western Europe and Japan was centralized in pillar sectors of the national economy such as iron and steel, chemicals, motor vehicles, and electronics. Iron and steel wars, motor vehicle wars, and electronics wars have continuously flared up between these countries. All this has intensified the serious and sharp nature of the conflicts among them.

Second, the growth of national monopoly capitalism was a force compelling the developed capitalist countries in the 1970's universally to strengthen the support given to the export of their own commodities and the outflow of capital. Foreign trade banks of the various countries followed each other in expanding their spheres of operation. In the United States, the maximum gross loan volume of import and export banks, under authority granted by Congress in 1974, was expanded to \$25 billion and again expanded to \$50 billion in 1979. In 1975, the maximum limit of direct credits on foreign trade was increased from the original 30 percent of the transaction volume to 55 percent. Inside the EEC group, with a view to opening up the market for iron and steel, state subsidies to iron and steel companies of the home country were as high as around 30 percent. At the same time, the countries stiffened their restrictions on commodity import and inflow of capital. With the purpose of offsetting the disadvantages resulting from the lower tariff rates brought about by the GATT talks at the last stage of the 1960's, the United States, Western Europe and Japan successively adopted the policy of strengthening the non-tariff barriers. At present, the capitalist countries have adopted more than 850 measures of non-tariff barriers. In order to counter the infiltration of American capital, many West European countries have increased the restrictive measures on transnational corporations of foreign countries. For example, France has restricted shareholding by foreign enterprises in major industrial departments to not exceeding 20-33 percent and has forbidden foreign capital from acquiring the power of control over any French industrial department or

important industrial enterprise. In order to strengthen the competitive power of French enterprises versus transnational corporations of the United States, the French Government decided in 1978 to provide total aid of 170 million francs to the country's electronic instruments industry and machine tools industrial department. Strengthening of state intervention was not only a manifestation of the development of contradictions in the 1970's among the United States, Western Europe and Japan but also an important cause for the increasing conflicts among them.

Unlike in the 1960's, following the 1974-1975 economic crisis, the economies of capitalist countries entered into a prolonged state of stagflation. Under such conditions, struggles for sales markets of goods and for capital investment markets have become intensified. The reason why the steel war between the United States and Western Europe attracted the attention of both the governments and people of these countries was, on the one hand, due to the member countries of the EEC providing huge subsidies to iron and steel companies of their own countries and the sharp increases in steel exports to the United States. This resulted in an enormous decrease, within the space of 5 years, of sales amounting to \$18 billion in the domestic market by American iron and steel companies. All this happened during the economic depression after 1975 when there was a sharp increase in the unemployment rate in the United States. The contradictions were thus naturally intensified. From 1976 to 1980, employment in the steel industry of the United States averaged an annual decrease of 17,000 people. Since 1982, the unemployment rate has reached 15 percent in ordinary steel plants and 23 percent in special steel plants. On the other hand, the rise in crude oil prices after 1973 has greatly increased the adverse balance of trade of the United States. The latter country has found it all the more necessary to expand the export of goods to West European countries and to Japan and at the same time to limit the volume of imports from these countries.

In the economic relations between the United States, Western Europe and Japan, dealings between any two parties are full of contradictions and conflicts. In these tripartite economic relations the contradictions most worthy of note are those between Japan and Western Europe, and particularly between Japan and the United States. In the history of the unbalanced state of political and economic development among the capitalist countries, the postwar conditions of Japan may be described as possessing a typical and special characteristic of a "jumping" type of development. From 1961 to 1965, the gross value of domestic production in the United States averaged an annual increase of 4.8 percent. In Japan, it was 9.4 percent, nearly 100 percent more than the United States. From 1966 to 1970, their respective annual increases were 3 percent and 12.1 percent, and Japan's increase was 400 percent that of the United States. From 1971 to 1979, the average annual growth rate in the United States was 3.2 percent whereas in Japan was still as high as 5.5 percent, an increase of 170 percent over the United States. Japan is a country which sorely lacks natural resources. In order to maintain a large-scale economy, it must import large quantities of raw materials and fuels and export industrial commodities. This has forced it to seek sales markets in foreign countries for its manufactured goods.

One special characteristic of Japan's exports to the United States and Western Europe is their concentration in certain important and strategic commodities. As a result, these commodities have caught the attention of people in the American and West European markets. In 1980, the sale of small Japanese private cars occupied 22 percent of the British market, 26 percent of the U.S. market, and 31 percent of the West Germany market. According to information from newspapers in Western Europe, at present, of every two calculating machines sold on the West German market, one is manufactured in Japan. In the EEC markets, in the sale of portable black and white television sets, 1 out of every 1" [as received] is a Japanese made product. In the American markets, besides television sets and motor cars, Japan's small electronic computers have also occupied a relatively important position. According to estimates made by American newspapers and magazines, not later than 1983, Japanese-made individual electronic computers will make up 40-50 percent of sales in the U.S. market. Japanese goods now are not only making an inroad into the domestic markets of the United States and Western Europe, but have also in certain sectors seized control of the traditional foreign markets of these countries. Since the end of World War II, Switzerland had all along occupied a dominant position in the world wristwatch market, but in 1979, Japan's production of wristwatches surpassed that of Switzerland. Before the war, the world's camera market had been dominated by Germany, but now Japan has taken over. In the 1950's, the United States monopolized the world markets for motor vehicles, iron and steel, television sets, and radios. Now it has yielded its dominant position to Japan. In 1980, Japan produced 11.17 million motor vehicles, surpassing for the first time the United States and occupying the world's top position. In the same year, it exported some 6.15 million motor vehicles, 55 percent of its total output.

The inferior position occupied by the United States and Western Europe in their competition with Japan was the result of a combination of various causes, and should not be ascribed merely to disparity in wage levels. True, in the 1950's and the 1960's, cheap labor constituted an extremely important factor for Japanese goods earning a position of supremacy in the international market. At present, the normal wage level of Japanese workers is still lower than that of their counterparts in the United States, West Germany and other countries. However, at the same time we should take note of the fact that since the 1970's the disparity in the workers' wage level between Japan and the United States and West Germany has been greatly reduced. The reasons for Japanese goods commanding supremacy in international competition, aside from the fact that the Japanese workers' wage level is still below that in the United States and West Germany are because in the latter two countries the elevation of the labor productivity rate and the quality and suitability of the products cannot match those in Japan. The latter factors are indeed playing an increasingly important role. Take the motor car industry for example. In 1979, at the Toyota Motor Vehicles Company of Japan, the per-workers annual output was 54.8 cars whereas in the General Motors Company of the United States, it was only 11.5 cars. Since the 1950's, Japan has sent a large number of personnel abroad to make a detailed investigation of the international market. When the United States and Western Europe were enthusiastically committed to the production of large-body sedans, what Japan was studying was the making of small cars. By the time the United States, after the hiking of petroleum prices in the 1970's, turned its attention to the same problem, Japanese small cars were already flooding the American market. Similar circumstances can be seen in other industries and trades. As

for why Japan's labor productivity rate has reached a higher level than the United States and Western Europe, it has been brought about also by a number of factors. One important factor is that the management and operation methods of enterprises in the United States and Western Europe have fallen behind those of Japan. But at the same time we cannot overlook that at present in many areas Japan has surpassed the United States and West Germany in technology and equipment. The great majority of Japan's big enterprises were reestablished after World War II. Their age level is mostly between 20 and 40 years. On the part of the United States, its big enterprises have been in existence for several decades. Their equipment has been aging while in ordinary times the equipment investment rate has been comparatively low. This has seriously impeded the renovation of the equipment of the enterprises. In 1973, the equipment investment rate in the United States was 10.6 percent, in West Germany it was 14.8 percent and in Japan, 18.9 percent. Again, in 1979, in the United States it was 10.7 percent but in Japan it was 15.2 percent, so United States was still far behind Japan. From 1961 to 1970, the average annual growth rate in equipment investment was 15.2 percent in Japan, 5.7 percent in West Germany and only 3.9 percent in the United States. Moreover, what is worth noting is that at present Japanese enterprises own much of the world's most advanced equipment. Some people have estimated that of the world's 40,000 sets of mini electronic computer console machines, Japan owns some 30,000 sets and of the 109 large blast furnaces with a capacity each exceeding 2,000 cubic meters in the world, Japan owns 40, and of the world's 16,000 manipulators, 10,000 sets are owned by Japan. In Boston, an advisory office was entrusted by a West European plant to conduct a research on the market for color television sets. The result of the survey found that in the manufacture of color TV sets in Japan, integrated circuits were used more frequently and the number of components used was 30 percent less than those manufactured in Western Europe. Moreover, the degree of automation in the assembling process was as high as 65-80 percent whereas in Western Europe it was 0-15 percent. Hence, if Western Europe wishes to raise the competitive power of its color TV sets, first of all it should reduce the number of components and raise the degree of automation in assembling.

III

Despite the existence on the economic front of sharp contradictions and conflicts between the United States, Western Europe and Japan, there is no sign of the organization of economic blocs among them such as in the prewar period when the major capitalist countries formed economic blocs to blockade each other. Rather, they have preserved a sort of complex economic relationship in which there is cooperation in the midst of struggles and combination in the midst of competition. Although the United States has suffered from the encroachment of Japanese and West European goods, up to now it has not resorted to adopting a full measure of protectionism. Whilst petty trade wars have flared up one after another, only long ago the Western countries expressed their determination to "boycott the force of trade protectionism." Both in 1979 and 1980, in a series of documents the EEC nations called on Tokyo to open its markets wider, to abolish the non-tariff barrier, and encourage the import of goods from the EEC nations. In June 1981, when Suzuki visited Western Europe, he promised that the growth rate of Japan's motor car exports to West Germany would not exceed the 1980 level by more than 10 percent and that the exports to Belgium would be reduced by about 7 percent.

In order to harmonize their mutual relations, in 1975 the principal capitalist countries held in Rambouillet the first conference of economic heads. This subsequently developed into a regular yearly meeting of heads of the seven Western countries. Up to now, the agenda of the meetings has far exceeded purely economic topics. The convening of the conference of economic heads of seven Western countries shows that the international monopoly regulatory activities of the capitalist countries have widened the scope from being restricted to certain commodities and certain localities to covering a worldwide scale.

The emergence of such a special feature in the economic relations between the United States, Western Europe and Japan may be ascribed to the deepening of their mutual dependence into the formation of their common interests.

After the war, there emerged a host of factors for the noticeable deepening of the mutual dependence between the United States, Western Europe and Japan.

First, the rise in the degree of production internationalization and the development of international division of labor have made it necessary for these countries to market an increasing portion of their products in foreign markets. This has generally brought about a rising trend in the ratio occupied by their exports in the value of the GNP. In West Germany, the ratio jumped from 8.5 percent to 22.6 percent in 1979. Similarly in the United States, the rise was from 3.6 percent to 7.7 percent, while in Japan, the ratio rose from 9.4 percent in 1960 to 17.2 percent in 1981. After the war, expansion of trade relations between the United States, Western Europe and Japan was achieved principally through the growth in their reciprocal trade. This has brought about a rise in the degree of their dependence on each other's markets. In particular, in the last 10-20 years, specialization and cooperation in production among the United States, Western Europe and Japan have speedily developed and as a result the production procedures of these countries have been even more closely knitted together. At present, of the exports of the principal Western industrial countries, about 30 percent belong to the category of so-called "cooperative supply of goods." This percentage is even higher in cases involving the technically complex sectors. Take the United States for example: in the middle period of the 1970's, "cooperative supply of goods" made up 44 percent of the total export volume of products of the electronics industry and 67 percent of the total volume of exports of electronics equipment. This has given rise to the following two phenomena: 1. Of the commodities imported into the developed capitalist countries the proportion of products destined for final consumption has noticeably declined. At present, of the goods imported by the major industrial countries in Western Europe, 3/4 are for purposes of further processing and only 1/4 is intended for ultimate consumption. 2. Both in the country and abroad, the number of units participating in the cooperative production of certain products has been increasing. Thus, in the manufacture of the "Boeing 747 airplane" some 4.5 million parts are required. These parts are manufactured by 1,500 large enterprises and 15,000 small enterprises in seven countries including the United States and countries in Western Europe. Italy's Fiat Motor Car Company currently has some 2,000 cooperative enterprises in foreign countries. Since the transnational corporations carry out their activities principally by hiring local labor power in the territories of other countries, they are in

effect organic entities for the prosecution of social and economic activities both in the country of their mother company and in countries wherein their subsidiary companies are located. Before the war, when capital export was principally manifested in indirect investments, the debtor country generally used the loan funds for the purpose of purchasing goods of the creditor or lending country. In this way, the relations between capital export and commodity export were relatively simple. Now, when capital export is mainly realized through the transnational corporations it has effected direct liaison with commodity production and its liaison with the whole of economic life has become even closer and more complex. This type of investment activity can bring about a flow of commodities between the countries and attract the export and import of commodities. This is because a portion of the invested funds must still be used to import commodities from the capital-exporting country while another portion of the funds is used to purchase goods from the local markets or from other countries. It is true that the purchases do not consist of consumption goods, but the principal manifestation is the labor materialization of production capital. Following this, the results of the production activities are that the transnational corporations ship a portion of the products to the country in which their mother companies are located and ship another portion of the products to other countries or sell a portion in the local markets. In 1976, the gross sales volume of transnational corporations (not including volume of internal sales by the corporations) amounted to \$670 billion, equivalent to 73 percent of the world's total volume of exports. Two-thirds of the child or subsidiary companies of transnational corporations are distributed among the developed countries. Their major sales activities are also done in the developed countries as a result of which the economic liaison between these countries has been further strengthened.

Aside of economic reasons, their common political and strategic interests in opposing Soviet Union's aggression and expansion have also compelled the United States, Western Europe and Japan to strengthen their reciprocal cooperation. In 1981, a report entitled "Western Security: Summary and Policy" jointly compiled by the Foreign Relations Commission of the United States and relevant departments of Britain, France and West Germany pointed out: "Judging from current international realities, neither the United States nor Western Europe can single-handedly meet the challenge of the 1980's. Therefore, new alliance relations must be definitely built on a foundation of participation by the allies in equality." For this reason, the report recommended expansion of the functions of the summit conference of the seven countries and believed that the summit conference, simultaneously with continuing with the handling of economic problems, "should also take advantage of the advantages offered by the conference to systematically discuss geopolitical problems and security problems." Prior to this, in March 19, 1980, at a meeting of the "tripartite committee" held in London, Miyazawa, director of the Japanese cabinet secretariat, pointed out: "Certain incidents may have occurred in localities far away from Europe and Japan, but their geopolitical liaison will make it impossible for any country in the free world to be just an onlooker." In order to prevent the occurrence of such incidents, "it is absolutely necessary to strengthen the alliance relations between Japan and Western Europe and thus to shoulder together, with the United States, greater responsibilities."

IV

In the 1980's, the economic relations between the United States, Western Europe and Japan will show the following trend of development:

First, development of the relative strength among the countries in the world's economic domain will be favorable to Japan, favorable to Western Europe but decidedly unfavorable to the United States. In recent years, the United States has adopted a series of measures in an attempt to raise the equipment investment rate within the country. Faced with intense international competition, enterprises in the United States and Western Europe are vigorously attempting to renovate their old equipment and to stop the continued use of outdated technical methods and processes. Some of the enterprises have organized forces to study the management and operation experiences of Japanese enterprises. As a counter-measure against Japan's small oil-saving cars, American and European motor car manufacturers are engaged in designing so-called "world-style motor cars." Measures of this kind may in varying ways improve the competitive position of the United States but cannot change the general trend of its relative decline. Take for example the private savings rate which is so closely related to the accumulation rate of capitalist countries. From 1953 to 1980, the private or individuals' savings rate in the United States has all along fluctuated between 16 percent and 17 percent and only in 1975 did it rise to 18.2 percent. For this reason, it was baseless for the Reagan Administration to seek, by means of tax reduction, to increase the private savings rate to 18 percent in 1985 and to 18.8 percent in 1986. At present, the Japanese National Economic Research Federation has forecast that by 1990 Japan's per capita GNP will exceed that of the United States. This is indeed worthy of note.

Second, in the 1980's, the United States, Western Europe and Japan will on the one hand continue to engage in severe competition with each other in such sectors as the motor vehicle industry, the iron and steel industry, and so forth. On the other hand, in certain new domains, comprising mainly such strategic and top-notch technological areas as electronic computers and semiconductors, a new battle will be waged among them. Western analysts have already termed this new struggle the "great industrial battle" of the Western world. In their opinion, this battle will be different from the battle in motor vehicles or that in steel, in that it will involve not one single industrial department or several industrial departments, but all the industrial departments. Also, in their opinion, the state of the electronics industry will affect all the industries in the next decade or several scores of years.

Up to the present, the focal point of the competition between the United States, Europe and Japan is still in the trade sector. In the 1970's, although the investments made by Japan and Western Europe in the United States grew rather rapidly, yet, first because the relative weight of these investments was not heavy, and second, because the amount of the domestic assets of the United States was enormous, at the present moment these foreign investments in the United States cannot produce any serious effects on the economy of the United States. From now on, following intensification of competition in the international market, and in order to avoid the tariff and non-tariff barriers, be it the United States or Western Europe, efforts will be redoubled to step up the activities of capital exportation, or merging, or outright buying over of enterprises of the opposite side. In the 1970's, because

Japan's international monopoly organization was still in the initial stage of development, competition and opposition in the field of capital exportation were mainly between the United States and Western Europe. In 1973, the Chrysler Motor Car Company of the United States, being deep in depression, had to sell its subsidiary companies in France, Britain and Spain to the French Citroen group of companies. From now on, incidents of this kind will occur even more frequently. At the same time, Japan will likely play an important role in activities of this kind. At the moment, she is utilizing the measure of "production cooperation" for the purpose of active infiltration into the United States and Western Europe. At least 10 Japanese companies have already established this kind of plant in Britain and countries which have entered into production cooperation with Japan include Italy, Spain, Portugal and Greece. At the moment, Japan is advocating the slogan of "building the country by technology." This indicates that the present trend of development will continue in the 1980's.

CSO: 4005/732

PARTY AND STATE

NEI MONGGOL: BU HE'S WORK REPORT ON HISTORICAL CHANGE

SK211102 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] In the government work report delivered at the first session of the sixth regional people's congress, Bu He, acting chairman of the regional people's government, pointed out: Our region has witnessed a historical change in the 4 years since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and now we are in the best historical period since the founding of our region. The broad masses of people have not been as happy for years as they are now.

Comrade Bu He said: Since the first session of the fifth regional people's congress, we have relied on the people's governments at all levels to unify and lead the people of various nationalities throughout the region to resolutely implement the line, principles and policies laid down since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. We have exerted strenuous efforts to set things right in a series of important issues, have continuously eliminated the influence of the erroneous leftist mistakes in the past and have consolidated and developed the political situation of stability and unity. In line with the party Central Committee's important directives concerning the work in Nei Monggol, and on the basis of summing up the past positive and negative experiences, we have resolutely implemented the principle on correctly handling the relations of various nationalities and on enlivening the economy, in accord with the actual situation in Nei Monggol, and have scored marked achievements in all spheres of work.

In 1982, the total industrial and agricultural output value in the region reached 11.705 billion yuan, an increase of 28.5 percent over 1978 and an average annual increase of 6.5 percent. With the rapid development of agriculture, animal husbandry and textile and other light industries, the supply of commodities has greatly increased. The rural and urban markets are thriving and purchase and sales are brisk.

In 1982, the total financial revenue of the region reached 518.4 million yuan, thus ending the situation in which only about 400 million yuan of revenue was achieved in the past few years. The improper proportions among agriculture, light and heavy industries and between accumulation and consumption have gradually become more reasonable. The economic work as a whole has embarked on a sound path of steady growth. All undertakings including education, science, culture, press, publication, public health, physical culture and

sports, nationality affairs, religious affairs and tourism, have all been reactivated. New achievements have been made in some spheres of work.

We have also scored fairly good achievements in family planning work. The natural population growth rate in the region has been stabilized at 13 per thousand.

Comrade Bu He said: On the basis of developing production, incomes of urban and rural people have generally increased and their livelihood has markedly improved. The prolonged unresolved problems on food and clothing of the peasants have been basically solved. According to results of a sample survey, the net income of peasants and herdsmen in the rural and pastoral areas in 1982 reached 273 yuan and 396 yuan respectively, each increasing 1.1 times over 1978. The purchasing power of urban and rural areas has also markedly raised and the volume of savings deposits has also increased year after year.

Comrade Bu He said: In the course of building spiritual civilization, we have also scored gratifying success in building spiritual civilization. Great changes have taken place in the mental outlook and human relations in society. The unity among workers, peasants and intellectuals, between army and government and between soldiers and civilians and among various nationalities has been further intensified. The patriotic united front has been further consolidated and developed. A vigorous political situation is taking shape and developing in an all-round manner.

Comrade Bu He said: Our great achievements that were made on all fronts over the past 4 years and more were not easy to obtain. Our basic work experiences gained during this period can be summarized in five points:

1. We must eliminate the leftist influence, resolutely set things right and shift the emphasis of work to economic construction.
2. We must adhere to the four basic principles and firmly maintain political unity with the party Central Committee.
3. We must emancipate thinking, relax policy restrictions and institute contract responsibility systems to enliven the economy.
4. We must persist in the principle of stressing forestry and animal husbandry and of diversifying the economy in line with the actual situation while carrying production.
5. Strengthening unity among various nationalities is the key to success in building Nei Monggol.

CSO: 4005/731

PARTY AND STATE

GUIZHOU HOLDS MEETING ON PARTY SCHOOL WORK

HK290144 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Mar 83

[Summary] A provincial party school work conference concluded in Guiyang today after 8 days in session. The meeting pointed out: We must arm the party and government cadres with the theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the necessary scientific, cultural and specialized knowledge, and train party and government backbone elements with ability and integrity who are in the prime of life. The party schools must therefore shift their focus from rotational to regularized cadre training. The provincial and prefectural party schools must strive to organize regularized training courses this year. County party schools should create conditions for doing this as quickly as possible.

The meeting held: "In the future cadres holding principal leading posts at county level should be trained by the provincial CPC committee's party school. Those holding principal leading posts at country district level should be trained by prefectural or city party schools. Those holding leading party and government posts in the communes and secretaries of grassroots party branches should be trained by the country party schools."

During the conference provincial CPC Committee Secretary Zhu Houze and provincial government responsible person (Luo Shanghai) attended panel discussions. Zhu Houze delivered a summation.

CSO: 4005/751

PARTY AND STATE

HENAN FORUM ON PARTY SCHOOL WORK, TRAINING

HK081146 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Summary] "The 5-day second provincial conference on party school work which ended yesterday urged making the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger, more educated and professionally more competent, turning the party into a solid leading core in the socialist modernization drive, realizing the general task of the new era, carrying forward the revolutionary cause and forging ahead into the future and ensuring the continuity of the party line. Party schools at all levels in the province must gradually shift from short-term training to regular training for cadres."

The conference also proposed that from the beginning of the Seventh Five-Year Plan, principal leading cadres at all levels in the province must be trained in party schools. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Liu Zhengwei and (Zhao Zhengfu), provincial CPC committee standing committee member and organization department deputy director, attended the closing ceremony.

In his speech at the closing ceremony, Liu Zhengwei said: "Henan is one of the culturally backward provinces. The leftist mistakes in the past were also conspicuous in our province. Therefore, we should have a sober understanding in this respect and strive to do a good job in cadre training. Party schools are aimed at training key leading cadres and play a very important role in the overall educational work of cadres. Party schools must gradually shift from short-term training to regular training for cadres. This constitutes a historical turning point in party school work. Party committees at all levels should make arrangements for the reform of party school work.

Referring to party school work, Liu Zhengwei put forward a five-point proposal:

"1. Provincial, prefectural, city and county CPC committees should strengthen leadership over party schools, put the party school work on their important agenda and grasp it more tightly.

"2. We must ensure the necessary material conditions to regularize party schools. We should spend more money in this respect. All party members in the province should eventually realize the importance of the work.

"3. We should do a good job in the organization of the party school teachers. Provincial, prefectural, city and county party committees should work out a plan for providing the party schools at all levels with teachers to work and study on a rotational basis for a few years so that half of them may teach and the other half may take refresher courses. Party school teachers should set examples for party cadres in virtue and learning. We should stick to the principle of selection and appointing teachers who have both ability and political integrity, and strengthen political and ideological leadership over the teachers. The five kinds of persons are not qualified to be party school teachers. Party schools should implement the policy on intellectuals and effectively improve political and material treatment for teachers.

"4. Party committees at all levels should do a good job in ideological and organizational work to ensure that the series of reforms, such as recruitment, educational system and examination and records of formal schooling, will be smoothly carried out under leadership and in a planned way.

"5. The training task of the schools should be properly arranged in line with the real conditions in the course of reform so that it will meet the needs of the present situation and realize a regular process in party schools."

In conclusion, he added: "So long as we do everything according to the instructions of the CPC Central Committee we can steadily realize regularization of party schools. Party school cadres at all levels should greatly arouse the initiative of teachers, correctly sum up previous lessons, conscientiously blaze new trails in line with the real situation and contribute to the regularization of party schools."

(Hu Yong), deputy director of the provincial CPC committee propaganda department, presided at the closing ceremony.

CSO: 4005/751

PARTY AND STATE

PARTY'S ROLE IN STATE ORGANS DEFINED

Changchun DONGBEI SHIDA XUEBAO (SHEHUI KEXUE BAN) [JOURNAL OF NORTHEASTERN NORMAL UNIVERSITY (PHILOSOPHY AND SOCIAL SCIENCES)] in Chinese No 1, 20 Jan 83 pp 40-43, 20

[Article by Zhao Lianzhang [6392 6647 4545]: "A Tentative Comment on the Party's Leading Role in the State Power"]

[Text] Since the proletariat obtained power, how to insist on party leadership in state power has become the major theoretical and practical problem of insisting on leadership by the party and relating this to the development of socialist enterprise. In the new age of socialist constructions, when a new phase of conditions for these constructions is being initiated, this is especially important. The political report of the 12th Party Congress applied a Marxist rule to this problem, clearly pointing out: "The party's work and the work of the state, the party's work and the administration of enterprise units and public agencies, and the work of production must be appropriately separated."¹ It is obvious that correctly understanding and managing the relations between the work of these two, the party and the state, are issues crucial to the insistence on party leadership in state power. This article tentatively offers some opinions on this.

To correctly understand and manage relations between party and state power is a basic principle of Marxism. In the "Communist Manifesto" Marx and Engels pointed out, "... the first step in the revolution by the working class, is to raise the proletariat to the position of the ruling class, to win the battle of democracy. The proletariat will use its political supremacy to wrest, by degrees, all capital from the bourgeoisie, to centralize all instruments of production in the hands of the state, i.e., of the proletariat organized as the ruling class; and to increase the total of productive forces as rapidly as possible."² This means that after the proletariat obtains political power, first, there is a basic change arising from its position; secondly, there is a basic change of direction in its tasks. These two points are the premises for understanding the relationship of the party to state power.

"To raise the proletariat to the level of a ruling class, to win the battle of democracy," is to build, fortify and perfect the dictatorship of the proletariat. And the dictatorship of the proletariat is political leadership and control by the proletariat. The leadership of the proletariat was brought about by the Communist Party. The objective laws of proletarian revolution

caused the political party of the proletariat to naturally be in a position to wield the political power after seizing the revolutionary victory. However, it was different from prior to the obtaining of political power in that the political party of the proletariat, which represented the proletariat and all of the working people in wielding the political power, was going through the creation of relations between the organizational forms of political power and the people of the entire nation, its own class will had to go through the state and be implemented throughout the whole society, and in this way the relationship between party and state power arose. The creation of this kind of relationship was determined by the change in the position and tasks of the Communist Party. From being formerly in an oppressed position, massacred, and encircled and suppressed, the Communist Party has come to hold power, to be a party occupying a position of leadership; the emphasis of the party's work has changed from that of causing class and armed struggle as formerly to establishing new economic relations, leading the people in the building of a new society, proceeding with the building of the socialist modernizations, developing the forces of production and improving the material and cultural standard of living of the people. These changes have given the party some new characteristics: first, although the Communist Party is not an organization of power, in its hands it holds very great power, being a faithful representative of the people's welfare, as well as a representative of the power of the state, and it has a leading position in state political life and socialist cause besides this, the task facing the party is even more complex and difficult than that facing it before it took power in that its decisions directly affect the people's welfare. These basic changes have raised a brand-new subject of concern for the party which is how to correctly understand and handle the problem of the relations between the party and the state. Basically speaking, under the new historical conditions, this problem is still one of the relations between the party and the masses of people; that is, how the party can lead and guarantee that the people be the masters of their own destiny. At present this is also a very important problem in the reform of state organizations and systems.

Concerning this problem, the masters of the revolution pointed out some correct principles for us, but did not leave us with concrete and ready-made answers. In the age of Marx and Engels, the proletariat had not as yet established political power on a national scale. After the victory of the October Revolution, for the first time, Lenin brought up the issue of the proletarian political party becoming the "ruling party," and furthermore laid down some principles and systems for party leadership and for the relations between the party and the state. He treated the role of party leadership to be that of directly holding the political power and managing the state. He thought that the "upper ranks" of the party leadership and the "upper ranks" of Soviet leadership were one and the same, and that some of the party organs and the Soviet organs could be merged.³ As a result, all of the concerns were transferred from the people's committees to political bureaus. Later, when Lenin discovered this kind of incorrect relationship between the party and Soviet organs, he solemnly pointed out: "... it is necessary to delimit much more precisely the functions of the Party (and of its Central Committee) from those of the Soviet government; to increase the responsibility and independence of Soviet officials and of Soviet

government institutions, leaving to the Party the general guidance of the activities of all state bodies, without the present, too frequent, irregular and often petty interferences."⁴ After Lenin passed away, Stalin did not solve this problem very well; on the contrary, he proceeded another step by promoting the lack of separation between party and state, and with the party replacing the leadership system, unfavorable consequences were produced.

In the situation of there not being any successful experience of the international communist movement to draw on, our party has combined the general principles of Marxism with our own nation's concrete practical experience, and after the People's Republic of China was founded, we build up the Communist Party's position of leadership in the political life of the state and carried out the Communist Party's leadership in state power. More than 30 years of practice have proven: "if it were not for the efforts of the Communist Party, if it were not for the Communist Party serving as the mainstay of the Chinese people, the independence and liberation of China and the industrialization and modernization of agriculture in China would not have been possible."⁵ The party has the capability of completely leading the political power of the state, and practice also proves that only under party leadership can the power of the state insist on a correct direction. In the past 30 years, our party has had some successful experiences in leading state power. For instance, we have emphasized that the party is the nucleus strength in the leadership of socialist institutions, as well as the leadership nucleus of the state; since the party's organization and the organization of state power are different in quality, work content, form and manner of activity, they must be strictly and clearly separated; the limits to the functions of the party and state power are not the same in that the party, through its own organization and party members, leads the state organs, but its work is not to run everything and replace the state organs; the party has party regulations, the state has state laws, and the party must lead state power in accordance with socialist democracy and the legal system, etc. Of course, because of disruption by the mistaken thought of "Leftism," especially the sabotage by the counter-revolutionary clique of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing, we have not consistently upheld these principles from the beginning to the end, and this led to the appearance of the phenomenon of party and state not being separated. In a short time, this weakened the leading role of the party and hindered the state power organs from exercising their functions according to their own regulations and organizational principles. At every level the work of the people's congresses and the people's government lost its order and routine. The masses could not efficiently exercise their right to be the masters. This not only harmed the democratic life of the state and the whole society, but also harmed democratic life within the party and weakened the party's leadership. There are many aspects to the reasons these problems occurred, but one of the most important reasons is the mistaken and confused understanding of ideological theory.

In a certain sense, one could say that the problem of party and state relations is a central problem in the politics of Marxism. It holds that both party and state political power are superstructures built upon the base of the socialist economy, and that both serve the economic base. Only with respect to this point are the two the same. However, they are organizations with different

qualities and therefore their roles in socialist enterprise are different. First, the party and the organization of state power are both instruments of the dictatorship of the proletariat, but they have different roles. The dictatorship of the proletariat being the state power of the proletariat and of the broad masses of working people, the main class body support of this state power is the proletariat. There's no doubt that in the midst of this political power, the power of leadership can only belong to one class, the proletariat. And this class is led by the political party. The leadership of state power by the proletariat is realized through its own vanguard, the Communist Party. Lenin pointed out: "The party is the vanguard of direct rule by the proletariat, it is the leadership."⁶ Therefore, serving as the vanguard of the proletariat, the Communist Party will necessarily represent its own class, and it is capable of representing the highest interests of the proletariat in leading this state power. Furthermore, only the Communist Party can centralize and represent the interests and the will of the broadest range of the population, and be able to coordinate the relations between the disparate interests of every population sector on the single foundation of their basic interests; only the Communist Party can, in accordance with the objective laws for socialist development, point out to the proletariat and the whole population body the future and the direction of the struggle. These things could not be accomplished by any other organization of political power. However, in essence, the socialist state power should be the power of the working class and the whole body of working people. The National People's Congress and the people's congresses at every level are the institutions through which the people exercise state power, are the basic forms through which the people manage the state. This, the party organization cannot replace. The organization of state power is an organ for the exercise of power and the implementation of policy constructed by the proletariat and the working people to bring about their own sovereignty. It's power is exercised by all ranks of government and work personnel constituted through elections in all levels of congresses and is commissioned by the broad masses of people. The task of the party is "to lead the people in developing a socialist democracy, to fortify the socialist legal system," and, furthermore, "to solidly guarantee the people's right to manage government and social affairs, and to manage economic and cultural institutions."⁷ Therefore, in a certain sense, one could say that the party's power in the state is "indirect," while the power of the organs of political power is direct. Secondly, although the overall aim of the two is the same, the concrete tasks of each are different. The overall aim of the party and the state power organs is to keep and consolidate the political power, to build socialism and bring about communism. In the process of consolidating the political power, the party's concrete task is to combine the general theory of Marxist-Leninism with our own nation's concrete practice, and work out correct ideological, political, and organizational lines, and further, through the exemplary role of party members and the work of ideology and politics, unite and educate the people of the whole nation to struggle to implement the party line. If the party is to complete this task, it is necessary for it to maintain its progressiveness. On the one hand, insisting on party leadership in state power means building up and realistically implementing the position of the party in the political life of the state. On the other hand, with reference to the party itself, to insist on party leadership is to preserve and enhance the party's progressiveness, and furthermore, use this to go teach,

influence and spur on the whole working class and the people of the nation. In the construction enterprises of socialist modernization, the party itself must uphold Marxism and the basic principles of Mao's thought and carry out correct line, principles and policies in order to be able to have a conscientious scientific attitude toward the construction cause, not only to figure out even further the general theory and laws of socialist construction, but also in practise to centralize the intelligence of the masses, and to search for the concrete rules for building socialist material and spiritual enlightenment and democratic politics. But the task of the state organization is to directly lead and organize the masses of the people, and oppose their enemies. Since the concrete tasks are different, a difference in the limits to their functions is also determined. In its leadership of political power, it is important for the party to point out the way in aspects of theory, line, principles and policies. To make these become the actions of the masses will on the one hand be through Communist Party members among the people's representatives and the government personnel who perform to the utmost their vanguard and exemplary roles; on the other hand, it will be through being exercised by the power organs. The party cannot superimpose itself upon the organs of political power, the party being neither an organization of power which orders people about, nor an administrative or production organization. The party should not run everything and replace the work of the state political organization. It is exactly as Lenin pointed out: "The party is the nucleus of political power, however, it is not and definitely cannot be the same thing as the state power."⁸ Only when the party and the state work separately, can the party guarantee that the government and institutions carry on their work independently and efficiently, and can it itself concentrate its energies on researching and devising important policies, investigating the execution of policies, and strengthening the work of ideology and politics of the cadres and the masses within and outside of the party. Of course, when emphasizing the separation of work between the party and the state, in that which relates to the important issues of government and economic work, the final decisions must still be made by the party, and every Communist Party member must resolutely obey the party leadership and execute the party's policies. Thirdly, in one manner of speaking, both the party and the organ of state power, each by itself possesses the supreme authority, but there is a difference in the quality of their authority and in their manner of executing it. The Chinese Communist Party is the nucleus of leadership for all of the people in the nation. The working class, passing through its own vanguard of the Chinese Communist Party, brings about its power over the state. All of the authority of the People's Republic of China belongs to the people. The organs through which the people exercise their state authority are the National People's Congress and the local people's congresses at every level. The National People's Congress is the highest organ of state authority. In the main, the party's leadership of state power is brought about through every level of party organization and by party members in the power organs. But the exercise of the authority of the organs of state power is brought about through every level of government bureau constituted by elections at all levels of congresses. Generally speaking, the state power organs depend upon orders from the administration and the legal system to exercise its authority. The two kinds of authority cannot be confused with one another or replace each other. Party members

who go participate in state power organs must resolutely implement the party's line, principles and policies, must execute the party's resolutions and strictly embody the party's will; party members who are workers in the state power organs must strictly obey the state system and its laws. In the first ranks of political power, when their will is in the minority, they must act in accordance with the principles of democratic centralism, whereby the minority obeys the majority, and they cannot impose the party's opinion upon the state organs. Of course, the state organs must also resolutely execute the party's line, principles and policies.

Then, in practice, how should we be successful in correctly dealing with the relations between the party and the state? If we sum up our 30 years of experience and learning, at least the following few points are extremely important. First of all, the party correctly understanding its own authority is the premise for its playing a leadership role in state power. The major characteristic of the ruling party is that it centralizes the highest authority, not only leading everything, but also deciding everything, making the party the axis and pillar of the whole society. The ruling party must correctly understand and deal with its own authority. This is because any authority is twofold. On the one hand, it has a positive role. When the ruling party has authority, it can use this authority to implement the party's line, principles and policies, it can protect the interests of the masses and guarantee that the people are the masters; on the other hand, when democracy within the party and the collective leadership of the party meets with harm, the utilization of the state authority will assume a negative role, perhaps causing it to run everything by itself and replace the work of the state power, hindering the development of socialist democracy, even to the point of possibly using its authority to replace the truth. Therefore, we must clear-headedly recognize that the authority of the ruling party and its leadership are not one concept. Leadership by the party refers to the proletarian political party's role of leading and commanding the masses of people which is the work of being guides and doing service, a dialectical unity of commanding, guaranteeing and serving. And, referring to the functions of the state authority is premised on obedience and uses force as it's means. The political authority of socialism has an extensive affinity to the people. That is to say, the political power of socialist nations belongs to the people. Here, the leadership role of the party is to guarantee that the people exercise their own authority to protect the interests of the masses of people, to make the people the real masters. As mentioned above, the political authority held by the party is a kind of indirectly exercised authority, not an authority which is exercised directly. This so-called "indirectly exercised authority," means that the party has the power of recommendation in state policy decisions and investigative power over the activities of the state organs. Regarding the legal position of the relations of the two, the party stands as the nucleus of state power; in their organizational system they do not have the leaders and followers relationship of hierarchically ranked organs. The National People's Congress is the state's only organ of supreme authority, there is no other organ of supreme authority of an equal rank with it, and even less could there be any organ above it. The Party Central Committee and the National People's Congress not having a hierarchical relationship, the Party Central Committee can only bring proposals before the National Congress and cannot order the National Congress about. It is also this way at every level of local party organization and in the government organs.

Next, for the party with all its might to support and solidly guarantee that the masses are the masters is to bring about the basic task of the party's leadership role in state power. Our state system is that of a democratic dictatorship of the people. This kind of system, on the one hand, ensures that the working people who make up the greatest majority are the masters, and, on the other hand, ensures that dictatorship is practiced over the smallest minority of hostile elements who destroy socialism. The masters of the state are the workers, the peasants, the intellectuals and all patriots who uphold socialism, and they go through the organs of state authority--the people's congresses manage important affairs of state, and at the same time, manage social affairs and economic and cultural organs. The Communist Party being the vanguard of the working class, there is no doubt that it represents the interests of the broad masses of people. But speaking from the perspective of organization, it is only one part of the whole working class, and the working class is only one party of the whole population. Socialist causes are causes of the whole population. They must depend upon the broad masses and give full rein to their enthusiasm. If the party were to replace the state, then, both the people's congresses and democratic government would merely be bare forms. As for the masses being masters, there would be no reason to speak of them handling the important affairs of state. The reason why the Communist Party has strength is because it represents the interests of the broadest population. The leading position of the party in the life of the nation has determined that party activities have a very crucial bearing on the benefits and harm, the gains and losses of the broad population. Since the party represents the working class and the broad ranks of the masses in leading the life of the state, it's leadership of state power is simultaneously leadership of the broad masses. This is because the correct line, principles and policies decided upon by the party can only originate in the practice of the broad masses of people. The practical activities of the masses are the most basic of fundamental activities, and the masses of people are the masters and the creators of history who in their midst hoard abundant strengths. We have only to centralize the intelligence of the broad masses of people, to reflect their aspirations, and to represent their interests, and it will be possible for the party's line, principles and policies to conform to the realities of the revolution and the constructions and for the party to exercise correct leadership; furthermore, only in the practice of the masses will the party's line, principles and policies be able to continuously attain excellence and reinforcement. This is to say, only through the practice of millions of the masses of people, will the leadership of the party achieve full implementation and realization. While the party should make its line, principles and policies the deeds of the masses, not being able to order the masses to carry them out, it should make them aware of their own interests. Otherwise, no matter how good the party's proposals are, the broad masses will not accept them in their minds or make them their own concern, and forcing them to do so would be no way out. Obviously, for the party to maintain and guarantee that the masses of people are their own masters is its own sacred mission. Similarly, for the masses of people to be the masters means that, in realizing a high degree of socialist democracy, they cannot be separated from the party's leadership. This is because what is meant by the people being a state institution (that is, the people being the masters) is the question of which class is to carry out class

rule. But class interests and will need to be centralized by a kind of political power which represents and embodies them. Now who has this kind of political strength to represent the proletariat and the masses of people? The vanguard of the proletariat--the Communist Party. Only with the party can the interests and will of the broadest population be centralized. Therefore, to insist upon party leadership and on the masses of people being masters is the same. Getting to the root of the matter, only if we are clear-headedly aware of the relationship of the party and the masses of the people, will we be able to completely fulfill the party's leadership role in state power.

Finally, the party must act within the limits of the constitution and the law, an important principle which must be obeyed as the role of leading state power is performed. The 12th Party Congress proposed to closely combine the building of the socialist democracy and the socialist legal system in order to institutionalize and legalize socialist democracy. In the past few years, the success of the building of our country's legal system is obvious; under the leadership of the party, the state has one by one enacted a set of laws. There is especially the new constitution approved by the National Party Congress which, according to the principles set by the party since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, made many new regulations of great significance. The constitution is the fundamental law of the state, the basic guiding principles of state political life. The laws of a socialist state embody the interests of the large majority of people, while also serving to uphold and protect these interests. In a socialist state the party's line, principles and policies are taken as the basis and upholding the interests of the large majority is the criterion for the enactment of its constitutions and laws. They are enacted and approved by the National Party Congress and then put into effect by every level of the judiciary. As soon as they have been approved by the organs of state authority, the whole party and all the people in the nation must resolutely execute them. Everyone is equal before the law. Acting as the leadership nucleus of state power, on the one hand, the party is to lead the people in enacting legislation, strengthen the party's leadership in the work of politics and law, in every aspect guarantee that the political and judicial departments strictly enforce the law; on the other hand, it ought to require that party cadres and all party members take the lead in upholding and following the state legal system, that the party cannot at will under all sorts of pretexts interfere with the application of the law. In a socialist state, every activity of the ruling party must proceed within the limits of the constitution and the laws. Only in this way will the party not be able to perform to the utmost its role of leading state power; thereby, it will fully arouse the enthusiasm of the broad masses of the people, and, furthermore, create a secure and unified political situation for building the socialist economy, and, in accordance with the particularities of socialist society, build a socialist state with a high level of civilization and democracy.

FOOTNOTES

1. "Compiled Documents of the 12th CPC National Congress" p 57.
2. "Selected Works of Marx and Engels" Vol 1, p 272.

3. See "The Collected Works of Lenin" Vol 31, p 382; Vol 33, p 449.
4. Ibid., Vol 33, p 221.
5. "The Collected Works of Mao Zedong" in one Vol, p 999.
6. "The Selected Works of Lenin" Vol 4, p 475.
7. "Compiled Documents..." op. cit., p 80.
8. Reprint from "Liening Zhuyi Wenti" [Problems of Leninism] pp 140-141.

12314

CSO: 4005/676

PARTY AND STATE

MORE MINORITY DEPUTIES TO NEI MONGGOL CONGRESS

OW201042 Beijing XINHUA in English 1330 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] Hohhot, 19 Apr (XINHUA)--Nearly half of the 801 deputies to the Sixth People's Congress of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, which opens tomorrow, are of the Mongolian and other minority nationalities which make up 15.55 percent of the region's total population, according to a local official.

The current figure represents an increase of 5.73 percent over the Fifth People's Congress of the region.

The 2.48 million Mongols, who enjoy autonomy in the region, have 38.08 percent of the region's deputies, while their total population only constitutes 12.92 percent of the region.

According to the official, deputies of the Manchu, Hui, Daur, Ewenki, Korean and Orenqen nationalities have also increased.

China's electoral law stipulates that nationalities with very small populations may elect at least one deputy. The 2,055 Orenqens, one of the smallest hunting nationalities inhabiting the forests of Daxinganling, have four deputies.

The official said that deputies to the first session of the forthcoming people's congress include more intellectuals, more young and middle-aged people, and more democrats. Advanced workers from various fields make up the majority.

CSO: 4005/106

PARTY AND STATE

NEI MONGGOL: PLANT CHIEF PUNISHED FOR PROFITEERING

SK201004 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] With the approval of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CPC Central Committee, (Zhong Kailong), former chief of Nei Monggol No 2 machinery plant, was recently expelled from the party and dismissed from his post as a plant chief on charges of unlawfully reselling foreign exchange at a profit and supporting Hong Kong businessmen in reselling electronic watches in China. (Meng Zhimin), former party secretary of the plant, and (Yu Baichun), chief accountant, were punished with serious warnings by the party.

In 1980, former leading persons of the Nei Monggol No 2 machinery plant fabricated documents to retain 9.37 million yuan of profits which were to be handed over to the state and overspent 14 million yuan of funds allocated for specific purposes. Over the past 2 years, they built a number of high-standard guest houses and hostels, spending 1.8 million yuan in excess of plan. In addition, the Nei Monggol No 2 machinery plant also arbitrarily issued bonuses and overtime pay. Leading cadres, in particular, appropriated more than their share. In 1980, 26 leading cadres in the plant at the level of associate engineer and deputy accountant or higher, each received a bonus of some 350 yuan on an average, which was 2.8 times the average bonus figure for each staff member and worker in the plant. In 1980, the Nei Monggol No 2 machinery plant also used funds which were appropriated for promoting sales of products for civilian use to illegally resell in Guangzhou, at a profit, foreign exchange totalling \$260,000, earning 1,054,000 yuan. In addition, in order to seek more foreign exchange, they even arbitrarily invited Hong Kong businessmen to visit the plant without approval and signed contracts with them for electronic watches in violation of stipulations, causing great losses to the state.

In order to rectify party work style and to observe party discipline, with the approval of the party committee at a higher level, it was decided that all profits illegally retained by the plant must be handed over to the state in 3 years and all special funds overspent must be repaid within 3 years. All money gained by illegally reselling foreign exchange must be handed over to the state treasury and all excess bonuses received by the leaders must be returned without exception.

CSO: 4005/731

PARTY AND STATE

NEW TIANJIN LEADERS HAVE HIGH EDUCATION LEVEL

OW211357 Beijing XINHUA in English 1152 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, 21 Apr (XINHUA)--The 19 newly-elected Tianjin Municipal Party and government leaders include 17 members who have received college-level education, according to a report from Tianjin today.

The leaders include a former editor, a college president, engineers, professors and specialists in economic management. Advancement of young and middle-aged intellectuals to the leadership has helped its effectiveness, the report said.

Tianjin, which has a population of over seven million, is one of China's major industrial and commercial centers and north China's biggest trade port. Reorganization of the municipal party and government leading groups started last year, the report recalled. The leadership of the municipal committee of the Chinese Communist Party now has 12 members, averaging 56.3 years of age, 5.2 years less than previously. The youngest is 37, an assistant engineer who is now a standing committee member of the committee, the report said.

The mayor of the city is 49-year old Li Ruihuan. The average age of the mayor and six vice mayors is 55.28, over five years younger than that of the former government. Five of the six vice mayors are college-educated.

CSO: 4005/731

PARTY AND STATE

MEDIATION COMMITTEES ACTIVE IN BEIJING

OW201158 Beijing XINHUA in English 1142 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, 20 Apr (XINHUA)--Beijing courts would have handled 5.7 times as many civil cases last year if not for the work of local people's mediation committees, according to a meeting of mediation work held this morning by the Beijing Municipal Judicial Bureau.

Beijing's mediators resolved 77,768 civil disputes last year, 95.5 percent of the total they received, those attending the meeting were told.

However, the number of civil disputes last year registered a drop of 17 percent of the figure of 1981.

The most common types of cases handled by the committees involve divorce, quarrels between mother-in-law and daughter-in-law, brawls among neighborhood youngsters and disputes over property.

According to officials of the judicial bureau, because of the housing shortage more and more urban residents have been using odd public lands around their bungalows to expand their rooms. This has resulted in an increasing number of disputes and quarrels over the lands. In the rural areas, peasants have increased their incomes in recent years and most of them have added new houses. This has also given rise to more disputes over the use of land.

As an organization through which the masses solve their disputes themselves, the people's mediation committees are available in neighborhoods, living quarters, factories, villages and other grass-roots units of the city. Elected by local residents, the mediators mainly include retired workers and housewives who enjoy good reputations.

Up to the end of 1982, Beijing had established 10,600 such committees, with a 76,000-strong contingent of mediators, or 65 percent more than that in 1981.

Last year, 70 percent of the mediators were retrained with the help of law courts and public security units. The government subsidizes each mediator with a monthly subsidy. The mediators are prohibited from accepting presents from people they have helped to solve problems.

CSO: 4005/106

PARTY AND STATE

BRIEFS

WOMAN MAYOR OF ANSHAN CITY--Shenyang, 18 Apr (XINHUA)--Gong Shiping, 38, engineer of Anshan Metallurgical and Geological Prospecting Company, today was elected deputy mayor of Anshan City, China's largest iron and steel center in Northeast China, at the first session of the city's ninth people's congress. Gong Shiping is a member of the revolutionary committee of the Chinese Kuomintang. Since graduating from the Beijing Iron and Steel Engineering Institute in 1969, she has worked in Anshan and made outstanding achievements in heat treatment. [Text] [OW182207 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 18 Apr 83]

CSO: 4005/106

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

LIAONING COMMENTARY ON PUBLIC SECURITY

SK130926 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Station commentary: "Adhere to a Comprehensive Method of Tackling Problems and to an Active Method of Maintaining Public Order"]

[Text] Over the past year or so, our province has scored great achievements in comprehensively maintaining social order and consolidating public security and a noticeable turn for the better has been achieved in this regard. This fully indicates that a comprehensive method of tackling problems is a correct principle for consolidating public security and maintaining social order.

This year is one for carrying out reform. In comprehensively consolidating public security, it is necessary to follow the spirit of reform and actively consolidate public security. In other words, we should pay attention to preventing criminals offenses and educating and helping delinquents to turn over a new leaf and should not adopt the traditional method of concentrating on the investigation and handling accomplished crimes. At present, a major disadvantage in our work is there are many leftist practices and outmoded rules and methods. In particular, we have failed to do painstaking ideological work in line with the principle of educating and helping the delinquents to turn over a new leaf through persuasion.

On the contrary, we have solved the problems in this regard only through the method of handling accomplished crimes. This does not conform to the development and changes in the new situations and is detrimental to the permanent security and prosperity of our country.

We should, therefore, implement the principle of actively consolidating public security and should further strengthen the method of tackling problems. Political, legal and public security departments should closely cooperate with the departments concerned, rely on the masses to strengthen the work in political, economic cultural, educational and legal fields, make an effort to prevent the contradictions among the people from becoming acute and fundamentally prevent and reduce the occurrence of crimes.

The strengthening of education among youths should be regarded as a central link in comprehensively tackling the problems in public security. We should

put the stress on the work of educating and helping delinquents turn over a new leaf in the course of conducting widespread education so as to enhance the young people's awareness of ideals, morality and the legal system, encourage the people who have committed minor crimes to realize their errors and mend their ways and reform most criminal offenders into people of a new type. We believe that so long as the whole party makes concerted efforts to comprehensively and perseveringly tackle problems in consolidating public security, we will certainly effect a fundamental turn for the better in our province's public security within a relatively short period of time.

CSO: 4005/751

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'XINHUA RIBAO' ON POLICY TOWARD INTELLECTUALS

OW061117 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 26 Mar 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Continue To Pay Close Attention To Implementing the Policy Toward Intellectuals"]

[Text] In accordance with the party Central Committee's instructions and the arrangements made by the provincial party committee, party organizations at various levels in the province have done a lot of work in implementing the policy toward intellectuals and achieved certain results in this regard since last year. However, it should be noted that the work's development is uneven and that there are still many problems in this regard. It is now imperative to act according to the guidelines laid down by Comrade Hu Yaobang in his speech at the Beijing meeting in commemoration of the centenary of the death of Karl Marx, enhance our understanding, improve our work, take a correct attitude toward intellectuals and continue to pay close attention to implementing the policy toward them in order to bring about a new situation in our work among intellectuals and to meet the requirements of the drive for socialist modernization.

It is necessary to do extensive propaganda and educational work. Leaders at various levels as well as the cadres and masses have considerably enhanced their understanding of intellectuals. However, problems in such understanding still remain unsolved. As a result, some people counterpose relying on to relying on workers and peasants. Some of them even allege: "Too much praise is lavished on intellectuals," and "we have gone too far in implementing this policy." This shows that an important question in thoroughly implementing the party's policy toward intellectuals is to further eliminate the pernicious "leftist" influence, free ourselves from the narrow-minded ideas of small producers and successfully solve our problems in understanding intellectuals. In view of actual conditions in reform, production, work, teaching and scientific research, it is necessary to conscientiously publicize the viewpoints expressed in the 12th Party Congress' documents and the new constitution that the workers, peasants and intellectuals are our country's three basic social forces and that we must rely on these forces to undertake socialist modernization. Various forms should be adopted to extensively publicize the importance of scientific knowledge and intellectuals in the four modernizations, to publicize advanced intellectuals and their advanced ideas and to publicize their contributions to the building of socialist material and spiritual

civilization. Attention should be paid to clearly explaining the role of knowledge and intellectuals from workers' and peasants' personal experiences. Through propaganda and education in the party and society as a whole, it is necessary to foster a new atmosphere in which importance is attached to science, education, culture and intellectuals.

Vigorous efforts should be made to discover human resources in the course of reform. Large numbers of qualified personnel are needed for socialist modernization. On the one hand, there is now a serious shortage of qualified scientists and technicians; but, on the other hand, many people who are forced to remain idle due to poor organization cannot bring their abilities to full play. The current systems and relevant regulations of some institutions of higher learning and scientific research units are also not conducive to the development of scientific research and economic construction. For example, in the distribution of economic benefits from the transfer of scientific and technological achievements or from cooperation in this regard, "everyone eats from the same big pot" or equalitarianism is practiced. Thus, those who do more work are not paid more. If these were not reformed, it would be impossible to bring intellectuals' inexhaustible strength into full play. As a leading comrade of the party Central Committee pointed out, the first thing to do in implementing the policy toward intellectuals is to solve problems in the management and use of scientists and technicians. Reforming the management and use of scientists and technicians involves many departments. Party committees at various levels should strengthen their leadership, pay attention to studying new situations and problems, adopt new methods, gain fresh experiences and do a good job in carrying out reforms in a resolute and orderly way.

It is necessary to strengthen inspection and supervision and to continue to do the "14 things" for intellectuals required by the provincial party committee. A leading comrade of the party Central Committee recently pointed out: It is necessary to continue to inspect and supervise the work among intellectuals. Problems must be solved whenever discovered. Whoever does not implement the policy toward intellectuals should be severely criticized. Inspection should be conducted everywhere so that no one can evade his responsibility in this regard. This spring another thorough inspection should be conducted of the work among intellectuals in various localities. It is necessary to particularly inspect whether party committees at various levels have done the work among intellectuals as a long-term strategic task; whether intellectuals' practical problems in their work, study and livelihood have been solved; whether the measures taken and documents issued by the provincial party committee, the provincial people's government and the departments concerned have been carried out in basic units; whether the ideological work among intellectuals has been stepped up; and so on. Problems should be solved while conducting the inspection. Through the inspection, it is necessary to further promote the implementation of the policy toward intellectuals and bring their role into full play.

It is necessary to effectively strengthen and improve the ideological and political work among intellectuals. Efforts should be made to guide large numbers of intellectuals to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought in

connection with their work in order to enable them to continuously raise their political consciousness. Following the examples set by Luo Jianfu, Jiang Zhuying and Sun Yefang, intellectuals should devote their intelligence and wisdom to the cause of socialist modernization along with the workers and peasants. Leading comrades at various levels should hold heart-to-heart talks with intellectuals and make friends, exchange views and maintain a harmonious relationship with them. Warm encouragement should be given to intellectuals who have made achievements in their work. When intellectuals make mistakes, they should be sincerely helped to correct such mistakes. In units where intellectuals are predominant in number, their leading bodies should be readjusted in connection with organizational reform. In doing so, cadres who understand the policy toward intellectuals and can become the latter's "bosom friends," as well as outstanding middle-aged and young intellectuals with the capacity to organize and lead should be boldly selected and promoted to leading positions in order to create conditions for bringing about a new situation in our work among intellectuals.

CSO: 4005/751

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

CENTRAL WORK GROUP HEAD VISITS HUNAN UNIVERSITY

HK020428 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] According to HUNAN RIBAO, (Liu Xiechu), head of the Hunan work group of the central group for guiding structural reform in provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, and Hunan Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Jiao Linyi made a special trip to Hunan University on 31 March to see Professor (Shi Zhenqiu) and Assistant Professor (Peng Jiaofan), who had written to RENMIN RIBAO reporting on problems in implementing the policy on intellectuals in the university. They held a forum with Professor (Shi) and Assistant Professor (Peng) together with Professor (Zhou Yuanhui) and lecturers (Duan Zhanhua), (Yi Wenju) and (Qian Xiangzhen), who had been invited to Professor (Shi's) home, and listened to their views and demands on the implementation of policies on intellectuals.

Afterwards Comrade (Liu Xiechu) gave some important views to the professors and to the university CPC committee on the work of implementing policies on intellectuals. He said: It is a good thing that RENMIN RIBAO and GUANGMING RIBAO have criticized the problems of Hunan University in implementing the policies on intellectuals. It has had a great influence in the whole province and the whole country, and has helped to spur a solution of the problems. He demanded that the professors and lecturers have faith in the implementation of the party's policies on intellectuals. He said: Although there are still very many problems in implementing these policies in Hunan University, and certain obstacles may be encountered, nobody can halt the trend of implementing the policies. You should believe and have faith in this point. The provincial CPC committee has now set up a special office for reviewing the implementation of policies on intellectuals to deal with this matter. It must seriously solve this problem. If this problem is not solved well, the enthusiasm of the intellectuals cannot be brought into full play and there will be no prospects for the four modernizations drive.

He hoped that the teachers and the party committee of the university would work together to do this work well. They should continue to report the situation and put forward views to the party committee, and help the committee to implement the policies on intellectuals well. As long as everyone works to gether and proceeds from reality in everyting, the problem will be easily solved.

When talking to the principal responsible persons of the university party committee, Comrade (Liu Xiechu) pointed out: The reason why the problem of implementing the policies on intellectuals could not be solved for so long is that leftist ideology has never been properly eliminated. Now RENMIN RIBAO and GUANGMING RIBAO Has helped you to understand the problem and clarify your thinking. This is a good thing for your work and the work of the university. You should take the initiative to do a good job in implementing the party's policies on intellectuals.

CSO: 4005/751

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'RENMIN RIBAO' OVERSTAFFING AT BEIJING UNIVERSITY

HK130937 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Apr 83 p 3

[Article by RENMIN RIBAO reporters Yang Ruimin [2799 3843 2404] and Zhang Xuanguo [1728 6693 0948]: "Where Is the Gap Through Which To Release the Energy of the Institutions of Higher Learning?--Report on an Investigation Into the Use of Talented People in Beijing University"]

[Text] Abstract: The middle-aged associate professors and lecturers of Beijing University were overconcentrated and it was difficult for them to exert their talents. Those should be transferred were unwilling to leave, while others that were urgently needed were not promoted in due course, which sacrificed the vitality of the university. As a result, some cadres and teachers of Beijing University called for a reform to solve the problem of overstaffing and overstocking of talented people. [end abstract]

Recently, when our reporters were investigating the situation of the teachers' ranks in Beijing University, they heard this comment: "The future of Beijing University lies in reducing 1/3 of its teachers." In view of this, some comrades pointed out: "The transformation of the overstocking of talented people in major universities is the breakthrough to release the energy of the institutions of higher learning."

There are now 2,972 teachers in Beijing University, of which 2,158 are professors, associate professors and lecturers, 72.61 percent of the total number of teachers. According to the actual condition of China, the teacher-student ratio should generally be 1:6, but the proportion in Beijing University was 1:3. As a result, there were heaps of problems caused by overstaffing and overstocking of talented people.

1. "It is difficult to feed large numbers of monks with meagre gruel." Due to the large number of teachers and few courses, the amount of teaching work was generally under capacity. Particularly those teachers teaching specialized subjects had an average of less than two classes a week. Some teachers who worked for more than 10 years or even over 20 years did not have an opportunity to step onto the platform. In accordance with the stipulations, the promotion and titles of teachers were to be appraised according to the completion of certain amount of teaching work. However, in the light of the current situation in Beijing University, it was difficult to arrange the teaching tasks. Take the faculty of chemistry for example. There were a total of 100 courses in the whole faculty (including obligatory, elective and basic courses, and

20)

courses for postgraduates). But there were 200 lecturers and associate professors in the faculty who could give lectures, an average of two teaching one course. The initiative of the teachers were not given full play, the teachers' administrative departments had difficulty in assessing their proficiency and there were serious difficulties in the work of promotion.

2. Too many "generals" and too few "soldiers" made it difficult for the middle-aged teachers to exert their talents. There are 2,024 middle-aged associate professors and lecturers in Beijing University, 68.1 percent of the total number of teachers. Most of these middle-aged teachers graduated by the end of the 1950's and early 1960's. They not only possessed good political quality but also strong professional capability. But due to the low capacity of teaching work and, what is [word indistinct], the scientific research work of the institutions of higher learning not being properly organized, the role of these teachers was not given full play. Most of these middle-aged teachers had graduated from the university in the same year and assigned to teach in the university. They were all equally matched, and consequently, there existed the phenomenon of "a group of teachers without a leader" and "too many cooks spoiling the broth." Some comrades used the metaphor of "close planting of talented people" to indicate such a situation, which not only affected the work but also hampered the growth of individuals. In another state of affairs, there were many old teachers still holding post in the first line, which made it difficult for the middle-aged teachers to have an opportunity to temper themselves. The majority of the middle-aged teachers in Beijing University were selected from among the undergraduates and postgraduates of the university. The relationship between them was one between teacher and student. Some were "three generations" or "four generations" or even five to six generations working together. Under such circumstances, the work of middle-aged teachers was inevitably restricted. For instance, only famous old teachers had the right to attend academic exchange activities at home or abroad. Middle-aged teachers rarely had any chance. In training doctors and postgraduates, the old professors only put their name in, though it was in fact the associate professors that had done practical work. Those that have done actual work in the university are not known outside, whereas those that are renowned outside have in fact done nothing in the university. Some associate professors were already around 50, yet they had to serve the old professors as assistant for a long time. It would be difficult for the middle-aged teachers, who could make themselves conspicuous, to make any achievements under such a state of "bearing the weight of Mount Taishan" and this is in thousands of ways disadvantageous for their rapid growth. Some comrades say that the middle-aged teachers, who are in their prime of life, have already been delayed in the decade-long "cultural revolution." If they carry on such practice of being "good-for-nothing," they will completely lose their golden years for carrying out scientific research and teaching work. What a pity that would be!

3. Those what should be withdrawn are unwilling to leave, while those urgently needed are not promoted. The age of the teachers' ranks in Beijing University is a bit too high. The average age of professors was around 70, associate professors 53.5, lecturers 46.6 and assistant lecturers 34.4. Of the teachers, 24.8 percent are over 51, and urgently needed to be replenished by a number of

young teachers. Otherwise, when the number of old and middle-aged teachers withdraw from the first line one after another, there will be a lack of successors to carry out the teaching and scientific research work. Moreover, there are some teachers who are not competent in teaching and scientific research work, therefore, it is imperative for the succession of the old by the new. In order to change this state of affairs, the university intended to select more postgraduates from the university to replenish the teachers' ranks. However, the existing teachers' ranks were overstaffed. Those old professors that should be retired were unwilling to withdraw, whereas those middle-aged and young teachers, particularly young teachers, that should be transferred were unwilling to leave Beijing University. Under such circumstances, it was impossible to keep more young teachers. The leading comrades of the university and faculties were also anxious about this issue.

According to investigations conducted by our reporters, the phenomena of overstaffing and overstocking of talented people reflected in Beijing University also existed to varying degrees in many other major institutions of higher learning. On the other hand, those ordinary institutions of higher learning, particularly the newly-built and those located in border regions, lacked talented people and teachers. For this reason, many comrades held that the only way to release the energy of the institutions of higher learning was to proceed from the solution of the overstock problem of talented people. Provided this barrier is passed through, all other problems of the institutions of higher learning can be easily solved. In this way, we will not only run major institutions of higher learning in a lively way but also save a number of ordinary ones.

How can we change the state of overstocking of talented people and release the energy of the institutions of higher learning? Following are the proposals put forward by some comrades and teachers of Beijing University:

1. The method of separating into parts in each place, temporary transference, being invited to teach, giving lectures and so on can be adopted to aid the schools and units at other localities. By separating into parts in each place, we mean to transfer some of the teacher to run short-term universities for Beijing Municipality or to strengthen the teachers' ranks in the branch schools of the university. These teachers must be appropriately selected from the different levels of teachers of the old, middle-aged and the young. In the past few years, most of the teachers of the branch schools of the university run by Beijing Municipality were invited from the university. Because these invited teachers are torn between the two sides, it would be much better to simply transfer some teachers to teach in the branch schools. Those teachers temporarily transferred to other localities can give lectures on certain subjects and also train postgraduates. During their term of service, their household registration and salaries remain as usual and their families do not have to go together with them. After their term of service, another batch of teachers will be sent in turn.

2. The retirement system for professors and associate professors should be implemented. Not only lecturers but also professors and associate professors should retire when they reach retirement age, so as to pave the way for the

growth of middle-aged teachers. After the professors and associate professors retire, they will not retain any of the administrative posts which they possessed while they were in office. They can be given honorary titles and all other treatment for them will remain as before. As for those who still have the ability to work, they can continue to work but should not be listed on the regular staff.

3. The overstocking of talented people in some institutions of higher learning is a long-standing problem formed through history, which is widespread and quite complicated. In solving this matter, leading organs must make decisions and adopt resolute measures. Some comrades propose that the Ministry of Education set up service companies for the mobility of talented people or organize meetings on exchanging experience, so as to create the conditions for the mobility of talented people.

CSO: 4005/751

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SCHOOL CORRECTS PRACTICE TOWARD INTELLECTUALS

HK070631 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] On 5 April, RENMIN RIBAO carried a letter written by five professors and associate professors of the Sichuan Teachers' College with a headline that people who trample on the party's policy must not be allowed to go unchecked. After that, responsible comrades of the Sichuan Provincial CPC committee and the Chengdu City CPC Committee immediately studied this problem and put forward six suggestions. They required the party committee of the Sichuan Teachers' College to take a correct view of press criticism, immediately correct their mistakes and treat this criticism as a stimulus to their work so as to implement the party's policy toward intellectuals in an all-round way by accepting the masses' opinions and criticism and to create a new situation in the work of the Sichuan Normal School.

The letter written by Professor Zhang Jingxu and four other professors and associate professors criticized Shao Lin, a deputy secretary of the party committee in the Sichuan Teachers' College, for abusing authority to commit all kinds of outrages and standing in the way of the implementation of the party's policies toward intellectuals. Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee also received the same letter before it was published by RENMIN RIBAO. They wrote some comments on the letter, sent special personnel to investigate the case, and laid down a four-point directive to the party committee of the Sichuan Teachers' College.

After the letter of complaint was published by the newspaper, the provincial party committee summoned responsible comrades of the Chengdu City CPC Committee and other relevant departments to a meeting on the same day and put forward six suggestions, which were conveyed to the party committee of the Sichuan Teachers' College on the same day.

According to the directive issued by the provincial party committee, the party committee of the Sichuan Teachers' College, on the afternoon of the same day, enjoined Comrade Shao Lin to admit his mistake before Comrade Zhang Jingxu and make an apology to the latter. On that evening, the school party committee held a meeting of middle-level cadres, rehabilitating Comrade Zhang Jingxu's reputation. At the meeting, Comrade Shao Lin made an initial self-criticism.

On the morning of 6 April, responsible comrades of the provincial party committee convened another meeting of responsible comrades of the Chengdu City CPC Committee, relevant departments and the teachers' college party committee, reiterating that the teachers' college party committee, and particularly Comrade Shao Lin, should take correct view of the criticism made by the press and the professors. The college party committee was required at the meeting to thoroughly eliminate the leftist influence and carry out the party's policies toward intellectuals in an all-round way. Relevant departments of the provincial and city authorities should also draw lessons from this case and take warning from it.

Coupled with this report, SICHUAN RIBAO today also carried the full text of the letter by the five professors and associate professors headed by Zhang Jingxu to RENMIN RIBAO. The letter is entitled: People who tramples on the party's policy must not be allowed to go unchecked.

CSO: 4005/751

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'SHAANXI RIBAO' ON IMPORTANCE OF INTELLECTUALS

HK280949 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 19 Mar 83 p 2

["Weekly comment" by Zhou Qianzheng [0719 6692 2973]: "Inspiration From 'Equivalent of Five Divisions'"]

[Text] When Professor Qian Xuesen planned to leave the United States for China years ago, the U.S. authorities unreasonably detained him for 5 years. Why? The deputy secretary of the navy of the U.S. Administration put it clearly: "I would rather kill him than release him to China. In any case, he is equivalent to five divisions."

It is evident that the navy deputy secretary's stand was reactionary and his intention vicious. But his remarks give us some inspiration by negative example: While building the four modernizations, we cannot depart from the progress of science and technology and the labor of intellectuals.

The data of a foreign economic institution in determining "intelligence" and "results" indicates that the increase of one laborer may achieve an economic result of 1:1.5; the increase of one technological person may achieve an economic result of 1:2.5; and the increase of one management expert may achieve an economic result of 1:6. Some experts say scientific management and science and technology are two wheels to push modern society forward. To move these two wheels effectively, we must rely on talented people.

With regard to the situation of the development of the forces of production in the world, science and technology are playing an increasingly important role in raising productive force. At the beginning of this century, of all the growth of productivity, only 5-20 percent is achieved by advanced science and technology. The development of science and technology also depends on talented people and the proper employment and scientific management of talented people.

"Equivalent of five divisions" is a figure of speech of the role of science and technology, and that of intellectuals in national defense. In economic construction, a major scientific and technological achievement may produce an economic result worth several hundred million dollars, or even give rise

to rapid development in production and an epoch-making revolution in technology. In the field of social science, the stimulating effect on the forces of production and the impetus to society from an achievement of scientific research and a spiritual product cannot be matched with several divisions and several hundred million yuan. Knowledge means strength, fortune and productive force. The key to achieving the quadrupling goal lies in talented people. Is this not perfectly clear?

As early as in the 1950's, the bourgeois military official clearly realized this truth and sharply raised the question from the negative side. How can some of us fail to realize it even now? It is an urgent strategic task to properly discover, protect, employ and train talented people and bring into play their role in building socialist modernization. We must never treat it as a trivial matter.

CSO: 4005/751

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HUNAN FORUM DISCUSSES PROBLEMS ON INTELLECTUALS

HK110835 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, the provincial CPC committee's office for implementing policies on intellectuals invited some professors, engineers, experts and scholars, who are attending the 23d meeting of the 4th provincial CPPCC committee standing committee, to a forum in (Rongyuan) guesthouse, Changshan, to seriously discuss the problems of implementing policies on intellectuals in our province at present.

(Lu Junxin), deputy director of the provincial people's hospital; (Zhou Shengyang), associate professor of the Hunan Teachers' Colleges; (Zhang Deren), associate professor of the Zhangnan Mining and Metallurgical College; (Zheng Hanxin), chief engineer of No 408 team; and (Liu Beizhang), deputy director of the provincial culture bureau, spoke at the forum one after another. They respectively reported the serious problems existing in the course of implementing the policies in our province. They put forward many sound views and suggestions on how to do well in implementing the policies on intellectuals and arousing intellectuals' enthusiasm for embarking on the four modernizations. They held: Under the influence of leftist ideology, our province has not implemented the policies on intellectuals very well. There are many problems and great difficulties. Both we and people in society have many complaints.

The comrades attending the forum demanded: The provincial CPC committee must take vigorous measures and conduct inspection of and supervision over CPC committees at all levels so that they will politically reverse verdicts on intellectuals' grievances, false charges and miscarriages of justice resolutely and thoroughly without leaving cases unsettled. In employing intellectuals, we must make proper arrangements and give full play to their professional knowledge or skills and in livelihood, show concern for them and help them resolve their difficulties.

Jiao Linyi, provincial CPC committee secretary, presided over the forum and delivered an important speech. He said: In the past, Hunan did not penetratingly implement the policies on intellectuals and did not firmly grasp them. The demand was low. In addition, under the influence of leftist ideology, the obstacles were great. Many people of ability were excluded, persecuted and dealt blows. This seriously dampened their enthusiasm.

RENMIN RIBAO and the GUANGMING RIBAO disclosed the serious problems of not implementing the policies on intellectuals in Hunan University. This played a very good part in promoting the work in our province. From the problems of Hunan University which were disclosed, we came to clearly see that our province has indeed had many problems in implementing policies on intellectuals and has had very great difficulties. Now, the provincial CPC committee is resolved to start solving these problems. First, it has established an office for implementing policies on intellectuals and assigned various groups to conduct investigation and study. It has listened to views universally. In accordance with the party's policies, it has resolutely implemented policies on intellectuals. All prefectures and cities and some large units at the provincial level will also set up corresponding offices so that the work of implementing policies on intellectuals can be done more quickly and better.

CSO: 4005/751

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

LIAONING HOLDS MEETING ON EDUCATIONAL REFORM

SK281014 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 9 Mar 83 p 1

[Text] The provincial seminar on the development of talented persons and educational reform put forward that the reform in higher education should center on the enrollment and distribution systems, should adopt various measures to run schools at all levels and should establish educational networks in rural areas to develop agricultural scientific and technical ranks at all levels.

1) Reform the enrollment and distribution systems. From this year, we should attend to "expanding fixed enrollment quotas for specific areas and developing educational institutions to train students for specific areas."

Schools should give priority to changing the phenomenon of "discord between production and marketing" in educating talented persons in order to open up channels for sending talented persons to collectively-owned enterprises, rural areas and medium-sized and small towns.

2) Adopt various measures to run schools at all levels. This year, cities should center on running junior colleges. Efforts should be made to develop specialized institutes. Departments in charge of running schools should maintain links with and cooperate with colleges. At the same time, further efforts should be made to modernize TV colleges, which will bring their roles into full play in remote areas, and to develop the educational work in rural and grassroots areas. Colleges for staff members and workers should break the restriction that "each plant only sets up a school with one specialized subject," and take steps to run schools in an integrated fashion.

We should advocate self-education and set up a unified examination system. In order to expand examinations for self-education persons, such examinations should combine the unified publication of examination subjects with examination subjects recommended by units, and combine the unified examination with examinations for which relevant units are entrusted to take responsibility.

3) Set up educational networks in rural areas across Liaoning to form agricultural scientific and technical ranks at all levels. In addition to attending to universalizing agricultural scientific and technical education and

elementary education, vigorous efforts should be made to run senior agricultural vocational schools and to enthusiastically develop junior specialized institutes. Some junior agricultural specialized institutes with favorable conditions should be selected and transformed into agricultural vocational schools.

The Shenyang Agricultural College should be transformed into a multi-structured agricultural university, that "retains enrollment quotas for specific areas, trains talented professional graduates through 4 years and educates graduate students for masters and doctorate degrees."

The seminar stresses: All schools, in line with realities, are allowed to implement reforms in various ways and to choose different ways of reform. At the same time, leading organs at all levels should open up avenues for the policy on universities to propel the reform work forward in a smooth manner.

CSO: 4005/751

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SCIENTIFIC NATURE OF PRC FAMILY PLANNING

HK081004 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Apr 83 p 5

[Article by Wu Cangping [6762 3318 5493]: "Improve the Scientific Nature of Family Planning Propaganda"]

[Text] We have achieved remarkable successes in the national activity of family planning propaganda month carried out since the first day of this year. One of the important problems in deepening family planning propaganda is to improve the scientific nature of the propaganda.

Practicing Family Planning Is the Objective Demand of the Development of Mankind up to the Present Stage

Family planning usually refers to the control of reproduction of human life itself. The propagation of family planning was not given religious and moral approval in the past and was to be punished according to law. In the 1950's, family planning was still a "forbidden zone," and was even evaded in the international population conference. It was not until the latter half of the 1960's that the situation changed markedly. At the 1974 international population conference, family planning was already manifested as an international trend. Even some of the Islamic and Christian countries did not conceal and avoid the propagation of family planning but publicly practiced it.

Today, in countries with a large population, the practice of family planning is not an outcome of the subjective will of any figure or institution, but is the objective demand of the development of mankind up to the present stage. Before the mid-17th century, humanity without exception had high birth and mortality rates, and low population growth. Due to the low level of productive forces, people were incapable of resisting all kinds of natural disasters and diseases, and what is more, there were frequent wars. Under such circumstances, objectively, there was a demand for a high birth rate to make up for the high mortality rate. Another important factor is that the production means of manual labor regarded manpower as the source of wealth, which inevitably led to the idea of "more happiness" being gained by having "more children." In the mid-17th century, when Europe entered into the industrial revolution, the death rate was continuously lowered and the population increased at a fast speed along with the improvement of labor productivity and progress in medical and health work. On the other hand, the technical structure of production was improved, which demanded relatively better qualities and less

manpower quantities, and objectively there was no more tendency toward a high birth rate. From the 19th century, Europe started to spontaneously control reproduction. This first began in France, Belgium and so on, and later extended to northwest Europe, Japan and places where Europeans immigrated, such as North America, Australia, New Zealand and other parts of Europe. At present, the people of almost all developed industrialized countries, including those that encouraged population growth, without exception spontaneously practice family planning within the range of family units.

After World War II, Asian, African and Latin American countries won independence one after another. Due to the development of economy, culture and medical and health causes, there was a sudden drop in the mortality rate and the average life span rapidly lengthened, until it greatly exceeded the old level of the developed countries. As a result, there was an unprecedentedly high increase in the population of Asian, African and Latin American countries. The population of most of these countries increased by over 100 percent in the past 30 years. The problems of feeding, employment, education and so on in the developing countries caused by the sudden increase of population was also unprecedented. The developing countries with a large percentage of the world's population have realized that it is imperative to practice family planning. Countries such as Thailand, Mexico, the Philippines, Turkey and so on which consistently encouraged population growth have now publicly declared a need to control reproduction. More and more countries are practicing family planning.

The time has come for mankind to control its reproduction. Today the world's population is around 4.6 billion people and it is unavoidable that the population may reach 6 billion by the end of the century. In accordance with present scientific and technological levels, there are people living in all corners of the earth where living conditions are suitable for human beings and where there is enough labor to exploit natural resources. People have realized by themselves that an unlimited expansion of population is not a symbol of happiness. Most scholars at home and abroad hold that it is wise to monitor the population growth and to offset estimated birth and mortality rates within a given time. From now on, the life-span of human beings will continue to be lengthened. Therefore, the only choice for mankind is to earnestly control its reproduction.

China has clearly defined family planning as its basic national policy, which embodies its conscientious application and understanding of the law of human development.

View the Basic National Policy of Family Planning From Strategic Standpoint

There was such a viewpoint in the past that held that along with the development of productive forces, the people would spontaneously practice family planning like the developed countries. This is no doubt reasonable, but in a country like China, it takes a considerably long course to attain this level. Take population for example, it took 100-odd years or at least a few decades for the developed countries to reach the spontaneous low birth-rate level of the present time. Confronted with the present situation,

we cannot wait for the spontaneous emergence of such prospects. Because the population of the developed countries at that time increased by 100 percent in a century. [as published] If we do not practice family planning today, our population may increase by 100 percent in only 30 years. The practice of our country also proves that under the condition of initial development of the economy, it is not the practice of family planning but the trend of "more children, more happiness" that spontaneously occurs. If we do not grasp family planning, the vicious circle of "after the improvement of life, there will be a trend of giving more births" giving more births in turn would affect the improvement of life" may arise in many families. All this shows that we cannot await for the spontaneous practice of family planning, but must conscientiously and adroitly guide it according to circumstances.

For a considerable period of time, we did not understand the characteristics of the long cycle of population reproduction and the inertial role of population increase. It is easily overlooked when the sudden increase of population just emerges, because the problem of feeding, employment, education, housing and so on are not promptly revealed. Once the prominent problem of population is discovered, it becomes troublesome to deal with. The course of population readjustment is a fairly long one, requiring a period of one or two generations or even longer. It is not like the production of material, which can see tangible readjustment results within a relative short period of time. Due to the inertial role of population, even if the birth rate declines to lower than the level of one generation replacing the other, the population problem we confront today is the "punishment" we deserve for not properly implementing family planning during the 1950's and 1960's. The greater results of practicing family planning today can only be gradually manifested in the days to come. By summing up the practice of our country, we come to an important conclusion, that, it is imperative to treat the basic national policy of family planning from the strategic point of view. We must realize that within this generation, it is not enough to propose family planning in a general manner, but that must be energetically popularized and not slackened at any time. Even if the economy is speedily developed and the population increase declined, we must continue to persevere in practicing family planning.

The Practice of Family Planning Is the Unity of State and Personal Interests, and Unity of Rights and Duties of Citizens

Ours is a socialist country. It is necessary and possible to practice family planning within our society. Because child-bearing is carried on in family units, therefore, there is bound to exist a conflict between the state and personal interests. It must be theoretically clarified that the practice of family planning proposed by the state conforms to the fundamental interest of the broad masses of people. It is particularly important to explain this to the peasants, which constitute 80 percent of the population. The principle should be explained in a simple and then detailed manner, from direct to indirect, and from concrete to abstract. First, we must describe the relationship between man, as a producer, and the consumer. According to sequence, when a man is born, he is a consumer. After he is nurtured by the family and society with manpower and material resources, he becomes a producer. Second, we must, from the essential factor of production, explain the relationship

between labor on one hand and production tools and the subject of labor on the other. Under the specific conditions of China, we can begin with population, land and grain, and give reasons for why the rapid increase of population is bound to lead to the gradual decrease of the average per-capita supply of natural resources, acreage and extent of technical equipment, which will inevitably affect the improvement of the people's standard of living. Third, from the relationship between reproduction by extension and reproduction by intension, we must make it clear that there is a limit in increasing the average income by depending only on the increase of manpower, which would also not last long. In the final analysis, after the policies are settled, the development of production depends on the progress of the scientific and technological level. In order to raise the scientific, cultural and technological levels of our population particularly the peasants, whether we view this from society or family, it is necessary to create conditions for practicing family planning.

Under the socialist system, every citizen of our country has the right to contraceptive means and to practice family planning. However, it is also an obligation to practice family planning. The constitution of the PRC stipulates that "the state promotes family planning" and "both husband and wife have the duty to practice family planning." Essentially, it is the same for the society to demand that every member carry out birth control in the interest of the whole society as it is to demand the speed limit restrictions, forbidding pedestrians to cross streets at random, and so on, for maintaining traffic order. If it is regarded as different, it is the idea which has been shaped over a long time that birth control is unnecessary and that child-bearing is a private matter and should not be interfered in by society. It is high time for use to change this traditional idea.

We must be aware that family planning, as a duty for the citizens, is closely related to many of the rights enjoyed by them. The constitution has granted the citizens of our country a wide range of rights, of which there are the following which are directly related to population: the right to receive education, the right to work, the right to rest, a retirement system, the right to obtain material assistance from the state and society when citizens become old, ill or disabled, state development of social insurance, social relief and medical and health services that are required to enable citizens to enjoy this right and so on. It is therefore obvious that if the citizens do not fulfill their duty in practicing family planning, the above rights they ought to enjoy may in fact be weakened.

The Transformation of Reproduction Outlook and the Building of Spiritual and Material Civilization

There are two necessary conditions for effectively practicing family planning: 1) the transformation of reproduction outlook; and 2) having effective contraceptive means. The former is the premise, while the latter is the material guarantee and neither can do without the other.

Although outlook reproduction is the outcome of the economic basis, it is relatively independent. Usually when the economic basis vanishes, the outlook

reproduction suited to it continues to exist. Essentially, the outlook reproduction demanded by family planning should be the ideological system of modernized mass production; whereas the reproduction outlook of "more children, more happiness," which conflicts with family planning, is the ideological system of feudalism and small production. The victory of the democratic revolution in China overthrew feudalism and the reproduction outlook of "more sons, more happiness" is doomed to withdraw from the historical stage. However, it will not vanish immediately and will still exist in our society for a considerably long time to come.

The realization of spiritual and material civilization is the mightiest social force that impels the transformation of the reproduction outlook. Therefore, the propagation of family planning and the propagation of spiritual and material civilization put forward by the 12th CPC Congress complement each other. The promotion of an all-round upsurge in the socialist economy is the economic basis for eradicating the feudalist outlook of reproduction. The building of spiritual civilization is more closely related to the practice of family planning, because family planning itself is one of the important subjects in socialist spiritual civilization. To a great extent, the reproduction outlook that seeks for "more sons, more happiness" is related to illiteracy and ignorance, therefore, the propagation of cultural building directly promotes family planning.

Adhere To Seeking Truth From Facts in Family Planning Propaganda

Theoretically and in practice, the population problem has been neglected for a long time in China. At present we still cannot say that the far-reaching significance of practicing family planning has taken root in the hearts of the people. Therefore, the focus of propaganda for a period of time to come should still be to publicize the necessity, urgency, protracted nature and arduousness of practicing family planning.

While publicizing the importance and urgency of family planning, we must also avoid inappropriately attributing the population problems of feeding, employment, education, housing and so on to the fast and excessive increase in population. Otherwise, such propagation will consciously or unconsciously fall into "population determinism."

While strengthening the scientific nature of family planning propaganda, it is also essential to adhere to concrete historical viewpoints and seek truth from facts. The call of "one couple, one child" proposed by our country was a measure proceeding from the actual conditions of China's population that has to be adopted to avoid the consequences caused by the past practice of slackening family planning. We must admit that this measure will bring about a series of consequences in population structure and social economy in the future. By balancing the advantages and disadvantages, this measure, although will not be an eternal policy, is still a wise choice to be made at present. Therefore, on the one hand, it is necessary to propagate the necessity of this policy at the present stage, but on the other, we cannot regard it as an eternal truth. This is because the situation of one couple having only one child will have to be changed in the future. As to when and how this policy be transformed depends on the development of population, society, the economy, science and technology, the exploitation and utilization of natural resources, social psychological factors and so on.

CS0: 4005/751

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

GUIZHOU PROVINCE'S CHI BIQING ON FAMILY PLANNING

OW221241 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0026 GMT 20 Apr 83

[By reporter Xu Xiji]

[Text] Guiyang, 20 Apr (XINHUA)--Guizhou Province has given priority to educating the masses in family planning by eliminating such an idea as "having more sons means greater happiness." The province had successfully implemented the population control plan last year and has again made new progress in family planning work this year.

Chi Biqing, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, said: The important hallmark of prosperity of a region or a nation is not an unchecked population growth but the increase in per capita wealth and the improvement in the quality of the population. Provincial departments concerned did some figuring on the basis of this: While the average annual increase of the total value of industrial and agricultural production throughout the province between 1949 and 1981 was far lower than the average national level, population in the province had doubled at an annual growth rate far exceeding the average national level. This alone has aggravated Guizhou's poverty. This figuring has made cadres and people throughout the province realize the seriousness of the problem. Later, the province again organized substantial forces to work at the grassroots level, by using local data to contrast the present with the past and continuously launching propaganda and educational activities, they had educated 90 percent and over 80 percent of the cadres and people respectively. Cadres and the people who used to have only a vague idea of family planning now said: "Our country's family planning policy is in keeping of the national condition." Those who used to think of having more children as a way to achieve prosperity have also corrected themselves. They said: "To live well, we must not have too many babies." By the end of last year, the number of people in the province undergoing remedial surgery was more than double as compared with the previous year; the number of people undergoing birth control surgery increased by more than sevenfold over last year. As a result, the population growth had dropped from 14.95 per 1,000 in 1981 to 12.81 per 1,000 in 1982 thus fulfilling the plan handed down by the state. By the end of March this year, the number of persons undergoing various types of family planning surgery increased by 81.9 percent as compared with the same period of last year and the quality of operations has also greatly improved as compared with last year.

CSO: 4005/751

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'GUANGMING RIBAO' ON NATURE OF REVOLUTION

HK210325 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 10 Mar 83 p 3

[Article by the compilation and writing group of the scientific socialism teaching and research center of the Central Party School: "The Proletariat's Revolutionary Struggle"]

[Text] The replacement of capitalism by socialism can only be realized by a proletarian revolutionary struggle under a Marxist political party.

The proletariat initiates its struggle against the bourgeoisie as soon as it comes into existence. This struggle, spontaneous at first, later becomes conscious. Internationally, the birth of a scientific socialist theory and the establishment of a Marxist political party are the indications that the proletariat has become a conscious class. From then on, the proletariat realizes the exploitative nature of the capitalist system, the status of the proletariat itself in society and its global historical mission. The proletariat opens up class struggle against the bourgeoisie in a conscious and organized way, and evolves from a "class-in-itself" to a "class-for-itself."

The proletariat's class struggle comprises three basic forms: economic struggle, political struggle and ideological struggle. When class struggle and social and political contradictions have reached their most acute, a political and social revolution will occur, constituting a leap in social development. A proletarian revolution is violent action taken by the proletariat and the masses to overthrow the domination of the bourgeoisie and to eliminate capitalist relations of production.

The development of the fundamental contradictions in capitalist society gives the proletarian revolution historical and economic inevitability, and a scientific basis. However, this does not mean that the proletarian revolution can break out at any time and in any circumstances in capitalist society. The revolution will not occur or win victory unless the objective situation and subjective conditions are completely ripe. This is the basic law of revolution. According to Lenin, the so-called objective situation is that the exploited and oppressed people can no longer support themselves as normal, and the exploiters can no longer support themselves to continue their rule as they did previously. The so-called subjective conditions are that the

revolutionary action sufficient to effectively overthrow this old government, and in particular there must be the correct leadership of a Marxist political party. A revolution is impossible without a revolutionary situation. Even if there is a revolutionary situation but no subjective conditions, a revolution cannot take place. As Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in his report to the 12th CPC Congress: "The victory of a country's revolution depends on the conditions of that country being ripe and the line and policies of its Communist Party being supported by the masses in the country." Judging by the present situation, revolutionary conditions are not yet ripe in the developed capitalist countries. However, the inherent contradictions of the capitalist system still exist and cannot be overcome by the capitalist system itself. Therefore, the proletarian revolution will occur sooner or later.

"The basic issue of every revolution is that of state power." ("Selected Works of Lenin," vol III, p 19) The key to the proletarian revolution is to completely destroy the bourgeois state apparatus which is to be replaced by a new type of state machine of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The bourgeois state machine constitutes a political instrument serving the bourgeoisie and protecting bourgeois enslavement system; it is established on the foundations of capitalist economy, and serves it. Unless the bourgeois state machine is completely destroyed, the capitalist economic system cannot be abolished and the socialist economic system cannot be established. Moreover, the social productive forces cannot be liberated or developed. To destroy the bourgeois state machine means to destroy the army, the police, the courts and the jails, its main component parts, as well as all the bureaucratic institutions.

The historical experience of the international communist movement shows that the general law of a proletarian revolution is to take the road of violent revolution and armed struggle. However, this violent revolution should not be seen in terms of absolutes. Referring to the inevitable seizure of power by the proletariat, Marx said: "We have never said with certainty that the same measures should be adopted everywhere in order to achieve this aim." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 18 p 179) The social economy, the political system and the customs of all countries vary from each other. So the road and the form that lead to the socialism are naturally different as well. Which road are we actually to take or which form are we to adopt? First of all, it will depend on the scale of resistance by the counterrevolutionary class against the revolutionary struggle or whether violence is to be used. Even if the road of violent revolution is to be taken, there is a different specific form of violent revolution in each different country. During the revolutionary process, the situation is volatile and the form of struggle is subject to change following the development of the revolutionary situation. The road of revolution and forms of struggle which suit national characteristics can be decided only by the people of each country in the light of the actual conditions there. It is impossible for a nation to win victory in the revolution by copying experience from another country. If we force our views on others, this will only lead the revolutionary undertaking of the other country to meet with setbacks and defeat.

The proletarian revolution is the widest, deepest and most thorough revolution in the history of mankind. Its nature and tasks differ fundamentally from those of other revolutions and the bourgeois revolution in particular. The task of the bourgeois revolution is to clear obstacles to develop capitalist economic relations existing in the old system through the seizure of state power. It is not necessary to destroy the state machine, and can normally be carried out by the seizing of state power. The proletarian revolution has, on the one hand, to thoroughly smash the old state apparatus and on the other hand, to thoroughly change the whole of the old superstructure, to build proletarian state power and to use it to establish socialist economic foundations on "empty ground," strengthening and developing the socialist economic and political system and building socialist material and spiritual civilization in order to create conditions for the transition from socialism to communism. Therefore, the seizure of state power is the beginning of the proletarian revolution.

Thus it can be seen that under socialist conditions, the task of the proletarian revolution is not yet finally complete. We should continue our revolutionary struggle in all aspects. Engels said: "We should consider the so-called 'socialist society,' like any other social system, as a society which undergoes constant changes rather than a thing which is fixed and remains unchanged." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 37 p 443) To promote the rapid development of social productive forces, we should strive to reform and perfect those links of production relations and superstructure which are not adapted to the level of the forces of production. In this sense, the reform is also a revolution, a great revolution of profound significance. However, this revolution contains a meaning different from that of a political revolution. Under the socialist political and economic system, there is no old state power or economic basis to be destroyed by a political revolution. It is not necessary to bring about social progress by adopting the violent means of class antagonism, as when one class overthrows another; social progress should be achieved in a planned way and in good order under the socialist system itself.

CSO: 4005/751

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BEIJING CIRCULAR ON MAINTAINING PUBLIC ORDER AT TOURIST SPOTS

HK081104 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] The Beijing Public Security Bureau and Park and Garden Bureau today jointly issued a circular concerning safeguarding public order and security in the city's gardens and tourist spots.

The circular points out: All visitors and staff and workers of various units stationed in city gardens and tourist spots must conscientiously observe state laws and decrees and the relevant regulations of the gardens and tourist spots, encourage the five stresses and four beauties and safeguard good public order and fine environmental surroundings. People selling things and collecting fees in gardens and tourist spots must have a business license and carry on their business activities at designated places with the approval of the administrative departments of the gardens and tourist spots.

The circular stipulates: It is imperative to treasure wild animals and animals on show. Capturing, hunting, threatening, feeding and throwing things at and beating animals are forbidden. Angling in no-fishing areas is forbidden. Trees, flowers and grass and public facilities must be cherished.

The circular stresses: No unit and individual is allowed to sponsor dancing parties or self-accompanied dancing activities in gardens and tourist spots without the permission of the public security organs and the park and garden departments. It is forbidden to broadcast reactionary and decadent music, sing reactionary and decadent songs and carry out activities which corrupt public morals. Applying or engraving characters and posting bills on scenic spots and historical sites, ancient buildings, old trees and public facilities is strictly forbidden. Smoking and campfires are strictly forbidden in the places where fires easily break out, such as ancient buildings, old pine and cypress trees, grassland and mountain forest. Carrying various lethal weapons, firearms and ammunition and explosives into gardens and tourist spots is strictly forbidden.

CSO: 4005/751

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SICHUAN COUTY RECTIFIES EXTORTION CASE

OW300114 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0054 GMT 27 Mar 83

[By reporter Zou Wenxiao]

[Text] Chengdu, 27 Mar (XINHUA)--Recently, the Yibin County CPC Committee in Sichuan Province seriously handled a case of extortion against a specialized household.

From December 1980, Peng Xianghai, a commune member of the Qianjin production team in Huangge Commune, Yibin County, had, on one occasion and another, bought seven black-and-white milch cows, a bull kept for breeding and a horse. His income from cow breeding reached more than 8,000 yuan in 1981. His income rose again to over 12,000 yuan in 1982. In the beginning, Deng Xubin, a cadre in charge of the development of diversified economy in this commune, had helped Peng Xianghai breed milch cows. When he saw Peng Xianghai becoming well-to-do, the idea of extorting money from him entered his mind. Under the pretext of selling milk powder of Peng Xianghai, he took more than 400 bags of milk powder, sold them for over 1,000 yuan and pocketed the money.

In February of this year, he and three men went to Peng Xianghai's house demanding that a milch cow be leased to him. When his demand was refused, Deng Xubin said that Peng Xianghai's milch cow raising was a joint venture with him. If Peng Xianghai did not admit this, he would sue Peng at the local court. He forced Peng Xianghai to admit that this cow raising was a joint venture.

When Yibin County CPC Committee heard about the above-mentioned case, it sent people to conduct an investigation and confirmed that this was indeed a case of extortion against a specialized household. The county CPC committee instructed Deng Xubin to conduct a self-examination of his mistakes and return the money he extorted from Peng Xianghai. At the same time, the county CPC committee also adopted measures to protect the interests of specialized households to guard against the recurrence of similar incidents.

CSO: 4005/751

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

QINGHAI'S ZHAO HAIFENG ON NATIONALITIES, RELIGION

HK080143 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] In his report to the Sixth Provincial Party Congress, Comrade Zhao Haifeng said: We must firmly establish the strategic idea of grasping the two civilizations together. While doing a good job in building socialist material civilization, we must vigorously spur the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

Comrade Zhao Haifeng said: At present culture and education are backward in the urban and rural areas of Qinghai, and especially the rural and pastoral areas. Cultural facilities are poor and there is little cultural life. The party organizations at all levels must attach great importance to the development of education, science, culture, public health, physical culture, journalism and publishing and so on. In the urban areas, we must include the building of cultural and educational facilities in the construction plans. In the rural and pastoral areas, by using state investment, the self-raised funds of collectives and individual peasants and so on, we should strive to develop film projection teams, libraries, cultural offices, clubs, and science and technology offices, to create the necessary conditions for launching cultural and educational activities for the peasants herdsmen.

On strengthening ideological and political work, Comrade Zhao Haifeng stressed: At present and for a time to come, the main tasks in ideological and political work are to organize the cadres and masses to continue to study and implement the 12th Party Congress spirit, spur reforms, conduct propaganda among the masses and stimulate them to work to create a new situation in socialist modernization.

Comrade Zhao Haifeng reiterated the party's policies on nationalities and religion in his report, and called on party organizations and members to further promote nationalities and united front work so as to mobilize all positive factors to serve the four modernizations drive.

He point out: Qinghai is a multi-nationality region. Minority nationalities account for over 39 percent of the province's population. The minority-nationality autonomous areas represent 98 percent of the province's total area. Doing a good job in nationalities and united front work, strengthening the unity of nationalities and strengthening the unity and cooperation of

the party and government with the democratic parties and non-party democratic figures are of extremely great significance for consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity and mobilizing all positive factors to serve the four modernizations drive.

Comrade Zhao Haifeng said: In the new historical period, the focus of nationalities work should be shifted to serving the socialist modernization drive. In addition, in the course of modernization, we should strengthen social and economic reforms in the minority-nationality areas, so that every nationality can prosper together.

On the party's policy on religion, Comrade Zhao Haifeng said: The party committees at all levels must seriously study and publicize the party's basic viewpoint and policy on the religious issue in the socialist [word indistinct] and teach the party members and cadres to fully understand the long-term nature of the religious issue under socialist conditions. They must certainly not act in rash and impetuous ways; however, they must certainly not take a laissez faire approach and let things drift. It is necessary to strengthen leadership over religious work, promptly solve problems that appear in it, and bring religious activities onto the track of the state constitution and laws. We must ensure freedom either to believe or not to believe in religion.

CSO: 4005/751

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

GUIZHOU TO ACCELERATE MINORITY CADRE TRAINING

OW020401 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0145 GMT 31 Mar 83

[By correspondent Long Xiangchao]

[Text] Guiyang, 31 Mar (XINHUA)--The Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee and the Provincial People's Government have recently decided to take measures to speed up the training of cadres, scientists and technicians of minority nationalities this year.

The measures are as follows:

It is necessary to allocate 300,000 yuan for the provincial institute for nationalities to expand its cadre training department so that the department will be able to increase its enrollment from 100 to 500. All institutions of higher learning, party schools at various levels and various schools for professional cadres in the province should open classes for nationalities. All other cadre training classes should also enroll a given proportion of minority nationality students. At the same time, the three national autonomous prefectures in the province should set up vocational schools according to the needs of their local economic development so that minority nationality cadres with a junior middle school education and under the age of 35 will be able to attain the educational level of a technical secondary school or a senior middle school graduate by leaving their jobs to attend such vocational schools for more than 2 years.

A survey should be conducted in minority nationality areas of skillful craftsmen, production experts and other individuals with specialties and a card index set up on them. Educational opportunities should be provided for some of them who are at a certain educational level.

A good job should be done in making education universal in the areas inhabited by minority nationalities. Institutions of higher learning and technical secondary schools in various prefectures should enroll students in designated places in remote mountainous areas and in backward areas inhabited by minority nationalities.

It is necessary to increase funds for the education of minority nationality cadres. In addition to the allocating of more funds by financial departments at various levels, it is also necessary to take a certain amount of money from the funds appropriated by the central government for underdeveloped areas and nationalities outlays to set up schools for training cadres from minority nationalities.

CSO: 4005/751

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HENAN HOLDS MEETING ON EDUCATING PARTY MEMBERS

HK130908 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Summary] The Henan provincial conference on education for party members concluded on 12 April. The conference conveyed and implemented the spirit of the national conference on education for party members and studied and made arrangements of the education for party members in the province. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Liu Zhengqei spoke at the conference.

Attending were Hou Zhiuang, Song Yuxi and Zhao Zhengfu, provincial CPC committee standing committee members; deputy secretaries, propaganda department directors and organization department directors of the CPC committees of all prefectures and cities, the Zhengzhou Railway Bureau, housing committees and the Zhongyuan oilfield; and responsible comrades of advanced units in education for party members and relevant units at the provincial level.

Having fully affirmed the remarkable results achieved in education for party members in the province, the conference pointed out: "The problems of impure ideology, impure work style and impure organizations still exist throughout our party at different degrees. Strengthening education for party members, enhancing party members' political quality and strengthening party organizations' combat effectiveness are still an extremely urgent task which confronts party organizations at all levels."

The conference emphasized: "At present, and for several years in the future, we must strengthen education for party members within the whole party with the new party constitution as the main subject. The key point is to conduct education in the party's ultimate goal and the general task at the present stage, education in the aim of wholeheartedly serving the people, education in the criteria for party members and education in the party's basic theory and basic knowledge."

The conference held: "To strengthen education for party members, it is necessary to solve the problems in three aspects:

- "1. It is essential to do well in dividing up work between the party and the government and eliminate the phenomenon that the party does not do work which concerns itself. In accordance with the provisions of the party constitution,

CPC committees at all levels must lay stress on supervising and implementing the party's line, principles and policies, strengthening education for party members and cadres and strengthening the masses' ideological and political work. We must include party-building in the main agenda of CPC committees.

"2. It is imperative to strengthen the building of party member education work forces. In the course of structural reform, we must put party member education organs on a sound basis and reinforce them to meet the needs of the new situation. Party affairs departments of CPC committees, such as the organization, propaganda and discipline inspection departments, and party schools, must grasp party-building, particularly ideological building, as their own important tasks, rationally divide up work and ensure that these departments will perform their own duties, vigorously cooperate with each other and do their work well together.

"3. It is necessary to apply the method of positive education and lay stress on educational results. We must conduct education for party members in many forms. Apart from running well party schools at all levels, training party members in rotation, running party classes and conducting regular education, we must vigorously grasp well education in learning from progressive figures."

CSO: 4005/751

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'RENMIN RIBAO' ON EARLY CHINA'S RECRUITING SYSTEM

HK240424 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Feb 83 p 5

["Historical Notes" by Sui Xiwen [7131 0823 2429]: "Ancient China's Recruitment System"]

[Text] In ancient China, recruitment, as a mean of selecting officials and finding people of ability, was sometimes much used and sometimes abandoned. However, we can benefit by referring to some of the methods of recruitment in ancient China.

Employing personnel by recruitment is a long-standing practice in our country. In "The Works of Mencius," there is a story about King Tang of Shang five times sent people with gifts of money to invite Yi Yin to work for him ("The Works of Mencius" "Wanzhang"). Zhu Jian of the Ming Dynasty said in his "Outlines of Good and Bad Rules at all Times" that King Tang recruited Yi Yin and King Gaozhong Wuding of Shang recruited Fu Yue to be in charge of the administration of the kingdom. This was the beginning of employing officials by recruitment. "The Book of Rites" says in its chapter of "Months" that in the third month every year the government of the Zhou Dynasty appointed well-known people to official posts and respectfully treated the virtuous and talented ones among them." King Wen of Zhou recruited many people of virtue and talent. In the period of the warring states, our country was divided into several strong kingdoms and some kingdoms became prosperous and powerful by means of recruiting people of virtue and talent as officials. The most well-known was the story about King Zhao of Yan who built a terrace and put gold on it, publicly stating that the gold was to be used for recruiting people of talents. In 315 B.C. the Chi kingdom invaded the Yan kingdom, occupied Yan's capital and threw the Yan kingdom into a chaotic situation. After King Zhao of Yan came to the throne, he accepted his important official Guo Wei's proposals. He built a palace for Guo Wei in order to make Guo an example to show how respectful he was for people of talents. He respectfully recruited talented people from throughout the country and offered them very generous remuneration. As a result, Yue Yi came from the Wei kingdom, Zhou Yian from the Chi kingdom and Ju Xin from the Zhao kingdom. A situation in which "people of ability vied with one another to go to find employment in Yan kingdom" emerged. ("Records of the Historian" vol 34) This was very faithfully depicted in a poem written in the Tang Dynasty. It says: "King Zhao of Yan built his gold terrace, people of talent rushed to the Yan kingdom." The Chin kingdom recruited a large number of talented people from the

six kingdoms to the east of Tongguan path. Hong Mai of the southern Song Dynasty particularly wrote a section entitled "Chin Employed People From Other Kingdoms" in his "Random Notes Written at Rongzhai Study." He cited the employment as high-rank officials in the Chin kingdom of Li Si, a subject of the Han kingdom, Zhang Yi and Fan Sui, subjects of the Wei kingdom, Chai Ze, a subject of the Yan kingdom and Lou Huan, a subject of the Zhao kingdom, and said: "All these people were appointed to rule the kingdom without any suspicion and allowed to do as they pleased. It was through relying on the help of these people that Chin finally annexed all the other kingdoms and unified the country. ("Random Notes at Rongzhai Study" vol 2) This is an historical proof of the view that recruiting people of virtue and talent facilitate's making the country rich and militarily powerful.

We should regard the two Han dynasties as the golden age of recruiting personnel in our country's history. In the 11th year of the reign of Emperor Gaozu of the Han Dynasty, Gaozu issued a mandate, saying, "It is said that there has been no better king than King Wen of Zhou and no duke better than Duke Huan of Chi, and that both of them earned their renown by recruiting people of talent to employ. Can it be true that there were talented people among the subjects only in ancient time and none today? The trouble is that the ruler of the people does not befriend them. Thus how can talented people find ways to become known...if any talented people are willing to be my friends, I will appoint them to important posts. This mandate must be circulated throughout my empire to make everybody understand my intention." ("History of the Han Dynasty" vol 1, part 1) He furthermore stipulated that a prefectural chief official had to personally persuade and encourage the talented people he discovered and send them to the [words indistinct]. If the official failed to do so, he would be dismissed. This amounted to nothing less than a national mobilization mandate for the recruitment of talented people. In the initial period when Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty came to the throne, he also issued mandates to recruit talented people and "appoint them to posts at substantial levels." ("The Most Extensive Collection of Books in the Imperial Libraries", vol 67, p 746) More than 1,000 people applied for recruitment. In the fifth year of the Yuanfeng reign, Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty again ordered all the prefectures and counties to recommend "officials or common people of especially great ability who can be appointed to the posts of generals, premiers or envoys to remote countries." ("History of the Han Dynasty", vol 6)

Summing up the recruitment system in the Han Dynasty, we can see that it had the following four characteristics: 1) A fixed quota of recruitment candidates was allocated to each prefecture and county. The recruitment was combined with the recommendation for candidates of local officials and became a relatively routine system. 2) People who had a mastery of certain subjects were particularly recruited. For example, in the fifth year of the Shiyuan reign, Emperor Zhao of the Han Dynasty issued a notice for recruiting professionals who had a mastery of the "Biography of Good Teachers," "Classics of Filial Virtue," "Analects" or the "Book of Records." ("History of the Han Dynasty", vol 7). 3) People were recruited to do a particular task and when the task was fulfilled they were dismissed. For example, in the fifth year of the reign of Emperor Gaozu of the Han Dynasty, Liu Bang had a

pressing need for a court ceremony and accepted a scholar, Shu Suntong's proposal to recruit some scholars from Lu to jointly formulate and arrange the practicing of court ceremony. Shu Suntong went to Lu and recruited more than 30 people there. The total number of the people employed included those people and Shu Suntong's disciples totaling more than 100 people. By referring to ancient ceremony and the ceremony of the court of the Chin Dynasty, they formulated a new series of court ceremonies. They practiced the ceremony in the suburban areas of the capital for more than 1 month and were praised by Liu Bang. (Ibid., vol 43)

It was only when these recruited people had to return to Lu that Shu Suntong proposed to Liu Bang to retain these people in employment and thus these people remained in employment. Another example was that in the first year of the Jianyuan reign, Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty wanted to build a hall for meeting princes and dukes and offering sacrifices to ancestors. He was very particular about the construction of this hall and sent an envoy to get Shen Gong to be engineer in charge of directing the construction. (Ibid, vol 6) 4) If those recruited were found to be unqualified, they could be dismissed. In most cases, those who applied for recruitment had to sit strict examinations after they arrived at the capital and "those who failed in the examinations were told to return home." ("The Most Extensive Collection of Books in the Imperial Libraries", vol 67) This meant that the names of all those who failed in the examinations were removed from the list of candidates. Some were dismissed after they were appointed to official posts and then found unqualified. According to the "Biography of the Marquis of Pingjin" in the records of the historian, Gongsun Hong was appointed a scholar by recruitment. He was sent as an envoy to the court of Xiongnu. When he returned from his mission, Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty was not satisfied with his report and thought that he was unqualified for the mission. He was dismissed and told to go home. A few years later, the principdom of Zichuan again recommended Gongsun Hong and he was again appointed to official posts in the imperial court and once promoted to the post of premier. 5) The officials at all levels had the power to recruit people of ability and all the princes and dukes could recruit people of ability as officials on their own.

After the end of the Han Dynasty, because of the establishment of the system of nine-grade scale of excellence, the recruitment system existed only in name. This was especially true since the Sui Dynasty when the official examinations became the main methods for the selection of official candidates and the recruitment system was gradually abandoned. However, Cao Cao of the Three Kingdoms period, Li Yuan and Li Shimin of the Tang Dynasty, Zhu Yuanzhang of the Ming Dynasty and Khublai Khan of the Yuan Dynasty selected quite a few people of abilities as officials by means of recruitment. This was particularly the case with Zhu Yuanzhang. As far back as when he was a warlord in Jinling, he recruited as officials more than a dozen Confucian scholars including Xia Yu, Sun Yan and Yang Xian. In the 10th year of the Longfeng reign, he ordered the imperial executive department to recruit and promote outstanding people of great ability and talent and ordered local officials to select from among common people, people of learning and ability of the age above 25 and recommend them to the imperial executive department to be employed as officials along with the existing elderly officials (see Wu Han's

"Biography of Zhu Yuanzhang"). In the first year of the Hongwu reign, he issued a mandate to "recruit people of talent and ability throughout the world to be appointed to the posts of prefectural chief officials and county magistrates. The mandate also ordered "the relevant departments to accord courteous reception to those who have the abilities to assist myself, the emperor, in giving satisfactory rule to the people" and directed these departments to "courteously invite talented and virtuous people to the court." ("History of the Ming Dynasty", vol 2). It furthermore stipulated that people of ability among the Monggol and Semu nationalities could also be selected and appointed to official posts. In the 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th, 11th and 12th years of the Hongwu reign, Zhu Yuanzhang separately sent scholars to Dan Tong, Wei Guan and others to all parts of the empire to recruit people of talents. According to the "Records of the Former Ming Dynasty," at the beginning of the Hongwu reign, "an office for according courteous reception to people of virtues and talents was set up and the office recruited Liu Ji, Song Lian, Zhang Yi and Ye Zhen who were known as the four teachers. The emperor met Qin Conglong when he visited Zhenjiang and Chen Yu when he visited Jinling. Both were outstanding personalities. He recruited both of them, therefore, who can say that in the later period of the Hongwu reign, there was a shortage of people of talent?" ("Records of the Former Ming Dynasty", vol 34; "Recruitment of Officials") In the second year of the Hongwu reign, in order to edit a history of the Yuan Dynasty, 16 scholars including Wang Kekuan were recruited from among the hermits in mountains and forests to take part in the editorial work. In the initial period of the Ming Dynasty, recruitment provided the main source of officials. A first recruitment got more than 1,900 people employed as officials and a second one employed more than 3,700 people. In the 17th year of the Hongwu reign, though the official examination was restored, only a little more than 100 people were chosen in each examination and those chosen were "employed simultaneously with those recruited." From that time to the Chenghua reign, recruitment was always adopted as an important means for selecting people of ability along with the adoption of the means of official examinations.

In Chinese history, some dynasties used the means of recruitment to find and select a large number of people of ability and some dynasties even became prosperous through obtaining a large number of people of ability through recruitment. Therefore, after the establishment of the official examination system, many people of insight still held that "it is absolutely necessary" to emphasize the adoption of the "method of recruitment" or that recruitment should be "carried out along with" the official examination system. Facts have proved that recruitment facilitates the prompt discovery and rational employment of people of ability and contributes to the smooth flow and optimal employment of people of talent.

CSO: 4005/751

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

NINGXIAN FIRST SECRETARY ON SOCIAL SCIENCE WORK

HK080400 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 13 Mar 83 p 2

[Article by Li Xuezhi [2621 1331 2535], first secretary of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional CPC Committee: "Social Science Workers Must Make Contributions To Creating a New Situation"--originally published in NINGXIA SHEHUI KEXUE [NINGXIA SOCIAL SCIENCES] No 1, 1983]

[Text] The 12th CPC National Congress formulated a correct program for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and put forward a magnificent goal of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. It also took the education of sciences, including philosophy and social sciences, as one of the important strategic points in economic construction. It thus put a new task and a new question before the research of social science and opened up a broad prospect for its development. In the new situation, the social science workers in our region must work hard with full vigor so as to give full play to the important role of social science and make contributions to creating a new situation in the construction of modernization.

Like natural science, social science is a crystalization of the experience mankind has gained in understanding the world and a powerful weapon to reform the world. It occupies an important position and plays an important role in the history of social development. In his "Anti-Duhring," on the basis of achievements in the development of science in the 1870's, Engels divided man's understanding into three categories: "The first category includes the study of the [word indistinct] kingdom and all other sciences which can, more or less, be treated by means of mathematical method, such as mathematics, astronomy, mechanics, physics and chemistry"; "the second category includes the sciences which study the organisms"; and the third includes "the sciences of the history of superstructure which study, in historical sequence and in light of the current results, man's living conditions, social relations and the legal and state forms as well as such concepts as philosophy, religion and art." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 20, pp 95-97) The first two categories mentioned by Engels belong to natural science and the third category belongs to social science. Social science is a science which studies and brings to light all social phenomena and the laws governing their development. Comrade Mao Zedong once pointed out: "In order to obtain freedom in society, men have to use social sciences to understand the change society and

carry out social revolution," ("Speech at the Inaugural Meeting of the Natural Science Research Society of the Border Region") In the course of history, the thinking, viewpoints and theories of the representatives and intellectuals of the advanced classes, who had summed up the experiences in social practice, explored the avenues for understanding society and sought the truth for reforming society, played an active role in the development of history. They are the precious spiritual wealth of human society and an important symbol of social civilization. Before Marxism evolved, due to the distortion of history by the prejudice of the exploiting classes and the restriction of the narrow scale of production, there had never been any complete social sciences which had truly discovered the objective law governing the development of society. It was only after the proletariat and Marxism came into being in the course of the modern industrial revolution that social science began to reveal the law of social development. It has thus helped the people to obtain an overall understanding of the development and trend of development of social history. It is of great guiding significance to reforming the old world and building the new world by the proletariat and revolutionary people.

We are now in a new historical period. In order to realize the four modernizations, it is necessary to correctly understand and master the law governing the development of objective things. Only when historical and fresh experiences are constantly summed up by social science and a sound theoretical basis is created for formulating correct policies and principles can the production relations and the superstructure suit the productive forces and the economic basis, and can the development of production and progress of society be promoted. Particularly, in the building of socialist spiritual civilization with obtaining communist ideology as the core, the tasks for social science are more arduous. In order to build a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization, it is necessary to adhere to and develop the ideological system of Marxism in the political, ideological and moral fields as well as social moral principles and concepts formed under the guidance of this ideological system. In the domain of social sciences, philosophy, economics, history, law, education, sociology, ethics and other sciences are closely related with the building of socialist spiritual civilization. Along with the development of the construction of socialist modernization, social science will play a greater role. Without the development of social sciences, it is impossible to create a new situation in the cause of modernization.

Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, social sciences have been developed in our region. We have established some scientific research organizations and mass societies and have initially formed a research work contingent. Social science workers have been studying and working very hard under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. There has been a good atmosphere of academic contention and a lively situation of academic activities. Quite a few achievements have been scored in scientific research, some of which are of very high academic level. Our achievements are obvious. However, since our region was comparatively backward in this respect and began the research later than some other provinces and regions, compared with the tasks put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress, we still have a long way to go. We must work even harder to speed up the development of social sciences in order to satisfy the needs of socialist modernization.

To study and solve major theoretical and practical problems in the construction of socialist modernization is a fundamental task for social sciences and the only correct path to follow in developing social sciences. The broad masses of social science workers must, under the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress, strengthen the study of the laws governing all fields of socialist modernization, including the prediction of possible effect and problems of the modernization drive, and strengthen the study of applying all social sciences that can be used to promote the practical work of modernization. They must attach importance to the study of the basic theories of social sciences and their popularization. The most important task is to explore in a scientific way the laws governing the development of all fields of our economic, ideological, political and social construction under China's concrete conditions in order to realize socialist modernization.

In our region's construction of socialist material and spiritual civilizations, there are many problems which urgently need to be studied and solved by the social science workers.

In order to realize the four modernizations, it is necessary to carry out a series of reforms, which run through the whole course of the construction of modernization. This is an extremely important guiding ideology of our party in leading the modernization drive. All fronts, localities and departments and units are faced with the tasks of reform. To put it concretely, there are no such problems as whether it is necessary to carry out the reform in all fields of agriculture, industry, capital construction, finance and trade, propaganda, politics and law, science and technology, and culture and education; only the focal points of the reform in various fields may vary from department to department. Proceeding from the realities in our region, social science workers must, first of all, guided by the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress, conscientiously study and analyze the principal contradictions existing in our society, the experiences and lessons of the international communist movement, as well as of the democratic revolution and socialist revolution and construction in our country, and the experiences and the trend of social development of the present world. They must expound, in simple language, the necessity and imperativeness of carrying out reforms in our country and explore the scientific and reasonable organizational and economic systems for the reforms. They must also sum up and popularize the experiences of selected experimental points so as to help the broad masses of cadres and people obtain a better understanding of the reform and to actively assist party and government organizations at all levels in our region to systematically and resolutely fulfill their tasks in an all-round way and in an orderly manner.

In economic construction, in line with the requirement of the CPC Central Committee and in light of the realities in our region, we have already made a tentative plan for quadrupling the total industrial and agricultural output value in 20 years. There are many advantages in our region for the fulfillment of this plan, but there are also many difficulties. Thus, social science workers in our region are required to work side by side with the people of all nationalities and conscientiously study and explore such problems as developing our advantages and superiority in natural resources, so

that the difficulties can be overcome and contradictions can be settled in a scientific way and in accordance with policies, so that feasible strategies can be worked out through combining theory with practice and through a detailed analysis for short-term and long-term economic development, and so that they can suggest ways and means for attaining the goal of quadrupling the total output value. Comrades who are engaged in the study of economics must further probe into such problems as how to rationalize the economic makeup in our region, how to carry out active and steady reforms in the economic system, how to improve scientific management to guarantee a steady growth of economic returns, how to further carry out flexible economic policies in the countryside to promote the development of agriculture in the direction of specialization and socialization, how to increase and dredge the circulation channels between cities and the countryside, how to continuously satisfy the people's needs in production and consumption, and so forth. As an example, take the southern mountainous area which, owing to natural and historical reasons, has been slow in economic development. It is still in a backward situation at present. However, 3/4 of the cultivated land in this area is hilly land; it has more than 50 percent of the agricultural population and produces 1/3 of the grain and more than 50 percent of the oil crops for this area. To do a good job in the economic construction of mountainous areas will not only play an important role in realizing regional economic targets but also will be of great political significance to maintaining and strengthening the unity between all nationalities. It is necessary to closely relate social sciences with natural sciences and make a comprehensive study so as to explore policies and strategies for economic development and to speed up the development and construction of the mountainous areas. Furthermore, the population problem, which has a direct bearing on the economic development, is also an important social problem. Since liberation, our regional population has increased by 220 percent, at an annual growth rate of 3.7 percent, which is the highest in our country. It has affected economic development and the people's livelihood and has brought about some social problems. It is necessary to strengthen the study of population science and actively help the regional CPC committee and government work out and perfect policies for family planning, which are conducive to the control of population growth and to the prosperity and development of the minority nationalities so that the quality of population can be guaranteed and the level of health can be improved.

The building of spiritual civilization generally includes the cultural and ideological fields. The building of socialist spiritual civilization with communist ideology as the core will not only greatly promote the building of socialist material civilization but also guarantee that the latter develops in a correct direction. Social science workers in our region are duty-bound to make contributions to changing the backward situation of our region in the scientific, educational and cultural fields through their creative work. The theoretical problems of building socialist spiritual civilization must be explained by various branches of learning, such as philosophy, sociology, ethics and political and educational sciences, and effective measures must be adopted to make the "five stresses, four beauties and three loves" activity a regular practice and a system, so that more and more people can be armed with communist ideals, conviction and morality and become people with lofty ideals, moral integrity, education and a sense of discipline.

The new constitution adopted by the fifth session of the Fifth NPC is the fundamental law of our country. It is necessary to strengthen socialist democracy and the legal system in all fields through implementing the new constitution. Social science workers, especially judicial workers, must conscientiously study the legislative problem in autonomous nationality areas so as to bring about prosperity and development in our region and to ensure that the minority nationalities in our region can better exercise their rights as masters of their own houses. They must pay attention to studying the law government, the development of public security work in our region and the measures for tackling problems in this respect in a comprehensive way. They must also study the problems emerging in the course of carrying out the criminal law and the law of criminal procedure, and the characteristics of juvenile delinquency in our region, so that they can make contributions to achieving a fundamental improvement of public order in the coming 5 years.

Islamism is one of the three major religions in the world, and there are many Islamic countries. The study of Islamism will play an important role in implementing the policies on nationality and religion and will have a tremendous influence in the world. Yinchuan, which was the capital of the western Xia Dynasty, enjoys exceptional advantages in studying the history of the western Xia Dynasty. These branches of learning bear the characteristics of our region, and there are conditions and grounds for studying them in our region. Those who are engaged in history, nationality and religion research work must raise their academic level and make more achievements in the study of the history of Ningxia, especially the history of the western Xia Dynasty, modern history and the revolutionary history of Ningxia, local chronicles and Islamism and the Hui nationality.

Social sciences deal with a wide range of problems. All branches of learning must determine the main fields of study in light of their objects of study and the characteristics of the nationality areas and in line with the requirements of the situation and tasks. All the problems which are conducive to the construction of the four modernizations and to the development of social sciences in our region must be earnestly studied. It is necessary to make realistic plans and determine the subjects for study in light of our actual conditions so that our strength can be concentrated on major items. We must prevent setting excessive tasks and high targets or vice versa. In research work, it is necessary to correctly handle the relationship between the study of basic theories and the study of applied theories and the relationship between popularization and the raising of standards. It is necessary to change the backward social science situation in our region and constantly raise the level of research. Which it is necessary to strengthen the study of basic theories, it is more necessary to strengthen the study of applied theories and greatly develop those which directly serve the construction of socialist modernization so as to speed up the progress of the four modernizations. It is necessary to attach importance to both the raising of standards and popularization according to needs, to do a good job of publicizing the basic knowledge of philosophy and other social sciences and to strengthen organizational work and leadership over mass academic activities, so that social sciences can be popularized while their level are raised and broad prospects can be opened up for their constant development.

In order to develop social sciences, social science workers must adhere to the guiding principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought have been proved to be the truth by practice. To adhere to Marxism-Leninism Mao Zedong Thought is the need of proletarian party spirit and principle of philosophy and other social sciences and the requirement for maintaining the scientific nature of social sciences. Social science workers must conscientiously study the works of Marx, Lenin and Comrade Mao Zedong, systematically master the basic theories of Marxism and adhere to dialectical materialism and historical materialism. They must oppose idealism and metaphysics. It is necessary to prevent formularizing, vulgarizing and oversimplifying Marxism, while overcoming and correcting such erroneous attitude as being skeptical about and having no faith in Marxism. Some young research workers who lack basic training in Marxism must pay more attention to study in this respect so as to obtain a firm proletarian stand and outlook and raise their ability to guard against and criticize bourgeois ideology.

It is necessary to maintain ideological and political unanimity with the CPC Central Committee. A host of facts have shown that the construction of the four modernizations can be carried out smoothly only when we maintain ideological and political unanimity with the CPC Central Committee. Social science workers must adhere to the four basic principles and the correct line mapped out since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and correctly carry out the struggles between the two lines in the theoretical front. It is necessary to oppose both the "leftist" tendency, which adheres to the erroneous theories and policies of and before the "great cultural revolution," and the rightist tendency of bourgeois liberalization, which questions the correctness of the four basic principles and negates them. Social science workers, especially Communist Party members, must further study the party's policies and principles and conscientiously implement them. Any individual can reserve his or her different opinions, but must resolutely carry out the party's policies and principles in action. No one is allowed to openly publish articles and remarks counteracting the party's policies and principles. We must take the publicity of the party's line, policies and principles as our glorious duty and an important task. This year, we must attach special importance to publicizing the expositions on relevant theoretical problems made in the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress.

It is necessary to adhere to the principle of combining theory with practice, which is a consistent ideological principle of our party and a revolutionary style of study of the proletariat. In order to learn the actual situation in all fronts and obtain more perceptual knowledge, social science workers must, as was pointed out by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, investigate and study in real life and apply the stand, viewpoint and methods of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought in various fields to study and solve practical problems in the construction of socialist modernization. They must strengthen their ties with the national science workers and the workers who are engaged in concrete work so that science and technology can be more closely related with economic and social development, and that joint efforts can be made in tackling difficult major problems, in studying some major items, and in confirming important plans and measures. In this way, they will be able to suggest ways and means for making local economic and social decisions, and become good

assistants of the party and government. The characteristics and objects of study of various branches of social sciences vary. Therefore, there are differences in the ways and channels through which theory is integrated with practice as well as in the major tasks and forms in serving the construction of socialist modernization. We must not set an oversimplified and standardized demand on them. However, all branches must without exception implement the principle of integrating theory with practice in light of their specific characteristics and pay attention to broadening their vision and to constantly raising their level of scientific research. Such unhealthy tendencies as being divorced from reality and book worshiping must be prevented.

It is necessary to strive to be both red and expert. In creating a new situation in socialist modernization, thousands upon thousands of talented people who are both red and expert are needed. Social science workers must study hard and, under the guidance of Marxism, systematically master a certain professional knowledge of a certain branch so that they can become experts in a special field of learning. Our region has a number, but not many, of old and middle-aged scholars and experts. It is necessary to bring their role into full play. Young research workers must modestly learn from the veteran social science workers so that they can mature as soon as possible. On the other hand, the veteran comrades must enthusiastically care for and help the young comrades and pass on their experiences, give guidance and set good examples for them. We must learn from comrades Jiang Zhuying and Luo Jianfu, outstanding representatives of the intellectuals, and from Comrade Sun Yefang, the exemplary Communist Party member and model social science worker. We must carry out our work in the spirit of communism and guide our words and actions with communist ideology and morality. We must get rid of all fetters of personal fame and gain, and study hard in a down-to-earth manner for the development of science, so that we can effectively raise our level of learning. We must improve our style of study and try the best we can to guard against exaggeration and impetuosity. We must encourage the correct approach to learning, which is characterized by honesty, diligence and meticulousness. We must train and bring up a large number of social science workers who are both red and expert, and greatly improve the quality of the entire contingent of social science workers.

Party leadership is a fundamental guarantee for the development of social sciences. The CPC committees, governments and relevant departments at all levels must deepen their understanding of the important role played by social sciences in the construction of the four modernizations and create necessary conditions for the development of social sciences. It is necessary to strengthen the building of the social science contingent, strengthen the forces of scientific research step by step, and give full play to the role of the spare-time scientific research contingent. The departments concerned in our region must adopt proper measures to organize all those who are interested in, and are suitable for, scientific research, and form a research contingent consisting of both professional and part-time workers and both professional departments and the departments engaging in practical work. It is necessary to conscientiously implement the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend." Under the four basic principles, we forcefully advocate the spirit of independent ponderation and bold exploration and active exchange of views. In academic research, we must allow

different views, schools of thought and opinions to contend with each other and must endeavor to create a democratic atmosphere. In leading social science work, responsible comrades of the party must act in accordance with the law of science and art rather than subjectively and rudely interfere in this work. There are a large number of intellectuals in the social science front in our region. The CPC committees at all levels must conscientiously implement the CPC Central Committee's policies on intellectuals and thoroughly eliminate the influence of the "leftist" ideology and the erroneous views of discriminating against intellectuals. They must foster the new morality and new atmosphere of respecting knowledge, science and intellectuals in the whole society and must fully trust, care for and rely on the intellectuals. Leading cadres must make friends with intellectuals, carefully listen to their opinions and suggestions and give play to their wisdom. Middle-aged intellectuals are the backbone in the construction of the four modernizations. We must attach great importance to bringing their role into play and take an active interest in their progress. We must pay attention to absorbing intellectuals into the party. Those who accord with the requirements of being revolutionary, young, educated and professionally competent must be boldly promoted to the leading posts at various levels. It is necessary to help them solve such problems as training, advanced study, reading documents and listening to reports in light of the needs in their work, and gradually help them improve their working and living conditions.

In the course of creating a new situation in all fields, social sciences, like natural sciences, have a bright prospect, and social science workers can develop their abilities to the full. We are convinced that provided they are determined to conduct reforms, work hard in their practice and dare to scale new heights, the social science workers who have ideals and aspirations will surely make more contributions to the great cause of four modernizations and the rejuvenation of China.

CSO: 4005/751

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HUNAN HOLDS PROVINCIAL PROPAGANDA WORK CONFERENCE

HK300859 Chengsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Summary] "From 22 to 28 March, the provincial CPC committee held a provincial propaganda work conference in Changsha to relay guidelines of the national propaganda work conference and make arrangements for propaganda work in 1983."

The conference called on the propaganda departments of the CPC committees at various levels to have a sober understanding of the new situation and to serve the socialist modernization drive in a more satisfactory manner.

"The conference concentrated on studying the major tasks that should be vigorously grasped this year:

"1. Continue to study and publicize the documents of the 12th Party Congress, conscientiously make clear the guiding ideology of vocational work and penetratingly conduct education in the ideological, political and organizational line of the party. We should not only make up for missed lessons but also study new lessons and raise our ideological work to a new level.

"2. Extensively and penetratingly conduct education in patriotism and communism, guide the broad sections of party members, cadres and masses in fostering communist ideals, morality and values, resolutely carry out various principles and policies of the party at the present stage and strive to fulfill the national economic plan and various tasks.

"3. Actively publicize the aims, significance, guiding ideology, principles and policies of reform, promptly study the ideological and theoretical problems in the course of reform and conscientiously do ideological and political work well.

"4. Vigorously publicize the significance of attaching importance to knowledge and intellectuals, build up a strong public opinion in the whole party and society on attaching importance to knowledge and respecting intellectuals and publicize the fact that the cultural and educational front is a place where intellectuals work in the greatest numbers and a department most seriously affected by leftist ideas. It is necessary to do a good job of publicizing the significance of attaching importance to knowledge and intellectuals. It is necessary to conscientiously carry out the party policy toward intellectuals in practical work.

"5. Make full ideological preparations for all-round party consolidation by paying close attention to the education of party members and the publicizing of party consolidation.

"6. Do a good job of publicizing the reform in the propaganda, cultural and educational departments and strengthen the ranks of propaganda and theoretical personnel. In institutional reform, the propaganda departments should be strengthened, not weakened."

More than 250 persons attended the conference. Comrades Jiao Linyi and Liu Zheng, secretaries of the provincial CPC committee, spoke at the meeting. Comrade Wang Xiangtian, member of the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee and head of its propaganda department, delivered a report.

CSO: 4005/751

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

NEW GUANGDONG VICE GOVERNOR INTERVIEWED

HK110827 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0041 GMT 11 Apr 83

["Article by Reporter Zong Zhengxiang [6988 1794 4382]: Interview With new Guangdong Vice Governor Kuang Ji"--ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Guangzhou, 11 Apr (XHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--New Guangdong Vice Governor Kuang Ji, 53 years old, is from Lan County, Guangdong Province. He is the youngest among the current Guangdong governor and seven vice governors. He graduated from the Tat Tak College of Hong Kong. Since the founding of New China, he has been engaged in industry and communications work and is an "expert" in economic management.

During the early 1950's Kuang Ji formally dealt with economic work and assumed the office of director of the industrial and communications office of Jiangmen County and later director of the Zhaoqing iron and steel plant. In the mid-1960's, he was promoted to deputy secretary of the Zhaoqing City CPC Committee. In 1975, he was transferred to the post of deputy director of the economic commission of Zhaoqing Prefecture. In 1978, he held the post of commander and secretary of the party committee of the Yunfu sulphur and iron mine, where he fully demonstrated his talent in economic management.

The Yunfu sulphur and iron mine is the second largest of its kind in the world. In an area of only 4.2 square kilometers, there is a proven deposit of over 200 million tons of pyrite. This is a multi-ore mine. In addition to sulphur and iron, there are also 47 kinds of rare elements, such as gold, silver, thallium, gallium, germanium, cesium and so on. The state listed the exploitation and construction of this mine as one of the 70 major projects in the national Sixth Five-Year Plan and the total investment made in this project amounted to 500 million yuan.

The capital construction of the mine was in disorder and production tasks were frequently unfulfilled when Kuang Ji took up his post. In a bold and resolute manner, he carried out structural reform in management and drafted the "management regulations for trial implementation," which was called by the staff and workers the "Yunfu Constitution" and the relative 13 detailed management rules and regulations. These regulations enabled the staff and workers from top to bottom to observe and perform their duties accordingly. Meanwhile, he was the first among the mines of the chemical industry of the whole country to break through the situation of "everybody eating from the

same big pot." He implemented the economic contract system at each level, practiced a floating wage system for workers and put the management of the mine, which had around 10,000 workers and staff, into perfect order. Since 1980, this mine has overfulfilled its capital construction tasks each year running.

Kuang Ji is also good at seeking talented people and boldly promoting and using intellectuals. There were no engineers prior to his arrival. Now, there are 79 people with the titles of engineer and higher.

This year the capital construction of the construction site of Yunfu sulphur and iron mine, which has a circumference of 44 square kilometers, is of a rather considerable scale. The strip mine, special port and electricity and water supply system have been basically completed. The new waterworks can supply 40,000 tons of water a day, which is equal to the amount of water used for industry and people's livelihood of a city of 200,000 people. The construction of ore crushing and dressing and other systems are being speeded up. Since 1980, the sulphur and iron produced by this mine has been transported and sold to the iron and steel plants and chemical plants of various cities throughout the country. The output of 1982 alone amounted to 340,000 tons of sulphur and 400,000 tons of iron.

Kuang Ji said: "By 1985, the preliminary construction of this mine can be completed. Then, the annual output will be 3 million tons of sulphur and over 1 million tons of iron."

He is very fond of physical training. Every day he gets up early at 0500 and regularly exercises for an hour. He has been running, climbing, swimming and playing basketball for 30 successive years. He quite often has gone to Hong Kong for official business over the past 2 years and stayed in a building over 20 stories high. Every morning he ran from the bottom to the top of the building and repeated it many times. During the provincial people's congress, he also persisted in running from Xiaobei to Guangzhou station every day. Kuang Ji said: "Our life lies in motion. The reason why I did not have to see a doctor for several years while I was at the Yunfu sulphur and iron mine is that I kept on exercising everyday." Kuang Ji has a son and a daughter. His son is studying in the Northern Jiaotong University in Beijing. His wife, Zhang Chaowen, is a returned overseas Chinese born in Thailand, now working in a pharmaceutical company in Zhaoqing Prefecture.

The reporter asked Kuang Ji about his plans after being elected as vice governor. Kuang Ji frankly replied: "I never thought that I would be elected vice governor. Now, since I have been elected, I will do my utmost, work conscientiously, devote myself to the people of Guangdong and make efforts for the building of the four modernizations."

CSO: \$005/751

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

REN ZHONGYI AT MEETING TO LEARN FROM ZHU BORU

HK290747 Guangzhou Guandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 28 Mar 83

[Excerpts] The organs directly under the provincial and Guangzhou CPC committees held a report meeting this afternoon to recommend the fine deeds of Comrade Zhu Boru, a living Lei Feng of the 1980's. Attending the report meeting were leading comrades of the provincial and city party, government and army, and provincial consultative commission Ren Zhongyi, Liang Lingguang, Xie Fei, Yang Yingbin, Chen Yueping, Wang Yue, (Deng Xiufang), Xu Shijie, (Ling Qi) and others totalling 3,000 people.

Members of Zhu Boru report team and model party member An Ke and his parents (An Mingxin) and (Chen Xihua) also attended the meeting.

At the meeting, (Chen Yongxian), deputy head of the propaganda office of the political department of Wuhan Air Force introduced Comrade Zhu Boru's exemplary deeds. Comrade Zhu Boru and his wife Liu Yiwen, nurse of Hankou Hospital of Wuhan Air Force also spoke at the meeting. Their speeches were warmly welcomed by the audience.

Comrade Liang Lingguang, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and first secretary of Guangzhou City highly praised Comrade Zhu Boru's communist spirit at the end of the meeting. Comrade Liang said: Model party member An Ke, reporter of Guangdong TV station, is an advanced figure emerged in the activity to learn from Lei Feng and other advanced figures. While learning from Lei Feng and Zhu Boru, we must also learn from the exemplary deeds and communist spirit of Comrade An Ke.

Before the meeting, First Secretary of the provincial CPC committee Ren Zhongyi met with Comrade Zhu Boru and his wife (Liu Yiwen); Comrade An Ke and his parents (An Mingxin) and (Chen Xihua).

CSO: 4005/751

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

CHONGQING HOLDS MEETING IN SICHUAN ON REFORM WORK

HK300319 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, Chongqing City held a report meeting on reform of the economic setup on 29 March, attended by 3,500 cadres, to implement the spirit of the relevant Central Committee and State Council documents, work out measures for carrying out reform schemes and speed up the pace of comprehensive reform of the economic setup. Responsible comrades of the central and provincial CPC committee groups for guiding structural reform attended the meeting. Leaders of enterprises concerned in all counties of Yongchuan Prefecture organized people to listen to the proceedings of the meeting.

Chongqing City CPC Committee Secretary Wang Qian announced the membership of the new city CPC committee leadership group. Deputy Secretary (Liao Guokang) presided at the meeting. Deputy Secretary Yu Hanqing delivered a report on administrative structural reform in the city. Vice Mayor (Ma Li) conveyed the spirit of relevant meetings on reforms of the city's economic setup and put forward views on implementing the city's reform measures.

(Ma Li) said: Leading central comrades have attached very great importance to conducting the pilot project in comprehensive reform of the economic setup in Chongqing. They are extremely concerned for it and have given many important instructions. The general demand put forward by the central authorities is: By carrying out reforms, to establish an economic zone centered on Chongqing to serve the development of the economy in Southwest China; and to explore new ways of combining military with civilian goods production and sum up experiences in this respect. This economic zone must organically integrate departments with regions at different levels and urban with rural areas, apply economic measures, in accordance with objective economic laws, to develop internal and external economic contacts, and gradually form an economic network centered on Chongqing. The economy should be rationally developed in accordance with Chongqing's superior economic features and characteristics, to serve the development of the economy of the whole province and Southwest China.

Comrade (Ma Li) said: In accordance with these central demands, the city must concentrate on carrying out reforms in the following fields: institute separate listing in planning. In the future, Chongqing's economic and social development plans will be listed separately within the national plans, and there will be mutual accommodation between the city's and state's plans; power equivalent to that of a province have been granted to Chongqing in formulating and carrying out plans and managing the economy. It is necessary to thoroughly introduce the reform of substituting taxes for delivery of profits, beginning this year. All profit-making state-owned large and medium enterprises will play a 55 percent tax according to their profit. Part of the after-tax profits can be retained in the enterprises in accordance with the levels determined, and part will be handed over to the state in the form of a regulator.

We must introduce floating wages and wages for the job based on enterprise management performance and individual contribution, and reform the wages and bonus systems. Defense industry enterprises must embark on the path of integrating military with civilian goods production.

In order to play the role as an economic center, it is also necessary to raise capital for technical transformation from all sectors, and carry out technical transformation in the old enterprises. Apart from that, the foreign trade, commercial circulation, fiscal and pricing systems must also carry out their reforms in an active and steady way.

CSO: 4005/751

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'SHAANXI RIBAO' ARTICLE ON WAITING FOR REFORM

HK260422 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 19 Mar 83 p 1

["Small Forum Column" by Liu Songyang [2692 2646 2799]: "Not the Best Policy To Wait for Reform"]

[Text] The people are queuing up and are anxious to run urgent matters. However, the cadres sitting in the office lazily reply: "Wait until reform is conducted!" Although this is an exaggerated description of a cartoon, it reflects the phenomena that exist in reality.

The leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee did stress that without carrying out a reform, it would be impossible to realize the four modernizations. What kind of attitude should we take toward reform? Should we follow the five stipulations for the structural reform of cadres at all levels formulated by the organizational department of the CPC Central Committee, or adopt a wait-and-see attitude and set by to let our work suffer losses? This is a new test for every cadre, particularly leading cadres at all levels.

In the course of structural reform, some offices may be merged into one and others closed down. The posts of some cadres might be transferred, and this is bound to cause this or that kind of idea among cadres, which is understandable. However, some people take an attitude of waiting for reform, do not do their own duty and even try not to solve the existing problems that that should and can be solved. This is not only a negative attitude but is also wrong and a resistance against reform. Those comrades who wholeheartedly support this major strategic policy decision of the party Central Committee should value the revolutionary cause above everything else, take the situation of the whole into account, set strict demands on themselves, stand fast to their posts, be devoted to their duty and while actively participating in the reform, grasp the present production and work well. If the problems of production, work, people's life and other matters that ought to be urgently solved are postponed until the completion of reform, the production and work at present will inevitably be at a standstill, which may affect the attainment of the strategic objective of quadrupling by the end of the century.

According to the plan of the party Central Committee, the party Central Committee and government organs have basically accomplished the task of the

first stage of the structural reform in approximately half a year, the structural reform of provincial and prefectural levels have just started and those at and under county level have not started yet. It is thus obvious that we cannot accomplish the structural reform in a short period of time. The harmfulness of waiting for reform being so evident, it is therefore necessary to correct it as soon as possible.

CSO: 4005/751

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SHAANXI REFORM IN CADRE RECRUITMENT

HK290255 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 20 Mar 83 p 1

[Report by Pu Yuping [3184 1342 1627]: "Provincial CPC Committee Decides To Recruit 2,800 Commune Cadres--A Big Reform in Cadre Recruitment"]

[Text] To carry out the policy of reform and to strengthen the cadre contingent in the mountain areas, the provincial CPC committee has decided to assign 2,800 of the vacancies resulting from natural reduction of cadres throughout the province to strengthen the CPC committees, governments and mass organizations of the people's communes in mountain areas. The recruited cadres will be periodically rotated.

They will fill the cadre vacancies in the people's communes in 53 counties in mountain areas (43 counties under the four prefectures of Yulin, Yanan, Shangluo and Ankang and 10 counties of Hanzhong Prefecture and Baoji City namely Leuyang, Liuba, Ningqiang, Foping, Zhenba, Fengxian, Taibai, Linyou, Longxian and Qianyang). A few successful candidate will fill cadre vacancies in the CYL and women organizations in the people's communes in the Guanzhong area. The recruitment measures are as follows: The applicants may be volunteers, or recommended by the people's communes. Local people who are enrolled will work in their own locality. Applicants who acquire good marks in the unified examination will be recruited. Candidates are senior secondary school graduates and people who were employed with the approval of the party or government organizations before the end of 1979 and are now "peasants substituting for cadres" in the commune party and government organs and CYL and women's organizations. The examination subjects will comprise politics, Chinese and mathematics. All examination papers for recruitment are to be set by the provincial education department according to secondary school graduate level. The cadres recruited will serve for 3 year terms. During the probationary period, they will enjoy political and living treatment provided for cadres. When their time expires, the prefectural (city) and country organization and personnel departments will make an appraisal of their work in four aspects: Morality (political performance and ideological quality), achievements (work performance and results), ability (the ability and talent a cadre should have), and diligence (attitude toward labor and the revolutionary cause). Those who qualify will retain their posts and those who do not will return to their work in production teams. Household registration and peasant status of the recruited cadres will remain unchanged. They may retain their private plots or hills assigned by the production teams, but they will no longer contract farmland.

The provincial forum on personnel work which was recently held in Xian earnestly discusses this issue and made arrangements. The participants in the forum held that the recruitment of cadres in mountain areas on a rotation basis is a change in the cadre recruitment system. We should strengthen leadership and do a good job in this respect. The prefectures (cities), counties and people's communes which have the tasks of recruiting cadres should carry out active propaganda and explain the importance of cadre recruitment among the masses so that the new cadres will be supported and supervised by the masses.

CSO: 4005/751

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HEILONGJIANG PLANS TO REFORM ENROLLMENT SYSTEM

SK051336 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Apr 83

[Text] Institutions of higher learning across the country plan to enroll 13,000 new students in our province this year, and secondary specialized schools, 18,000.

Recently the provincial enrollment commission for institutions of higher learning proposed reforms on 1983 enrollment work of institutions of higher learning.

Most agricultural, medical and teachers colleges and specialized schools in our province should retain enrollment quotas for specific areas and directly assign enrollment quotas to prefectures and border counties. These areas should implement the enrollment system of combining recommendation with examinations. Those examinees with better moral, intellectual and physical development and who are willing to work in border and rural areas after graduation will be recommended. We should properly lower the standards of admission marks, especially for examinees in border areas. At the same time, we should encourage urban examinees to voluntarily enter the colleges and schools which retain enrollment quotas for specific areas and assign them to work in border and rural areas after graduation.

On the premise of ensuring the fulfillment of the state enrollment plan and with approvals of responsible departments, institutions of higher learning across the province may consult and sign contracts with responsible persons and entrust them to train undergraduates and specialized school students.

The students to be educated thusly are chosen from the results of a unified examination. Staff members and workers with certain qualifications who are recommended by commission units may enter themselves for the unified examination. The graduates must be subject to employment by their original units.

This year, our province plans to enroll excellent staff members and workers with practical experience. Provincial-level model workers, advanced producers and new long-march shock workers with an educational level of senior middle school graduation, at the age below 28 and with the recommendation of the provincial organizational department may enter 1 year's preparatory courses and directly enter regular colleges after passing the examinations in preparatory courses.

In accordance with examination marks, we should select the best examinees who intend to study agriculture, forestry, water conservancy, mining industry, petroleum, geology, teacher-training, economics and marine transportation.

Minority nationality examinees will be given proper consideration in the procedure of enrollment. Institutions of higher learning in urban areas should try to enroll nonresident students.

No 6 Junior Middle School in Harbin City, No 1 Junior Middle School in Longjiang County, and (Zhaolin) and (Qiqijuang) junior middle schools in Shuangcheng County should implement the enrollment system of combining recommendations with examinations on a trial basis this year.

The 1983 enrollment work still insists on the principle of comprehensively assessing moral, intellectual and physical development and of selecting the best students.

The enrollment standards are divided into high and low grades. Enrollment grades will be lowered and the results of the enrollment will be made public.

Commercial schools in Qinggang should retain enrollment quotas for specific areas. Agricultural, forestry, medical and teachers schools should retain enrollment quotas for rural and forest areas. Graduates will be assigned to work in rural and forest areas.

Two agricultural machinery schools in Hailun and Qiqihar still enroll rural students. The graduates should return to rural production teams to work.

CSO: 4005/751

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

GUANGDONG TO DEVELOP EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

HK311234 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 24 Mar 83 p 1, 2

["Decision Adopted 17 March 1983 by Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee and Provincial People's Government on Efforts To Create a New Situation in the Province's Educational System"--passages within slantlines published in bold-face]

[Text] The great program for the creation of a new situation in socialist modernization in all fields of endeavor formulated at the 12th CPC National Congress and the 5th NPC has listed the strengthening and development of the educational system as one of the strategic priorities to be put on the agenda as an important task of the party and the state. Party committees and governments at all levels of the province must attach great importance to education and show the spirit of reform in creating a new situation in our province's educational system.

I. //Further Raise Awareness and Really Put Educational Work in the Role of a Strategic Priority//

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, with a shift of emphasis in the party's work, party committees and governments at all levels of our province have gradually raised their awareness of the importance of education. They have strengthened leadership over educational work, increased investment in education, and adopted a series of measures to elevate teachers' political status and to improve their living standards in regard to material benefits and pay. This has aroused the enthusiasm of the masses of teachers. Various educational undertakings at all levels throughout the province have gradually recovered from the serious wounds received in the 10 years of turmoil. They have shown relatively great development. The quality of education has gradually improved. However, because the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government have not put educational work accordingly on the agenda as an important item and have paid inadequate attention to it, some leadership cadres and departments have long been subjected to the influence of erroneous "leftist" ideas and the bonds of the conception of small production. They lack a correct understanding of the importance of intellectual development and have been set the development of education against economic development. Therefore, our province's educational system is confined to a narrow scope and lacks funds. Schools of various types have encountered

more difficulties and are relatively poorly equipped. Their pace of development has been slow. As a result, our educational system is in a relatively backward position, as compared with the whole country. At present, the average number of students placed in colleges and middle and primary schools for every 10,000 people of our province is lower than the average national level. Of the 900,000-plus cadres of the province, 45 percent of them have cultural standards below those of junior middle school graduates. Of the workers of state-run industrial and mining enterprises of the province, 70 percent have cultural standards below those of junior middle school graduates. Illiterate and semi-illiterate people account for approximately 6 percent. There is an especially serious lack of technical personnel. Of the additional technical personnel initially requested by various fronts of the province in 1983, the number of university and college graduates alone totals more than 40,000. It is expected that only one-fourth of this figure can be achieved. This situation shows that the scope and pace of development of our educational system are highly incompatible with the demands of modernization and especially incompatible with the need for them to get one step ahead of economic development in our province where special policies and flexible measures are being introduced in experiments with special economic zones. It is clear that accelerating the development of our province's educational system, raising the scientific, cultural and technical levels of people of all nationalities in the province and speeding up the training of various types of technical personnel has become a strategic task confronting party committees and governments at all levels of the province and requires immediate attention.

Party and government leaders at all levels of the province must seriously study the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress. They must deeply realize that education is an important prerequisite for building socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization. If a country is full of illiterate people, it is impossible to carry out socialist construction successfully. The development of a modern economy must rely on scientific and technical progress, and education is the basis. Without the full development of an educational system, we cannot raise the cultural, scientific and technical levels of the masses of workers and peasants, cannot bring about the appearance of large numbers of politically advanced and technically proficient personnel and cannot quickly and widely improve economic results and labor productivity. Thus, to achieve the great goal at the end of the century is difficult. On the other hand, without the full development of the educational system, we also cannot effectively and widely conduct, among the people of the whole province and among the masses of young people first of all, education on communist ideals, moral education and education on discipline and resist the corrosive effects and invasion of hackneyed capitalist ideas. Nor can we guarantee the healthy development of modernization in the socialist direction. Therefore, attaching importance to education is an important national policy bearing on the success or failure of socialist modernization. It must also be noted that it takes a relatively long time to train technical personnel. If we do not act early, the lack of technical personnel in various fields will be especially felt in the 1990's. This will hamper the development of our province's great cause of socialist modernization. Party and government leaders at all levels throughout the province and all cadres and party members must fully realize the importance, urgency and acuteness of such an important

task as the development of the educational system, look farther ahead, consciously overcome the erroneous idea of underrating education and knowledge and discriminating against intellectuals, really put educational work as a strategic priority, and be greatly determined and put in great effort to push educational work forward and create a new situation in our province's educational enterprise as quickly as possible.

II. //The Guideline and Main Tasks for Creating a New Situation in our Province's Educational System//

To meet the urgent needs of our province's economic construction and social development, the educational system of the province in the 1980's must thoroughly carry out the guideline of readjusting, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading, energetically carry out reforms, actively popularize primary education, strengthen vocational secondary education and higher education, and develop various educational undertakings at all levels in urban and rural areas, including education for cadres, workers and peasants and eliminate illiteracy. We must continuously improve the quality of education, train various technical personnel and improve the scientific and cultural levels of people of all nationalities throughout the province. Through efforts by party committees and governments at all levels of the province, the whole society and the masses of educational workers, we must enable our province's educational system to basically meet the needs of our province's national economy and its social development in regard to quantity, quality, scale and structure and catch up with advanced national levels. The main tasks and basic demands involved are as follows:

1. //Popularize primary education.// We must resolutely carry out the decision of the central authorities and the State Council on certain problems concerning the popularization of primary education and the relevant arrangements by the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government and strive for the basic popularization of primary education throughout the province in 1985 and for the basic popularization of junior middle school education in large and medium-sized cities and relatively economically developed counties by 1990. The work of popularizing primary education should focus on consolidating students' knowledge and raising rate of those meeting required standards, so that all school-age children can participate and study well. We must arouse the masses to think out ways and means to realize the popularization of primary education in our province in accordance with time and quality requirements.

2. //Reform secondary school education and develop technical education in given fields.// We must seriously implement the "Report on Restructuring Secondary School Education" relayed by the State Council to the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Labor and Personnel and the "Views on Stepping up the Effort To Restructure Secondary School Education in our Province" relayed by the provincial government to the provincial culture and education office and make overall studies and plans. This year, every city and county must set up one or two vocational and technical secondary schools. Ordinary secondary schools (including priority secondary schools) must provide technical courses in light of local needs and set up vocational and technical classes where conditions permit. Rural secondary school education should

center on the training of various types of reserve labor forces and technical personnel for building new socialist villages. We must gradually in a planned manner turn quite a large number of ordinary secondary schools in the countryside into agricultural (vocational) technical secondary schools. In line with the needs of economic construction and social development, large and medium-sized cities, various fronts and counties and communes must actively set up various vocational and technical schools or vocational and technical classes. This reform work must be carried out firmly and unswervingly. We may first seek a breakthrough in rural secondary school education and, with a new situation created, gradually popularize it. In the meanwhile, we must in a planned and energetic manner develop and restructure ordinary technical secondary schools and train more middle-level technical personnel. Educational departments at all levels must energetically help the departments in charge run technical secondary schools well. The ratio of students of vocational higher secondary schools, secondary teachers' schools and technical schools to those of ordinary high secondary schools should reach 4:6 by 1985, and be equal in 1990.

3. //Energetically carry out reforms in higher education and seek steady development in the process of continuously improving quality.// We must strive to bring the number of college students in ordinary institutes of higher learning to 55,600 in 1985, an increase of 25.8 percent over the present and to 88,000 in 1990, and increase of 99 percent. We must also bring the number of full-time postgraduates to 1,600 in 1985, an increase of 50 percent over the present and to 2,500 in 1990, an increase of 120 percent. At present, in line with the needs of economic construction and social development, we must readjust the specialities offered by existing institutes of higher learning and colleges, energetically tap potentials, additionally set up urgently needed short-term specialities, properly relax controls over the scope of specialities, and increase the enrollment of students. The 10 institutes of higher learning and colleges, including the Zhongshan University, the Zhongshan Medical College, the South China Technical College, the South China Agricultural College, Jinan University, the Guangzhou Foreign Language College, and so forth, which are under the central authorities, are important components of our province's higher education. We must strengthen leadership over these institutes of higher learning and colleges and support them in every respect. We must combine efforts by the relevant central departments with our own to turn these institutes of higher learning and colleges into centers of teaching and scientific research. We must obtain the support of the relevant ministry or commission and give full play to their superior features, providing them with the necessary conditions. Thus, they can provide some specialities urgently needed by our province, take up some scientific research projects that serve local areas, and increase the supplemental training for cadres and teachers. We must realistically solve the problem of housing for the Guangdong Engineering College and increase its specialities and number of students. Before 1985, we must realistically solve problems concerning laboratories, libraries and sports grounds and supplies of books, appliances and equipment for sports facilities. While striving to run existing schools well, we must energetically set up some urgently needed short-term colleges. In the next few years, we must strive to properly finish building Shantou University and Hainan University, to start building Shenzhen

University and to actively prepare for a provincial college of finance and economics and an institute of political science and law.

4. //Energetically strengthen and develop education for workers and peasants// In accordance with the "Decision on Strengthening Educational Work for Workers" of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council and the call for establishing a new rural educational system put forth at the national agricultural conference of secretaries at provincial, city and autonomous region levels held last year, we must by 1985 strive to basically eliminate illiteracy among young people in urban and rural areas throughout the province and basically complete the task of providing junior middle school cultural lessons and supplemental primary technical courses for workers.

We must energetically develop spare-time junior middle cultural and technical schools in urban and rural areas and encourage public organization and individuals to launch various spare-time cultural and technical continuation classes. By 1985, various counties must set up agricultural technical schools to train various kinds of technical personnel for the countryside. We must energetically develop broadcast television colleges, spare-time colleges, correspondence colleges, workers' colleges, evening colleges and workers' technical secondary schools and extensively train on the job those workers and young intellectuals idle in society. At present, governments at all levels above the country level must solve as quickly as possible the problem of providing teaching bases and necessary equipment for the provincial broadcast television college and its branches in various areas, so that full play can be given to this means of education that allows a savings in manpower and financial resources and guarantees quality. Party committees and governments at all levels must attach great importance to education for workers and peasants, establish and perfect workers' (worker-peasant) education control organs at all levels and staff them with necessary full-time workers. [Several words indistinct] of education at all levels for worker and peasant in the plan for the national economy and put it on the agenda, increase investment, and realistically seek to solve such problems as a lack of school premises, teachers and workers, equipment and so forth.

With regard to education for cadres, we must seriously carry out the central decision on strengthening their education. Beginning this year, the cadres of party, government and public organizations, enterprises, and units serving the public, who have not reached the required cultural and technical levels must participate in training in separate groups over different periods of time. After 5 years' effort, they must strive to basically achieve cultural and technical levels above those of higher secondary school or technical secondary school graduates for cadres of organs directly under provinces and cities (prefectures). There must also be a marked increase in the proportion of those with a cultural level above that of a college graduate. From now on, the cadres newly recruited by organs directly under the province and cities (prefectures) must have a cultural level equal to a higher secondary school or secondary technical school graduate, in order to accelerate the realization of the aim of staffing the cadre ranks with revolutionized, younger, knowledgeable and specialized personnel.

5. //Improve the educational quality of various schools at all levels.// Various schools at all levels must uphold the educational guideline that calls for seeking overall development in the moral and intellectual fields, being both politically advanced and technically proficient, integrating intellectuals and workers and peasants and combining mental and physical labor. They must strive to improve the quality of education. While properly acquiring cultural, scientific and technical specialized knowledge, they must strengthen education in communist thinking, give students education in socialism, collectivism and patriotism and education in the contemporary history of China and the history of social development, and enable them to arm their minds with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, foster a scientific world outlook and a revolutionary outlook on life and firmly resist the invasion of huck-nayed bourgeois thinking and remnants to feudalism thinking. Thus, they can become laborers with ideals, morality, a cultural background and respect for discipline. Ordinary secondary schools must combine consideration for the whole body of students and teaching based on individual needs. They must resolutely oppose the one-sided pursuit of certain percentage of those qualifying for a higher grade. From now on, they must use the political and ideological performance of students, their level of cultural knowledge, their actual abilities, their level of health, and other factors as a basis for judging whether or not a secondary school is being run well.

III. //Several Major Measures That Must Be Adopted//

To ensure the triumphant realization of our province's various objectives in developing the educational system, party committees and governments at all levels of the province henceforth must resolutely act in accordance with the demands put forth at the 12th CPC National Congress and the 5th NPC. Based on the actual conditions of our province, they must show great enthusiasm and adopt decisive measures. They may really treat the creation of a new situation in educational work as a major strategic task.

1. //Energetically carry out reforms, broaden the scope for learning and for the development of one's talents, and speed up the development of the educational system.// In line with the needs of economic construction and social development, party committees and governments at all levels must seriously do a good job of calculating in advance the number of trained personnel required and making plans for medium- and long-term training for technical personnel. In line with the demands of the plans for training skilled personnel, they must adopt various forms, ways and methods in developing the educational system. Regular education, spare-time education, education by television broadcasts and by must be promoted at the same time. [as received] They must energetically reform the enrollment and assignment systems for institutes of higher learning and colleges. Beginning this year, some colleges and schools in the categories related to agriculture, medicine and teaching have partly adopted the method of enrolling students from specified areas and sending back graduates to where they came from. Every year, a number of students with good showing are to be selected from culturally backward and remote districts and counties. After graduation, they are assigned to their own districts and counties. Meanwhile, the method of inviting applications for jobs and giving material incentives is adopted to encourage graduates to work

in these areas and counties, in order to change the features of these areas as quickly as possible. We must formulate realistic and practicable policies to encourage graduates in large and medium-sized cities to work in the countryside, in order to pave the way for the flow of talent into the countryside. Those graduates who take the initiative to work in remote mountainous and rural areas must accordingly be given preferential treatment in regard to wages and material benefits. After fulfilling state enrollment targets, institutes of higher learning and colleges must tap the potential and sign contracts for the training of skilled personnel with units that require them. We must energetically promote education for nonresident students. Urban construction departments and housing control departments at provincial and city levels must in a planned manner build some students' apartments near institutes of higher learning and colleges, so that they can be rented by nonresident students from other areas. Communications departments must provide communications facilities for nonresident students. We must reform the existing system of grants-in-aid for diligent students and turn some of these grants into scholarships. This is to encourage students to study hard and stimulate the improvement of the quality of education. Through energetic efforts in carrying out reforms and improving the quality of education, ordinary institutes of higher learning should strengthen scientific research and popularization work. Cooperation between institutes of higher learning and colleges and those units requiring relevant techniques should be promoted, so that scientific research results can be quickly popularized and put into use. We must gradually introduce fixed staffs for schools and fixed amounts of work for teachers and establish various versions of the on-the-job responsibility system. The current practice in which cadres and workers, after retirement, let their sons and daughters take their places, or employment for their sons and daughters is taken care of by various units is unfavorable to the development of the educational system and is harmful to the quality of education. It should be resolutely corrected. The employment problem for cadres of educational departments and their sons and daughters should be treated the same as that for other young people waiting for employment. Arrangements should be made for them by the labor departments. To encourage the masses of young people to educate themselves, the province has decided to establish a higher education self-study examination guidance committee. Its office is to be housed in the higher education bureau and manned by full-time workers who undertake to properly handle work relating to examinations given by universities and colleges for self-study students. Those self-study students who have passed qualifying examinations are issued certificates in recognition of their abilities, in accordance with regulations of the relevant central educational department. Those self-study young people who have reached the level of junior middle school or higher secondary school graduate, after an examination, must also be issued proper certificates in recognition of their scholastic attainments, and allowed to participate in admission examinations held by higher secondary schools, various technical schools and institutes of higher learning.

2. //Further carry out the party's policy toward intellectuals and foster the social style of respect for teachers and love for schools among the people of the whole province.// In properly running schools, we must rely on teachers. The labor of teachers of schools at various levels is both difficult and lofty

and should be respected by the party and the people. We must widely publicize the position and role of intellectuals in the modernization effort, so that everyone can realize that, like the workers and peasants, intellectuals are a force that must be relied on in socialist construction. Thus, everyone can resolutely overcome the erroneous idea of discriminating against intellectuals. In further carrying out the party's policy toward intellectuals, we must have full trust in the masses of teachers politically, make full use of them in our work, and show them every concern in their everyday lives. We must pay particular attention to solving such problem as poor remuneration, an inadequacy of material benefits, housing, and so forth among middle-aged backbone teachers and primary school teachers. We must discover and cite advanced deeds among the masses of teachers and foster a social style of respect for teachers. Party and government leaders at all levels must take the lead in showing respect for teachers. Those people who beat teachers must be solemnly dealt with in accordance with party discipline and state law. No unit or individual can upset the teaching order in a school and, still less, destroy or encroach upon its land, premises, equipment and other property. Violators must be made to pay compensation and be punished according to the law according to the seriousness of the case. The masses of teachers must study hard, so that they can have lofty communist ethics and rich cultural and scientific knowledge and become models for students.

3. //Strengthen the ranks of teachers and ranks of people in charge of school management.// We must build a contingent of teachers and people in charge of school management that agrees with various types of educational undertakings at various levels in regard to numbers and quality. This is a prerequisite and a basis for the proper management of schools of various kinds at all levels and the improvement of the quality of education. We must strive to properly run teachers' colleges and schools at various levels and teachers' continuation colleges and schools, making contributions toward the improvement of the standards of the masses of teachers and people in charge of school management. The South China Normal College is a priority institute of higher learning of our province. It must run itself well, tap potentials, enroll more students in relevant fields, gradually increase the enrollment of postgraduates and strengthen the study of pedagogy. In the next few years, institutes of higher learning and colleges must put in a certain amount of effort in training teachers in given fields for various vocational and technical secondary schools and teachers of aesthetics, music and physical culture for secondary schools.

To ensure the quality of teachers, we must gradually achieve the following aim: newly recruited teachers for institutes of higher learning must be postgraduates and outstanding graduates in given fields. Additional or replacement teachers for higher secondary schools must be college graduates in relevant fields. Additional or replacement teachers for junior middle schools must be college graduates in specialized fields. Additional or replacement teachers for primary schools must be graduates of secondary teachers' schools. By 1985, more than 50 percent of the teachers of schools at all levels must meet the aforesaid scholastic requirements.

We must strengthen the management of the ranks of teachers. Through staff reorganization and rearrangement, we must organize those workers considered redundant in training, or arrange for them to do some other proper work. Those who really fall short of the needs of the teaching job must be resolutely transferred, and the personnel department must energetically help with making the necessary arrangements. To ensure the relative stability of the ranks of teachers and help improve the quality of teaching, the teachers of colleges, secondary schools and primary schools must be placed under the unified control of the education department. Without the approval of the education department, other departments cannot transfer teachers to do other work. Nor can they recruit cadres and workers from among the teachers or secondary and primary schools, secondary teachers' schools and teachers' continuation colleges and schools. The graduates of teachers' colleges and schools at all levels should be uniformly assigned to educational work. The assignment plans for graduates are jointly formulated by the planning, personnel and education departments, with the education department in charge.

4. //Pay attention to intellectual development and increase investment in education.// In the past 2 years, our province's investment in education has shown a relatively big increase. But due to serious damage caused to education during the 10 years of turmoil and the accumulation of debts over many years, there is now an acute shortage of funds for education. There is also a serious lack of school buildings. Such problems as the existence of a number of unsafe secondary and primary schools, the lack of proper facilities for schooling, and so forth have not been basically solved. To issue the relatively great development and improvement of our province's educational system in the 1980's, we must increase the proportion of investment in education. Party and government leaders at all levels and the planning department must embrace such a concept. They should cut down investments in other fields, in order to ensure a steady annual increase in investment in education. The rate of increase investment in education must be slightly higher than that of economic development. In light of the financial condition of our province and the needs of the development of education, provincial outlays for education before 1985 should be assured a progressive increase of more than 8 percent each year. The amount invested in education capital construction should also be progressively increased each year. Of this amount, that devoted to capital construction related to the popularization of education should account for more than 8 percent of the provincial financial investment in capital construction. The capital construction investment in ordinary institutes of higher learning and colleges under the province must also account for more than 4 percent of the provincial financial investment in capital construction. We must achieve the aim of not incurring any new debts and paying off old ones year by year. Funds and capital construction on investments required in connection with major measures and major projects in the educational field and education for workers and peasants should be increased and taken care of with priority by governments at and above the county level in light of local financial conditions.

Apart from increased investments by the state in education, we must also broaden the scope for earning money and arouse industrial and mining enterprises

operated on an all-people or collective basis and communes and brigades to run schools. We must encourage public organizations to run schools, allow individuals to set up schools, and welcome and energetically support donations by overseas Chinese and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots for the operation of schools, rewarding them with certain titles of honor. Various schools at all levels must be run industriously and thriftily and persist in spending less to get more done. Those poorly equipped schools must make use of simple equipment readily available to operate well, promote the part-work and part-study program, and arouse forces in all fields to develop the educational system. In accordance with State Council regulations, funds for the operation of schools by industrial and mining enterprises may be paid out of proceeds realized on ventures taken up besides an enterprise's normal operations. Money needed for the construction of schools and the purchase of equipment can be obtained from an enterprise's retained percentage of profit and its reserve funds.

IV. //We Must Realistically Strengthen Party and Government Leadership Over Educational Work//

At present, the situation marking our province's educational work is very favorable. We must strive to catch up with the front ranks of the country and create a new situation in education. There are many favorable conditions for our efforts in this respect. We have started out with a given foundation. We have the backing of a mass demand. There are also potentials to be tapped in running schools. The main thing is that party and government leaders at all levels must deeply understand the strategic position and role of education in modernization and realistically strengthen leadership over educational work. This is a fundamental guarantee for the proper handling of our province's educational work. Party committees and governments at all levels must not only verbally attach importance to educational work but also take concrete actions. They must put educational work on the agenda as an important item and seriously carry out various concrete measures. The top personnel of party committee and governments must personally concern themselves with educational work and take time to make investigations and studies in schools, getting involved with educational work several times a year. Provinces and various cities, prefectures and counties must have chief leading party and government cadres in charge of educational, scientific, cultural, public health and physical culture work. At least, 2 or 3 special meetings should be called a year to listen to briefings on conditions about educational work and to study and solve major problems encountered in educational work. In future, while making inspections at grassroots levels, party and government leaders at all levels must at the same time look into educational work and take the matter of whether or not importance is attached to educational work as an important basis for assessing the work performance of party and government leading cadres at all levels and of cities and counties.

The educational system is a major issue concerning the whole party and the whole society. All those at provincial level and below, all departments and all quarters must attach importance to this matter and show great concern and energetic support. The provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government call upon planning, financial management, labor, personnel, industrial and communications, agricultural and forestry, financial and

trade, and capital construction departments and the trade unions, CYL organizations, women's associations, peasants' associations and other public organizations to show concern and support for education. It is hoped that various democratic parties and groups will join in the effort to develop our province's educational system. To sum up experiences, set in motion forces in various fields and create a new situation in our province's educational enterprise, the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government have decided to call a provincial educational work conference this summer. Relevant departments under the province and various cities, prefectures and counties should make early preparations.

The provincial CPC committee and the provincial government deeply believe that so long as party committees and governments at all levels of the province uphold the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress and the 5th NPC and attach great importance to educational work, realistically strengthen leadership, and arouse and rely on the people throughout the province and the masses of educational workers to make a unified effort and share the same will in our work, the educational system of our province will surely be marked by a new situation of vigorous growth in the 1980's.

After receiving this decision, party committees and governments of various cities and counties must seriously study it and link it with local realities, unify their awareness, take effective measures, resolutely seek its implementation, and submit reports and views on its implementation to the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government in the first half of this year.

CSO: 4005/751

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

GUANGXI DISCIPLINE INSPECTION CONFERENCE

HK170734 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Summary] The Guangxi Regional CPC Committee held a meeting of prefectural, city and country discipline inspection committee secretaries in Nanning from 5 to 14 April. The meeting called on party organizations and members to work hard for a fundamental improvement in party work style. Regional CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Jin Baosheng made a speech. (Li Giang) of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission attended.

Comrade Jin Baosheng pointed out: "In creating a new situation in discipline inspection work and promoting party work style in our region, we must uphold party spirit, overcome factionalism and further implement the party policies. The discipline inspection committees must work with the departments concerned to purge people who followed the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques and rose to power through rebelling, those with seriously factionalist thinking, and beaters, smashers and looters. All such people must be purged from the leadership groups and vital departments."

The meeting seriously studied the report of the second plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission on achieving a fundamental turn for the better in party work style, together with relevant documents. The meeting pointed out: "There has been some improvement in party work style in Guangxi since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, as a result of bringing order out of chaos. However, there has not yet been a fundamental turn for the better. Problems of impurity in ideology, organization and work style still exist in certain party organizations. Unhealthy trends and violations of law and discipline are rather serious in some places and units. There is factionalism among a few party members and cadres, especially leading cadres; this interferes with the implementation of party policies and affects relations between party and masses." The meeting stipulated that the following tasks should be grasped this year:

"1. Assign first place to upholding the party's political discipline, seriously review the state of implementation of party line, principles and policies, and ensure that the whole party maintains political unity with the Central Committee."

2. Conduct education in party spirit, work style and discipline for all party members.

3. Continue to get a good grasp of the struggle against serious economic crime.

4. Resolutely put a stop to three unhealthy practices, that is, illegal building and occupation of houses by party members and cadres; anomalies in changing household registration and arranging jobs for sons, daughters and relatives; and carrying out capital construction not covered by the plan.

5. Seriously overcome weakness and laxity in leadership work, eliminate factionalism, strengthen party spirit, and improve the party's combat effectiveness."

CSO: 4005/751

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

XINJIANG REGIONAL MEETING ON PUBLIC HEALTH

HK040652 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 3 Apr 83

[Text] The regional meeting of heads of public health bureaus at all levels pointed out: In 1983, the regional public health departments at various levels must further emancipate their minds and do a good job in reforms so that public health organizations can get closer to and make things more convenient for the people and improve their service quality.

This meeting was convened in Urumqi from 28 March to 2 April.

Prior to this meeting, the public health departments of Yili, Kashi, Turpan and Tacheng and other places conducted a special survey of the question of the structural and organizational reform of public health services. The participant comrades held: the main tasks in the reform of the regional public health departments in 1983 are to carry out experimental work in instituting various forms of responsibility system in the management system, setup and methods, to put an end to the situation in which everybody eats from the same big pot, to select and promote young and middle-aged cadres who have experience and talent in administrative work to augment the leading bodies at all levels in accordance with the demand for four transformations of cadres, and to persist in investigations and study and in carrying out reforms in groups and by stages in the manner of first making experiments and then popularizing the experiences gained in the experiments.

The meeting also studied the concrete problems existing in the reform of medical and health work in farming and pastoral areas.

Ba Dai, member of the standing committee of the regional CPC committee and vice chairman of the regional government, attended the meeting.

CSO: 4005/751

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'RENMIN RIBAO' PUBLISHES HU GIAOMU POEMS

HK130653 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Apr 83 p 8

[Hu Giaomu [5170 0829 2606]: "Four Poems"]

[Text]

Silkworm

Little silkworm, why do you keep spinning your silk?
Who has told you that it is a source of wealth?
Who has told you that it is woven into fabrics,
And made into handsome garments for people to wear?
Did you expect that after you had spun all your silk,
You would have tightly fettered yourself;
When you have completed your white cocoon,
People would simmer you in boiling water?

Do you know that a kind of green worm like yourself,
Only eats vegetable and turns into a chrysalis,
And later, surprisingly, becomes a butterfly,
Living a carefree life among the flowers;
Although this thing when young neither spins silk,
Nor gathers honey like the busy honeybee.
Merely relying on its multicolored wings,
It rivals immortals for love and pampering.

Thank you. I spin silk only because I want to learn
From those people who have raised me from a seed,
Those people who feed me with mulberry leaves,
From morning to night and from night to morning,
They treated me like their own child,
And never once ask me to repay their kindness.
For the sake of my loving mother and my good teacher,
How can I not exert myself during my brief youth?

I only know the beauty of laziness is ugly,
Labor to me is inevitability and freedom;
I never expected that people could use silkworms to create
Fabrics as strong and bright as butterfly's wings.

You people have given me this mystical honor,
How can I still have any resentment against you?
I will keep on spinning my silk! I only hope that it will
Drape the hearts and minds of all mankind with brocade!

Roaring Wind

A fierce wind is howling over the good earth,
Sweeping everything away on its path.
People are hiding, but it keeps on pursuing,
And its fury fills the people with fright.

Wind, why are you roaring like this?
You are not always as violent as today.
We are old friends of the field, you remember,
Just yesterday you were still smiling at us.

Mand, strange and inexplicable creature!
You turn the wilderness into fertile land,
And it is you who have built blocks of cities.
Maker of Miracles, I acknowledge you the true god!

But how insignificant you are today!
You allow some people, your own species,
To shell with cannon and wantonly drop bombs,
And ruthlessly destroy what you have created.

You have slaughtered your own sisters and brothers,
Corpses pile up, and blood inundates the earth...
You not only do not stop these barbarians,
But instead beg mercy from the bandits, and weep!

What has happened to your wisdom?
Where has your fearlessness gone?
What has happened to your sympathy?
Why do you not feel ashamed?

I regret I cannot bring the dead back to life,
Or restore the famous cities from their ruins.
I also cannot find out those damned criminals,
And make them suffer ten times the punishment!

Unable to distinguish between good and evil,
I am deeply anguished and mad with anger.
I can only roar and urge you to rise up,
And stamp out the beasts in human form in this world!

The Gathering Just Before Parting

It is you who have planted the flowers in our hearts,
And inspired us to move toward the rosy dawn of life.
It is you who have kindled the flame in our hearts,
And led us in holding high the eternal torch.

The motherland is beckoning us from all sides,
Calling on us to steer the boat through the rapids.
We take our leave, but there is no parting sorrow,
Only the splendid vision illuminates our minds.

In perhaps 20 years from today, we
May meet again in this memorable garden of life.
The landscape then perhaps may still be the same,
But who knows the change in urban and rural areas!

The ships of the motherland are forging ahead,
Can we gather again as we do tonight?
Please believe me, although scattered in all directions,
We will also meet again at the common goal!

So let us sing, let us sing a song to our youth;
To our loyalty to the same goal!
To the only goal--the rising of our motherland,
May it rise, like a red sun on the horizon!

To the Rebel

You have fled to "freedom." You immediately pay respect to your
Unexpected godfather: You are successful and famous!
Since the golden dollar can still buy people,
How can there be no despicable souls for sale?
Pray do not mind this noise, it cannot last,
The spider web in a corner can still be romantic.
For now on you can freely curse
Everything in the motherland which gave birth to you and raised you.
The motherland still stands erect, not the slightest bit disgraced.
She has only one less malignant tumor.
After completing the masterpiece, the human becomes a dog,
You have finally come to enjoy canine freedom.
Where is your home, have you the face to turn around?
Where is your heart, what an odious stench!

Note: I have written several new poems in recent years. According to the modern standpoint, they can not be entirely considered as poetry, at least not new poetry. Each sentence has four beats (each beat has two or three characters. Sometimes I have put the "unstressed syllable" at the beginning of the following beat, on the criterion easy recitation), I find this more convenient. Only the third poem, with five beats to a sentence, can be considered an exception. I am not opposed to other forms, and if successful, I would also like to try them. (From October 1982 to April 1983)

CSO: 4005/751

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

RISE, DECLINE OF ZHENG'S POWER IN TAIWAN CHRONICLED

Beijing ZHONGYANG MINZU XUEYUAN XUEBAO [JOURNAL OF CENTRAL NATIONALITIES COLLEGE] in Chinese No 3, 82, 15 Aug 82 pp 47-53

[Article by Xu Liangguo [6079 5328 0948]: "My Views on the Rise and Fall of the Zheng Regime on Taiwan"]

[Text] The Zheng regime on Taiwan was established in 1662 and fell in 1683, having lasted for three generations, 22 years. Although, in his fighting along the southeast coast, Zheng Chenggong failed in his resistance against the Qing Dynasty and in the attempt to restore the Ming Dynasty, he was successful in driving out the Dutch and recovering Taiwan. Not only did Taiwan regain its freedom from the Dutch invaders, but the Qing government was finally able to unite Taiwan with the fatherland, mainland China. What do the historical events of the rise and fall of the Zheng regime on Taiwan tell us? This is a question that is well worth our thorough investigation. In spite of my limited knowledge, I make bold to present here some of my rather superficial views in an attempt to show the historical inevitability of the emergence, the essential character and the final fall of the Zheng regime on Taiwan, in hope of being further enlightened by my seniors among historians and by my comrades.

1. There is a profound historical background to the emergence of the Zheng regime on Taiwan, which was established after Zheng Chenggong failed in his resistance against the Qing and in his attempts to restore the Ming, and after he successfully drove out the Dutch and recovered Taiwan.

In 1659, after having suffered his defeat at Nanjing and retreated to Jinmen and Xiamen, "he pondered the fact that he had fought for more than 10 years merely to be driven off into the wilderness without having regained 1 inch of territory. Jinmen and Xiamen were only two isolated islands off the coast, how could one live there forever in this depressing state of mind?" He became aware that "with so little land and so few soldiers, and also considering the fact that Emperor Yongli was in flight, his fate uncertain--in order to preserve, all alone, the 'official calendar,' I am now considering moving away for some time,"¹ and "am thus planning where to go."² In January 1661, Zheng Chenggong busily stored up provisions and materials and trained troops; he also "gave out orders to build many ships and ordered the army to be ready for orders to move,"³ all this in preparation for an attack on Taiwan. In February, Zheng addressed his generals at a secret conference: Taiwan "has thousands of acres of fields and gardens, a vast expanse of fertile soil; revenue and taxes run into the tens

of thousands; many of our people there are rare talents who know how to build ships and manufacture implements, and they do it to perfection." Recently, Taiwan was seized by the "red-haired barbarians, but their band numbers less than 1,000; it should be extremely easy to defeat them."⁴ Although the generals showed great reluctance, they did not dare to disobey, and it was finally decided to move out and recover Taiwan. In March one army group was left quartered on Jinmen, where Zheng Chenggong had ordered his son Zheng Jing and some other officers to stay behind and guard Jinmen and Xiamen, then Zheng personally led a large army of 25,000 men, setting out from Liaoluo Bay on Jinmen. There was a forest of sails and masts, banners and flags were like clouds and several hundred ships sailed in single file as this mighty fleet moved out to the Penghu Islands. When all ships were assembled at the Penghu Islands, Zheng Chenggong stationed himself on Zhinei islet, while the rest were distributed over the other islets, "awaiting a favorable wind to sail on."⁵ Held up by wind and running short of provisions, there was no other way but to requisition grain locally. As Yang Ying records in his "Veritable Record of the Expedition," the grain collected in 2 days "was only a little over 100 dan, not even enough for 1 meal for that huge army," but bad weather continued, and there was indeed great hardship. In this grim situation of being wind bound and short of provisions, Zheng Chenggong bravely gave the order to sail on the evening of the 30th, saying: "To have ice solid enough to cross a frozen river depends on the will of Heaven. If Heaven wills that I take possession of Taiwan, we shall naturally have favorable wind and a calm sea tonight when we sail. If we don't sail, all officers and men will starve on these isolated islands."⁶ Up to the time of the first watch that evening the sea continued to run high waves and looked alarmingly dangerous, but just past the third watch, the clouds disappeared, the rain stopped and the weather cleared up. The expeditionary fleet sailed with favorable winds to Taiwan and in the early hours of 1 April arrived at Luermen, just at a time when the water level had risen several feet so that even the largest vessels could pass. "The red-haired barbarians were greatly alarmed and thought this fleet must have descended from heaven." "Zheng Chenggong was overjoyed and said: 'Heaven has pity on me and is not abandoning me!'"⁷ Zheng's army went ashore at Heliaogang and after repulsing counterattacks by the Dutch invaders, laid siege to Chiqian City [Castle Zeelandia]. When first surrounded by Zheng's huge army, the enemy refused to surrender and to gain a breathing spell, sent emissaries to Zheng to "enter into negotiations," indicating that they would be willing to "ship Zheng several thousands as tax and whatever local produce demanded of them as tribute year after year--and present 100,000 taels of silver as a gift to the army."⁸ Zheng Chenggong flatly rejected the offer and sternly pointed out that "Taiwan has all along belonged to China.... China now needs this land...it should therefore be returned to its original owners, this is a matter of course."⁹ Zheng finally captured Chiqian City and the Dutch invaders in that city surrendered. Coyett had entrenched himself in Taiwan City and put up a last ditch struggle. The Dutch invaders vainly hoped to "negotiate peace" as a delaying tactic, but all their schemes were seen through and foiled by Zheng Chenggong. On 7 April, Zheng "led his army to Kunshan Mountain and ordered them to await the command to attack Taiwan City."¹⁰ He then ordered Coyett to surrender, pointing out to him: "Taiwan is the land of my ancestors. The land belongs to me, but I don't covet precious articles and you may take them with you."¹¹ After a siege of over 7 months, the severe blows inflicted by the Chinese Army forced Coyett to surrender. Thus Zheng Chenggong had driven the Dutch invaders out and recovered

Taiwan. He thereby ended 38 years of colonial rule in Taiwan by Dutch invaders, contributed an immortal feat to China's glory and wrote a brilliant page in the history of our people's struggle against aggression.

Zheng Chenggong's expulsion of the Dutch invaders and his recovery of Taiwan were not merely fortuitous acts. Taiwan and Fujian are separated by a body of water of only a short distance. By seizing Taiwan, the Dutch not only violated the integrity of China's territory, but their plundering and other molestations gravely affected Zheng Chenggong's sea trade and his sources of supplies, and therefore, constituted a serious threat to his struggle against the Qing and to his attempts to restore the Ming Dynasty. This was also one of the reasons that Zheng Chenggong as early as soon after he raised an army to fight the Qing and restore the Ming made the decision to recover Taiwan. Already by 1655 Zheng Chenggong "advised all trading ports, foreign countries and administrative districts, forbidding them to trade with Taiwan. Corvee was totally banned for 2 years, ships did not sail to and fro, commodity prices rose sky-high and many foreigners died of epidemic diseases,"¹² which was a severe punishment for the Dutch invaders. After 2 years, the Dutch Governor General Coyett was compelled to dispatch his interpreter He Tingbin to Xiamen to request trade relations, offering an annual payment of "5,000 taels of silver, 100,000 arrow shafts and 1,000 dan of sulphur."¹³ At that time, in view of his needs to pursue his fight against the Qing and for the restoration of the Ming, Zheng Chenggong temporarily agreed to trade relations. According to a statement in "Forsaken Formosa," Vol 1, by the Dutchman C.E.S., the Dutch invaders already had, at that time, intelligence that Zheng Chenggong intended to attack Taiwan. "In 1652 a Jesuit missionary came from China to Batavia and secretly confided that Guoxingye [Koxinga, i.e. Zheng Chenggong], having suffered setbacks in his activities along China's coast, was casting greedy eyes toward Taiwan." For this reason the governor general of the Dutch East India Company and its Council on 29 July 1652 addressed a letter to their "high officer" Nicolaas Verburg, commanding officer at Taiwan (Anping), warning him to be "cautious and on guard." Actually, Zheng Chenggong already regarded Taiwan as his rear area at the time of his fighting to resist the Qing and to restore the Ming and in his campaigns along the southeast coast. He sent criminals to Taiwan for imprisonment before he drove out the Dutch and recovered Taiwan. In Yang Ying's "Veritable Record of the Expedition" it is recorded that in June 1657 a procurator in training, Chang Shouning, was found to have accepted a bribe and was first given a severe penalty, but later "having pity for him because of his advanced age, he was ordered imprisoned on Taiwan." Not only that, Zheng Chenggong had at that time also entrusted He Tingbin with advance collection on Taiwan of import duty due by ships before entering Xiamen. This duty was one of the sources of revenue to pay for Zheng's military expenses.

In 1661 Zheng Chenggong was successful in driving the Dutch out and in recovering Taiwan due to the fact that it accorded with the will of the people and the general trend of events. For a long time the various nationalities on Taiwan had been longing to return to the embrace of their homeland. Even though Zheng Chenggong's subjective motivation for the expulsion of the Dutch and recovery of Taiwan was a need arising from his fighting against the Qing and for the restoration of the Ming, it was also in line with the general trend for unification and received the endorsement and support of all nationalities on Taiwan, as well as, on the mainland. With this strong assistance, he was finally able to eliminate all difficulties and win victory.

From ancient times, Taiwan has been the sacred territory of China. It was occupied by Dutch invaders in 1624. At that time no less than 50,000 to 60,000 people had immigrated to Taiwan from the mainland, from the fatherland. The evil rule of the Dutch invaders had very early aroused the resistance of the various nationalities on Taiwan, especially "the native tribes who had been subjected to much bullying and many humiliations by the red-haired barbarians and were eager to fight back whenever the opportunity presented itself."¹⁴ In 1652 the various nationalities of Taiwan, under the leadership of Guo Huaiyi, staged an anti-Dutch revolt that was forceful and had great impetus, as it also laid an excellent foundation for the great expedition to Taiwan staged by Zheng Chenggong 10 years later.

In the great struggle of Zheng Chenggong to evict the Dutch and recover Taiwan, the people of various nationalities on Taiwan, who had long hoped to return to the embrace of the homeland, supported the army of liberation that had come from their fatherland.

At the time when Zheng Chenggong's army had been defeated at Nanjing and had retreated to Jinmen and Xiamen, and just when Zheng was secretly planning to seize Taiwan, a Taiwanese countryman, He Tingbin, could no longer stand the bullying and the humiliations that he had to suffer from the Dutch and bravely joined Zheng Chenggong on 21 April 1659. He presented the following plan to Zheng Chenggong: "Why don't you seize Taiwan, the land of your forefathers? With Taiwan in your possession, you would have no further worries about provisions!"¹⁵ He also presented maps of Taiwan. In his "Unofficial Records of Taiwan," Jiang Risheng stated that the maps which He Tingbin presented were the works of a minor translator Guo Ping, who had surveyed the coast traveling in a small boat and personally drawn up the maps, which then played no minor role in Zheng Chenggong's decision to attack Taiwan and in the final success of the expedition. The event is also an indication of the ardent wish of the Taiwanese to be liberated.

When the large Zheng army ready to expel the Dutch and recover Taiwan was held up on the Penghu Islands, wind bound and short of supplies, it was under the leadership of He Tingbin, who knew the waterways well, that Zheng Chenggong determined to depart on the evening of the 30th to catch the right time on 1 April, when there would be a high tide at Luermen. This so that the guns of the Dutch could be evaded and a landing successfully accomplished at Heliaogang, past the marshy shallow northern route, which was only lightly defended by the Dutch.

When Zheng Chenggong's massive force tightly encircled Chiqian City, "they attacked the city with artillery, but the city walls were solid and did not suffer from the bombardment. It was then that the Taiwanese told Zheng: "Run-off waters from the mountains fill the moat and pass through the city. This is the only source of drinking water because there are no wells in the city. If you stop this source of water, they will be hard pressed within 3 days!"¹⁶ It was precisely the adoption of this plan, suggested by his Taiwanese fellow-countrymen, that resulted in the Dutch finding themselves in the hopeless situation of being "isolated, cut off from relief and without water inside the city,"¹⁷ and compelled them to surrender.

When Zheng's army entered Taiwan, people of all nationalities lined the roads, warmly welcoming the beloved army men from the fatherland. Wherever Zheng Chenggong went "all native tribal chiefs from nearby villages came to welcome him and declare their allegiance." "On all roads, north and south, the native tribes immediately came, one after the other, to submit to him." "The native people, men and women, welcomed him with drink and food."¹⁸ Even children helped the army men from the fatherland, acquainting them with local conditions and collecting intelligence. The Japanese Takekoshi Yosaburo wrote in his "Records of Rule on Taiwan": "Wherever he went, Zheng Chenggong enjoyed the people's warm support. The long Dutch rule on Taiwan had aroused the people of the whole island to 'revolt,' and even the 'native tribesmen' stood on the side of the Chinese, eliminated the enemy everywhere and 'celebrated their own liberation.'" The successful recovery of Taiwan is indeed inseparably linked with the powerful support he received from the Taiwanese of all nationalities, but it is also an indication of his outstanding ability as a military leader.

The success of Zheng Chenggong's expulsion of the Dutch and recovery of Taiwan is not only due to "Heaven's approval of man's scheme," but rather to the military might assembled in sufficient force to overcome the enemy and to ensure victory, as well as to other favorable conditions. The military power built up by Zheng Chenggong in the southeastern coastal area was such as not only to make it impossible for the Qing government to subdue him, but also of a strength that Zheng Chenggong could rely on it to drive out the Dutch invaders and recover Taiwan. Some history books claim that on his northern expedition against Nanjing, Zheng had an army of 170,000--some even say 800,000--men. Although statements differ, we know at least that his force was quite considerable. Although he suffered a defeat at Nanjing, we can see from the way "he instituted intensive training for his generals and soldiers, replenished wagons and horses and vowed not to rest until revenge will have been taken and the country fully avenged,"¹⁹ that he had managed to preserve a considerable part of his power. After Zheng Chenggong's retreat from Nanjing in May 1660, the Qing army in pursuit advanced on three routes, threatening Xiamen, but all three groups were repulsed by great efforts on the part of Zheng Chenggong, who destroyed their crack units, so that the Qing government had no power for another move for some time to come. This proves that Zheng Chenggong had indeed retained a considerable military power base. In 1660, spies sent by the Dutch invaders tried to find out the true condition of Zheng's army. They say that Zheng's line troops "were deployed from Zhennanguan to Yuandong in a battle formation over 10 li long backed by mountains, several tens of thousands of soldiers in armor, 7,000 banner soldiers under the command of Zhou Quanbin, all clad in shining uniforms and 'dragon armor.' The might of the army was magnificent and struck fear into the hearts of the barbarians."²⁰ Furthermore, since the Qing government was powerless for a time to move against him, Zheng Chenggong had removed a threat to his rear for the campaign against the Dutch and for the recovery of Taiwan. This gave him a breathing space to rebuild his army, assemble provisions and materials and in the end to win victory in his fight to drive out the Dutch and recover Taiwan.

2. After his failure in his fight against the Qing and for the restoration of the Ming, and following his success in the expulsion of the Dutch and recovery of Taiwan, Zheng Chenggong entrenched himself on Taiwan, established the Taiwanese Zheng regime and kept up the confrontation with the Qing regime on the mainland.

To be sure, by adopting a series of measures to restore and develop production and for closer relations between the various nationalities, the Zheng regime, after its establishment on Taiwan, seen objectively, promoted the social and economic development of Taiwan and created a new situation in opening up much of Taiwan's territory. These are facts for which we have to give the regime full credit. However, it must be pointed out that the Zheng regime on Taiwan was actually a leftover remnant of the Ming Dynasty, continued even after the overthrow of the regime of Prince Gui. By that time the Ming Dynasty actually had perished long ago, and under the historical condition of the Qing Dynasty having established a unified regime for the whole country, the Zheng regime, by setting itself up as a separatist local regime, firmly loyal to the Ming Dynasty and scheming to restore it, was doomed to failure.

I will try in the following to analyze certain aspects of the essence of "Ming restoration" which the Zheng regime on Taiwan attempted to achieve.

Looking for the motive for Zheng Chenggong's expulsion of the Dutch and recovery of Taiwan, it was indeed an attempt to restore the Ming dynasty. At a secret conference with his generals before the attack on Taiwan, he pointed out:

"I want to capture and pacify Taiwan to have it serve as my base, where my commanding officers may leave their families, so that wherever our campaigns may take us, we need not worry about our families, and we also will have a place where the young will be gathered to receive instructions." (See Yang Ying, "Veritable Record of the Expedition")

"I heard that Taiwan...has much fertile land. I will recover it and bring prosperity to both islands. From these we then can sally forth for attack and can safely retreat." (See Shen Yun, "The Whole Story of the Zhengs on Taiwan," Vol 4)

"Although Taiwan is some distance away, in an advance move from there we can link it up with Jinmen and Xiamen and in retreating to it, we can pacify its many islands. If an opportunity will present itself in the future to seize it, we will still not be too late to carry out such a move." (Fei Shi, "Biography of Zheng Chenggong")

Although these records differ somewhat in details, they more or less agree in meaning.

After his defeat at Nanjing and retreat to Jinmen and Xiamen, where he realized that he obviously was in no position to "restore the Ming Dynasty," he decided to seize Taiwan to make it his base, campaign from there in all directions and await the right opportunity to "restore the Ming Dynasty." When he raised the army to attack Taiwan, the order to his troops was: "This feudatory lord vows to accomplish the restoration of the rightful dynasty, and for not one day shall we dare forget this task. Following the defeat in our northern expedition and failing in our mission, we hold and guard these isolated islands, which we have captured not so long ago. We are now about to brave high waves and campaign in wilderness areas, and subsequently new territories will be opened up for China."²¹ This shows that his seizure of Taiwan and his later establishment of a Zheng regime on Taiwan was definitely not merely a retreat, but carried out in pursuit of his long-term plan to complete the unfinished task of "Ming restoration."

Looking at the prefectures and counties that Zheng Chenggong set up after the recovery of Taiwan, we see that he completely followed the pattern of Ming institutions. He "called Taiwan the Eastern Capital, thereby indicating that he would welcome Prince Gui to reside there after a tour of travel."²² Taiwan City was renamed Anping town, to show that he cherished the memory of his old native place, and Chiqian City was renamed Chengtianfu, making it the "Ming Capital" of the "Eastern Capital." He also established the two counties of Tianxing and Wannian. Zheng Chenggong used the term "Eastern Capital" for the whole of Taiwan, thereby clearly designating it as a capital of the Ming Empire and showing that he still considered himself as a solitary subject and official of the Ming. Zheng Jing also never abandoned the original ideal and scrupulously maintained the principles of a loyal subject and minister. In the "Information" section of an almanac published for the 25th year of Yongli, he said: "This successor to the feudatory lord decrees: The imperial calendar having been published too far away to reach us, this subject, as an expedient, has authorized certain officials to prepare, edit and publish one according to the system of the imperial calendars so that all officials of the resurgent regime may know the official calendar and that all citizens throughout the country may benefit from its blessings. Take note of this information."²³ Later, when Zheng Chenggong learned that Zhu Youlang, Emperor Yongli, had died, the general name of Eastern Capital would have to be changed, so as not to incur the suspicion of overstepping one's authority. He, therefore, changed the name of "Eastern Capital" to "Eastern Peace," and made Tianxing and Wannian into two zhou districts. This clearly shows that although the Zheng regime on Taiwan was established in a solitary and remote spot, it still considered itself a derivation of the "Heavenly Dynasty," that is, it paid utmost respect to the Ming Dynasty.

We also see from the fact that the Zheng regime on Taiwan firmly abided by the official calendar of the Ming Dynasty, that Zheng Chenggong, his son and grandson, displayed extreme loyalty to the Ming Dynasty. As early as when Prince Gui, Zhu Youlang, ascended the throne at Zhaoqing and declared Yongli as the ruling name, Zheng Chenggong changed over to the use of Yongli in year designations, thus paying his respect from a distance to the official calendar of the Ming Dynasty. As some history books stated: "He grandiosely added the word "China" in front of "Taiwan," though, alas, the mainland had been lost, but out of respect for the Ming cause, even though he was located on the remote spot of Taiwan."²⁴ All his life, Zheng Chenggong respected the Ming institutions and never dared assume the attitude of a ruler in his own rights. Shortly before his death, hearing that Prince Gui had been murdered, Ma Xin and others tried to persuade him to give up the old institutions and assume a new ruling designation, but he replied: "The Emperor is touring the west, his fate is not certain, how could I tolerate a change of the ruling designation!"²⁵ "Even though I have held out on these cliffs for over 10 years, anyone who says that this is now our home country will be considered a traitor to the fatherland!"²⁶ His officers all kept quiet. The Zheng regime on Taiwan respected the Yongli institutions even down to Zheng Chenggong's grandson. When the announcement of the death of Emperor Yongli, Zhu Youlang, arrived in the 17th year of Yongli of the Ming Dynasty, "Zheng Jing still paid his respect to the official calendar of the Ming and called it the 17th year of Yongli."²⁷ "This Keshuang has succeeded to the ruling position for 2 years now and still respects the Yongli calendar."²⁸

From the way the Zheng regime established a nominal imperial palace on Taiwan, it appears they considered it a most important Zheng installation on Taiwan. In his own commentary to his poem "Past Events of Minzhong," in his book "Draft Poems by Xueshan," Ye Shuying, a senior licentiate during the Shunzhi reign of the Qing Dynasty, said: "In the palace at Taiwan a nominal throne was set up and important events had to be submitted."²⁹ The palace for Emperor Yongli was called "Dragon Hall." It was located in Anping, most probably built on the highest spot of the old castle of the Dutch at Taiwan City. Every year on the emperor's birthday, on the day of the summer solstice and on New Year's Day, Zheng Chenggong invariably led his officials to "pay homage to the sovereign according to proper rites." The "Dragon Hall" was the symbol of the emperor and for this reason contained an imperial throne. All matters to be deliberated or decided upon had to be participated in by a member of the imperial Zhu clan, and to lend solemnity to the proceedings, Prince Ningjing, who at that time had withdrawn to Taiwan, had to stand on the left side in attendance. In his reverence for the Ming, Zheng Chenggong not only observed all formalities, but was truly dedicated, heart and soul, and sincere and devout to the extreme. As Jiang Risheng stated in his "Unofficial History of Taiwan": In the first moon of the 19th year of Yongli, Zheng Jing paid his respects to Yongli at Anping; in the 29th year, Zheng Jing led his civil and military officers to the Cheng-tian Temple at Yuquan to pay respects; on New Year's Day of the 35th year, Zheng Kezang led his civil and military officers to pay respects to the sovereign at Anping. These are actual proofs of the loyalty of Zheng Chenggong's son and grandson to the imperial house. Jiang Risheng therefore adds in his preface: "Taiwan was held by Zheng Chenggong, but actually held by Prince Ningjing."

As to the cause of Zheng Chenggong's death, it is difficult to come to a definite conclusion, but there may quite possibly have been a relationship between his deep depression over his failure to restore the Ming Dynasty, which he had vowed to accomplish, and his death. Zheng Chenggong died on 23 June 1622 [as published], a little over 1 year and 1 month after landing on Taiwan and only 5 months after the surrender of Coyett. Statements as to the direct cause of his death differ widely in the history books, some ascribing it to insanity, sickness of the liver, typhoid, malaria, dysentery, and other causes. According to research done by the Taiwanese medical doctor, Li Tengyue, the direct cause of Zheng Chenggong's death was illness due to climatic conditions.³⁰ Although the concrete cause is difficult to establish, we can see indications in history books that mentally he was in a state of rage and suffering from many vexations, and these cannot altogether be ruled out as contributing to his sickness and death. In his "Important Records of the Fujian Sea," Xia Lin says: In 1662 "on the first day of the 5th moon, Zheng Chenggong caught cold. When his civil and military officials appeared for an audience, he talked to them, sitting on a light chair and nobody realized that he was sick. When his illness worsened, Governor Hong Bingcheng mixed up medicine for him to take, but Zheng Chenggong poured it away and said with a sigh: 'Since the state tottered and fell, we have prepared for war and shed tears of blood for 17 years, restlessly attacking and retreating, our failures are crimes that grow worse day by day. Today finds us retired in this wilderness, unexpectedly still among the living, deficient in both loyalty and filial piety and now dying with everlasting regret! Oh, Heaven, oh, Heaven! Why has this solitary subject been brought to this!'

Stamping his feet and beating his chest, he shouted out and died." As death was near, he insisted on putting on the official cap and sash and brought out the ancestral admonitions of Emperor Taizu of the Ming Dynasty. After these formalities, he asked everyone to have a cup of wine, and drink one cup for each volume, but at the end of the third volume he sadly exclaimed: "How can I face the former emperor in the netherworld!"³¹ He then clutched his face in both hands in immense grief. After Zheng Chenggong died, his son Zheng Jing succeeded to his father's position. The Qing court sent emissaries, asking for his submission, but Zheng Jing replied: "The deceased lord established the Eastern Capital of our country. When he suddenly died, this area in its initial stage was not yet fully pacified. Here in the east I shall continue the task of the deceased. If everyone will stop fighting and pacify the people, without abandoning the deceased lord's lifelong solitary loyalty and moral integrity...."³² This shows that he continued his father's undertaking of "restoring the Ming Dynasty" as he had unswervingly vowed to do. When they persisted in their separatist situation and pursued the road of restoration of the Ming Dynasty, the fate of the Zheng regime on Taiwan was doomed.

3. In order to unify the whole country and prevent aggression and subversion from abroad, the Qing government during the reign of Emperor Kangxi engaged in a series of campaigns with the intention of strengthening their autocratic centralized political regime and of consolidating the unity of the feudal state. After quelling the revolt of the "three feudatory lords," the Qing government placed unification of Taiwan high on its historical program.

The "three feudatory lords" refers to Wu Sangui, Prince Pingxi, entrusted with guarding Yunnan, Geng Jingzhong, Prince Jingnan, guarding Fujian; and Shang Zhixin, Prince Pingnan, guarding Guangdong. They had become very self-possessed due to the strength of their armies, each establishing his separate domain in one corner of the empire, levying exorbitant taxes and savagely oppressing the people, behaving unscrupulously and resisting the central authorities. After Xuanye [Kangxi] personally assumed control of the government, anxiety reigned day and night in view of the arrogant and domineering attitude of the "three feudatory lords" and their separatist forces. He deeply felt that the daily growing separatist power of the three feudatories was a serious threat to the strengthening and consolidating of the unity of the feudal state and finally decided to eradicate them to prevent serious consequences. In 1673 Kangxi resolutely ordered the elimination of the feudatories. As soon as the order was given, Wu Sangui staged a revolt in November of that year. He declared himself commander in chief of all the armies of the country, wrote "Restoration of the Ming" on his banner and raised a large army. Within less than half a year he had captured the six provinces of Yunnan, Guizhou, Hunan, Sichuan, Guangxi and Fujian and thoroughly frightened the entire Qing regime.

The revolt of the "three feudatory lords" greatly affected the Zheng regime on Taiwan. As early as 1670, Zheng Jing had dispatched emissaries to Prince Pingxi, Wu Sangui, inviting him and indicating that he would "place 1,000 war vessels and 100,000 men in armor"³³ at his disposal. As soon as he started his revolt, Wu Sangui therefore immediately contacted Zheng Jing, asking him to join him in his offensive. Zheng Jing believed the opportunity for the restoration of the Ming had come. Early in 1674 he crossed over to the mainland with an army and occupied 7 prefectures in Fujian and Guangdong. The forces of the revolt

were indeed rampant for a time. However, since they usually brought calamity to the country and the people and stubbornly upheld separatism, they quickly lost the support of the people and were finally routed, one after the other, by the large punitive expeditions of the Qing government. By 1681 the revolt of the "three feudatory lords," which in 8 years had affected 10 provinces, was put down, and Zheng Jing subsequently had to suffer defeat and scurry back to Taiwan. From then on, after the separatist forces of the "three feudatory lords" had been eradicated, the Qing government further strengthened the centralized power of the central authorities and consolidated the unity of the feudal state. This laid a solid foundation for the eventual reunification of Taiwan with the mainland.

After Zheng Jing's defeat and return to Taiwan, the power of the Zheng regime declined day by day. Zheng Jing "paid his respect to the imperial institutions and accepted his punishment; he reinstated the 7 jun districts. Again Heaven did not favor him and he suffered many setbacks,"³⁴ that is, militarily he had stumbled never to rise again, economically all sources of revenue had dried up and politically decay and decline worsened day by day. The former "vigor" had all been spent, and "Heaven's favor" did not return. The Zheng regime on Taiwan then burdened the people with the economic crisis brought on by the war. Not only were conscriptions and taxes increased, but the possessions of the people were quite openly plundered. In 1680 when Zheng Jing evacuated Xiamen with the remnants of his beaten army "they took the opportunity to loot and plunder." Rather than leaving it to others, Zheng Jing burnt down the Yanwu Palace. All baggage and internal valuables were turned to ashes as he himself hurried back to Dongning [Eastern Peace]." Returning to Taiwan, Zheng Jing became addicted to wine and women without any intention of going on a campaign west; the affairs of the Dongning regime were on the decline." His mother, the imperial concubine Dong, upbraided him: "As you are a good-for-nothing, you better not leave here. In the present situation, what use to labor in vain for one's country or embitter one's life?" In contrast, when the Qing general, Yao Qifan, led his army into Taiwan, there was not the least opposition, and the people were very happy."³⁵

On 28 January 1681, Zheng Jing died in his palace at Chengtianfu. Feng Xifan and his clique plotted with some of Zheng Jing's brothers and staged a revolt, killed the crown prince Zheng Kezang, the eldest son of Zheng Jing, the last unwavering Ming hero, full of his ancestor's character. They raised Zheng Keshuang to be lord, although he was only 14 years of age. Therefore "all power was in the hands of Feng Xifan,"³⁶ and he and his people "relied on their power when they willfully murdered people, extinguishing whole families for minor offenses."³⁷ From then on turmoil set in with disorders within kindred clans, villaneous characters wielding powers, ferocious generals misusing their authority and a disintegration of the official civil and military structure.

Because the Zheng regime tightened the pressure and exploitation of the Taiwanese of all nationalities, they aroused violent discontent and resistance in all the Taiwanese. As Xia Lin said in his "Important Events in the Fujian Sea": "There was a drought in Dongning that lasted for 3 years," and "suddenly a big rain descended that had all the rivers and valleys overflowing." "It was a time of starvation and many people died." "The price of rice rose sky-high and people could not support themselves." "In the low-lying areas, it was hot and humid

and many fell ill." "A big fire raged at Chengtianfu and burned over 1,600 houses." In such calamitous circumstances, the Taiwanese of all nationalities rose in rebellion. "The magistrate of Jilong had all military supplies and provisions transported by native tribesmen, forcing old and young into service. The supervisors cruelly whipped and flogged them, and the tribesmen finally could stand it no longer and revolted, followed by villagers from Xingang and Zhuqian." The many resistance activities of the Taiwanese people of various nationalities, who were longing for a reunification of Taiwan with the mainland, speeded up the fall of the Zheng regime on Taiwan.

After the death of Zheng Jing in 1681, the Qing government decided to take advantage of the internal turmoil within the Zheng regime on Taiwan and to unify by military force Taiwan with the mainland. Following repeated proposals by academician Li Guangdi and by Yao Qisheng, governor general of Fujian and Zhejiang, the Qing government appointed Jinghai General Shi Lang as commander in chief of naval forces. He prepared supplies, assembled troops and weapons, built ships and manufactured implements, all in preparation for a large expedition against Taiwan.

Shi Lang, courtesy name Zunhou, literary name Zhonggong, was an expert in military science, a wise and brave man. He formerly had been serving Zheng Chenggong, but because he offended Zheng Chenggong, he was pursued and captured, and finally, against his original inclinations, went over to the Qing. After Shi Lang joined the Qing, he gained for himself the immortal glory of unifying Taiwan with the mainland. In past histories, however, he was denounced as a "traitor," and no credit was given him for his reunification of Taiwan, which does him an injustice. On the question of Taiwan's reunification, he displayed a high degree of sense of responsibility for the consolidation of the border defenses and for the reunification of the country, as he memorialized six times to the Emperor Kangxi, not only stating the importance and urgency of Taiwan's reunification; but also based on his intensive knowledge of the internal conditions on Taiwan, which made him well qualified to suggest a policy of armed seizure of Taiwan. His suggestion was "to suppress the rebels by force as a means of pacifying, thus combining use of forceful suppression together with measures of pacification, and furthermore, first to occupy the Penghu Islands," and then bring a large force to bear on the borders of Taiwan and pressure them into submitting to the true authorities. He believed the right moment and the safest time for the offensive would be "a south wind favorable for the destruction of the enemy." He vowed to devote his life to the reunification of the country and to bring peace to the people, determined to attack with a vigorous fighting spirit and remain undaunted by any setbacks. His five or six memorials were outspoken and were statements without any reservations, impassioned and vehement," and they "convinced the emperor of his loyalty and sincerity and persuaded the emperor to approve his proposals."³⁸ Finally, Emperor Kangxi decided to entrust Shi Lang with the overall command for the campaign against Taiwan, gave him full authority, entrusted him with sole responsibility for the campaign and ordered him to take whatever action the occasion required.

In June of 1683 (the 22d year of Kangxi), Shi Lang led his forces in an attack on the Penghu Islands. On the 14th of that month, Shi Lang personally set out from Tongshan with a force of over 600 war vessels and over 60,000 men in armor and arrived at the Penghu Islands on the 15th. On the 16th, when General Liu

Guoxuan arrived with his forces to fight the army of Shi Lang, Shi Lang fired signal guns to withdraw and he moved his troops to Bazhao to await favorable wind. "At Bazhao there were few wells, which usually yielded not enough water for even 10 people, but at that time water suddenly gushed forth from the wells so that none of Shi Lang's over 60,000 men had to suffer thirst. When Liu Guoxuan heard of it, he turned pale with fright as he concluded this to be a sign of Heaven's will."³⁹ "In the forenoon of the 22d, a strong south wind came up together with a strong current from the south," and Shi Lang "ordered sails raised for attack. With a favorable wind, the ships sped along like in flight. With such excellent wind and current, the attack was pressed forward with irresistible force"; "with all its fire arms and fire boats in action, the whole fleet surged forward, and the whole sky was filled with smoke."⁴⁰ Liu Guoxuan realized that resistance was futile and hastily escaped in a small boat to Hongmen, thus returning to Taiwan. The result was a total destruction of his army. Shi Lang had won a victory at the Penghu Islands. He treated the thousands of surrendering soldiers very leniently, any of them who wanted to return to their families were provided with transportation back. All wounded were given medical treatment, provided with clothes and provisions and sent east. In his address to those who surrendered he said: "All military personnel shall be treated with kindness as they are our own people, and compensation is to be paid where some have died for the country."⁴¹ Those addressed were moved to tears of gratitude and spread the news of their treatment on their return, and when the soldiers and people on Taiwan heard it "they disintegrated as an organized force and wanted to return home, their only fear being that the imperial troops would be slow in arriving."⁴² When Liu Guoxuan returned from his defeat at the Penghu Islands, "he realized that it was Heaven's will and that the people had lost all confidence; he therefore decided to surrender."⁴³ He sent an emissary to the Penghu Islands to submit his letter of surrender, and later Feng Xifan and others also surrendered to the forces of Shi Lang. On 15 August Shi Lang led his large army into Taiwan to accept the surrender. When Shi Lang's large army arrived on Taiwan, "people lined the streets to offer a welcome with food and drink and the sailors had hoisted Qing Dynasty flags to welcome the imperial army,"⁴⁴ "even the native tribes, who had never before submitted to an enemy, in appreciation of the kindness, brought articles of tribute... and Shi Lang presented them with bales of cloth and other articles."⁴⁵ When Zheng Keshuang surrendered, Zhu Shugui, the Prince Ningjing, of the Ming Dynasty, hanged himself. This was the end of the Zheng regime on Taiwan, that had supported the Ming cause, and the Qing government finally completed the reunification of Taiwan with the mainland fatherland.

The way Shi Lang needed only a few days to destroy the whole army of the enemy and to achieve the great undertaking of victoriously completing the unification of Taiwan, very similar to the way that Zheng Chenggong drove out the Dutch and recovered Taiwan, is always described in a romantic way in the history books. From ancient times on, there had never been on the Penghu Islands a favorable wind in June, one that lasted for even 5 days, but when Shi Lang's large army arrived on the Penghu Islands, the sea was calm for over 10 days, and just at that time when he attacked, the water level rose 4 feet over normal; "could it be that this was the help of Heaven and the infinite good fortune of our Emperor?"⁴⁶ Actually it was not that. What was made out as "Heaven's will" was the will of the people. The people wanted to return to the fatherland and

reunite, and this was an irresistible historical trend. The reunification of Taiwan by the Qing government not only accorded with the interests and desires of the people of all nationalities throughout the country, but also provided the conditions for the reunification by force of arms. Added to that, there was the correct strategy and tactics, and these were the fundamental reasons that enabled Shi Lang to conquer Taiwan and to accomplish the reunification of Taiwan with the fatherland.

What does the history of the rise and fall of the Zheng regime on Taiwan reveal to the world?

Clearly, the Zheng regime on Taiwan actually was a remnant force of the Ming Dynasty, a dynasty that had already perished. How could we possibly call it something like "a bastion of revolution" or "sacred land, commendably bequeathed to succeeding generations"?

Historically it appears strange that Zheng Chenggong should fail where he had vowed to restore the Ming, but that he should succeed in driving out the Dutch. However, there is no contradiction here. The success and failure of Zheng Chenggong were not brought about by contradictions in his personal character, but by the general trend toward a united, multinational state that progressively developed at the end of the Ming and at the beginning of the Qing Dynasties. The trend of history, the will of the people and the relative strength of the opposing forces were the decisive factors for the failure of the Zheng regime in its efforts to restore the Ming Dynasty, for its successes in driving out the Dutch and restoring Taiwan and finally for the reunification of Taiwan with the mainland by the Qing government.

History is merciless. The single individual can only plan his due role in history if he goes along with the law of history and follows the historical trend. The historical causality in the case of Zheng Chenggong precisely proves this point. At the same time, it is only through a correct evaluation of historical figures according to the original historical circumstances, and a correct analysis of historical events that we can gain from history correct enlightenment and that we can benefit from the lessons of history, avoiding mistaken conclusions by the unpredictable fluctuations of history.

It is true that we must not be overcritical of our forefathers. In this sense, the expulsion of the Dutch invaders and the recovery of our sacred land of Taiwan truly make Zheng Chenggong a great patriot and a hero of the Chinese nation, well deserving of our everlasting remembrance. However, we must also not follow some disastrous roads of the past trod by some of our forefathers, repeat their historical devious ideas and certainly not cling to their loyalties and moralities and in a so-called spirit of nationalism, as displayed by Zheng Chenggong, "commendably bequeath outmoded institutions to succeeding generations," stubbornly maintaining a division of our country and of our nation, which essentially means trying to turn the wheels of history back.

History as well as the realities tell us that one of the major guarantees for the prosperous development of our Chinese nation is our country's unity and our people rallying together. Only if the unity of our nation and its prosperity and strength are considered the supreme values, can there be a truly democratic spirit in our Chinese nation. To prove ourselves worthy sons of the Chinese nation, who fervently cherish so great a patriot as Zheng Chenggong, venerate

and emulate his patriotic spirit, we must draw lessons from historical experiences and make the personal contributions that can be expected of us toward the unity, prosperity and strength of our fatherland.

FOOTNOTES

1. Zheng Yizou, "Biography of Zheng Chenggong," Vol 2.
2. Huang Zongxi, "On the Granting of Surnames."
- 3-6. Yang Ying, "Veritable Record of the Expedition."
7. Xia Lin, "Important Events on the Fujian Sea."
8. Yang Ying, op. cit.
9. C. E. S., "Forsaken Formosa," Vol 2.
10. Yang Ying, op cit.
11. Kawaguchi Choju, "Record of Taiwan Separatism."
- 12-13. Yang Ying, op. cit.
14. C. E. S., op. cit., Vol 2.
15. Huang Zongxi, op. cit.
16. Huang Zongxi, op. cit.
- 17-18. Yang Ying, op. cit.
19. Fei Shi, "Biography of Zheng Chenggong."
20. Ruan Wenxi, "Record of Events Witnessed on Sea," Vol 2.
21. Fei Shi, op. cit.
22. Draft History of the Qing Dynasty, "Biography of Zheng Chenggong."
23. See, Huang Jiangwan, "A Study of the Historical Events Connected with Zheng Chenggong."
24. Fei Shi, op. cit.
25. Xia Lin, op. cit.
26. Fei Shi, op. cit.
27. Kawaguchi Choju, op. cit.

28. Zheng Yizou, op. cit.
29. See, Huang Jiaquan, op. cit.
30. Li Tengyue, "Examination of the Cause of Zheng Chenggong's Death," in "Cultural Materials Monographs," Taiwan, Vol 1, issue 3.
31. Fei Shi, op. cit.
- 32-36. Xia Lin, op. cit.
- 37-38. Shi Lang, "Records of Jinghai [Shi Lang]" Vol 1.
39. Xia Lin, op. cit.
- 40-42. Peng Sunyi, "Record of Jinghai."
43. Xia Lin, op. cit.
44. Peng Sunyi, op. cit.
- 45-46. Shi Lang, op. cit.

9808

CSO: 4005/616

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

GUANGXI'S MODEL WORKERS THANKED--This morning, leaders of the regional CPC committee and the regional people's government invited 54 model workers, who are attending the regional meeting of representatives of progressive units and individuals, to a forum, listening to their experiences and suggestions. The model workers enthusiastically made speeches at the forum. Qiao Xiaoguang, first secretary of the regional CPC committee, expressed gratitude to the representatives for their suggestions. After the forum, the regional party and government leading comrades, including Qiao Xiaoguang, Qin Yingji, Zhao Maoxun, (Liu Yisheng), (Wang Zhuguang) and Gan Ku, and model worker representatives had a group photo taken to mark the occasion. [Text]
[HK260358 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 25 Feb 83]

QINGHAI CIVILIZED UNITS CIRCULAR--The propaganda department of the Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee and the political department of the provincial military district have jointly issued a circular, demanding that all servicemen and people throughout the province vigorously carry out the activities of building civilized villages and civilized units. The circular points out that the main task in building socialist spiritual civilization by servicemen and people together is that, with communist ideological education as the core, it is necessary to strengthen ideological and cultural building, enhance people's levels of ideology, morality, science and culture and make people become laborers who have ideals, morality and culture and observe discipline. At present, it is essential to do well in grasping the implementation of the spirit of the 12th Party Congress and the 5th session of the 5th NPC and help localities do well in building party organizations, educating party members, formulating rural codes and conventions, unfolding the emulation drive in five-good families and educating young people and juveniles. [HK290001 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Mar 83]

HUNAN DEALS WITH CRIMINALS--At the recent Hunan forum of directors of all prefectural and city public security departments and bureaus, the provincial public security department demanded that public security organs at all levels use the weapon of the law to strike resolute blows at criminals who blackmail, rob and steal from households which get rich through labor, and to protect the legal rights and interests of these households. Since rural areas implemented the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output, some people have become rich and become targets of crime. Investigations reveal that in January and February this year, 41.3 percent of the theft cases in Xiangtan County were theft of peasants' money and private property. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Mar 83 HK]

SHAANXI STUDENT ENROLLMENT--The number of students enrolled by institutes of higher education in Shaanxi Province this year will greatly increase. The number of students enrolled by secondary vocational schools this year will be more than in preceding years. The institutes of higher education throughout the province plan to enroll some 17,500 students this year, an increase of 15.8 percent over last year and a record number. The secondary vocational schools throughout the province plan to enroll 15,200 students this year, an increase of 2.2 percent over last year and the largest number for the past 18 years. [HK301502 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Mar 83]

GUIZHOU CADRE RETIREMENT--To date, some 6,000 old cadres in Guizhou Province have retired and 2,399 of them have received PRC old cadre retirement honorable certificates issued by the State Council. Apart from a small number of cadres who have retired in accordance with policy, the majority of them have voluntarily retired from their posts. This shows that old retired cadres have made a good start in structural reform. [HK010340 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Mar 83]

SHAANXI HOUSING CIRCULAR--On 19 March, the provisional discipline inspection commission of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee issued an urgent circular, demanding that party organizations at all levels and party discipline inspection departments resolutely implement the open letter of the central discipline inspection commission on curbing the unhealthy trends among party members and cadres in the course of building and distributing houses. The urgent circular points out that it is necessary to severely punish leading cadres who have not implemented the circular issued by the provincial CPC committee last year on resolutely curbing a small number of cadres' unhealthy trend in the course of building private houses in violation of the law and their unhealthy trend of occupying more houses than distributed and who have continued to make mistakes in the course of implementing the open letter. The urgent circular says that at present, the unhealthy trend among party members and cadres in the course of building and distributing houses has not been thoroughly curbed. The urgent circular demands that the province universally publicize [remainder of sentence indistinct]. [Source indistinct]

BOOK SERIES ON XIZANG--Lhasa, 29 Mar (XINHUA correspondent Sun Mingzhen)--A series of books on Tibetan history has come off the press and gone on sale throughout the country. The series contains 300 volumes in 200 titles, either in Tibetan or Chinese, covering politics, economy and culture of the past local regimes, documents and historical data of religion and folk customs, and writings and academic papers in Tibet written both in ancient and modern times. To date, books published include historical data on the Tibetan regime in ancient China, a survey of the origin and development of Tibetan religion and survey on Tibetan monks. These books, edited and collated by the Tibetan Academy of Social Sciences, are published by the Tibetan People's Publishing House. The publication of the books, the academy said, will help carry on the Tibetan cultural heritage and will play an important role for promoting development of the local economy and culture. [OW011353 Beijing XINUA in English 1232 GMT 29 Mar 83]

GUANGDONG CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE--The Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee held a democratic consultative conference on 29 March. Responsible persons of all democratic parties, patriotic democratic personages without party affiliation and responsible persons of all people's organizations in Guangdong Province were invited to conduct democratic consultations on various issues, including the first session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, the first meeting of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee, the election of the chairman, vice chairmen and members of the provincial people's congress standing committee members and secretary general of the provincial CPPCC committee, the election of the president of the provincial higher people's court, the presidents of the intermediate people's courts, the chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate, the chief procurators of the branch people's procuratorates and the Guangdong provincial deputy candidates to the Sixth NPC. Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, presided over and spoke at the conference. [Excerpts] [HK011518 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 31 Mar 83]

XIAN CITY WALL CEREMONY--A ceremony to mark the opening of reconstruction of the Xian City wall and moat was held in Xian this morning. Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Ma Wenrui, acting Governor Li Qingwei, Xian City CPC Committee First Secretary He Chenghua and Mayor Zhang Tiemin cut the ribbon to start the work. [Summary] [HK020239 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Apr 83]

SHAANXI STUDENT ENROLLMENT PROBLEMS--Our reporter has learned from the Shaanxi provincial student enrollment office that although in the country as a whole more students will be enrolled and the numbers graduating will be lower this year than last, the situation in Shaanxi is different. In this province, the numbers graduating this year will be 56.4 percent higher than last year, but there will be only an 11.5 percent increase in the number of students enrolled. The contradiction of little chance of enrollment for those sitting for college entrance examinations will be even more prominent than last year. We recently reported that institutes of higher education in Shaanxi will be enrolling 17,500 students this year; in fact this is the total to be enrolled from Shaanxi and from the whole country by the province's 40 universities and colleges. It includes 9,000 to be enrolled from other provinces; but institutes in other provinces will only be enrolling 3,500 from Shaanxi. Thus only 12,000 Shaanxi candidates sitting the college entrance examinations will be selected. The responsible person hoped that the examination candidates would, while seriously reviewing their work in preparation for the examination, firmly establish the mentality of one red heart and two sets of preparations. [Text] [HK020557 Xian Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 2 Apr 83]

FURTHERING OF INTELLECTUALS POLICY IN HUNAN--Issue No 4 of XINXIANG PINGLUN [NEW HUNAN REVIEW] published today carries an important article by Jiao Linyi, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, on further implementing policies toward intellectuals by removing obstacles. The article points out: Recently, RENMIN RIBAO and GUANGMING RIBAO carried letters from their readers and reports which criticized the problems with the implementation of policies toward intellectuals in Hunan University. This coverage has evoked widespread repercussions and has drawn people's close attention. It has given a major stimulus to Hunan University as well as to the whole province to further eliminate the influence of leftism and to implement policies toward intellectuals. The

article stresses: Setting intellectuals against workers and peasants is a typical viewpoint that represents an erroneous ideological tendency at present. It is a major obstacle to the implementation of policies toward intellectuals. Some people do not realize that intellectuals have become a component of the working class, and they still stick to the outdated practice of treating intellectuals as people who need to be united, educated and transformed. With this viewpoint in mind, they cannot faithfully put the correct policies toward intellectuals into practice. In order to remove obstacles and further implement policies toward intellectuals, based on the actual conditions in our province, Comrade Jiao Linyi in his article puts forward five measures. [Text] [HK070430 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 6 Apr 83]

HUBEI DISCIPLINE INSPECTION MEETING--A Hubei provincial discipline inspection committee work conference was held in Wuchang from 1 to 8 April. Responsible persons concerned from all parts of the province attended the meeting. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Guan Guangfu held a forum with some of them to look into ways of achieving a fundamental turn for the better in party work style and creating a new situation in discipline inspection work. Guan Guangfu also made an important speech at the meeting on 7 April. The participants were greatly encouraged by this speech. [Summary] [HK090549 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Apr 83]

SHAANXI INTELLECTUAL PARTY MEMBERS--Shaanxi party organizations at all levels have paid attention to recruiting party members among intellectuals since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Of the 85,662 new party members recruited during this period, 18,112 are professional and technical personnel. [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 8 Apr 83 HK]

PRC WRITER LIVING IN TAIWAN--Pu Naifu, who uses Wu Ming Shi as his pen name, arrived in Taiwan on 23 March of this year. He was sent to Hong Kong last December to meet his brother, a Taiwan politician, to persuade him to return to the motherland. However, the writer was instead convinced by American and Taiwan special agents to live in Taiwan. [Text] [(Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 9 Apr 83 OW]

HAINAN LOCALISM RESOLUTION RESCINDED--The Hainan District CPC Committee recently issued a decision rescinding the resolutions on purging Hainan localism and on handling the counterrevolutionary riot at Lingao. The decision pointed out: On 1 February 1958, an enlarged plenary session of the district CPC Committee passed resolutions on urging Hainan localism and on handling the counterrevolutionary riot at Lingao. These resolutions were erroneous and should be rescinded. The district CPC committee hopes that the party organizations at all levels and the party members and cadres will correctly deal with this problem left over from history, continue to carry forward the spirit of the long period of armed revolutionary struggle in the past, inherit the party's fine traditions, strengthen party solidarity and unity, and work with concerted efforts to speed up Hainan's development and construction and create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. Before issuing the decision, the district CPC committee seriously reexamined the Hainan localism cases of the 1957-58 period, and reached conclusions reversing the verdict on people who had been dealt with incorrectly. Their reputations have been restored. [Text] [HK100606 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 10 Apr 83]

GUANGZHOU MATH MEETING--The establishment meeting of the Guangzhou Applied Mathematics Association was held in the Guangdong guesthouse yesterday. Famous mathematician Professor Hua Luogeng attended and was made honorary director of the association. Professor Hu Luogeng urged Guangzhou applied mathematicians to put the stress in scientific research on serving the four modernizations drive. They should proceed from reality in selecting subjects and also help to solve practical problems. The aim of theory is application; it is not theory for theory's sake. Professor Hua also reminded Quanzhou mathematicians to link the import of foreign things to China's realities and avoid blind actions. There have been plenty of instances of being cheated and fooled. [Text] [HK100530 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0445 GMT 10 Apr 83]

OPENING OF SHANTOU UNIVERSITY--[Report by Chen Yanjun [71155888 0193]: "Shantou University, Built With Donations by Mr Li Chia-cheng, Will Begin Enrollment in the Coming Autumn"]--After nearly 2 years of preparations and building, Shantou University will begin enrollment for its departments of Chinese, Law and Foreign Languages this coming autumn. This university is built with donations by well-known patriot Mr Li Chia-cheng, a leader of the Shantou business community and president of Cheung Kong (Holdings) Limited in Hong Kong. This is the second university built with donations by Hong Kong and Macau compatriots after Xiamen University, built entirely with donations by the late patriotic overseas Chinese leader Mr Tan Kah-Kee. Economist Xu Dixin will be the president of the university, and Professor Luo Lie will be the vice president. Shantou University is a key comprehensive university belonging to the province, and it will set up departments in Chinese, law, foreign languages, and history, as well as mathematics, chemistry, biology, electronic and electrical appliances and meters, and arts and crafts, and the emphasis will be on law and economics. [Text] [HK180907 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Apr 83 p 3]

GANSU PARTY SCHOOL CONFERENCE--The Gansu Provincial Conference on party school work concluded yesterday. The conference made a decision that party schools at all levels should conduct reform with regularized education for cadres as the central work. The basic task of the party schools is that through planned regular training, it is necessary to enable leading cadres at all levels of the party and the government to understand the basic theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the party's principles and policies, be good at applying the basic theory of Marxism-Leninism to study the new situation and solve new problems and to understand the knowledge of party-building, economic construction and the building of political power. Thus, they will become qualified leading cadres who conform to the needs of the four modernizations. The conference pointed out that at present, it is essential to lay stress on the reform of the teaching system, contents and method, the method of student enrollment and the teaching force. Party schools at all levels must shift their short-term training of cadres in rotation to regularized training of cadres. [HK190326 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Apr 83]

CSO: 4005/751

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

'MING PAO' DISCUSSES BRIBERY CASE IN HUNAN

HK130759 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 13 Apr 83 p 5

["Special Dispatch" from Beijing: "Hunan Concocts Miscarriage of Justice"]

[Text] The CPC Central Committee has made repeated injunctions calling for the conscientious implementation of policies and the rehabilitation of unjust, false and wrong cases. However, before the old cases are completely cleared up, new cases have continued to crop up. The case of "extorting bribes" recently exposed by the HUNAN RIBAO is a case of this nature. This reflects that the Chinese legal system has still not been perfected, and also explains that the left pernicious influence is very deepseated in the minds of some leading cadres. They have no concept whatsoever of the legal system, pay no attention to evidence and wantonly accuse people.

The victims of this new, unjust, false and wrong case are Zhang Liangzhuang, Liu Shijie and Zhang Yuqing, engineers of the Hunan Provincial Environmental Protection Research Institute, and Huang Zongxian, an assistant engineer of the Hunan paint factory.

The four of them have been employed as technical consultants by a factory operated by the Changsha City No 3 Middle School since March 1980. They have made use of their spare time to engage in the study of methods dealing with the disposal of waste water, as well as equipment for recovering useful substances. Of the 10 technical plans and equipment drawings supplied by them, 2 of the drawings have been adopted by the factory of the No 3 Middle School and put into operation. From an output value of 200,000 yuan, the factory of the No 3 Middle School has made a profit of tens of thousands of yuan. The other technical plans have been temporarily held in reserve as the plant premises have not yet been completed. This factory formerly used to produce diesel engines, but operation was stopped long ago due to the lack of sales. Now it has been restored to life by producing environmental protection equipment. For more than 2 years, these engineers spent an average of 1,000 hours each with the factory, and the drawings prepared and data written made a pile which was 2 to 3 inches thick. They also helped the No 3 Middle School with the design of new plant premises and a laboratory, as well as with the training of workers. Therefore the factory of the No 3 Middle School has paid them 1,200 yuan each in remuneration.

The party committee of the Hunan Provincial Environment Protection Research Institute was jealous of their remuneration, and in the movement to hit out at economic crimes, it actually accused them of the crime of "extorting bribes", and adopted such tactics of the Cultural Revolution as interrogating them in isolation and coercing, enticing and instructing them to make confessions. Under the pressure, two of them had thought of committing suicide, the wages the three of them should have received for promotion were cancelled, and their yearend bonuses vanished into thin air. Even more serious was the fact that many people had been involved. More than 10 technicians working in the same office as engineer Zhang Liangzhuang were summoned to take part in the kind of study class of the Cultural Revolution and ordered to make self-examination and confession, and everybody feared for his own safety.

According to the investigations of the HUNAN RIBAO, Zhang Liangzhuang, Liu Shijie and Zhang Yuqing only admitted to having worked outside as technical consultants without first asking for permission from the leading member of their own unit. As for the remuneration received, since they had not asked for it of their own accord, it basically could not be described as "extorting bribes." All the things they had done not only did not constitute a danger to society, but also developed the factory of the No 3 Middle School, increased social wealth, and could also be said to have benefited modernization. However, even now, they are still wearing the label of "extorting bribes."

CSO: 4005/751

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

GUANGDONG GOVERNMENT LEADERS' BIOGRAPHIES

HK111009 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 11 Apr 83 p 2

["Sketches of the Guangdong Governor and Vice Governors"]

[Text] Governor: Liang Lingguang

Liang Lingguang, male, from Yongchun County, Fujian Province, born in November 1916, senior middle school education, began work in 1936 and joined the CPC in 1940. He successively held the posts of county magistrate and head of the security brigade of Nantong County, commander-in-chief and concurrently commissioner of the Ninth Huazhong subarea of the central Soviet special area [su zhong zhuan qu 5685 0022 1413 0575], and chief of staff and member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Committee of the 20th Army. After 1949 he successively held the posts of mayor of Xiamen and secretary of the city CPC committee, director of the Fujian Provincial Industrial Department, vice-governor of Fujian Province, member of the Standing Committee of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee and alternate secretary of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee. Since 1975, he has successively held the posts of member of the industrial and communications leading group of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, member of the Standing Committee of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, vice chairman of the Fujian Provincial Revolutionary Committee, director and secretary of the party group of the Fujian Provincial Light Industrial Department, secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, the first secretary of the Guangzhou City CPC Committee and mayor of Guangzhou, and member of the CPC Central Committee.

Vice Governor: Li Jianan

Li Jianan, male, from Suiping County, Henan Province, born in November 1922, equivalent-to-university education, began to work in 1939 and joined the CPC the same year. He successively held the posts of chief of the Propaganda Section of the Political Department of the Yuzhong subarea of the Fifth Division of the New Fourth Army; political commissar of the General Brigade of the Chaxia Mountain, secretary of the Miyang County CPC Committee of Henan Province and magistrate of his county, and political commissar and director of the Department of Education of the Military and Political Cadres' School of the Sixth subarea of the Western Henan Military District. Since liberation, he

has successively held the posts of branch manager of the Huazhong Transport Company of the South China Commercial Department, vice director of the Guangdong Provincial Commercial Department, vice director of the Office to Prepare for the Construction of the Maoming Shale Oil Factory, director of the Guangzhou Oil Designing Institute, vice director of the Industrial Department of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, first vice director of the Provincial Construction Committee, director of the Provincial Economic Commission, director of the Provincial Office of Industry and Communications, director of Provincial Planning Commission, vice chairman of the Provincial Revolutionary Commission, provincial vice governor, member of the Standing Committee of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, and provincial vice governor in charge of routine work.

Vice Governor: Liang Xiang

Liang Xiang, male, from Kaiping County, Guangdong Province, born in September 1919, university education, began to work in 1935 and joined the CPC in 1936. He successively held the posts of clerk of the central organizational department, secretary of a CPC branch of the Central Party School, deputy dean of studies and director of the Political Office of this party school, secretary of the Xian County Working Committee of Liaoning Province and magistrate of his county, secretary of the Daxi District CPC Committee of Shenyang City and head of this district, and member of the industrial committee of the Shenyang City CPC Committee. After liberation, he successively held the posts of chief of the Guangzhou City Public Utilities Bureau, vice director of the Guangzhou City Financial Committee, chief of the city industrial and commercial bureau, vice director of the industrial department of the Guangzhou City CPC Committee, director of the city planning commission, member of the Standing Committee of the Guangzhou City CPC Committee and vice mayor of this city, secretary of the secretariat of the city CPC committee, and deputy secretary of the party organization of the city government. After 1969, he held the posts of vice chairman of the Shaoguan Prefectural Revolutionary Committee and deputy secretary of the prefectural CPC committee. Since 1972, he has successively held the posts of secretary of the Guangzhou City CPC Committee, vice chairman of the city revolutionary committee, the second secretary of the city CPC committee, member of the Standing Committee of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, provincial vice governor, secretary of the Shenzhen City CPC Committee and mayor of this city, and member of the provincial CPC committee.

Vice Governor: Yang Deyuan

Yang Deyuan, male, from Xiamen, Fujian Province, born in October 1922, senior middle school education, began to work and joined the CPC in January 1937. He successively held the posts of leader of the Boluo team of the Dongjiang returned overseas Chinese service group, secretary of the Longhua and Buji districts CPC Committee in Baoan County, secretary of the Zengcheng County CPC Committee and concurrently political commissar of the Fourth Detachment of the Eastern Column, secretary of the Heshan County CPC Committee, director of the political department of the Sixth Detachment of the Central Guangdong Column, and member of the Xingaohe Prefectural CPC Committee. After liberation, he held the posts of vice chairman of the Military Control Commission of

Jianghui District, secretary of the Xinhui County CPC Committee, director of the office of the South Guangdong Regional CPC Committee and deputy secretary general of this office, deputy secretary of the Foshan and Huiyang Prefectural CPC committees, and member of the Fourth and Fifth Guangdong Provincial CPC committees. Since 1981, he has been vice governor and concurrently secretary general of Guangdong Province and vice governor in charge of routine work.

Vice Governor: Liu Junjie

Liu Junjie, male, from Wendeng County, Shandong Province, born in November 1923, senior middle school education, began work in 1942 and joined the CPC in the same year. He successively held the posts of chairman and member in charge of organizational work of the National Youth Salvation Society in Texiu District, Kunyu County, Shandong Province, cadre in charge of youth work in the Armed Forces Department of the Donghai Military Subarea, district brigade leader, chief of the political section of the Weibei County Armed Forces Department, squadron leader and deputy leader of the Seventh Squadron of the Fourth Group of the Zhongyuan detachment, director of the office of the Neixiang County CPC Committee. After liberation, he held the posts of member of the Xixia County CPC Committee and concurrently secretary of the Xixia Prefectural CPC Committee in Henan Province, director and section chief of the office of the land reform committee of the Nanyang Prefectural CPC Committee, section chief of the Guangdong Provincial Land Reform Committee, the second secretary and secretary of the Shunde County CPC Committee, director of the Urban Work Department of the Central Guangdong Regional CPC Committee, member of the Standing Committee of the Foshan Prefectural CPC Committee, prefectural vice commissioner and deputy secretary of the prefectural CPC committee. Since June 1966, he has held the posts of secretary of the Shaoguan, Zhaoqing and Shantou Prefectural CPC committees, chairman and vice chairman of the revolutionary committees, member of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee and provincial vice governor.

Vice Governor: Wang Pingshan [3768 1456 1472]

Wang Pingshan, male, from Fuzhou, Fujian Province, born in August 1926, university education, began work in 1951 and joined the CPC in the same year. After he graduated from the mechano-electrical department of Xiamen University, he became a postgraduate student of the Physical Research Institute of Lingnan University. After August 1951, he held the posts of vice principal of the middle school attached to Lingnan University, vice principal and principal of the middle school attached to the Huanan Teachers' College, and member of the CYL Committee for Guangzhou's middle schools. Since 1969, he has held the posts of vice principal of the 61th middle school of Guangzhou, head of the Guangzhou City teaching material compiling group, head of the teaching material group of the city educational bureau, head of the group in charge of middle school education, chief of the teaching and research section, secretary of the CPC branch of the middle school attached to Huanan Teachers' College and principal of this middle school, member of the Standing Committee and deputy secretary of the CPC committee of the Huanan Teachers' College and vice chancellor this college, secretary of Huanan Teachers' University CPC Committee, and member of the provincial CPC committee.

Vice Governor: Kuang Ji [0562 0679]

Kuang Ji, male, from Donglan County, Guangxi Province, born in January 1929, university education, began work in 1947 and joined the CPC in 1948. Before liberation, he was a soldier in the Second Regiment of the Yuanhe Detachment of the Guangdong-Guangxi-Hunan border area column and then became a political cadre and a company leader. After liberation, he held the posts of secretary of the three districts CPC committee of Deqing County, member of the Standing Committee of the Deqing County CPC Committee and chief of the security bureau of this country, deputy director of the office of the Central Guangdong Public Security Bureau, deputy chief of the public security section of the Gaoyao Prefectural Commissioner's Office, director of the industrial and communications office of the Gaoyao Prefectural CPC Committee, director of the Zhaoqing Iron and Steel factory, vice direction of the industrial and communications department of the Zhaoqing Prefectural CPC Committee, deputy secretary of the Zhaoqing City CPC Committee, and vice director of the Zhaoqing Prefectural Industrial and Communications Office. Since 1 October 1977, he has held the posts of commander and deputy secretary of the CPC committee of the headquarters of the Yunfu Shulpha-Iron Mine, secretary of this CPC committee, and member of the provincial CPC committee.

Vice Governor: Yang Li [2799 4539]

Yang Li, male, from Ningbo, Zhejiang Province, born in April 1928, equivalent-to-university education. He took part in the student movement in Tianjin in 1946, which was led by the CPC, and began to work in 1948. He joined the CPC in 1949. He successively studied at the North China Joint University, the training class run by North China People's Government and the Central Party School, and held the posts of cadre in the planning section of the communications department of the Northeast Administrative Committee, and secretary to Comrade Gu Dacun. After 1953, he held the posts of deputy chief of the section in charge of confidential work of the Guangdong Provincial Political and Legal Committee, chief of the secretary section of the provincial government office, deputy director of a department of this office, deputy director of the third secretary department of the provincial revolutionary committee, and deputy director of the provincial economic work office. Since 1978, he has been director of the general office and deputy secretary-general of the provincial government.

CSO: 4005/751

END