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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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2 May 1984

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

USSR, U.S. 'FIGHT FOR SUPREMACY' IN ASIA-PACIFIC REGION

Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI [WORLD KNOWLEDGE] in Chinese No 2, 16 Jan 84 p 6

[Article by Tao Bingwei [7118 3521 5588], Institute of Research of International Problems: "Struggle for Supremacy and Fight Against Supremacy Intertwines in the Asia-Pacific Region"]

[Text] Compared with the Middle East and Latin America, the situation in the Asia-Pacific region was relatively stable in 1983. Except for the problem in Cambodia, no large turmoil or local fighting occurred. The economy of most of the countries continued to improve. However, many signs show that elements of instability have increased and are fraught with turmoil.

In the past year, the United States and the Soviet Union have given greater attention to the Asia-Pacific region, each increasing its military strength. The military strength of the Soviet Union in the Far East has increased at an unprecedented scale and speed. In the number of troops, fighting power and degree of modernization, it is second only to the European forces of NATO. In addition to increasing the strength of its Pacific fleet, the Soviet Union has also put in place 126 medium-range SS-20 nuclear missiles and further expanded the military installations of Danang, CamRanh Bay and Kompong Son. Thus, the Soviet Union has increased its capability to hit targets in nearby regions. At the same time, the moves were made with the thought of tying up the 7th Fleet of the United States and to coordinate with its struggle with the United States in Northeast Asia as well as with its movements in Afghanistan and the Persian Gulf.

To deal with this situation, the United States has strengthened its military and intelligence activities in the Far East region and increased its naval exercises. Currently, the United States has deployed altogether 150,000 troops in the Asia-Pacific region, slightly less than one-third of its army overseas. At the same time, Reagan has personally visited Japan and South Korea and strengthened military cooperation with the two countries. In addition, the United States is also giving a great deal of attention to its ally relationship with countries in the Asia-Pacific region and it is paying attention to developing the military impact of its new treaty with Australia in order to tie together its military deployment from Northeast Asia to Southeast Asia and from the Pacific to the Indian Ocean and to form an overall confrontation with the Soviet Union.

The greatly increased rivalry between the two superpowers has produced signs of upheaval in the Asia-Pacific region. Besides the unresolved Cambodian problem and designs by Vietnam for a summer offensive, several events occurred last year that shocked the world--the assassination of opposition leader Aquino of the Philippines, the shooting down of the South Korean passenger plane by the Soviet Union and the Rangoon bombing. However, at the same time, the elements which safeguard peace, safety and stability are also very strong in the Asia-Pacific region. Not considering the influence of China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has safeguarded the stability of the Korean peninsula. Under the leadership of the United Front government, the people of Cambodia are fighting valiantly and the battlefield situation is becoming more and more unfavorable to Vietnam. The ASEAN [Association of Southeast Asian Nations] countries are keeping a lookout on the Soviet Union and Vietnam and have dealt a setback to the various tricks played by the Soviet Union and Vietnam on the Cambodia question. The ASEAN countries are also maintaining vigilance toward the United States, not wanting to be involved in the "new cold war" between the United States and the Soviet Union. Japan and other countries have also made efforts to safeguard the peace, safety and stability of the region.

Of course, while the struggle for supremacy between the United States and the Soviet Union has sharply increased, they are also carefully avoiding a direct confrontation.

In this new year, the Asia-Pacific region will probably achieve new advances economically. As far as political and military developments are concerned, they will be decided in two areas. One is whether or not the rivalry for supremacy will increase to another level. Two is whether or not the forces which oppose the rivalry and safeguard peace can be further strengthened and united. Looking at it objectively, the confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union in the Asia-Pacific region is still in the stage of readjusting relationships and strengthening deployment. Consequently, the sharpening of their opposition and confrontation is obvious. Moreover, it will be the basic source of instability for the Asia-Pacific region during the entire 1980's. Although drastic changes in the Asia-Pacific region are not likely within the near future, the possibility that upheavals will occur in some countries does exist. We must pay attention to further developments and maintain a high degree of vigilance.

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CSO: 4005/447

WESTERN EUROPE

PRC JOURNALISTS MEET NORWEGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

HK131310 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Apr 84 p 6

[Article by reporter Liu Xumin [0491 4872 3046]: "Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs Receives Joint Journalists Group From China's GUANGMING RIBAO, JINGJI RIBAO and RENMIN RIBAO"]

[Text] Oslo, 11 Apr--Yesterday afternoon and this morning, Svern Stray, Norwegian minister of foreign affairs, and (Kerr Korting), secretary in charge of state affairs in the Prime Minister's Office, respectively received the joint journalist group from China's GUANGMING RIBAO, JINGJI RIBAO and RENMIN RIBAO.

Mr Stray told the Chinese journalists that Premier Zhao Ziyang will pay a visit to Norway very soon and he himself also will visit China in the autumn of this year. The relations between Norway and China are very good. He said: "China is a big country with 1 billion people, and Norway is a small country with only 4 million people. Except for this difference, the friendly relations between Norway and China have been developing in an all-round way." He held that there are broad prospects for economic and technological cooperation between the two countries. Norway has a long history in shipping. Today, it is also quite experienced in the exploitation of offshore oil and in hydraulic electrogenerating. He hoped that the two countries will further strengthen cooperation in these fields.

(Korting), secretary in charge of state affairs in the Prime Minister's Office, also received China's joint journalist group on the morning of 11 April. He told the Chinese journalists that Premier Zhao Ziyang's Norway visit will certainly lay a foundation for the further development of bilateral relations. He also said that although the volume (amount) of trade between the two countries is still low at present, there are broad prospects for it.

CSO: 4005/537

WESTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

FRENCH SUPPORT TO AFGHANS--Paris, April 16 (XINHUA)--France has promised to lend "political support" to the Afghan guerrillas fighting against the Karmal regime, an Afghan resistance leader said here today. Mujahidin leader Burhanuddin Rabbani, emerging from a meeting with Francis Gutmann, general secretary of the French Ministry for External Relations, said, "The political support is an important step (taken by France) and we are satisfied with the support for the moment." Rabbani, chairman of the military committee of the Islamic Unity of Afghan Mujahidin, said this was the first encounter between Afghan resistance forces and the French authorities at such a high level. At the meeting, Gutmann and Rabbani discussed the Afghan issue and its impact on world affairs, the situation of the resistance movement as well as possible solutions to the Afghan issue, according to sources from the Ministry of External Relations. [Text] [OW171027 Beijing XINHUA in English 0831 GMT 17 Apr 84]

CSO: 4000/318

EASTERN EUROPE

WARSAW PACT DEMANDS REMOVAL OF U.S. MISSILES

OW211026 Beijing XINHUA in English 0645 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] Budapest, April 20 (XINHUA)--The Warsaw Pact foreign ministers reaffirmed today that talks on nuclear weapons could not be resumed until new U.S. missiles were withdrawn from Europe.

A communique issued after a two-day meeting of the foreign ministers from the Warsaw Pact countries demanded the removal of U.S. medium-range missiles deployed in Europe late last year. "This will create the basis for resumption of talks with a view to reaching appropriate agreement on freeing Europe from both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons," it said.

The Soviet Union walked out of the Geneva talks in November last year as the United States began deploying the first batch of Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles in some of the West European countries.

The communique said that tensions have been increased since the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe. "In order to improve the situation and return to detente," it said, "it is necessary for states to hold a dialogue, serious and equal talks imbued with responsibility, on decisive questions of maintaining and consolidating peace."

However, it said that the priority for political dialogue should be to find ways of averting the threat of a nuclear war and halting the arms race.

The meeting attended by the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Poland and the German Democratic Republic was the first since the death of Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov in February. They last met in October 1983 in Sofia.

The next meeting is scheduled to be held in Berlin in November.

CSO: 4000/317

EASTERN EUROPE

SFRY-THAI COMMUNIQUE URGES KAMPUCHEAN WITHDRAWAL

OW212044 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, April 21 (XINHUA)--Yugoslavia and Thailand today issued a joint communique calling for the complete withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea and respect of Kampuchea as a sovereign nation.

The communique, issued at the end of Thai Prime Minister Prem Tsinsulanon's four-day visit here, called for the respect of Kampuchea's independence, self-determination, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and of the Kampuchean people's right to decide their own future according to United Nations' resolutions and principles of the nonaligned movement.

It said Yugoslavia and Thailand have both reaffirmed their support to the coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and expressed their concern over the continued intervention in Kampuchea by foreign troops, which they believe constitutes a serious menace to the peace and security of Southeast Asia and the world.

The communique stated that the two countries believe the latest development in Kampuchea has worsened the situation in Southeast Asia and led to the influx of thousands of Kampuchean refugees into Thailand.

Both Yugoslavia and Thailand have expressed their worry over the continued deterioration of the international situation, especially the growing contention between the world's big powers or power blocs. They consider it a necessity for these powers to slow their arms race and promote negotiation process in order to defuse international tension, the communique said.

It added that the two countries deem that the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is playing an important role in promoting regional cooperation and the peace, stability and prosperity of the region.

It said Prem's visit has achieved "positive results" and contributed greatly to the friendship and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Thailand. The two sides emphasized the need for them to further develop their bilateral relations, especially to expand their economic cooperation.

CSO: 4000/317

EASTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

SOVIET MISSILE DEPLOYMENT DENIED--Sofia, April 21 (XINHUA)--Bulgaria today denied a Western press allegation that Soviet nuclear missiles have been deployed or are going to be deployed there. The Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (BTA) in a statement published in newspapers said that there are neither medium-range nor tactical nuclear missiles in Bulgaria, nor has the problem ever been raised or discussed in conferences of any sort or at any level. The statement said Bulgaria is strongly determined to maintain peace and to promote understanding and cooperative relations with all countries. Bulgaria is exerting efforts to make the Balkan area a zone free of nuclear arms, it said. [Text] [OW211230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 21 Apr 84]

CSO: 4000/317

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POPULATION CONTROL IN RURAL AREAS EMPHASIZED

Beijing RENKOU YANJIU [POPULATION RESEARCH] in Chinese No. 6, 29 Nov 83 pp 7-12

[Article by Liu Haiquan [0491 3189 3123] of the Standing Committee of the Sichuan Provincial People's Congress: "The Emphasis in Population Control Should Be on the Rural Areas because of the National Condition"]

[Text] The population problem is an outstanding issue commonly confronted by many countries in the world at present. However, in different countries and regions, the manifestations and features of the population problem are different. In a country like ours, which has a population of 1 billion, of which 800 million are peasants, and a background of a relatively backward economy and culture, the principal manifestation is the high concentration of the population in the industrialized areas, with a massive population in the countryside. For this reason, to lay the emphasis on population control in the rural areas is, from the strategic point of view, a pressing and protracted task which has decisive significance in making the development of population well coordinated with economic and social development.

1. In Undertaking Family Planning and Economic Development in the Chinese Style, It Is Necessary to Emphasize Population Control in the Rural Areas.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "To integrate the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete reality in our country and to go our own way in order to build socialism with Chinese characteristics is the basic conclusion derived by us from summing up the long-term historical experience." This basic conclusion not only is the basic guiding ideology in socialist economic and cultural construction but is also the ideological criterion and code of conduct in family planning work in our country.

Ours is a socialist country. Holding firmly to the fundamental tenets of Marxism with regard to the population problem is the basic principle we must follow in working for population theory and in the practical work of family planning. However, the Marxist theory on population is "the same as any other theory which can at most only point out things that are fundamental and common and only roughly sum up the complicated situation in actual life" [1]. Our family planning work

must break a new path conforming to the situation in our country and must be imbued with our own characteristics by means of integrating the universal truth of Marxism concerning the population problem with the actual situation of the population in China.

With regard to the actualities and conditions of our country, Comrade Chen Yun once made a profound conclusion. He said: "We must proceed from our own national condition of 1 billion people, of whom 800 million are peasants, to consider how to plan our socialist construction." In marching toward the four modernizations, we must deem the "1 billion population, of whom 800 million are peasants," the point of departure in both the economic and cultural constructions. It must also be deemed the point of departure in family planning work. Where should the emphasis be in population control under the condition of "1 billion population, of whom 800 million are peasants"? Obviously it should be in the rural areas.

Our country has a large population, which ranks it first in the world. The agricultural population accounts for a considerable proportion, which also ranks our country first in the world. These two firsts have shaped the specific conditions in our country, which are different from those of other nations. Please see Table 1 [2]. [Table next page]

We noted from Table 1 that in comparing the year 1978 with the late 1940's and early 1950's, even though an upward trend is shown in the total population in the listed countries, except for both India and our country, the proportion of the agricultural population to the total population in the countries dropped by a big margin. Even in India, there has been a drop of 5.2 percent. Yet in our country, at the time when the total population has increased 76.87 percent from 1949 to 1978, the increase of the agricultural population was 79.58 percent, which is 2.71 percent higher than the rate of total population growth. And the proportion of the agricultural population to the total population remains unchanged in the neighborhood of 83 percent. This is one of the outstanding features of the population in our country. In a certain sense, the so-called large population base group is essentially a large base group of the agricultural population while the so-called rapid increase mainly refers to the rapid growth of the agricultural population.

As the agricultural population consists of a large base group and is of a high percentage, where is our way out? Since World War II, there has been rapid economic development in some of the capitalist countries which has enabled a large part of the agricultural population to leave for the cities and has thereby resulted in serious social and economic pressures. Some of the developing countries have blindly followed the example of the developed countries, causing a deterioration in the rural economy. It is quite obvious that this course of action would not work in our country. The economy in our country is backward and the population which the large cities can accommodate is limited.

Table 1

Country	Year	Total population (1,000)	Total population growth (%)	Agricultural population (1,000)	Agricultural population growth (%)	Percentage of agri. population (%)
China	1949	541,670	76.87	447,260	79.58	82.6
	1978	958,070		803,200		83.8
U.S.A.	1949	148,600	46.93	24,190	-66.89	16.3
	1978	218,340		8,010		3.7
USSR	1953	188,000	38.94	107,800	-56.22	57.3
	1978	261,200		47,190		18.1
Japan	1950	82,300	39.61	37,810	-62.79	45.9
	1978	114,900		14,070		12.2
Yugoslavia	1948	15,750	39.11	10,610	-17.71	67.4
	1978	21,910		8,730		39.8
India	1951	356,690	85.31	249,120	71.52	69.8
	1978	660,980		427,300		64.6

From now on, for a considerably long period of time, this situation will remain unchanged. In the year 2000, the total population of our country will reach 1.1 to 1.2 billion and the rural population will approach 1 billion. In case a total of 100 million of the rural population can be shifted to the cities in the next 20 years, from the point of view of the urban population situation and its level of economic development, it will not be easy to bear the burden. Therefore, in order to resolve effectively the population problem in the rural areas in our country, we must develop a diversified economy so that the labor force in the rural areas can be self-digested and we must strictly control rural population growth. If we want our family planning work to be carried out in conformity with the national condition of our country and to achieve great successes, it is necessary to proceed from reality, to put population growth in rural areas under resolute control and to put the emphasis of our work on the rural areas. During the period of the agricultural cooperative movement, "the serious problem lay in educating the peasants." Today in the 1980's, one of the serious problems lies mainly in the control of unchecked rural population growth.

To put the emphasis of population control on the rural areas is also to demand that economic construction be carried out with Chinese characteristics. Agriculture is the foundation of our national economy. How important a role this foundation can play is directly and closely related to the quantity and quality of the rural population. Marx pointed out: "Agricultural labor productivity which exceeds the laborer's personal demands is the basis of all societies." [3] The "laborer's personal demands" hereby referred to undoubtedly means the demands of agricultural laborers. The backward agricultural productive forces stimulate rural population growth, and undue population growth, in turn, holds back the development of productive forces. Under certain conditions of agricultural production, too many agricultural laborers may, on the contrary, lead to a downward trend of labor productivity. After deducting the agricultural products which are required for their own consumption and reproduction, the surplus agricultural products for meeting the demands of other economic sectors will be reduced. As a result, the role of agriculture as the basis of the national economy will be further weakened. It is doubtless absolutely impossible to proceed with the construction of the modernizations with Chinese characteristics on a weak agricultural basis. Therefore, the strategically important work of agricultural development must be carried out synchronously with the important work of population control in the rural areas so that the agricultural economy will continue to develop and the tendency of population growth in the rural areas will turn downward.

In recent years, owing to the fact that the party has carried out a series of valid policies in the rural areas and the fact that the "dual contract" responsibility system has been extensively implemented, the enthusiasm of the vast number of peasants has been more vigorously

mobilized and the agricultural economy has been rapidly progressing. Under circumstances like this, a handful of comrades have been imbued with the idea that "the increase of the means of subsistence in the rural areas has obviously exceeded the increase of the agricultural population" and they believe that "various policies in the rural areas are being slackened, so population policy should also be relaxed." This is one-sided and harmful. Comrade Hu Yaobang exhorted us in his report to the 12th CPC National Congress that "family planning work must under no circumstances be slackened, especially in the rural areas." We must take notice of the fact that even though agriculture in our country has shown more rapid progress in recent years, we see no basic change in the backward features of it. The contradiction between the excessive rural population and the present status of the agricultural economy remains very conspicuous. The principal manifestations are these: First, agricultural labor productivity is very low. Taking the year 1981 as an example, the total grain production in our country was 650-plus billion jin and total meat production was 12.609 million tons. On the average, only 2,227 jin of grain and 104 jin of meat are produced by each person in the rural labor force. [4] Calculated on the basis of the per-capita level of grain possession in our country, each person in the labor force can support only 3.5 persons. If it is calculated on the basis of the average level of per-capita possession of grain in the developed countries, agricultural laborers in our country can only barely support themselves. Even if the goal of producing a total of 960 billion jin of grain and of holding the population to under 1.2 billion could be realized in the year 2000, per-capita grain will still only be 800 jin. It is absolutely impermissible to be unrealistically optimistic. Second, the rate of marketable agricultural products is low. In 1981, the state purchased 78.06 billion jin of grain from the total of 650 billion jin produced in that year. The rate of marketable grain was 12 percent (not including the portion entering the market), and the remaining 88 percent was largely consumed by the agricultural population. What is more worth noticing is that, on the one hand, agriculture is progressing, and, on the other hand, the broad-base group of and the rapid increase in the rural population result in a downward trend of the marketable rate of agricultural products. Taking Sichuan Province as an example, per-capita marketable grain contributed by the agricultural population in Sichuan Province was 200 jin in 1950's, 115.3 jin in 1960's, 88.3 jin in 1970's and 110 jin in 1982. This indicates fully that to control population growth in rural areas rigorously is an important issue which has a bearing on the overall situation of the national economy. Besides, the contradiction between a large population and a limited area of cultivated land and the present status of our agricultural resources and agricultural ecology really do not allow us to feel complacent when the agricultural situation shows a slight turn for the better. The large population in the rural areas has obviously hindered and constricted the agricultural productive forces. Under circumstances like these, no matter whether we are on our way toward realizing agricultural development in the Chinese style

or whether we are in the process of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, we cannot but make up our minds resolutely to do a good job in handling relations between the agricultural economy and the rural population. Efforts will be made to liberate the agricultural productive forces from the pressure of the agricultural population.

2. The Present Status of the Rural Population in Our Country Requires Us to Put the Emphasis of Population Control on the Rural Areas.

Since the 1970's and especially after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, along with the extensive development of family planning work, the unchecked increase of population in both the cities and the countryside has been put under effective control. This is universally acknowledged. However, so far as the present status of the rural population is concerned, it has the following specific features as compared with that of the cities:

First, the characteristics of the broad-base group, the fast pace of population growth and the young age structure are most conspicuously displayed in the rural areas. The situation where the pace of population growth is faster in the rural areas than it is in the cities remained unchanged until early 1980's. Owing to certain economic and cultural reasons, this tendency will continue for a long time to come. Calculated on the basis of the spot check on birth rates throughout the country, the birth rate in the cities and towns in 1981 was 1.45 percent and that in the rural areas was 2.243 percent, which was 0.79 percent higher than that in the cities and towns. Judged by the age structure, statistics show that the population below 20 years of age accounts for approximately half of the population of the country as a whole. And over 90 percent of these young people are in the rural areas. This situation indicates that by the end of this century and the beginning of the 21st century, a new peak period of births will appear in the vast rural areas.

Second, judged by marital status, generally speaking, young men and women in the cities and towns in our country have done better in practicing late marriage and late childbearing than those in the countryside. In the whole province of Sichuan, the average age of those who were first married in 1982 was 24.2 years; among them the average age of males was 26.5 and that of females was 21.7, both of which groups were over the marriageable age stipulated in the Marriage Law. However, the phenomenon of early marriage was still serious and approximately 90 percent of those who married early were in rural areas.

[6] Judged by the situation of the country as a whole, the average age of first marriage in the cities and towns in 1981 was 24.71 and that in rural areas was 22.28, showing a difference of 2.43 years. Only 2 percent of the women in the cities and towns were married early (under 19 years of age), but the percentage in the rural areas was 16 percent. In the cities and towns, the percentage of late marriages

(married at an age over 23) of women reached 76.74 percent, but in the rural areas, it was only 37.07 [7]. Not only did the existence of the serious phenomenon of early marriage in the rural areas help to increase the number of early marriages, but the fact that married couples of childbearing age who were too early to give birth to their first children also added to the difficulties of limiting couples to giving birth to two children and limiting [the size of the families] to three children because the contraceptive period was relatively extended. In short, the status of the development of the rural population has, to a considerable extent, been a decisive factor in the scale and pace of population development in our country. For this reason, whether we can effectively control population growth in the rural areas is of vital importance to the success or failure of the population program in our country.

The present status of the rural population in our country and its trend of development have caused special difficulties in population control and in making the development of the population well coordinated with social and economic development. Generally speaking, taking effective control of population growth in the rural areas is much more difficult than it is in cities. This is a reflection of the differences in the population problem between the town and the country, between industry and agriculture and between mental and manual labor which still exist in our country. The main reasons for the differences are as follows:

First, our rural economy is backward, and the peasants are relatively more influenced by the old traditional birth concepts. With regard to social insurance, the backward rural economy has made it impossible in a short time to implement the system of retirement pay in old age for workers and staff members as is being done in the cities. As a result, peasants can hardly avoid thinking of "having a male to support the old" so as to keep away from troubles in the future. In addition, old birth concepts including "the continuation of a genealogical tree" and the "failure to give birth to a male child as the most serious of the three cases of defiance of filial piety," and so forth, also have had a great impact. These ideas have, to a greater extent, stimulated the peasants to give birth early, to have more children and particularly to think of having a baby boy. Judged by the number of births in 1981 among 10 percent of the women of childbearing age in Sichuan Province grouped by different occupations, the percentage of staff members in the offices, of production workers and related personnel and of laborers in such fields as farming, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery who gave birth to their first children was, respectively, 95.1, 93.9 and 51.8 percent, while the percentage of those who gave birth to their second children was, respectively, 4.0, 5.1 and 26.6 percent and of those who gave birth to their third or later children was, respectively, 0.9, 1.0 and 21.6 percent [8].

It is thus clear that the traditional feudal concepts have had a great impact on the birth rate in the rural areas.

Second, compared with the cities and towns, the level of scientific education in the rural areas is relatively low. Since liberation, great progress has been made in educational, cultural and scientific undertakings. However, this progress has also been limited by the broad-based group and the rapid increase of the agricultural population and by the influences of other economic and social factors. At present, there are less than 4 technical personnel per 10,000 in the agricultural population. Among the nearly 400 million rural youths and people in the prime of life, illiterates and semiliterates account for 30 percent, people at the elementary school level account for 40 percent and only a few people are at the senior high middle school level and above [9]. This situation has mingled the old concept of "more children more fortune" in the rural areas with the present backwardness of education and culture, thus deepening the difficulty of our work. Family planning has an important part in building a spiritual civilization, and the level of spiritual civilization, in turn, has an impact on the birth concepts and birth rates of the people. According to data gathered from a spot check conducted in Sichuan Province of 10 percent of the population, the relationship between women's educational level and their birth status is shown in Table 2.

From Table 2 we can see that only by improving the quality of the population and by raising the level of science and culture can the situation become favorable to bringing down the birth rate and bringing rural population growth under control. Of course, as long as the rural population can be put under effective control, it is possible to improve the quality of the population further. A relationship of dialectical unity exists between them.

[See Table 2 next page]

The third reason is the impact of rural economic policy and structure on the population. The reason why the rural population in our country can maintain a faster rate of growth for a long time is closely related to the system of the "big common rice bowl" under the rural economic policy of the past. Since everybody can eat in the canteen the same as everyone else, it is not necessary to worry about having too many children! Over a long period of time, households having more children gained advantages under the distribution policy, which was to ration grains according to the number of people in the spirit of equalitarianism. Besides, the status of the rural economic structure and the natural conditions in the rural areas also have an impact on agricultural population. This issue is particularly clear in the mountainous regions. Over a long period of time, the single-product economy practiced in the mountainous regions has become harmful to family planning. For instance, of the more than 1,200 mu of collective land under cultivation in the Dabao Commune of Pengxian County in Sichuan Province, the mountain

Table 2

Level of education	No. of women of childbearing age	Percentage of different no. of births relative to women of childbearing age (%)				
		1 child	2 children	3 children	4 children	5 or more children
University	10,029	95.14	3.95	0.91	--	--
Middle school	649,001	83.33	13.63	2.33	0.5	0.31
Elementary school	871,727	57.99	27.28	8.87	3.47	2.39
Illiterates	861,097	37.22	27.96	14.82	8.04	11.95

areas account for 98.6 percent. Labor expenditure on tilled land for growing grains in the mountain areas is much greater than it is in the flatlands and foothills, and it is also greater than it is among those who are engaged in forestry, animal husbandry and sideline productions in the same mountain areas. To grow grains and support families under natural conditions like this, much of the heavy work has to be done by the male labor force. Under situations like this, having or not having males or the number of males in the labor force in a mountain household has become an important basis in determining the income of a family. This is an important reason for the greater number of multiple births in the rural mountain areas. Altering this irrational agricultural economic structure is the principal way to leave poverty for wealth. It is also an indispensable condition for putting the unchecked population growth in the rural areas under control.

To sum up, in order to guarantee the realization of the goals of economic development and population control at the end of the century in our country, it is necessary to deem population control in the rural areas as a strategic focal point in family planning work. We must pay close attention to it and do our best. We must do it in depth and on a long-term basis.

3. Try Every Possible Means to Do A Good Job in Family Planning Work in the Rural Areas.

Since the 1970's and especially in recent years, along with the deep-going implementation of family planning work, the big increase in the rural population in our country has already been put under effective control. Judged by the situation in Sichuan, the natural growth rate of the rural population already dropped from 2.98 percent in 1971 to 0.877 percent in 1982. Practice proves that family planning work can successfully be done. At present, the continuous perfection of the "dual contract" responsibility system together with the intensive implementation of institutional reform and the emergence of a variety of joint organizations have opened a broad avenue for the development of the agricultural economy. However, a number of new problems in family planning work have also emerged which demand prompt study and solution. Therefore, how to make the best use of the situation to guide the people to adapt to the new situation amidst changes taking place in the rural areas is a realistic problem which lies ahead in family planning work.

Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: "Ideological education must be carried out thoroughly and meticulously for the peasants. So long as we can do our work well, we shall be able to achieve the goal of putting population under control." Family planning is one kind of work in the building of a spiritual civilization for the purpose of transforming social situations and of reforming the old traditional ideas of the people. Many problems encountered in the implementation of family planning in the rural areas are reflected in ideological understanding.

Therefore, family planning work depends on education and on the conscious actions of the masses. A host of facts indicates that so long as the work is correctly done, the masses are reasonable, have the cardinal principles in mind and take the overall situation into account. In January of this year, more than 270,000 young couples in Sichuan Province received single-child certificates in the short period of the nationwide Family Planning Publicity Month, which amounted to 44.6 percent of the total number of certificates issued during the first half of 1982. And there were more than 1 million cases of the adoption of contraceptive measures, which accounted for 104.6 percent of the first half of 1982. This is to say that the work which formerly took years to get done can now be completed within months. In launching the Family Planning Publicity Month (Week), the impetus is great and the strength is concentrated which can produce wide repercussions over the old traditional concepts, and the role it can play cannot be ignored. However, the problem of the ideological understanding of the people cannot depend only on a few concentrated efforts to find solutions. A vast amount of work must be carried out in daily production and life. Therefore, we must maintain that publicity and educational work be focused on regular education. We must proceed from the actual conditions in rural areas and from the concrete conditions of the targets of our publicity to carry out the patient, painstaking and convincing political and ideological work in a variety of rich and colorful, vivid and vigorous forms. We must stress practical results and improve the quality of publicity and educational work. The propaganda ranks of family planning are the backbone of the publicity and educational work in the rural areas for which we must put in a lot of effort to build it up. At the same time, we must further sum up and promote our experience in launching ideological education among the masses such as mutual ideological aid and help among commune members and neighbors and formulating regulations for the local people so that the masses can depend on themselves to carry out self-education and thus raise their consciousness in implementing family planning.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party Central Committee and the State Council have formulated various policies on family planning which have fundamentally guaranteed the health development of family planning work. But in our local work, we must pay attention to proceeding from actual conditions in order to carry out different policies adapted to different conditions in the rural areas and cities, in the mountain areas, basins and foothills in the rural areas, in the hinterlands and in the minority areas. We must resist the tendency of "insisting in arbitrary uniformity." Specific economic policies carried out in the rural areas not only must be advantageous to production but must also be advantageous to family planning. It is not advisable to attend to one thing and lose sight of other things. In production contracting, production support and distribution policy, in carrying out professional technical training for commune members or in propping up professional households or priority households and so forth, attention must be paid to the families of only children.

We must not only explore the rural population problem by integrating theory with practice, we must also understand agricultural economic work and study the present status and development trend of the agricultural economy in order to work out in time the specific measures which are adaptable to the development of the situation. At present, we must, on the one hand, substantiate and perfect existing family planning administrative responsibility systems and, on the other hand, proceed with new explorations owing to the fact that some of the original administrative systems are no longer applicable. Many of the previously formulated family planning administrative responsibility systems were basically linked with farmland contracting. But at present, there is basically no more farmland for contracting. Therefore, it is meaningless to give consideration to farmlands contracted to families of only children. In production teams with more families of only children, health subsidies come from and then are returned to team members themselves. Therefore, it is also practically meaningless. The emergence of various kinds of professional households and joint organizations have enabled more and more peasants to leave the land. All these demand that we seek a new breakthrough in the administrative methods and systems of rural family planning.

Measures for getting the unchecked population growth in rural areas under control are both the development of economy and the enhancement of the scientific and cultural level of the masses. Along with the development of the rural economy, the standard of living of and the welfare facilities for the masses certainly will be raised and improved, so it will provide a material basis for resolving the problem of "the need to support the old." At the same time, the emergence of a "scientific maze" and an "educational maze" all over the rural areas will certainly change people's old ideas pertaining to birth in an effective way and will thereby produce a far-reaching impact on controlling the quantity of the population in the rural areas and on improving the quality of the population. At present, rural education has been improved at a faster pace but there are a lot of difficulties. It is necessary to increase the mental investment further and adopt a variety of forms to run schools for doing a good job in wiping out adult illiteracy, in improving education for youngsters in the rural areas and in devoting major efforts to spreading scientific and technical knowledge among the people. At present, one of the outstanding problems in rural health undertakings is the low level of the quantity and quality of the technical ranks responsible for carrying out contraceptive measures. The development of long-term effective and convenient contraceptive drugs and methods cannot keep abreast with the development of the changing conditions of family planning. For this reason, it is necessary to strengthen the medical ranks in the rural areas and to develop the research and production of contraceptive drugs and means. At the same time, we must establish and perfect various kinds of family planning contraceptive technical responsibility systems and job contracts. From a long-term point of view, it is quite necessary

to build contingent methods of both maternity and child care and contraceptive techniques by integrating full-time members with part-time ones. This is the need in protecting the health of married couples of childbearing age and in raising the cultural level and the valid contraceptive rate of family planning work itself.

In a country like ours which has a 1 billion population, of whom 800 million are peasants, it is a great job to promote family planning in an all-around way. So long as party committees and governments at all levels can enhance their leadership in family planning work, insist on proceeding from the national condition, put the emphasis in family planning work on rural areas and try every possible means to do a good job in the unified administration of the population problem, it is absolutely possible for family planning to develop in a healthy way on the track in conformity with the national condition of China.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS IN FAMILY PLANNING WORK STUDIED

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[Article by Chen Jialin [7115 1367 7792], "Teaching and Research Section, Yangzhou Normal College: "A Few Psychological Problems in Family Planning Work"]

[Text] So-called family planning is to give birth to children in a planned way. This is a measure mankind carries out to control and adjust birth activities, in accordance with existing resources and the development of production, for the purpose of realizing the development of mankind itself in a planned way. Since the 1970's, family planning has been increasingly emphasized by people all over the world. In recent years, remarkable successes have also been achieved in the family planning work in our country. The trend of rapid population growth in our country since the 1960's has been preliminarily brought under effective control. Facts prove that family planning is a strategic task which benefits both the country and the people. It is also a domain of social practice which has a bearing on the national economy and the people's standard of living and on each and every household, and all sectors.

All domains of social practice are man's practical activities in which all men participate. And man's social practices, whatever they may be, are accomplished under regulation by man's psychological activities. Therefore, psychology, which does research on the pattern of the occurrence and development of man's psychological activities, must also be able to serve family planning.

The Significance of Psychology in Family Planning Work

To do a good job in family planning work, it is very meaningful to learn something about psychology. The significance is mainly demonstrated in the fact that psychology can help family planning work become more scientific, farsighted, self-initiating and exact; it can help to fully arouse the enthusiasm of the broad masses to practice family planning and thereby ensure the implementation of the population policy which calls for "limiting the quantity but improving the quality of the population."

Family planning is a work in making human lives. In family planning work, we can make it more scientific by strengthening the study of psychology and doing our work in accordance with the objective laws of man's psychological activities. For instance, in order to ensure the smooth implementation of family planning work, both incentive and restrictive measures are being adopted everywhere at present. Why are incentive and restrictive measures effective in carrying out family planning work? How can we make these measures most successful? Psychology tells us that psychology is a function of the brain and a reflection on objective reality. All activities of men are, in essence, reflecting activities. The substance of reflection in psychology has been further affirmed in the study of conditional reflection. The study of conditional reflection has brought to light the fact that intensification is the prime condition which shapes conditional reflection. So far as the physiological essence of incentives and restrictions are concerned, they are different forms of intensification. Studies with regard to the nature, timing, form and result of intensification have provided a psychological basis for effectively carrying out incentive and restrictive measures in the family planning work. For instance, the study of psychology has pointed out that, no matter whether it is an incentive or a punishment, it must be carried out promptly, otherwise it will lead to just the opposite; that incentive is more effective than punishment; that incentive must not be purely material reward because pure material reward is not the most powerful inducement while actual encouragement stems only from the combination of both material and spiritual rewards; that there are differences in the results of incentives and punishment because there are different features of personal psychological characters and so forth. Thus it can be seen that in order to make family planning work more scientific so as to improve its efficiency, it is very helpful to understand these psychological patterns.

Man has a common process of psychological activities (process of shaping understanding, emotion and will). Once the family planning workers have a good grasp of the universal laws of man's psychological activities, they can have a certain farsightedness about the occurrence, development and forms of activities of various ideological trends of man in family planning work. Psychology tells us that man's birth activities are outwardly governed by man's ideologies, but essentially they are set off by man's childbearing motives. Man's childbearing motives can be detected by observation or by one's own words and adjusted by changing social conditions. In so doing, a good foundation can be laid for us to proceed with family planning work. It may help strengthen initiative and lessen blindness, change a passive situation and thus create favorable conditions.

The family planning work to a certain extent is also political-ideological work. In the family planning work, it demands that people break with the traditional concept of birth and implement the relevant family planning policies. As a consequence, ideological problems of one kind or another will become inexorable. How can these ideological problems be effectively resolved? Psychology tells us that man not only has a common pattern of psychological activities, but that each of us also has his own independent personal psychological characteristics. This is what people usually say, "the difference in people's minds is shown in their appearance." The "different minds" here mainly refers to the difference in personal psychological

characteristics, such as the interest, ability, temperament and disposition of a person. Man has a world of differences in these aspects. If we were to apply the same method to educate people of different characters, the result would not always be good. It may be effective in educating people of general characters, but will produce very little effect on those who do not fall under the category of general character. Hence, ever since ancient times, many educators have advocated teaching people in accordance with their aptitude. We feel for this very reason that in family planning work it is necessary to proceed from man's personal psychological characteristics, to place stress on excitation mechanism in education and to make the best use of the situation in resolving man's ideological problems so that a good job can be done in ideological work. For instance, so far as man's personal psychological characteristics--temperament--is concerned, we must in our work remind ourselves that in dealing with "impetuous" people, we must not rashly incur the wrath of those who are irritable, easily excited, forthright and enthusiastic and short of patience, but use methods of persuasion and education such as "making a statistical comparison" to "convince them by reasoning" that in dealing with the "phlegmatic" people who are quiet and steady, reticent, inflexible and dull in action, we must be careful and patient and give them enough time to consider and react; and that in dealing with "depressive" people who are sensitive and overcautious, profoundly aware of the situation, self-abased and indecisive and easily panic-stricken we must "move them by friendly feelings," look after them with more care and solicitude, and absolutely not criticize them publicly, or else they will feel psychologically constrained and thereby lose confidence, or they even possibly lead to accidents. In short, in family planning work, only when we are able to do a good job in ideological work by way of adopting different measures for persons of different characters, can we improve the efficiency of family planning work.

In family planning work, strengthening the study of psychology can also fully arouse the enthusiasm of the masses to implement family planning. Psychology tells us that enthusiasm is also a psychological phenomenon. The composition of man's psychological structure of enthusiasm embraces three aspects, namely, knowledge, emotion and will. So far as the zeal for family planning is concerned, it comprises the level of man's understanding of family planning, the level of emotional excitement and the level of efforts made in shaping the will. However, in family planning work, many comrades have intended to raise the level of people's understanding and to mobilize their enthusiasm only by conducting insipid ideological education among the masses. Things of this kind will probably always achieve poor results. This is because emotion is the bridge to raise the level of man's understanding. "Without man's emotions, there can never be people in pursuit of truth nor can there be such a possibility."¹ In other words, only when people psychologically have a positive emotional experience, can they be in pursuit of family planning. Being conscious of this point, family planning workers must not overlook emotional effects if they intend to help people enhance their enthusiasm for family planning. In their work, they must treat others as equals with an open heart and not domineer them or seek to put them down. They must concern themselves with the interests of the masses and help them overcome difficulties and speak clearly to the masses to gain their forgiveness in case difficulties cannot be resolved immediately. Nonetheless, only when the

targets of your work find themselves sharing the same positive emotional state of friendliness, sympathy, love and trust with you, can a harmonious psychological atmosphere be created. And only in such a psychological atmosphere can the targets of your work realize your utmost solicitude, remove their resentment toward family planning work and be willing to put their own understanding of family planning into action so that they can overcome all difficulties, conscientiously implement the family planning policy and demonstrate strong character of will. Man's strong character of will of this kind has fully demonstrated man's enthusiasm toward family planning work. Therefore, it can be seen that family planning workers must attach importance to learning psychology and understand that they must arouse people's enthusiasm toward family planning by raising the level of people's ideological understanding, by inspiring people's positive sentiment, and by strengthening efforts to temper the quality of willpower.

Birth Needs and the Family Planning Work

As mentioned above, family planning means that people are going to control and adjust their own birth activities. In order to effectively control and adjust man's birth activity, we must first understand how man's birth activity comes into being. In the study of psychology, it has been pointed out that man's birth activity is the result of many reasons, but its original motive power has been man's birth needs. As Marx and Engels pointed out "anything which anybody did was motivated by his own needs."² "People are used to explaining their own activities from the point of view of their own ideologies but not of their own needs (of course, needs of this kind are also reflected in man's mind and it can be sensed). Under such a condition, the idealistic world outlook is bound to emerge as time passes."³ Man's needs are reflections of objective things wanted. Subjectively, needs are usually experienced by man in forms of wishes and motivations. Man's needs and man's motivations and activities are directly linked. Man's activities may simply be expressed in a summarized formula as "perception - needs - motivation - activity." For instance, when a certain person becomes aware of the fact that those who do not have children have nobody to care for them and live in straitened circumstances when they are old, he tends to think of the need of having somebody to support him in his old age, feels the motivation of giving birth to a child and then comes to birth activities. From the simple analysis of this formula of birth activity, we can see clearly the importance of man's needs for giving birth to a child. For this reason, to do a good job in family planning work, we must understand and be concerned with man's birth needs, study the internal relations between birth needs and birth motivations and activities. Only thus can we find out the original motives, i.e., birth needs which lead to birth activities through external expressions of man's birth activities so that we can grasp the essence of the issue and get the family planning work to the heart of the matter.

According to a spot check of birthrate of persons of 0.1 percent of the population conducted by the National Family Planning Commission, there are still 57.5 percent of couples with only one child who have not yet applied for the single-child certificate up to now.⁴ Yet, what are the birth needs which prevent people from responding to the call for one child per couple set forth by the party Central Committee? An investigation conducted in Yangzhou

Prefecture in Jiangsu Province has revealed that there are mainly 11 birth needs which make people think of having a second child: (1) an only child is not safe and the "safety coefficient" must be improved; (2) only children are too lonely and a companion is desirable; (3) it is difficult to educate only children, so it is better to have more; (4) there is the possibility of a change in the national policy of one child per couple and a change will put oneself on the losing side; (5) since the policy of one child per couple has not been effectively carried out in many places, the number of children does not mean anything; (6) there is the traditional concept of having both sons and daughters; (7) there is the traditional concept of more children, more fortune; (8) there is the belief that only a male can continue the genealogical tree; (9) there is the need of having a male to support old parents; (10) it is the male who can take care of parents in old age, and (11) there is the need of having more children to augment the labor force of a family in order to improve its financial condition.

The 11 birth needs mentioned above have indicated that man's birth needs are diversified. Psychology has pointed out that man's needs are not only diversified, but also on the increase. This is to say that birth needs fall under different gradations. Once the basic needs have been satisfied, the needs of a higher gradation will emerge. Consequently, any of the above-mentioned needs may become the motive power for man to carry out birth activities. And a satisfaction of any kind of these needs may also become the motive power to arouse the enthusiasm of people to implement the policy of one child per couple. The result of our investigation has also proved this fact. We have discovered in our investigation that in units which have actually given priority to making things easier for households having only one child in handling questions such as the distribution of dwellings, enrolling children in nurseries and primary schools in units which have done a good job in preschool education, in communes and brigades which have provided social welfare for the old, or, in a word, in places where the above-mentioned birth needs have been met, the resistance to family planning work is minimal, or otherwise the resistance is strong. Therefore, we feel that in family planning work we must thoroughly eliminate the influence of the ultraleft line which prefers "spirit is all-powerful" and fight against talking only about general principles in an "air-to-air" manner or issuing administrative orders in an oversimplified and crude way. Not only must we place stress on the interests of the state, the collectives and individuals, we must also know man's needs, care about their interests, show them every consideration and try every possible means to satisfy their needs. Only in so doing can family planning work really be put into effect.

The analysis of the 11 different birth needs mentioned above has also indicated that since the economy in our country is still underdeveloped and our material life still not very rich, some of these needs (for instance, old people in rural areas need support) still cannot be met at the moment. It is also impossible to satisfy certain needs which do not stand to reason (for instance, more children, more fortune). Under such a condition, is it impossible to carry out family planning work? In the study of psychology, it has been pointed out that man's needs are not only diversified and on the increase, they also are subject to restrictions. The satisfaction of man's needs

is not only restricted by such material conditions as production and living standard, but also by such spiritual factors as ideological awareness, the sense of social responsibility and the devotion to one's work. This indicates that in family planning work we must help people to adopt a correct attitude toward the contradiction and disparity between their own birth needs and reality, so as to combine personal material needs with spiritual needs, to link psychological needs with social needs, and personal needs with the cause of the people. In order to achieve this goal, we must go all out to propagate the spirit of the open letter of the party Central Committee, to publicize the standard of communist ethics and the exemplary leading role of Communist Party and league members. The public opinion in society created by publicity and education can then exert psychological influence over individuals and thus arouse the people to regard "one child per couple" as a bounden duty to society and steadily strengthen their own sense of social responsibility. In so doing, the social need of "one child per couple" is bound to be recognized and accepted by them. It will become their belief and turn out to be their personal needs. Consequently, people will use this "personalized" social need to adjust their personal needs which cannot be satisfied at the moment and control those which do not stand to reason. They may also proceed from social needs of this kind to envisage their own birth motives and adjust their own birth activities.

All in all, in family planning work we must insist on starting off from man's birth needs in order to combine the satisfaction of them with the utilization of spiritual factors to adjust and control man's birth needs. Only thus can we arouse people's enthusiasm for family planning thoroughly and steadily and thereby carry out family planning work in a down-to-earth manner.

Study of Child Mental Hygiene Must Be Strengthened

Aside from the necessity of limiting the quantity of the population, another important aspect in family planning work is to improve its quality. For this, we are required to promote eugenics and raise healthy children with every care. Eugenics means giving birth to a healthy baby and raising healthy children with every care means that a baby who is born healthy must be allowed to grow up healthily. This so-called health should mean health in both body and mind, which is to say both physically and mentally healthy. From the viewpoint of mental hygiene which researches into the maintenance and improvement of mental health, a sound body refers mainly to the state of health of a person in terms of the extent of development of his height, weight, figure, facial features, arms and legs, and especially the cerebrum. The reason for this is self-explanatory. However, a sound mind means the state of health in terms of the extent of mental development and psychological structure of a person, including all kinds of capabilities in carrying out mental activities, individual characters, experience of life, habits of behavior, thoughts and feelings, and viewpoints and beliefs. A person who is mentally healthy must have such features as normal intelligence, a sound emotion and strong willpower, a frank and open personality, good relations with other people, self-knowledge, the development of body and mind in proper relation with age and so forth. Mental hygiene also holds that man's physical and mental health influence each other, which means that man's physical health may affect his mental health and vice versa. However, since for a long period

of time people have been handicapped by lack of knowledge regarding mental hygiene, they usually are prone to pay attention only to physical health without caring for mental health. As has been demonstrated in family planning work, people have often been interested in the study of eugenics and ways for raising healthy children from the point of view of genetics, physiology and medical science without attaching importance to making a study on this question in accordance with child mental hygiene--a science which is to conduct rational education and training for children and exert family and social influences on them in accordance with the patterns of their physical and mental development and the features of different ages to enable them to have a healthy mental development. This phenomenon has seriously impaired the improvement of the quality of the population in our country.

So far as health care during the period of pregnancy is concerned, people usually are prone to pay attention to questions with regard to genetics, eugenics and study of nutrition, such as enrichment in nutrition, taking medicine with good care and trying not to contact poisonous substances or radiation. Psychological questions are being ignored. In fact, viewed from the perspective of child mental hygiene, it is of great importance to the development of the fetus to maintain a stable mood and happiness and avoid both excitement through agitation in society and overworking during the period of pregnancy. After a long-time study of deformed children in Germany, American psychologist Montagor has pointed out that "during the early years of Hitler's regime, the rate of deformed children was 0.07 percent, shortly before World War II, it was 1.7 percent, during the war it was 2.6 percent, and immediately after the war it was 6.5 percent. It proves the fact that the more the people are worrying or in a panic, the higher the rate of newly born deformed babies."⁵ Montagor's study has indicated that the state of spirit and mood of a pregnant woman as well as the external environment also can influence the biological process of the fetus. A happy mood and a fine environment are of importance to the healthy development of the fetus. Turning to the question of child care during infancy, people for a long time have been satisfied with giving babies and infants good food and sound sleep. They thought that this was enough to raise their children healthily. However, a study of child mental hygiene has indicated that besides sound sleep and rich nourishment, children in this period also are urgently in need of such social excitements as mental engagement, tender care and so forth, or else it will be impossible for them to have a normal and healthy development of their mentality. In this respect, the study of neurophysiology has made known to all of us that putting two groups of guinea pigs under conditions of good nourishment to live separately in two different environments of which one has a rich living style and the other has not, results in the latter group being inferior to the former both in intellectual display and in the development of the morphotostructure of cerebral cells.⁶ Talking about human beings, it has been revealed in an investigation conducted by American child psychologist Spitz (1945) that, in nurseries which mainly accept foundlings, children basically lie on the bed all day long and for the most part are not able to make contacts with people because the lack of nurses. Consequently, not only the development of height and weight was handicapped, the development of mental ability was also seriously restricted. Moreover, the rate of mortality caused by contagious and other diseases reached a high of 31.7 to 90 percent.⁷ The study conducted by Spitz has fully proved that child hygiene

work is of great significance to children's physical and mental health. The study also mentioned the "urgency of trying the utmost to provide children with 'motherly care'" in such organizations as nurseries and kindergartens.⁸ At present, how is the condition in nurseries and kindergartens in our country in carrying out the child mental hygiene work? It has been reported that, at present, in organizations taking care of child health, such as nurseries and kindergartens, "people simply operate on a daily routine in nurseries. They do not care babies nor do they understand that the emotional satisfaction an infant can have in the suckling period (voices of grown up people, being cradled in arms and so forth) is as important as nutrition to a child. They also do not pay attention to mental engagement." The reason is that "many cadres taking care of child health at the basic level do not command sufficient knowledge of mental hygiene."⁹ Without the slightest doubt, today as the broad masses of women of childbearing age are at work and the quality of child care is urgently in need of improvement, nursing a child without taking care of his mental health would make it difficult to avoid serious impact on the normal development of the child's body and intelligence and on the formation of such psychological processes and features as mood, emotion and character. It is known to all of us that early experience and education in one's childhood may have a specially important bearing on the mental development of a person throughout his life. For this reason, nursing in this way is bound to impair seriously the quality of the population in our country. At the same time, we must catch sight of the fact that since this way of nursing cannot satisfy the birth needs of a vast number of parents who have only one child and are aimed at "concentrating efforts on conducting a good education for their children because there is only one child per couple," it is inevitable that they will be disappointed and thereby create artificially imposed resistance to the family planning work. Just for this reason, we feel that launching a study on child mental hygiene and strengthening child mental health should be deemed a question of great importance in doing a good job in family planning work and in improving the quality of the population in our country. We must attach great importance to it. (16 April, 1983)

FOOTNOTES

1. Collected Works of Lenin, Vol 20, The People's Publishing Company, 1958, p 255
2. Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Russian Version, Vol 3
3. Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol 20, The People's Publishing Company, pp 516-517
4. Bulletin on Spot Checks of Birthrate published by the National Family Planning Commission, RENMIN RIBAO, 83.4.10 p 3
5. J. O. Lugo & G. L. Mershey, Human Development, pp 103.302
6. Zhu Zhixian [2612 2535 6343]: Children's Psychology, People's Educational Publishing Company, 1973 p 67

7. [USA] Daian [7818 1344] E. Papuli [1584 2528 0448] and 8. Sali [5646 5461] W. Aocerzi [1159 1422 5417]: Children's World, People's Educational Publishing Company, 1981 pp 323-325
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9560

CSO: 4005/300

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LARGE-SCALE CADRE TRAINING IMPLEMENTED

Beijing LIAOWANG [OBSERVATION POST] in Chinese No 2, 9 Jan 84 p 4

[Article by Shang Zhi [1424 1807]: "Large-Scale Training of Cadres"]

[Text] In order to build our country into a strong and prosperous socialist nation, we are faced with two gigantic projects. One is to achieve the four socialist modernizations. The other is to make the cadre ranks more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and professionally more competent. The latter project is the organizational guarantee for the former project. The work of cadre training is exactly an important avenue to achieve the four modernizations of the cadre ranks.

Following structural reforms, our cadre ranks went through various degrees of changes in 1983. However, continued efforts must still be made without letup, especially in solving the problems of inadequacy and renewal of knowledge.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Congress, our country has restored and newly established more than 2,700 party schools at the county level and above and trained cadres 2 million person-times. At the same time, some new cadre schools have been restored and established and have begun to provide professional and cultural training to cadres. The higher institutions were entrusted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery to train leading cadres responsible for agricultural, animal husbandry and fishery work at the county level and above. Somewhat more than 10,000 cadres in 90 percent of the country's counties have received the first-period rotational training. Nearly 300 universities and special institutes in the country have trained 46,000 cadres. More than 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have established self-study and examination guidance committees, extensively utilizing open type educational formats to train cadres, including television, correspondence, broadcasting, and self-study and examination. This shows that our work of training cadres has developed to a new large-scale and normalized stage and a new rising situation has appeared.

From now on, our cadre training work not only must stand on the current structural reform of the leadership groups but also should look toward the future so that it can meet the challenge of time. At present, the various levels of leading cadres must be the training focus, especially the 200,000

leading cadres at or above the county level and their reserves. Attention must be given to the rational arrangement of specialized training and this training must be directly targeted to the needs of cadres of different specializations and at different levels of various trades and professions. Special attention must be given to training in cultural, scientific and technical knowledge. The quality of party schools, cadre schools, and training classes in universities and specialized schools must be properly taken care of. And the preparation of teaching materials and scientific research work for cadre training must be strengthened.

Recently, the Organization Department and Propaganda Department of the party Central Committee jointly called a national working conference on cadre training. During the conference, the various regions and departments exchanged their experiences and firmed up the focal point, procedures and measures for cadre training. In the future, the cadre training work in our country will undoubtedly move a new step forward in scale and normalization and there will be a completely new appearance among the cadre ranks of our country.

5974

CSO: 4005/448

EAST REGION

ELIMINATION OF 'LEFTIST' INFLUENCE CONTINUES IN ANHUI

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Mar 84 p 4

[Article by Reporter Zhang Guoqing [1728 0948 0615]: "Uniting With Reality, Economic Policy Further Relaxed; Provincial Party Committee Continues to Eliminate Influence of "Leftist" Ideology"]

[Text] Overcoming the past weakness of a lack of close unification between learning and work, the CPC provincial committee of Anhui assists the leading party cadres in provincial-level organizations to unite the study of the party rectification documents with eliminating "leftist" ideological influence, reforming with courage and carrying out their work firmly.

During the early part of February [1984], the provincial party committee called a meeting of members of party organizations in agencies directly under the province. It stated that the work of the various units must be to continue to eliminate the pernicious "leftist" influence and, united with the realities of Anhui, to continue the relaxation of economic policies and to strive for a greater progress in the economic work of Anhui in 1984. After the meeting, Huang Huang [7806 3874], secretary of the provincial party committee, and other leading comrades of the party committee separately visited provincial departments and bureaus of communications, electric power, textiles, agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery, industry, culture and education to hear the work reports of the party organizations of these units and to discuss with them the question of how to develop a new working situation.

With the help of the provincial party committee, the provincial department of communications examined its past ideology of "being the sole operation." It did not pay enough attention to the transporting force of individual bodies, only emphasizing control and neglecting "liveliness." Starting from the reality that there are 4,800 private vehicles in the province, they are now planning to strengthen training activities and assist the individual transporting households to improve their technical level in order to increase the transporting capability of the province. Directed at the condition that there is an annual shortage of 1 billion Kwh of electricity in Anhui, the provincial bureau of electric power, on one hand, is taking a firm hold on the construction of current priority projects and, on the other hand, it is planning to develop funds to mobilize the masses in developing electricity.

With the help of the provincial party committee, the departments and bureaus of organizations directly under the province have also established a series of policy-relaxation regulations during their process of carrying out the party Central Committee's No 1 document of 1984. With little delay, the provincial bureau of taxation had issued a "Notice on the Relaxation of Industrial and Commercial Taxation Policy for the Promotion of Further Rural Economic Development." It is also planning to issue regulations on the question of contract afforestation of barren hills by staff and workers. Based on the directive of the provincial party committee, the provincial foodgrain departments have decided to give the 53 priority counties for foodgrain production the authority to distribute a quota of 500,000 jin of unprocessed foodgrains as a means of supporting the development of the food industries in various regions. At the same time, the trading of foodgrains through multiple avenues is now permitted, eliminating the past regulation that sales of foodgrains in the province had to be approved by the province. To support the peasants in developing food industries and increasing their income, the foodgrain departments have decided to adopt measures from now on to encourage the peasants to development foodgrain processing industries themselves.

5974

CSO: 4005/448

EAST REGION

MORE INTELLECTUALS IN SHANGHAI JOIN CPC

OW210553 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0230 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Article by Zhao Lanying]

[Excerpts] Shanghai, 17 Apr (XINHUA)--The department of propaganda in Shanghai has smashed the trammels of "leftist" ideas, and actively, but prudently, recruited party members from among the intellectuals. In 1983, this department had 209 new party members. Another group of intellectuals has joined the party this year.

One veteran writer has followed the party for scores of years, and made tremendous contributions to the cause of socialist literature and art. However, he has not been admitted to the party because of political problems in the past. In coordination with the party branch of the unit where this veteran writer worked, the party organization at the higher level conducted an investigation last year, and found that the political problems were old, and of a general nature, and that he himself had already informed the party organization in details. Now, this veteran writer has been admitted into the party.

Some shortcomings and weaknesses among intellectuals, such as their attitude of remaining aloof from politics and material pursuits, desire for personal fame and gain and so on, often become the stumbling blocks against joining the party. In dealing with this issue, the party organizations of the department or propaganda in Shanghai has neither squabbled endlessly over past issues, nor adopted a laissez-faire attitude. They have enthusiastically helped those intellectuals applying for party membership to overcome their shortcomings. At the same time, they have paid attention to the main aspect, and made specific analysis of some views regarding their party membership applications.

Among the first group of party members admitted last year into the department of propaganda in Shanghai are many celebrities. They include film directors Liu Giong and Xie Jin, Chinese painters Wang Geyi and Tang Yun, writer for young readers Chen Bochui, drama artist Giaoqi, Shanghai opera artist Shao Binshen, film actor Zhao Jing, screen writer Li Tianji, expert for special film effects Ge Yonglian, and others.

CSO: 4005/538

EAST REGION

DEMOCRATIC PARTIES CONTRIBUTE TO MODERNIZATION

OW121145 Beijing XINHUA in English 0828 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Shanghai, April 12 (XINHUA)--The democratic parties and the Federation of Industry and Commerce have been playing an increasingly important role in the political and economic life of Shanghai, according to an exhibition of achievements made by democratic parties and the federation which opened here yesterday.

There are eight democratic parties in China, all of which are members of the country's patriotic United Front and follow the lead of the Communist Party. All eight have branches in Shanghai whose 14,800 members account for more than 12 percent of the total number in the country.

A statistical table in the exhibition shows that of the democratic parties' members in Shanghai 2,267 are deputies to the People's Congress and committee members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference at various levels. They have enthusiastically participated in consultations on important problems of state and municipal affairs.

Most of the members are intellectuals from various circles, and 5,866 are professors, associate professors, teachers, research fellows, senior doctors and engineers.

By means of photos, charts and exhibits, the exhibition records their achievements in the past five years as follows:

--55 of their scientific research achievements won national or municipal prizes;

--they run 62 spare-time schools and training courses attended by 65,000 people;

--they have sent 193 experts and scholars to areas populated by ethnic minorities in Yunnan, Ningxia, Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang, Tibet and Heilongjiang to offer help in economic and cultural development;

--they run 50 small and medium-sized enterprises employing more than 5,000 young people; and

--they have done much to perfect the socialist legal system, help the Communist Party in the party rectification and help implement party and government policies.

Over 2,463 democratic party members in Shanghai were named advanced workers last year.

CSO: 4000/319

EAST REGION

GOOD RESULTS IN PARTY RECTIFICATION STUDY PRAISED

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 22 Dec 83 p 1

[Article by reporter Tan Xiaowei [6151 1420 5653]: "Strictly Studying Discipline, Conscientiously Perusing Documents and Keeping in Line with Practical Discussions: Party Rectification Study by Party Committee of Shanghai Harbor Affairs Bureau Achieves Good Results--Striving Earnestly to Unify Its Thinking under the Central Documents through Study and to Enhance Its Consciousness"]

[Text] How do we ensure that our party rectification study is not going to be perfunctory? The approach of the party committee of the Shanghai Harbor Affairs Bureau is: prescribe the study of discipline as something that must be strictly followed, spare no time in reading the relevant documents, require everybody to be physically as well as mentally present so that he can peruse and delve into the documents carefully and carry out discussion only with preparations and with relevant themes and oppose unlimited, themeless talks. They are striving through the stage of study before the spring festival to unify their thinking under the party Central Committee's party rectification documents and thereby to enhance their consciousness with respect to party rectification.

When the party rectification study got started, the party committee of the bureau immediately prescribed the discipline for pursuing such study: no late arrival nor early exit, but a timely presence; except in extraordinary situations, no leave generally allowed during the study period nor arrangements for other meetings nor receiving of any visitors; theory to be kept in line with practice, notes to be carefully taken and statements to be made only with advance preparations; serious listening to other comrades' statements during discussion and no handling of other matters or documents; strict progress according to study plan, aiming at consistency; and principal leading cadres setting personal example and taking the lead to assure good results in study. Since this party rectification study got started, the way such discipline is implemented by the bureau's party and government leading cadres has been good.

During this party rectification study, the documents involved are numerous, and the time is pressing. In addition, it was close to the end of the year, and all undertakings and tasks were heavy. In order to guarantee time for

reading the documents, members of the bureau party committee and four party-member deputy bureau heads would come, except Monday and Wednesday evenings when collective self-study is insisted upon, every Sunday morning to the bureau office to study conscientiously the document. On Sunday, the whole bureau office building is quiet; there are no telephone calls from outside nor any outside people pushing the door to get in to interfere; the 3 and ½ hours of study from 8am to 12 noon are usually very fruitful. This way, little working time is taken away; it is very beneficial to handling the present undertakings well.

During the middle of this month, on a Monday evening, this reporter arrived at the Harbor Affairs Bureau when the collective self-study on the part of the bureau's party and government leading cadres was about to come to a close. I saw that a notebook was placed in front of every comrade, and on the cover page of every notebook was pasted a sheet of paper on which was written the following: "Please write well your party rectification study notes: 1. Record the time of your study and the individual document studied; 2. summarize the main points of the document studied; 3. keep in line with your ideological and work reality and carry out a comparative examination; find out the principal problems that party rectification intends to solve and write well about the gains and perceptions from your study." After obtaining the necessary consent, this reporter flipped through the notebooks of the secretary of the bureau party committee and a member of that committee and saw therein in the disciplined printing style precisely the recordings of such document headings and content summaries of documents self-studied each time, with the gains and perceptions of the study interspersed among these summaries. Since the beginning of this study, there have also been comrades who did not have time during the collective study period to take down such notes, but they have all been able to find extra time to make up.

The time for discussing their study is every Saturday morning. The party rectification study plan of the bureau's party and government leading cadres this time includes the number of themes of study to be handled, the schedule of progress for studying each theme, headings for selective reading and issues for consideration in discussion sessions; it was formulated and typed out by Zhang Yan [1728 3601], secretary of the party committee. Last month, on the basis of self-study and around the two themes for consideration--"since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, what tasks have we undertaken with respect to the rectification of the party's workstyle and organization, and what results have we achieved thereof?" and "After the 'Decision' has affirmed that healthy forces have already achieved a predominant position within the party, why should we still emphasize the necessity and urgency of party rectification, and how should we strengthen our confidence in doing a good job in party rectification?" they carried out discussions with due preparations. During the discussion held on 26 November, apart from the party committee secretary's keynote speech, the party committee also invited the chief of the bureau's organization division, the deputy secretary of the discipline inspection commission and members of the same commission to the session to brief the audience on the ranks of party members and party workstyle and situations of the like in the Shanghai harbor region

so as to help everybody further to heighten his perception of the necessity and urgency of our party rectification campaign. Since the beginning of this party rectification study, on Saturday morning of the 4th week of each month, the bureau's party committee always drew in some middle-level leading cadres and secretaries from basic-level party committees and general party branches under their direct jurisdiction as well as branches to join the discussion in order to facilitate interchange between those above and those below.

In order to allocate more time for study and to have their thinking more concentrated during the study, the bureau's party committee during these past few days has been carrying out relevant consultations to have each of the bureau's party and government leading cadres "divided into two": one group of comrades would lead some of the responsible persons of the organ's divisions and offices to undertake the study while released from production, and another group of comrades would preside over regular routines and rotate with them half a month later.

9255

CSO: 4005/390

EAST REGION

RECTIFICATION, REFORM PRECEDE FUJIAN PARTY CONSOLIDATION

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Dec 83 p 1

Editorial: "Don't Wait for Party Consolidation, First Carry on Rectification and Reform"

Text After the CPC Central Committee's announcement regarding its decisions on Party consolidation, vast numbers of Party members are earnestly studying it, and many people who put into practical action the spirit of the document proposed that rectification and reform come before Party consolidation. This fully reflects that a great number of Party members are aware of the present comprehensive Party consolidation, and their spirit of consciousness deserves to be encouraged and developed.

Most recently, the plenary session of the Provincial Party Committee adopted the "Resolution on Implementing the Party Central Committee's Decisions Concerning Party Consolidation," and a plan was drawn up for Party consolidation work in Fujian. Concrete requirements were put forth for the first group of party units to carry out consolidation. At the same time, it required that all units, for which arrangements for consolidation have not been made by next year, organize their Party members to study conscientiously the Party consolidation documents, arm their ideology, and reform while learning, so they will be well prepared for their Party consolidation work in the future.

To make Party consolidation successful, it is absolutely essential that it be carried out by stages and in groups, step by step in a planned way. However, in some areas there has emerged an attitude of wait-and-see, considering that since the present units will not join in the Party consolidation until the 2nd half of next year, or the year after, "bring it up when the time comes." As for studying the present documents without firmly grasping them, and not actively solving problems concerning ideology, style, and organization which could be settled now--this is obviously wrong.

The reason for emphasizing the importance of study is that when organizing all Party members to learn the documents on Party consolidation, and increasing understanding of the Party's character, program, and service, the standards for Party members, and the Party line, guiding principles, and policy since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, each Party member has grasped the ideological weapons, strengthened his sense of responsibility,

and increased his ability to make a clear distinction between right and wrong; these were necessary conditions created to resolve contradictions within the Party and correct errors. Therefore, not only must study be stressed for units to undergo Party consolidation at the beginning, but it should also be stressed for Party units to be consolidated during the latter half of next year and the year after.

It is necessary to correct mistakes while learning. For all Party organizations for which consolidation has not as yet been implemented, and in accordance with the requirements of Party consolidation, each Party member must strengthen the life of the organization, correctly develop criticism and self-criticism, and strengthen the fighting capacity of the Party organization. Each Party member must raise his political awareness, overcome his shortcomings, and be measured in terms of Party constitution and "On Guiding Principles for Inner Party Political Life." Party members and Party cadres who have committed various errors should consciously and correct those errors on their own initiative. Those problems where the masses have different opinions, which influence the relationship between the Party and the masses and those problems in their work which need to be solved urgently, must be grasped and solved in a timely fashion. We must dare to take charge, dare to handle tough situations, and oppose the slow, wrangling, bureaucratic way of doing things. For example, when correcting unhealthy tendencies, eliminating spiritual pollution, dealing with serious instances of breaking the law and violating discipline, cracking down on economic crimes and criminal offences, etc., they must earnestly carry on investigation and research, deal with matters decisively, and not wait until the time for a particular Party unit to undergo consolidation before settling things. Of course, as for how our Party organizations deal with Party members and Party cadres who commit errors, we should judge the situation precisely and make policy limits clear and not handle matters hastily. We must conscientiously carry on our work of eliminating the "three types of people" in accordance with the plans of the plenary session of the Provincial Party Committee.

Party consolidation can be compared to engaging in a general sanitary cleaning. When we see dirt or stains on us, first we shake them off and clear them away, then awaiting the time for Party consolidation will be easy. Some comrades who have erred now are taking the initiative to correct those errors, have indicated that they have enhanced their understanding, and are willing to become qualified Party members. Otherwise, knowing one is in error, yet does not now change, can only illustrate one's persistence in erring. What's more, the burden may become heavier and heavier, as long as the errors are hidden, so that, naturally, at the time for consolidation it will become difficult to pass the test.

The purpose of Party consolidation is to make great efforts to build our Party into the staunch core of leaders for a modern Socialist enterprise, and proceed with further work on the economy. Those who expect to wait for Party consolidation and slacken present work on the economy and other types of work also are wrong. The first group of Party units which will begin our consolidation this winter must make economic work central and make arrangements for the whole task; since the units below the prefecture, city, and county levels are to begin party consolidation the year after next, it is even more essential that we pay

special attention to it during this period, proceed better with economic work, create a new situation, and to acquire more initiative for the purpose of preparing for the imminent Party consolidation.

From now on, no matter whether emphasis is placed on economic work or some other work, we must carry on the spirit of the "Resolution," and there must be new requirements and new styles. It is necessary to overcome a weak and lax state of affairs, employ the spirit of Party consolidation in our work, carry on wholeheartedly the ideological style of service to the people, inspire revolutionary enthusiasm, set strict demands on oneself, make new achievements in each job, and welcome overall Party consolidation through practical action.

Don't wait for Party consolidation--first carry on rectification and reform. Of course, it means actual, down-to-earth change, and cannot be an empty slogan borrowed to conceal mistakes. If everyone does this, Party style will take a quicker turn for the better, new prospects will arise from work in the economy, relations between the Party and the masses will become closer, the broad masses will see the power of Party consolidation to inspire their confidence, the party consolidation will not be done perfunctorily, and the purposes of Party consolidation can be successfully achieved.

12513

CSO: 4005/348

EAST REGION

FUJIAN PROVINCIAL DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMISSION STARTS PARTY CONSOLIDATION

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Dec 83 p 1

/Text/ In line with the requirements set forth by the Party Central Committee leadership and the Provincial Committee's plan that the Discipline Inspection Commission be the first to proceed with party consolidation work, such consolidation of the organizations of the Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission has already begun.

The standing committee of the Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission drew up a plan for party consolidation for the organizations of the Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission on the basis of earnestly studying and discussing the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th Party Central Committee and the 3d Plenary Session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. The plenary meetings of the Party organizations convened on 4 November to carry on mobilization and planning.

The plan of party consolidation points out that under the leadership of the Provincial Party Committee, the organizations of the Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission must carry out party consolidation conscientiously and seriously, and in no way do it perfunctorily. Party consolidation is to move in steps from the top down, beginning with the standing committee, secondly dealing with the cadres at the departmental level, and afterwards, Party members. Documents to be studied, in addition to those formulated by the Central Guidance Commission, also include the address of Comrade Chen Yun /7115 0061/ at the First Plenary Session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, a summary of the Second Plenary Session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission on correct Party character, the five experiences on enforcing Party discipline, and part of the issues concerning the styles of the Disciplines Inspection Commission and discipline inspection cadres as pointed out by the Third Plenary Session. The substance of party consolidation must be implemented in strict accordance with the four tasks stipulated in the "Resolution," i.e., seek unity of thinking, rectify the way of doing things, strengthen discipline, and purify the Party organization. This must not be done perfunctorily, but rather in line with the spirit of correcting oneself before correcting others.

Party consolidation is actually divided into three steps: the first step is to study the documents, increase understanding, and seek help with the opinions of the standing committee on party consolidation. This step is already being

implemented according to plan. Beginning with the first part of November, each person in the organization was to squeeze in 2 hours per day to study the documents independently; beginning with the last part of the month, each Monday, Tuesday, and Friday afternoon was for group study and discussion of the documents. In December, rotational training classes will be conducted to study the documents of party consolidation, with all Party cadre members being released from their regular work in groups for training in turn and ensuring that each person will get 10 days of study. The requirement is that the standing committee complete its studies of "Required Reading for Party Members" and related documents before the end of the year. After the Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission launched the Party consolidation, notification was sent to all levels of the Discipline Inspection Commission throughout the province asking various levels of the discipline inspection commission to assist the Provincial Inspection Discipline Commission in the party consolidation effort. Some areas have already delivered written material. During the enlarged meeting of the Fourth Plenary Session of the Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, they also concentrated on delimiting a period of time to listen to the criticism and opinions of the standing committee of the Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission offered by the comrades from the various areas attending the meeting. Three symposiums of the internal organizations have already convened to collect the criticisms and opinions regarding the standing committee. During this time, there was also an earnest implementation of the spirit of reform while consolidating, and the standing committee separately and relentlessly stressed a few large and important cases as an initial step in changing the situation of laxity in investigating and, handling, and taking strong measures against such large and important cases. The second step is comparison and examination to develop criticism and self-criticism. For about a month starting from the beginning of January 1984, the standing committee will convene a meeting on the regular activities of the organizations, compare and examine each person in turn, and develop criticism and self-criticism. From February to mid-March, the cadres at the departmental level and the party members will conduct comparison and examination in their correct order to develop criticism and self-criticism. The third step is to deal with the organizations, and the registration of Party members.

Members of the provincial discipline inspection commission emphasized in their plan of party consolidation that consolidation in the organizations definitely will not affect work; rather, the present work must be accelerated. On 5 December, the general membership meeting of the cadres, workers and staff was convened, and the standing committee members made their position known at the meeting, and asked all the comrades in the organizations to be in conformity with the spirit of saying all they know and saying it without reserve, and name names to the standing committee to carry on criticism and assistance.

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CSO: 4005/348

EAST REGION

EMPHASIS ON GENERAL EDUCATION CALLED FOR

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 24 Dec 83 p 1

[Report: "Wang Daohan [3076 6670 3211] Makes Demand at General Education Work Conference of This Municipality: Grasp Well General Education with a High Sense of Responsibility--Party Committees at All Levels Must Put Middle and Elementary School Education on Their Agenda of Important Items, Conscientiously Implement Policy toward Intellectuals; Rate of Increase for Educational Funds Must Be Slightly Higher Than the Rate of Increase in Economic Development"]

[Text] The General Education Work Conference of Shanghai Municipality convened by the CPC Shanghai municipal committee and the municipal people's government took place at the Shanghai Exhibit Hall from the 21st to the 23d [of December.]

The task of this conference was to take the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th Party Congress and the speeches of Comrade Deng Xiaoping and Comrade Chen Yun at the same 2d Plenary Session as its guiding ideology and, on the basis of a series of directives issued by the party Central Committee on general education, to keep in line with the actual situation in this municipality, put emphasis on discussing the guiding ideology for doing a good job in running our general education, unify our understanding and--around problems such as popularizing elementary and junior middle school education, reforming the structure of our secondary education, developing vocational and technical education and energetically improving the quality of our education--study practical and feasible measures in order to promote the development and improvement of this municipality's general education and better serve the building of the two civilizations.

Yang Kai [2799 1956], adviser to the municipal people's government, presided over this conference. Chen Guodong [7115 0948 2767], first secretary of the CPC Shanghai municipal committee, attended yesterday's conference. Wang Daohan, secretary of the municipal party committee and mayor, gave a speech at the closing ceremony.

When speaking of the importance, status and role of general education, Comrade Wang Daohan emphatically pointed out that we must harbor a high sense of responsibility and seriously grasp our educational work as if we were grasping

our economic work. He said that general education is the foundation-laying task in raising talents for the construction of our modernization, that "it takes 100 years to raise talents" and that we must begin by getting a handle on our youths and children.

Comrade Wang Daohan asked the party committees at all levels earnestly to strengthen their leadership over education. He said that we must put middle and elementary school education on the agenda of important items of party committees at all such levels. The municipal party committee and the municipal people's government must gather people once or twice every year to discuss educational work; the times of such discussion for the various districts and counties should be even more frequent, as they must as much as possible solve certain problems which should be solved by the districts and counties. When mentioning educational funding, Comrade Wang Daohan said that investment in education is a very important intellectual investment. From now on the rate of increase for educational funds in the municipality must be slightly higher than the rate of increase in our economic development. Investment in capital construction should also be increased somewhat. The counties, communes, factories and mines and enterprises must also take some money out to run our schools, the funds for the various counties' financial subsidies to the middle and elementary schools and vocational education each year should make up 5 to 10 percent and subsidies provided by the profits from commune and production brigade enterprises each year should make up 2 to 5 percent. Comrade Wang Dachan also emphatically pointed out that we must conscientiously implement our policy on intellectuals with respect to the middle and elementary school teachers. He said that we must help them continue to improve their political consciousness and absorb into the ranks of our party those active elements which match the required conditions for party membership so as to strengthen and expand our party ranks in the schools. In the case of difficulties in the teachers' life, especially in housing, we must try our best to solve them. He said that in the case of teachers who go to the countryside, we must adequately increase their subsidies and in the case of comrades who have insisted on long-range work in the countryside, we must provide certain special care. In the case of graduates from universities, middle schools and special institutes newly assigned to the countryside, if their families really face special difficulties, they should be allowed to retain their urban households and rotate with others at fixed intervals. Comrade Wang Daohan also emphatically said that we must reinforce the building of our ranks of teachers by running teachers colleges well at various levels, the various trades and professions must create conditions to run nurseries and labor departments must take care of students who have gone through professional training and gradually solve their employment problems.

Chen Tiedi [7115 6993 6611], member of the standing committee of the municipal party committee and secretary of the party committee of the municipal educational and public health systems, made a report at the opening ceremony entitled "Strengthen and Reform Our Municipality's General Education, Train More and Better Talents for the Construction of Our Four Modernizations." When mentioning the popularization of elementary school and junior middle school education, Chen Tiedi said that in order to popularize elementary and

junior middle school education we must through legislation assure its realization. All counties and all communes and production brigades may formulate regulations to the effect that school-age children and youths and children have the right to receive elementary and junior middle school education and that parents have the duty to send their school-age children to get an education. When next mentioning the reform of the structure of our middle school education and the development of our vocational and technical education, she said that during the next few years, this municipality will have 120,000 to 130,000 junior middle school graduates each year. In her preliminary conceptualization, judging the need our higher educational enterprises would have for greater development, the yearly recruitment of students by ordinary senior middle schools would gradually increase from the 40,000 of today to 50,000 - 60,000. As for the rest of the graduates from the junior middle schools, the municipal districts would strive to have all of them enter secondary special institutes, technological institutes and vocational schools, whereas the suburban counties would strive to have by 1990 some 20,000 enter the above categories of vocational and technological schools.

9255

CSO: 4005/390

EAST REGION

MEETING STRESSES IMPROVING PARTY WORK STYLE

OWO21335 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] The provincial Discipline Inspection Commission held an enlarged plenary session in Hangzhou from 26-31 March. The meeting urged party committees and discipline inspection commissions at all levels to do their work well in party rectification and to markedly improve party work style this year.

The major items on the agenda of the meeting were: Study and implementation of the guidelines of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission's work conference, review of the work and summing up of the experience in improving party work style and strictly enforcing party discipline in our province in the past year, and making plans for markedly improving party work style in the course of party rectification in 1984.

The meeting noted: In the past 1 year and more, under the leadership of the provincial CPC committee and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, party committees and discipline inspection commissions at all levels in our province have taken effective measures to implement the open letter of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, halt the malpractice of building and allotting houses in violation of discipline, keep up efforts to strike at serious economic crime and eliminate spiritual pollution. They have carried out the work of improving party work style and strictly enforcing party discipline, thereby stimulating the whole party to pay attention to party work style. Improvements have been made in party work style in our province.

However, fundamental improvements have still to be made. Serious malpractices, including abuse of power for selfish ends, severe bureaucratic style and decentralism, still prevail in some localities and units. Therefore, it is necessary to seize on the right opportunity offered by the current party rectification, implement the principle of correcting mistakes while rectifying or before rectifying the party, and closely attend to our work so that our province will take another big stride in improving party work style this year.

At the meeting Chen Zuolin, secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, delivered a report entitled "Closely Attend to Our Work in Party Rectification To Markedly Improve Party Work Style in Our Province This Year."

The report listed five aspects of work which should be done well in order to markedly improve party work style in the course of party rectification:

1. Safeguard the cardinal principles and policies of the party, resolutely struggle against those who violate the party's policies and discipline, and regard it as a primary task to help party organizations and party member-cadres politically fall in line with the party Central Committee.
2. Make breakthroughs by firmly halting the practice of abusing power for selfish ends and severe bureaucratic style to facilitate the improvement of party work style. Typical cases should be strictly investigated and sternly dealt with.
3. Clearly understand the main direction of attack on serious economic crime and carry this struggle through to the end. Sternly punish those criminals who maintain illicit ties with foreigners, practice bribery, accept bribes, sell state economic information, benefit themselves at the expense of the state, lower the quality of projects, sell off building materials, and embezzle and steal foodgrain.
4. Institute a responsibility system for improving party work style and earnestly investigate and deal with cases involving the violation of discipline by party organizations.
5. Attach importance to the work of perfecting discipline inspection organs.

The report emphatically said: This year is a crucial period for all-around party rectification. The party's discipline inspection commissions at all levels should actively assist party committees in strengthening education in party spirit, work style and discipline among party members and insure that marked improvements are made in party work style in the localities and units under their jurisdiction.

Attending the meeting were members of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission; secretaries of city, prefectural and county discipline inspection commissions; secretaries of discipline inspection commissions of provincial organs, colleges and universities, mines and plants; and secretaries of party committees and party groups of some provincial organs.

CSO: 4005/538

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY ALUMNI GREETED--The Jiaotong University Alumni Association and its Shanghai Branch, which have a total of nearly 100,000 alumni, were inaugurated at the university in Shanghai 8 April. Wang Zhen, political bureau member of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the Jiaotong University Council, sent a message of congratulations, expressing the hopes for the association to strive to reinvigorate the Chinese nation, accomplish the modernization program, reunify the motherland and safeguard universal peace under the guidance of the party's line. Some 2,200 alumni from all over the country attended the inaugural meeting. Inscriptions and messages from three veteran alumni--Lu Dingyi, Standing Committee member of the Central Advisory Commission; Qian Xuesen, famed scientist; and Mao Yisheng, vice chairman of the China Association for Science and Technology--were read at the meeting. The honorary chairmen of the Jiaotong University Alumni Association are: Lu Dingyi, Qian Xuesen, Mao Yisheng, Shanghai mayor Wang Daohan, vice chairman of the Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee Zhao Zukang, first vice president of the Northern Jiaotong University (Jin Shixuan), and (Hang Zhenxin), honorary president of the Academy of Railway Science. Mao Yisheng and Wang Daohan spoke at the meeting. Some alumni attended a discussion meeting in the afternoon. [Text] [OW090254 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Apr 84]

JIANGSU CITY RADIO--The Zhenjiang City CPC Committee and the City People's Government in Jiangsu Province held a joint meeting on 19 April to announce the inauguration of the Zhejiang People's Broadcasting Station, which will begin broadcasting 20 April. [Excerpt] [OW200630 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Apr 84 OW]

CALL TO REMOVE LEFTIST LEADERS--Yang Haibo, deputy secretary of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, expressed his opinion that those who stubbornly cling to a left line must be removed from their leading posts. He made this statement on 14 April while being interviewed by reporters about the serious case now being handled by the Luan Prefectural CPC Committee--a case in which former leader (Peng Xuebian) of an agricultural school died from persecution and attacks--according to a report by GUANGMING RIBAO reporters (Hu Yang) and (Xue Changci). Yang Haibo said: The ultra-left stuff of the Cultural Revolution can still find support today. Some of our leading departments are too soft, weak, and lax in dealing with the erroneous left ways of doing things and tend to turn a blind eye to them without concerning themselves with the practice. We cannot afford not to pay close attention to this. There is no

other way except to resolutely remove such persons from all leading posts. Any further hesitation will inevitably delay progress in the drive for the great cause of the four modernizations. He noted that the practice of bureaucracy among leaders is objectively playing the role of a protective umbrella for bad people and bad deeds. Yang Haibo stressed that from now on every petition submitted by intellectuals must be followed by an investigation to discover the truth and must be handled with a serious attitude. [Text]
[OW160607 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 15 Apr 84]

CSO: 4005/538

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN MATERIALS MALPRACTICE SUPPRESSED

Tian Xiaojin's Letter

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Mar 84 p 5

[Letter by Tian Xiaojin [3944 2400 6855], director of the Henan Provincial Power Industry Bureau Workers Hospital's construction planning group: "Accurate Reporting of a Situation Brings Suppression"]

[Text] In February 1981 I returned from study at the provincial CPC committee school. The hospital cadres and masses reported a variety of facts that showed that there were capital construction materials problems within the hospital. At once I made a report to the person in charge of our hospital's capital construction work, Comrade Zhang Bing [1728 3521], former deputy bureau director of the Provincial Power Industry Bureau. I also recommended the initiation of an investigation. As the problem occurred during the time when Ding Mingxian [0002 2494 6343], deputy director of the hospital's construction planning group, was in charge of materials, he was extremely irritated that I reported the problem to higher levels.

On 7 and 8 July at a party branch committee meeting, Ding Mingxian and others said to my surprise that my report of the situation to the higher levels constituted "initiating non-organizational activities" and wanted me to admit my "mistake." Several cadres from our hospital's construction planning group were called together for successive meetings on 10, 22 and 23 August by the Provincial Power Industry Bureau's director and the leading party group secretary, Wang Rongye [3769 2837 2814]. Not one word was said about the capital construction materials problem, they only engaged in concealment and suppression in the name of solving the so-called "unity problem." They framed up my "mistakes" unscrupulously, to the point of collecting my so-called "political problems." At a party branch committee meeting held on 6 September 1983, Ding Mingxian still attacked my proposed investigation of the capital construction materials problem as "instigating non-organizational activities" in his so-called "materials on Tian Xiaojin's mistakes" which he had rigged up beforehand.

Not only this, but they also made a great "problem" of the question of my professional title, doctor. In March 1982, the academic committee of the Provincial Public Health Office and the leading party group of the Public

Health Office, in accordance with regulations of relevant policies and the level of my actual professional skills, certified me as qualified doctor serving as deputy [department] director. When this certification was received, Wang Rongye, Ding Mingxian and others sought flaws in my professional title change report form by every possible means in an attempt to deny my title.

I upheld the party's principles and, seeking truth from facts, reported a situation to higher levels: What is wrong with that? Why did I unexpectedly meet with suppression and fabricated difficulties? Why did Wang Rongye, Ding Mingxian and the others not support an investigation of the capital construction materials problem but on the contrary adopt an attitude of concealment and suppression? Why on earth is this?

Tian Xiaojin, Henan Provincial Power Industry Bureau Workers Hospital
Construction Planning Group Director

RENMIN RIBAO Report

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Mar 84 p 5

[Article by Tao Shian [7118 0013 1344]: "How Can One Determine Right From Wrong With Nepotistic Feelings?"]

[Text] According to this reporter's investigations, the situation reported in Tian Xiaojin's [3944 2400 6855] letter really existed. Tian Xiaojin was sent to the Henan provincial CPC committee school in August 1980 to study for half a year. The Provincial Power Industry Bureau Workers Hospital construction planning group's deputy director, Ding Mingxian [0002 2494 6343], was responsible for the hospital's capital construction materials during that time. A peasant of Xinzheng County, Tang Ziming [0781 1311 2494], and others took advantage of the administrative chaos to contract for building materials and to bribe the concerned personnel of the hospital materials group. They adopted measures such as substituting second-rate goods for better ones, passing off less for more and writing false delivery receipts, etc., and they illegally sought exorbitant profits. The masses expressed strong opinions about this. After Tian Xiaojin returned from study and learned of the situation, he promptly examined the receipts and discovered that while over 1 million bricks had been received from the provincial brick factory, there was not a single provincial brick factory receipt nor had the cost of the bricks and transport costs been separately recorded. The facts proved it; there was indeed a construction materials problem. He thus immediately made a report to Comrade Zhang Bing [1728 3521], former deputy director of the Provincial Power Industry Bureau and a member of the leading party group, who was the person in charge of the hospital's capital construction work. He also requested that the group look into the matter earnestly.

What was the attitude toward this problem on the part of Wang Rongye, the main person in charge of the Henan Provincial Power Industry Bureau, the former secretary of the leading party group and the bureau's director?

According to a former deputy secretary and a deputy bureau director of the leading party group, once Zhang Bing knew of the affair he requested that a comrade of the bureau's disciplinary inspection group be sent to investigate, but Wang Rongye did not comply. More than a month later, Zhang Bing wrote a report to the bureau's leading party group again requesting that the group make an investigation, but Wang Rongye remained unconcerned. When Zhang Bing later verbally asked Wang Rongye to arrange for an investigation, Wang Rongye asked, "Did Ding Mingxian accept a bribe or not?" Based upon his grasp of the situation at the time, Zhang Bing replied, "He does his share of eating, drinking, buys some cheap agricultural products. I haven't heard whether he has taken anyone's money." Only then did Wang Rongye agree to an investigation. However, he did not allow the disciplinary inspection group to do it but arranged for it to be done by a deputy director of the bureau office. This comrade dared not press too hard because of Ding Mingxian's and the others' resistance, so he did not do a thorough investigation. Wang Rongye not only did not criticize Ding Mingxian and the others but on the contrary thought that Tian Xiaojin's report on the problem was instigating "little movements." Several people responsible for the construction planning group were called to convene party life meetings on 8, 10, 22 and 23 August 1981 to solve some "unity" problem. At the meeting, Wang Rongye criticized members of the construction planning group as being "four people of four minds," then closed his mouth without mentioning the building materials problem. This caused Tian Xiaojin's correct idea to be suppressed!

With the support of some comrades in the former leading party group, at the end of that year Zhengzhou City Commodities Bureau No 27 assisted the Provincial Power Industry Bureau discipline inspection group in uncovering the serious problem of Tang Ziming and several others in the hospital construction planning group misusing internal and external connections and 12,430 yuan sought in illegal profits. (There are also construction materials receipts valued at over 40,000 yuan that have still not been cleared up.) The facts again prove that Tian Xiaojin's report of the problem did have a basis. However, Wang Rongye and others not only did not conscientiously supervise and urge a thorough investigation of these economic problems but further entangled them with the question of Tian Xiaojin's professional title.

In accordance with policy provisions for changing professional titles of medical cadres transferred from the army, the Henan Provincial Public Health Office science committee made an assessment in March 1982 and sent it for ratification to the Public Health Office's leading party group. Tian Xiaojin, who was transferred from the army to this locality as a civilian in 1978, was certified as a deputy chairman and medical doctor. After this certification was received, Ding Mingxian called upon the Provincial Public Health Office many times. Concerned departments of that office explained patiently; Provincial Power Industry Bureau cadres supported by Wang Rongye and the former leading party group deputy secretary and deputy bureau director, a certain Guo [6753], sent people to the Provincial Public Health Office many times as well to request that the professional title determined for Tian Xiaojin be changed. Their argument was that the report form had not been studied by the bureau's leading party

group, that specific entries in the "resume" section of the report were wrong and that the report and instructions did not comply with procedures.

This was not so. According to testimony by the former leading party group deputy secretary, Li Yi [2621 3015]; the former bureau director and leading party group member, Li Jingwen [2621 2529 2429]; and a worker who handled it, Ma Shiqin [7456 0013 2953], Tian Xiaojin's professional title change request was reported only after having the consent of Li Yi, Li Jingwen and the bureau's cadre division deputy director, Zhang Cunzhong [1728 1317 1813]. When Li Yi asked Wang Rongye for instructions about public health professional title examinations and approval questions, Wang Rongye indicated that examination and approval authority rested with the Provincial Public Health Office, that he could not offer any concrete opinions and that a report could be made outside of a leading party group meeting. Only then did the cadre division send the report to the Provincial Public Health Office. The investigation showed that specific mistakes in the resume were copied by the person handling Tian Xiaojin's "Transfer to Civilian Status Cadre Examination and Approval Report Form." The "specific entries" were written incorrectly by concerned departments of his former army unit, without direct connection to Tian Xiaojin. The Public Health Office thought that this did not influence Tian Xiaojin's change of title, since he had been engaged in medical work ever since he joined the army in 1945. He had graduated from a medical university before 1966 and had acted as a clinic deputy director.

So why did Wang Rongye want to suppress Tian Xiaojin, who correctly reported an opinion, and shield Ding Mingxian? One sentence by Ding Mingxian can reveal the truth. In 1979, when Tian Xiaojin and the hospital's former temporary party branch secretary, Zhang Huaju [1728 5478 1446], had just been shifted to the Power Industry Bureau, Ding Mingxian put all his cards on the table this way: "The Power Industry Bureau has a few people who are Wang Rongye's, and no one can afford to offend them. I am one of these people." Upon what basis were Wang Rongye and Ding Mingxian's nepotistic friendly feelings established? How can one responsible for a top-level party group determine right from wrong with these nepotistic feelings?

Were Wang Rongye's actions and behavior listed above really reasonable? If so, then he could fully clarify things to a reporter. However, when this reporter was in the Henan Provincial Power Industry Bureau's leading party group meeting room and asked him to talk about matters pertaining to the workers' hospital on the morning of 17 December of last year, he made an excuse that this reporter had a tape recorder which he used for gathering material. He then flatly refused. He turned his head and left, saying something like, "If it is recorded, I won't speak." When this reporter explained that he would respect his opinion and that it need not be recorded, he still returned to his own office without looking back. Why Comrade Wang Rongye would adopt such an attitude is really hard to understand!

12615

CSO: 4005/433

SOUTHWEST REGION

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN SICHUAN PROVINCE

Beijing DILI YANJIY [GEOGRAPHICAL RESEARCH] in Chinese No 4, Vol 2 Dec 83, pp 23-30

[Article by Zheng Lin [6674 7207], Chengdu Institute of Geography, National Academy of Science: "Geographical Distribution of Population in Sichuan Province"]

[Text] Summary

Sichuan Province has a population of as many as 99,713,310, which accounts for 9.7 percent of the total population of China and ranks first among all provinces (regions) of the country. A broad-base group, a primarily agricultural population, a high population density and a rapid population increase are some of the characteristics of the population in Sichuan Province. The geographical distribution of the population in Sichuan Province shows that the eastern part of the province is more densely populated than the western part and that the plains and the hilly lands contain more people than do the mountainous areas. The cause of the composition of the population spatial (distribution) in Sichuan Province can be attributed to interactions among such factors as natural geography, social economy and history and nationality.

The population distribution in an area and its formation and development are influenced by interactions among such factors as natural geography, social economy and history and nationality. Sichuan is a very large province and has the largest population. An analysis of the characteristics and geographical distribution of the population in Sichuan Province has both a theoretical and a practical meaning in bringing about the smooth development of the national economy of Sichuan and in putting the population increase under reasonable control.

1. Characteristics and Pattern of Distribution of Population in Sichuan

(1) Population Characteristics

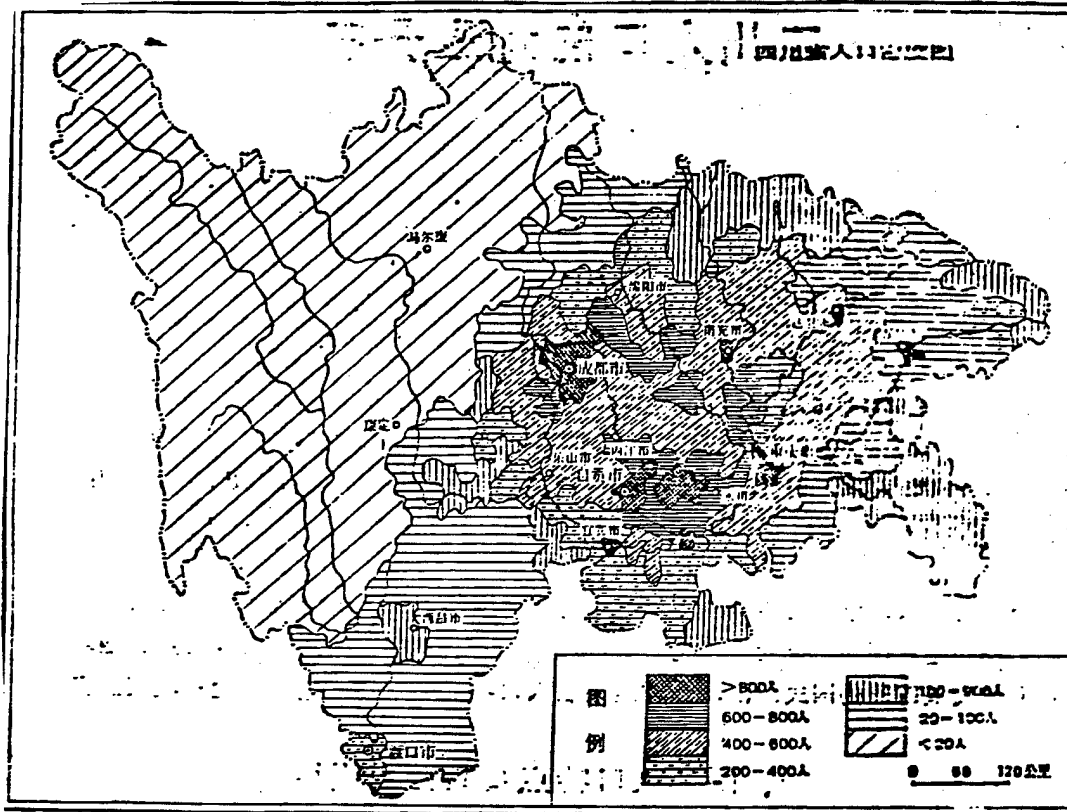
The most outstanding characteristic of the population in Sichuan Province is its broad-base character. According to a census conducted in Sichuan Province in 1982, there was a total of 99,713,310 persons¹ which accounted for 9.7 percent of the total population in China and ranked it first among all provinces, muni-

cipalities and regions in our country. The number of laboring people in the cities and towns in Sichuan Province accounted for 10.6 percent of the whole country, which also ranked it first. Another eye-catching characteristic is the 85,462,200 rural population in Sichuan, which accounted for 85.71 percent of its total population, and this proportion ranked it second in our country second only to Guangxi. Adding in the portion of the agricultural population in the cities and towns, the agricultural population in Sichuan Province would account for 87.5 percent of its total population, and this proportion also ranked it among the top few. This is to say that peasants constitute the main part of the population in Sichuan. However, the population in the cities and towns in Sichuan Province is 6.31 percent lower than the average of the country as a whole and ranks second to the last.

Another outstanding characteristic of the population in Sichuan is its relatively high density. The average number of persons per square kilometer in Sichuan Province is 176. Although this is slightly less than that of the coastal provinces and cities in southeast China, it is still much higher than that of the northwest and southwest provinces and regions in our country. It ranks 17th among the 30 provinces, regions and municipalities throughout the country. However, at the bottom of the Sichuan Basin to the east of the province, its population density is only lower than Shanghai, Tianjin and Jiangsu Province. Still another important characteristic of the population in Sichuan is that it contains 51 different nationalities including the Han, Yi, Zang, Qiang, Hui, Miao, Tujia and so forth. Among them are 14 nationalities which have a population of over 1,000 persons. Sichuan is one of the provinces and regions inhabited with an abundance of nationalities. However, the Han nationality is predominant in Sichuan Province with a total of 96.05 million, which amounts to 96.33 percent of the total population in Sichuan. Other minorities make up only 3.67 percent of the total.

A fast rate of population increase is another characteristic of the population in Sichuan Province. In 1982, there was a net increase of 42.41 million in the population of Sichuan as compared with the total of 57.3 million in 1949. This is a 74 percent increase. However, compared with the increase in the same period throughout the country, the increase in Sichuan was one of the lowest among all provinces and regions. The main reason is that Sichuan is one of the provinces from which the net outflow of the population has been the largest since liberation. Sichuan Province is populous but its land area is limited and its living standard is relatively low. On the other hand, in Xinjiang, Qinghai, Gansu, Tibet and Yunnan, there is a shortage in the labor force and in some areas the wage scale is high. Therefore, a large number of cadres and rural inhabitants in Sichuan Province have migrated to the above-mentioned areas and thus become the main source of immigrants to these provinces and regions, thus, in fact, the rate of population increase in Sichuan Province does not lag behind the average level of the country as a whole. The difference between Sichuan Province and the country as a whole lies in the fact that since liberation, there have been large-scale fluctuations in the population in Sichuan Province. For instance, from 1959 to 1962, there was a considerable reduction of population in Sichuan Province. From 1970 to 1975, people moved out from the bordering mountainous areas of the Sichuan Basin. From 1966 to 1970, a rapid increase in population from 73.68 to 83.42 million, an increase of nearly 10 million people in a 5-year period, was the result of unchecked childbearing.

Figure 1. Population Density in Sichuan Province



(2) Pattern of Population Distribution

Not only is the population distribution in Sichuan Province uneven among different areas but there are also great differences in a single area. In order to analyze and explore the pattern of spatial distribution of the population, the writer has made a table of the gradational statistics of the population density of 191 counties, cities and the four urban areas of Chengdu, Chongqing, Zigong and Kukou. (Table 1)

We can see from the table of gradational statistics that, first, there is a great disparity in the population density in various counties and cities, the highest being over 1,000 persons per square kilometer and the lowest less than 10. In counties and cities which are most densely populated, the greatest population density is more than 1,894 persons and the lowest is only three persons. Second, the population density in most of the counties and cities in Sichuan Province is either 400 to 600 or 200 to 400 persons. Both categories combined account for 40.01 percent of the total population in all counties and cities in Sichuan Province, and this is the concentration of 57.6 percent of the population in Sichuan Province. Third, there are a total of 35 densely populated counties and cities in Sichuan Province in which the population density is over 600 persons. The total area of these regions accounts for only 5.9 percent, but the population amounts to 27.1 percent. There are 61 counties which are sparsely populated, with a population density of less than 100 persons. The

total area of these counties accounts for 58.43 percent while the population is only 6.52 percent. We can see on the basis of the map of population density in Sichuan Province (Figure 1) the following pattern of the spatial distribution of the population in Sichuan Province.

Table 1. Gradational Statistics of the Population Density in Sichuan Province

Gradation of population density (persons/sq.km.)	County or city		Population		Area	
	Total	%	(1,000) Total	%	Sq.km.	%
> 1,000	9	4.62	7,770.8	7.72	4,639	0.82
800 - 10,000	7	3.59	3,541.6	3.55	4,037	0.71
600 - 800	19	9.74	15,780.7	15.83	24,853	4.37
400 - 600	46	23.60	37,723.3	37.83	77,173	15.58
200 - 400	32	16.41	19,716.4	19.77	66,274	11.66
100 - 200	21	10.77	8,755.9	8.78	59,274	10.43
50 - 100	23	11.79	4,083.8	4.10	57,840	10.18
20 - 50	8	4.10	1,001.8	1.00	31,654	5.58
10 - 20	4	2.05	244.4	0.25	17,075	3.00
< 10	26	13.33	1,164.6	1.17	225,390	39.67
Total	195	100.	99,713.3	100.	568,209	100.

First, it is shown on the map that as far as the horizontal spatial [area] is concerned, that of the east is greater than that of the west. For instance, the area of the Sichuan Basin which is located west of the main ridges of Minshan Mountain, Qionglai Mountain, Daxiangling Mountain and Daliangshan Mountain accounts for only 46 percent of the total area of Sichuan Province, yet 94.03 percent of the population in Sichuan Province is concentrated in this region. On the other hand, the western part of Sichuan Province, which covers an area of more than a half of the province as a whole, contains only 5.97 percent of its population. There is a sharp contrast between these two. The population density in the Sichuan Basin in the east is 361 persons per square kilometers while that at its bottom is 507. In the western part of the province, it is only 19 persons. In the northwest, it is as few as 3 to 5 persons. It is very rare to see such a great disparity in the density of the population between the eastern and western parts of the same province. At the same time, the spatial distribution of the population in Sichuan Province shows a trend of reduction in the direction from south to north no matter whether it is in the Sichuan Basin in the east or in the mountainous areas and plateaus in the west. For this reason, the general pattern of the horizontal spatial [density] distribution of the population in Sichuan Province is a gradual reduction from southeast to northwest.

Second, it shows that the plains and the hilly lands are more populous than the mountainous areas and plateaus, which means that in the whole province of Sichuan, the population density is from 400 to 800 persons per square kilometer in all the plains and hilly lands, while that in the mountainous areas it is from 50 to 200 persons and that in the plateaus it is less than 10. The areas of plains, hilly lands, mountains and plateaus in Sichuan Province account for 2.6, 18.6, 49.8 and 29 percent, respectively, while the population of each amounts to 11.92, 58.99, 28.54 and 0.55 percent. At present, there are a total of 24 large counties which have a population of more than 1 million. These counties are all scattered in the hilly lands and plains of the basin in the east. The county which contains the most people is Hechuang, which has a population of 1.405 million. In the counties located in the mountainous areas and plateaus in the west, the average population in each county is only 200,000 and, in the most populous county, does not exceed 400,000. Since the population in the plains and hilly lands is considerably larger than that in the mountainous areas and plateaus, the general pattern of the vertical spatial distribution of the population in Sichuan Province is a steady reduction in the direction from the lowlands to the highlands. At present, the upper limit of the population distribution in Sichuan Province does not exceed 4,500 meters.

Third, the population density in the cities and towns is much greater than that in the rural areas. Its general pattern is a gradual reduction from city centers to suburban areas along with the expansion of horizontal distance in radiate directions. Taking Chengdu as an example, the population density in both the eastern and western parts of the city proper is 22,000 persons per square kilometer, while that in the Jinniu area surrounding the city is only 1,380. Further toward both Shuangliu and Jintang counties, which are on the outskirts of the Jinniu area, the population density is less than 850. In the central area at the center of the city of Chongqing, the population density is as high as 29,000, while that in areas such as Shapingba, Jiangbei and Nan'an which are close to the city center is only 3,922, 3,171 and 2,347, respectively. In the peripheral counties, the population density further drops to less than 600 persons.

Finally, the population density in the rural areas is greater than that in the pasture lands and forest regions. This is to say that the greatest population density is in farmlands with a long history where the farmers meticulously till the land and where agriculture is flourishing. Population density in these areas is over 200 to 400 persons per square kilometer. Next are areas where the people are either half farming and half engaged in animal husbandry or are interlocked with forestry, animal husbandry and farming. The population density in these areas is 50 to 100. The lowest population density is in the forest regions and pasture lands, of which the former is 5 to 10 persons and the latter is less than 5 persons.

2. Spatial Distribution of Population in Sichuan Province

(1) Social and Economic Factors

The development of industry, agriculture and communications and the production derived from these sectors are the main factors having an impact on the spatial distribution of the population in Sichuan Province. This is especially obvious

in the industrial and mining areas. For instance, the population in Chongqing was only 100,000 prior to its opening as a port in 1890. In 1929, when Chongqing was established as a municipality, its population was still as few as 230,000. During the period of the War of Resistance against Japan, along with the move of coastal industries to inland China, the population in Chongqing soared up to 1.5 million in 1945 from only 500,000 in 1937. Following the triumph over Japan, some of the factories in Chongqing were moved back to the coastal areas, and, therefore, the population in Chongqing dropped again to 1.2 million on the eve of liberation. At present, though Chongqing is not the political center of Sichuan Province, it is still the largest industrial and commercial city of both Sichuan and the Southwest Region of China owing to the fact that its solid industrial foundation, large number of factories and mines, high standard of technology, huge value of production and flourishing commerce all are far ahead of Chengdu. Chongqing today contains a population of as many as 6.47 million (not including Yongchuan Prefecture, which has been reallocated to Chongqing Municipality) which is not only the most populous city of Sichuan Province but in the country as a whole, it is second only to Shanghai, Beijing and Tianjin.

The increase and development of the population in Zigong has a bearing on the development of the salt industry in this area. The 870,000 population in Zigong today is the result of the development which has taken place since the establishment of Zigong Municipality by the merger of the two areas of Gongjing and Ziliujing. This is but a history of 43 years. Dukou, on the banks of the Jinsha Jiang, was a wilderness prior to 1964. Since being established as a city in 1965, it has steadily been developed into a rising industrial and mining city containing a population of more than 510,000 today. After liberation, the number of large, medium and small cities and towns in Sichuan Province has been increasing steadily. There are now 13 cities and 309 towns. As a result, the population in cities and towns has increased to the present 14.29 percent from 4.3 percent in 1949.

In the western part of Sichuan, industry was formerly nonexistent. Since liberation, along with the mining of asbestos, mica, coal, iron and nonferrous metals and the establishment of 23 forest industries and enterprises, there has been a rapid increase in population by 120,000, which has drastically changed the situation of a sparse population in western Sichuan. Sichuan Province is located in the hinterland of our country which is not vulnerable in terms of national defense. Since liberation, Sichuan has become the province in inland China which ranks first in industrial construction. Many people moved into Sichuan from other industrial construction. Many people moved into Sichuan from other provinces. This is the main reason for the rapid increase in population in the peripheral mountainous areas of the Sichuan Basin and in the mountainous areas in southwestern Sichuan.

The Sichuan Basin is a famous agricultural region in our country which has long been developed. There are continuous stretches of cultivated lands. For years this region has served as a base of cereal and oil production as well as of the grain economy in the province. The output of grain, oil-tea seed, silkworm cocoon, tung oil and citrus all rank first in our country. This is why the population is concentrated in this region. In the three autonomous prefectures of

Garze, Aba and Liangshan in western Sichuan, people historically have for the most part engaged in agriculture or half in agriculture and half in animal husbandry. Some of the places in this region are still under the situation of extensive cultivation where the per-unit area of yield is very low so that population growth here is very slow. All in all, the space distribution of the population in Sichuan Province has always been dependent on the distribution of agriculture and especially on the distribution of farming. The huge rural and agricultural population in Sichuan is also thus determined.

Communications is another factor which has an impact on the space distribution of the population in Sichuan Province. Since the Chengdu-Kunming railway, which connects the two provinces of Sichuan and Yunnan, was completed and opened to traffic in 1970, there has been a rapid increase in population in areas along the railway line. For instance, the Ganluo station in the Daliangshan area, which was not even shown on the map before liberation, was inhabited with a population of more than 10,000 persons after the Chengdu-Kunming railway was opened to traffic. The construction of the Chengdu-Abu and Sichuan-Xizang highways has also provided conditions for the population in Sichuan to move west. Consequently, the increase in population in the mountainous areas and plateaus in western Sichuan along with the steady improvement of highways and the development of forestry and the mining industries has been much faster than that in the Sichuan Basin. For instance, the population increase in Sichuan Province as a whole since liberation has been only 74 percent, while that in western Sichuan has exceeded 140 percent.

(2) Natural Geographic Factor

The complicated and diversified natural geographic factor has produced a great impact on the spatial distribution of the population in Sichuan Province. However, its impact on the distribution of population is exerted through production, and the distribution of population is basically dependent on the distribution of production. The configuration of the land is the most important factor of the natural geography of Sichuan Province affecting the spatial distribution of its population. For instance, the tremendous disparity in the distribution of the population between the eastern and western parts of Sichuan Province has also become one of the lines of demarcation indicating the difference of the distribution of population between the eastern and western parts of our country. This has been the result of differences in sealevel heights between the east and the west. The earth's surface in Sichuan undulates extensively, which is also the main reason for the vertical distribution of population. This is especially conspicuous in the Sichuan Basin where the topography in the southern part is the lowest with an elevation of only 250 to 400 meters, but the population density here is as high as 600 to 800 persons per square kilometer. The elevation of its surrounding areas ascends to 500 to 700 meters while the population density drops to 200 to 400 persons. Closer to the bordering mountainous areas, the elevation exceeds 700 meters, but its population density is only between 100 to 200 persons. So the distribution of population in the Sichuan Basin appears to be in the shape of a concentric circle which is to a certain extent influenced by its topography.

The population density in the Chengdu Plain and in the terraces of Nei Jiang, Ziyang, Suining and Shehong along the Tuo Jiang and Ru Jiang rivers exceeds

800 persons per square kilometers. This has something to do with the favorable conditions in these areas. For instance, the land in these areas is flat and smooth, the soil is fertile and irrigation is convenient. This is why the reclamation index in all the plains in Sichuan Province exceeds 60 percent. The mountainous basins in the mountains bordering the basin and the Karst through valley have all become local population centers because the land in these regions is low and flat and there is plenty of water. For instance, the population density in both mountainous basins of Xiushan and Longtan in Fuling Prefecture is from 600 to 800 and from 500 to 600 persons per square kilometer, respectively. Likewise, the plain in the Anning River Valley in mountainous basins such as Yanyuan, Huili, Zhaojue and Yuexi in southwestern Sichuan are also local population centers. The population density of the former is from 500 to 600, which has become the main population center in mountainous southwestern Sichuan. A series of plains and mountainous basins as well as the Karst trough valley in Sichuan Province are the main causes which have shaped the space distribution of population into blocks and belts.

In the hilly lands, the reclamation index can reach around 40 percent where the hills are not high and the conditions for farming and reclamation are fairly good. The population density in these areas can also reach 400 to 800 persons per square kilometer. This is another population center in Sichuan. But where the hilly land is more undulatory where the farming land is high and the water level is low, it is not easy to irrigate, and, therefore, the rate of agricultural utilization and the population density are not as high as that of the plains. The earth's surface of the mountainous areas bordering the basins and that in southwestern Sichuan have a very deep incision where the difference in heights between mountain ridges and valleys usually exceeds 500 to 1,000 meters. In these areas, the mountains are high, the mountain slopes are precipitous, the earth's surface is rough and bumpy and transport facilities are poor; therefore, the reclamation index in these areas can only reach 5 to 10 percent. The population density in these areas is much lower than that in the hilly lands. The plateau in northwestern Sichuan has flat and smooth land, but the elevation here is too high to grow crops. The reclamation index in this area is less than 1 percent, which has resulted in the lowest population density.

Climate also has an important impact on the spatial distribution of the population in Sichuan Province. Sichuan Province is located in the subtropical zone in the middle latitude of our country. The basin in the east and the mountainous areas in the southwest are covered, respectively, by the southeast and southwest monsoon climates of the subtropical zone where the temperature is warm, the growing season is long, precipitation is concentrated and crops are varied. In these areas, the multiple-crop index exceeds 150 to 200 percent, which indicates high potentialities in agricultural production and, therefore, the population density in these areas is high. The Sichuan Basin in particular is topographically enclosed. The Zinling and Dabashan Mountains in the north either thwart or weaken the cold air from advancing south during the half-year winter season in the north, thus making the winter warm and the spring come early. As a result, the Sichuan Basin, now the most densely populated area in southwest China, is rich in products. In the plateau northwest of Sichuan, the growing season is short because the land is elevated and the temperature low. The multiple-crop index here is below 100 percent and its potential in agricultural production cannot be further developed. In areas where the elevation is higher than 4,000

meters, the air is thin and the atmospheric pressure is low so that man's social economic activities have been restricted. As a result, on the plateaus of northwest Sichuan Province are often found uninhabited areas scores of li in circumference.

In the high mountains and gorges in southwestern Sichuan, local people mainly concentrate along the bottom of the river valley and the Erbanshan Mountain area where the elevation is around 2,200 meters. The topography of the former is low, the temperature is warm and good transport service is provided. Therefore, it has become a population center. Although the topography of the latter is high and its temperature is a little bit low, the precipitation is greater and has the best combination of water and heat conditions. At the same time, the Erbanshan Mountain area is the place where the upper and lower air currents usually converge. In this area, there is no significant change of daytime temperature and the climate is moderate and delightful, so the local minorities find it quite acceptable.

The highly concentrated population in the plains of the Chengdu area is related to the fact that there are rivers and canals running side by side and on the convenience of irrigation. Along the banks of the Chang Jiang, Jialing Jiang, Tuo Jiang and Min Jiang rivers, there is plenty of water and food and water transport is convenient. As a result, there are many ports in these areas while cities and towns are close together. The population in these areas is relatively concentrated. These waters are one of the causes which have shaped the distribution of the population in Sichuan Province into a line or belt. The Qionghai of Xichang and the Luguhu of Yanyuan supply not only plenty of water for irrigation but also drinking water for men and animals. Besides, these lakes are teeming with a variety of fish and shrimps so that the lands alongside these lakes are also densely populated.

Forests, meadows, marshes and glaciers also have an impact on the spatial distribution of the population. Population density drops sharply in western Sichuan where there are high mountains and gorges. In these areas, forests are thick, old trees are towering and the ratio of forest-covered land approaches 30 percent. In the ruoergai Marsh, river branches are tortuous, lakes and swamps spread all over and waterweeds grow thickly; therefore, the population density here is only around two persons per square kilometer. And places perennially covered with snow and ice such as the Gongjiashan and Qiaoershan Mountains have been a no man's land for a long time.

(3) Historical and National Factors

Sichuan is one of the areas where the ancient culture of China first began. As early as 3,000 years ago, the peoples of Ba and Shu lived here, and Chongqing and Chengdu, respectively served, as their political and economic centers. Sichuan is located in the southwestern part of our country. Topographically it is a sealed land while militarily it is a place that is easy to defend and difficult to attack. Historically, Sichuan has enjoyed relative stability. In most dynasties, the economy in Sichuan was prosperous and its population flourishing. The periods which have produced a great impact on the development of the population in Sichuan include the Qin, Han, Southern Song and the last

years of the Qing Dynasties. When the Qin Dynasty destroyed the Ba and Shu to unify Sichuan, there were two large-scale immigrations of the Han nationality into Sichuan. Since the two dynasties of Qin and Han, there has been a new increase in population in Sichuan along with the construction of the Dujiangyan irrigation works. For instance, in the later Western Han Dynasty, the population in Chengdu already grew to between 200,000 and 300,000 persons, making Chengdu the second largest city of the Country second only to Chang'an.

During the last years of the Northern Song, there was chaos caused by wars in northern China for many years running and people suffered from famine everywhere. People in northern China, therefore, poured into the south. As a result, during the period of the Southern Song, there was again a considerable increase in population in Sichuan. The population in Chengdu, Tongchuan, Lizhou and Kuizhou soared from 5.4 million to 7.69 million. The measure of compulsory immigration adopted by the Qing government compelled approximately 1.7 million people of the southeastern provinces to move continuously into Sichuan. This was the so-called great event of immigration by way of "filling up Sichuan with people from Hunan and Guangdong." In so doing, there was a conspicuous population increase in Sichuan. Even today, descendants of people coming from Guangdong are still scattered in places like Longtansi in the east suburb of Chengdu. In the last years of the Qing Dynasty, the population in Sichuan already had increased to more than 50 million. During the War of Resistance against Japan, the population in Sichuan was once again on the increase. An obvious and drastic reduction in population in Sichuan occurred in the last years of the Ming and in the early years of the Qing Dynasties. Another one took place between 1912 and 1935, which was the period of the tangled warfare among warlords. For instance, in the last years of the Ming, the population in Sichuan was only 3.4 million,² while in the early years of Emperor Kangxi of the Qing Dynasty, the extensive rural areas in Sichuan were in a miserable condition and were totally deserted. At that time, the population in Sichuan dropped to its lowest point.

The spatial distribution of the population in Sichuan is also influenced by the nationality factor. The Sichuan Basin in the east has traditionally been occupied by the Han nationality, and has always been a populous area. In western Sichuan, areas such as Garze, Aba and Liangshan are inhabited by minorities including the Yi, Zang and Qiang whose economy is backward and whose people have long been discriminated against and oppressed by the reactionary ruling class and whose living standard is very low. The Yi nationality living in Liangshan, in particular, remained in a slave society until as late as the eve of liberation. The result is that the development of the population in these areas was restricted, and population density accounted for only a small percentage of that in the Han areas.

Besides, the number and spatial distribution of the population in Sichuan Province are also restricted by government policies. Since the early 1960's, the implementation of the policy of educated urban youth "working in the countryside and mountain areas" has brought about a relative dispersal of the urban population. The implementation of various policies in recent years has made possible once again a slight increase in the population in the cities and towns. For instance, the population in the cities and towns in Sichuan Province increased 6.09 percent in 1982 as compared with that of 1975. The family planning policy

implemented by the party has also had a great impact on the variation of the population in the cities and countryside. This has become increasingly obvious in recent years. For example, the rate of natural population increase in Sichuan was 0.867 percent in 1977, which was a reduction of 0.356 percent as compared with 1976. The general trend of 1978, 1979 and 1980 was also a decline, with the rates of 0.606, 0.67 and 0.445 percent, respectively, in these years. The rates of 1981 and 1982 were, respectively, 1.093 and 0.896 percent, which were lower than the national average and formed a sharp contrast to the population expansion from 1966 to 1970.

3. Some Suggestions for Putting Population Growth in Sichuan Province under Control

The implementation of family planning and the control of population growth are of special significance in Sichuan Province.

First, Sichuan has a broad population base group. A slightly lackadaisical attitude in our ideology or our policy may easily lead to rapid and large population growth. Although in recent years we have paid close attention to family planning work, still there has been a net increase of 400,000 to 500,000 persons each year; over a 10 or 20-year period, this would become a considerable figure. Looking back on the history of the 30 and more years since liberation, it is even more astonishing that there has been an increase of more than 40 million people in this period. According to historical data, it took a time span of more than 800 years for the population in Sichuan to increase from 1 million during the period of the Three Kingdoms to 6 million in the Song Dynasty. Another increase from 6 million to more than 50 million in 1911, the last year of the Qing Dynasty, also took a time span of more than 800 years.³ However, a rapid population growth in Sichuan from 57.3 million in 1949 to 99.71 million in 1982 took only 33 years. The average annual natural increase has been more than 1.2 million. Therefore, to put population growth in Sichuan under control is a must. Major efforts must be made to spread the idea of one child per couple. We must do all we can to reduce the average annual population growth rate to less than 1 percent so that at the end of the century the population in Sichuan can be held to under 120 million.

Second, the age structure of the population in Sichuan is young. According to the statistics of 1981, the population of the ages between both 0 to 14 and 0 to 23 accounted, respectively, for 37.5 and 52.2 percent of the population in all of Sichuan Province. As a result, the proportion of people of childbearing age will become predominant in the future, which means a large proportion of the population will be in the period of peak childbearing. At the same time, the implementation of the agricultural production responsibility system in recent years has extensively improved the standard of both economic and cultural life in rural areas. A lackadaisical attitude in family planning work in certain places has already led to a slight upward trend of the rate of natural population growth in Sichuan Province in 1981. A tendency like this must attract our close attention. According to the typical survey conducted in certain areas in Sichuan Province, since the implementation of the "dual contract" system 40 percent of the labor force in the rural areas of Sichuan Province have been made idle. Although this is advantageous to devoting a major effort from now

on to develop a diversified economy, to practice a division of labor and a division of the business line and to develop labor-intensive products in the vast rural areas, it has also caused certain difficulties in the placement of the labor force in Sichuan.

Third, the absolute value of the relevant index of the national economy in Sichuan occupies an important place in our country as a whole. However, the average per-capita share is negligible and the living standard of the masses is not high (Table 2). Taking 1981 as an example, except for a few items of commodities like grain and meat which exceed the average national per-capita standard, all others are lower than the national average (Table 2).^{4, 5} The average per-capita cultivated land in particular ranks 22d in our country, while the average per-capita aggregate value of industrial and agricultural production ranks 25th and the average per-capita income ranks 24th.

At the same time, there has been a steady reduction in the acreage of cultivated land in Sichuan. In 1949, there was a total of 114.99 million mu, while at present it has been reduced to 98 million mu, averaging an annual reduction of nearly 1 million mu. The reduction of cultivated land in the cities and the industrial and mining areas has been more serious. For instance, the state has taken over 100,000 mu of land on the outskirts of Chengdu Municipality since liberation, and the average per-capita cultivated land has dropped from 1.37 mu in the early years after liberation to below 0.5 mu at present.

Fourth, judged by the spatial distribution of the population in Sichuan Province, the Sichuan Basin in the east is already in a state of saturation or already overpopulated. The reasons are that the average per-capita land under cultivation is 0.99 mu while that at the bottom of the basin is 0.94 mu and that on the city outskirts is only a few fen. Except for the Chengdu plain, most of the cultivated areas are lands with steep slopes of which a large part is nonirrigated. The soil in these areas is thin and soil erosion is serious. In terms of climate, because yearly precipitation is not even, disasters such as droughts, floods and endless drizzles in varying degrees happen every year. In the hilly lands where the farming land is elevated, the water level is low, irrigation facilities are inadequate and the capability to combat a drought is poor, it is therefore difficult to create large-scale high- and stable-yield fields. The virgin plants in the basins have almost been totally destroyed and the ratio of plant-covered areas has been reduced to only 12 percent. In some counties located in the hilly lands in basins, the ratio is even less than 3 percent, which not only has caused a deterioration of the climate and a dislocation of the ecology but has also resulted in a short supply of lumber and firewood in the vast rural areas.

The mountainous regions and plateaus in the western part in Sichuan Province are relatively rich in such resources as hydraulic power, mineral products, forests and meadows notwithstanding a vast and thinly populated land. There is great potential in the utilization of land and there is room to develop the population and to accommodate the population moving to the west from the basins. However, many parts of these regions are highlands where the climate is cold, farmland is limited, transport is perilous and the rate of utilization of a variety of resources is low. They are located at the sources of the Chang Jiang

Table 2. Comparison of Per-capita Indices of National Economy of Sichuan with China

Item	Sichuan	Nationwide	Item	Sichuan	Nationwide
Total production value of industry & agriculture (yuan)	488	750	Steel (jin)	610	713
Land area (mu)	8.7	14.5	Cotton fabrics (meters)	6.7	14.3
Cultivated land (mu)	0.99	1.5	College students at school (0.01%)	8.7	12.8
Grain (jin)	698	651	Scientific & technical personnel on job (0.01%)	39.7	57.2
Oil & fat (jin)	19.7	20.5	Medical personnel on job (0.01%)	26.1	30.2
Meat (jin)	38.1	25.3	College level (0.001%)	428	599
Aquatic products (jin)	1.1	9.2	Senior middle school level (0.001%)	3,967	6,622
Coal (jin)	794	1,242	Junior middle school level (0.001%)	15,468	17,758
Electric power generation (kwh)	165	310	Elementary school level (0.001%)	41,450	35,377

and Huang He rivers of our country. Overpopulation here will definitely lead to the felling of forests, destruction of meadows and dislocation of the ecology, thereby accelerating soil erosion at the middle and lower reaches of these rivers.

FOOTNOTES

1. Bureau of Statistics of Sichuan Province: "Announcing the Most Important Figures Gained in the Census Conducted in Our Province," SICHUAN RIBAO, 2 Nov 1982.
2. Xie Zhongliang [6200 1813 2733]: "A Survey of the Population in Sichuan in the Past 2,000 Years," SICHUAN DAXUE XUEBAO (ZHEXUE SHEHUI KEXUE BAN) [JOURNAL OF SICHUAN UNIVERSITY (PHILOSOPHY AND SOCIAL SCIENCES EDITION)], Vol 3 1978.
3. Data from SICHUAN RIBAO: "Population Growth in Our Province," SICHUAN RIBAO, Dec 1980.
4. Bureau of Statistics of Sichuan Province: "Bulletin Concerning the Economic and Social Development in Our Province, 1981," SICHUAN RIBAO, 31 May 1982.
5. National Bureau of Statistics: "Buletin Concerning the Results of the Implementation of the 1981 National Economic Plan," RENMIN RIBAO, 29 April 1982.

9560

CSO: 4005/305

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN ADOPTS MEASURES ON SERIOUS ECONOMIC CRIMES

HK180842 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Our province's struggle against serious economic crimes continues to develop in depth. The various localities have adopted a number of effective measures to eliminate untouched spots and have achieved initial results.

Since the beginning of 1983, the party committees and party discipline inspection committees at various levels throughout our province have continued to strengthen their leadership over the work of hitting at serious criminal activities in the economic field. They have regarded the elimination of untouched spots as the key to deepening this struggle. As a result, they have exposed and discovered a large number of cases, in particular, covert and major and important cases. In 1983, 9,205 new cases were exposed. These cases added 137 to the number of offenders getting an illegal income of over 10,000 yuan each. There were also some cases involving more than 50,000 yuan each.

Recently, quite a few areas and some departments have discovered, one by one, a number of major and important cases. For instance, a case has been exposed in Luzhou natural gas chemical plant in which (Lu Xiaohua), a storekeeper in its transfer post in Yibing City, colluded with (Liu Jiaquan), a worker in Yinbing materials processing plant, and others in stealing and selling 23 metric tons of high-voltage polyethylene for more than 60,000 yuan. More than 42,000 yuan of this sum has been recovered in cash, bank deposits, and goods. Chongqing City has investigated and handled the economic criminal cases inside state organs, enterprises and institutions. The ratio of the number of cases discovered in these organizations to the total number of cases discovered in the city has risen markedly. The Chengguan Institute of Chemical Industry, which was always slow in its actions, has set up groups and offices to lead the work of hitting at economic crimes in its head and branch offices since last September. It has appointed cadres to these groups and offices to be specially in charge of carrying out a thorough inspection in 10 aspects of work in the institute including the work related to funds, materials and goods, machinery and transportation. They have discovered quite a few suspicious areas and clues and thus have initially made a breakthrough in the struggle against economic crimes. Xindu County discovered a case of collusion in embezzlement of more than 140,000 yuan by more than 10 cadres and

workers. The Chengdu City CPC Committee and Discipline Inspection Commission and the responsible comrades of the provincial, city and county procuratorates paid great attention to this case, discussed it time and again, organized a work team to grasp the handling of the case, and thus completely cracked it in a short period of 2 months.

CSO: 4005/539

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN MEETING ON STRUCTURAL REFORM IN CULTURE

HK140224 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Excerpts] The Yunnan provincial meeting on art work was recently held in Kunming. The meeting stressed that it is necessary to do away with the practice of eating out of the same big pot and to overcome egalitarianism. It is imperative to carry out structural reform in art performance troupes.

The meeting was presided over and held by the provincial culture department. All participants held that structural reform in art performance troupes not only meets the requirement of the development of the national economy, but also meets the requirement of the development of art itself. The purpose of reform is to promote the prosperity of socialist art and literature, to upgrade the ideological and artistic quality of art personnel, and to upgrade the ideological and artistic level of art works.

The meeting pointed out: In carrying out the reform, it is necessary to gradually perfect various responsibility systems centered on art contracts, strictly implement the economic auditing system and the policy of distribution according to one's work, further explore and sum up experiences, and create conditions for an overall reform in art performance troupes. The meeting held that it is necessary to strengthen the work of writing art commentaries and doing theoretical research and to correct the wrong idea of thinking that literary and art creation is more important than literary and art commentaries.

In order to insure smooth progress of art performance troupes, responsible cultural departments and art performance troupes must have the power to decide personnel and financial matters according to their own professional needs.

CSO: 4005/539

SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

YUNNAN DISCIPLINE INSPECTION MEETING--A provincial discipline inspection work conference was held in Kunming from 16-22 April. The conference called for resolute implementation of the spirit of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission work conference and for a marked turn for the better in party style during party rectification this year. In accordance with the arrangements of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the province's realities, the meeting decided that five tasks should be tackled in discipline inspection work this year: 1) Ceaselessly preserve the party's political discipline and persistently maintain a high degree of ideological and political unity with the Central Committee. 2) Vigorously put a stop to malpractices such as using powers for private interests, bureaucratism and excessive departmentalism. 3) Continue to crack down hard on serious economic crimes. 4) Strengthen leadership and raise inspection, case work, handling of people's letters and visits, and education in party spirit, discipline, and style to a new level. 5) Continue to get a good grasp of establishing discipline inspection organs and putting them on a sound basis, and of strengthening the building of the force of discipline inspection cadres. [Excerpts] [HK230807 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Apr 84]

GUIZHOU INFORMATION CHANNELS--With the approval of the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee, the general office of the provincial CPC committee has begun opening up two information channels among the CPC committees at the provincial, prefectural, and county levels, to vigorously strengthen supervision and inspection of exchange of information. Competent full time personnel and a deputy secretary general of a CPC committee or an office director must be assigned to take charge of this work and must concurrently act as an information liaison worker between the upper- and lower-level CPC committees. Now, the general offices of the provincial, the Guiyang City, and the Tongren Prefectural CPC Committees have set up organs to supervise and inspect exchange of information. [Summary] [HK181538 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Apr 84 HK]

CSO: 4005/539

NORTH REGION

HEBEI MEETING DISCUSSES PLANNED PARENTHOOD

HK170303 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] The provincial CPC committee and government held a provincial telephone conference on planned parenthood yesterday evening. The meeting stressed that the province must carry forward achievements, surmount shortcomings, solve problems, and continue to make new contributions in promoting planned parenthood work. Provincial CPC committee secretary Gao Zhanxiang vice governor Wang Zuwu attended and spoke.

In his speech, Comrade Wang Zuwu said: Since the provincial conference on planned parenthood, the province has got a [words garbled] the work tasks and demands for this year and has done a lot of work. However, viewing the state of work in the province as a whole, the performance this year is not as good as last year. Some places have grasped the work in a tardy way and acted only weakly. Some, faced with heavy tasks, have little drive. Some do not have a clear idea of the number of pregnancies not covered by the plan. Unless this situation is changed, the implementation of this year's population plan is bound to be affected.

Wang Zuwu stressed the province's future tasks in planned parenthood work are extremely arduous. We must take effective steps to advocate everywhere that a couple has only one child, and strictly ban the birth of second or more children. At present, we must get a good grasp of the following tasks:

1. Get rid of blind optimism and slackness and lose no time in carrying out contraceptive surgery on a large scale.
2. In the work of carrying out structural reform and establishing townships and villages, it is necessary to do a good job in building grassroots organizations for planned parenthood work.
3. We must thoroughly understand and implement the principles and policies on planned parenthood. Except in exceptional circumstances, state cadres, staff and workers, and urban residents may only have one child per couple. In the rural areas we should universally advocate that a couple have only one child. After examination and approval, arrangements can be made in a planned way for certain of the masses there who are in real difficulty and request to have a second child.

4. Ligation is an effective way of banning the birth of more than one child. However, measures must be taken in light of personal circumstances. There should be some difference between the urban and rural areas.

5. The party committees and government at all levels must strengthen leadership over planned parenthood work, seriously implement the targets set by the provincial CPC committee and government, and strive to fulfill the 1984 population plan.

Comrade Gao Zhanxiang stressed in his speech: The party committees and government at all levels must further strengthen leadership. They must by no means become careless and slack or show the slightest wavering. We must do everything possible to control the birth rate. For this we must have a resolute attitude and adopt a variety of methods. We must carry out arduous and meticulous ideological work. We must regard planned parenthood work as an important content of building civilized villages and units. Places where planned parenthood work is not done well cannot be designated civilized villages or units.

Lu Chuanzan, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC committee, presided at the meeting. Representatives of Guyuan and Feixian Counties introduced the local stage of planned parenthood work.

CSO: 4005/541

NORTH REGION

BEIJING PLA UNITS COMMEND SHANXI MODEL OFFICER

SK180828 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 31 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] Qin Jiwei, commander of the Beijing PLA units, recently issued an order awarding Li Jianmin, political instructor of a PLA battalion under a certain garrison unit, the honorary title of "model cadre at grassroots level." The name-giving really was held at the locality where the PLA unit is stationed on 24 March. The responsible comrades of the Shanxi Provincial and Taiyuan City Civil Affairs Department attended the rally and extended congratulations to Comrade Li Jianmin on his success on behalf of the provincial and city people's governments.

Comrade Li Jianmin was recruited by the army at Taiyuan City in 1969. Over the past 15 years since then, he has lived and worked on the high plain beyond the Great Wall. He has worked and studied hard and industriously and has set his mind at ease in serving the army. He has also dealt correctly with the relationship between revolutionary and individual interests, has concentratedly devoted himself to the building of the PLA companies, and has actively studied and summed up the experience gained in the political work at the grassroots level. He has been assigned to the post of PLA company instructor three times, in which he has rapidly made a breakthrough and scored remarkable achievements in the political work.

Yang Shangkun, vice chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, and Yu Qiuli, director of the PLA General Political Department, highly praised and affirmed the advanced idea and deeds scored by Li Jianmin, and received him as well. Comrade Yu Qiuli also held a talk with him.

CSO: 4005/541

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL COMBINES DISCIPLINE INSPECTION WITH REFORM

SK200925 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] According to our reporter (Wu Xinmin) and our correspondent (Lu Yajun), the Nei Monggol regional meeting that was held recently on the discipline inspection work of party members stressed that efforts should be made to integrate the discipline inspection work closely with the party rectification drive so as to block various malpractices vigorously, including the practice of seeking personal gain by taking advantage of power and position, and to achieve an obvious turn for the better in party style in 1984.

The meeting pointed out: This year has been the third one since the party began the drive of overall party rectification and also is the crucial year of the drive. It is also the second year in which we are creating a turn for the better in party style. Therefore, the discipline inspection work should be carried out in line with the party rectification drive. The Discipline Inspection Commission at all levels must actively join the party rectification drive. They should not only insure that they will refrain from launching the party rectification drive perfunctorily or superficially, but also that they will bring into play the role of the discipline inspection departments in conducting party rectification work. They should earnestly study and popularize the advanced work done by the Yanping Prefecture of Shanxi Province in consolidating leading bodies by investigating cases and improving party style. Efforts should be made to implement the guiding principles of the discipline inspection work in practice in the new historic period, to grasp key problems, and to protect and support the work of conducting transformation so as to create a new situation in the discipline inspection work.

The meeting contended that strictly enforcing the party's disciplines is one of the important tasks imposed on the party rectification drive and also is the emphasis of the 1984 work undertaken by the Discipline Inspection Commission at all levels. In strictly enforcing the party's disciplines, it is necessary first to enforce the party's political disciplines strictly. All party members, particularly party-member leading cadres, must unswervingly implement the line, principles, and policies set forth in the period since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and must resolutely strive to fulfill the general target and task set forth by the 12th CPC Congress. The Discipline Inspection Commission at all levels should resolutely overcome flabbiness and lack of unity and should continuously eliminate the

leftist influence so as to wage a resolute struggle against all acts that have violated the party's disciplines and have brought damage to the fulfillment of the party's general targets and tasks. In dealing with cases which have involved any party organization at any level and any party-member leading cadre, the discipline inspection commissions should dare to handle the case and to face knotty difficulties. They should adopt effective measures to block the malpractices that crop up in the bureaucracy of seeking private gain by taking advantage of power and of not being responsible for work and cropping up in decentralism. Efforts should be made continuously to block the malpractice of housing abuse and seriously violating the financial and economic disciplines. As for mistakes committed in the course of party rectification, it is necessary to deal strictly with them so long as they are proven true. By integrating the work with the party rectification drive, it is necessary to launch struggles continuously and successfully against serious economic crimes.

At the meeting, Shi Guanghua, Standing Committee member of the autonomous regional CPC committee, delivered a speech on the issue of strengthening the discipline inspection work at all levels so as to achieve further a turn for the better in party style. He urged the party committees and the discipline inspection commissions at all levels throughout the region to implement earnestly the spirit of the conference of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission's secretaries and to conduct their work in a down-to-earth manner so as to greet with outstanding achievements the convocation of the fourth autonomous regional CPC congress and so as to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in party style within 5 years to greet the 40th anniversary of the founding of the autonomous region.

CSO: 4005/541

NORTH REGION

MEETING HELD TO RELAY CPC COMMITTEE GUIDELINES

SK180600 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 16 April, the regional CPC committee held a meeting of cadres at or above the level of leading party group members of the subordinate departments, commissions, offices, and bureaus to relay the guidelines of the 14th Enlarged Plenary Session of the 3d Regional CPC Committee. Qian Fenyong and Batu Bagen relayed the guidelines. Comrade Tian Congming presided over the meeting.

According to the relay, the 14th Enlarged Plenary Session of the 3d Regional CPC Committee had maintained that over the past few years, under the guidance of the correct lines formulated by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our region has comprehensively developed the work of setting things right which had been thrown into disorder, has introduced the all-round contract and responsibility system in agriculture and animal husbandry, and has restructured party and government organs from top to bottom. Although we have undergone a rugged and rough process in this regard and have made some mistakes in developing the specific work, the main trend of work has been good in general and great achievements have been scored by both the former body and the newly-restructured body of the provincial CPC committee. Viewing the work in all fields, we have begun to enter another good historical stage.

The enlarged plenary session set the struggle goals for the regional economic construction from now to 1987 and adopted the resolution on convening the fourth regional party congress in August this year. The session had also called on all party members and cadres and masses of all nationalities in the region to attend to their own work and contribute to fulfilling the aforementioned struggle goals so as to greet the successful convocation of the 4th regional party congress with practice and excellent achievements and to greet the 40th anniversary of the region's founding.

During the relay, it was pointed out: We must, first, strengthen unity in all fields and particularly among all nationalities. This had, has, and will have a bearing on the overall situation of Nei Monggol. The three principles concerning nationalities affairs formulated by the regional CPC committee in the course of setting things right which had been thrown into disorder are a complete entirety and are proven correct by practice. The vast number of party members and, in particular, leading party cadres at all levels, should completely and comprehensively understand these three principles, handle affairs

in accordance with these principles, and take the lead in strengthening unity among nationalities. The key to strengthening party unity and unity among nationalities lies in unity among cadres, leading cadres in particular.

Second, we must continually and conscientiously carry out reforms, focusing on resolutely changing the situation of eating from a common big pot. Party rectification must be closely combined with the reforms, otherwise, we will fail in party rectification, be unable to consolidate the achievements already scored in the restructuring of party and government organizations, and find it difficult to fulfill the goal of doubling our output by 1987.

Third, we must strengthen the study of and actively adopt various kinds of measures to overcome the backwardness in technology and knowledge. On the basis of giving full play to the role of our region's scientists and technicians, great efforts should be made to import talented persons and technologies and attend to economic and technological cooperation. On no account should we stand still and refuse to make progress.

Fourth, we should continually carry out organizational reform and the four transformations of cadres. Special attention should be paid to improving the political and cultural quality of leaders at all levels. We should also comprehensively inspect the implementation of the policies towards intellectuals and should never be dilatory in this regard.

Fifth, we should prevent the present party rectification from proceeding in a perfunctory and roundabout manner, and promote the fulfillment of the goal of doubling output by 1987 through party rectification.

At present, special attention should be paid to eliminating the leftist influence, overcoming weakness and listlessness, and strengthening the construction of new organizations at all levels. Leading bodies at all levels of all departments should have not only enthusiasm but also courage to make innovations in line with practical situations. Only by so doing can we fulfill the assigned to us by the party and the people and promote the construction of the region's four modernizations.

CSO: 4005/541

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL REFORM COMPLETED--The Nei Monggol Autonomous Region has basically completed its structural reform of banners (counties). In the new leadership groups, there are 753 newly promoted young and middle-aged cadres, representing 62.9 percent of the total members of the new leadership groups. Among them, 427, or 35.7 percent of the total membership, have a cultural level of education at the college and specialized institution level and above. Cadres or minority people account for 44 percent of the total members in the new leadership groups and woman cadres 3.4 percent. In the government leadership group, nonparty cadres have increased from the original 2 persons to 13 persons. [Text] [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Mar 84 p 4] 5974

CSO: 4005/448

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING UNITS EXCHANGE PARTY RECTIFICATION EXPERIENCES

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Feb 84 p 4

[Article by Li Xinyan [2621 2450 1750] of XINHUA SHE [NEW CHINA NEWS], Yin Pinduan [1438 0756 4551] and Hung Tianguo [3163 1131 0948]: "Get Personally Involved in Studying Party Rectification Documents, Make New Breakthroughs in Rectification and Reform; Party Rectification Units Directly Under Liaoning Province Exchange Party Rectification and Reform Experiences"]

[Text] A group of Liaoning Province units that did quite well in party rectification and reform introduced their experiences at an experience exchange conference of party rectification units directly under the province convened by the Chinese Communist Party's Liaoning Province Committee on the 23d.

Party rectification in organs directly subordinate to Liaoning Province started in early December last year; there were 99 units in the first group rectified. Most of these units adopted a two-period time frame for concentrated study while relieved from work duties. Over 6,500 party members, 53.7 percent of these units' total party membership, participated in the first study period. This period has ended, bringing to the fore a group of units that were quite good at learning while exchanging views and at reforming while rectifying. Typical units that introduced their experiences yesterday were the Liaoning Province Bureau of Goods and Commodities, the Metallurgy Office and the Machinery Office.

The Liaoning Province Bureau of Goods and Commodities was a major unit involved in the machinery plundering incident of the "Fifth 5-Year Plan." The leader of the incident, criminal Zhuo Changren [0587 7022 0088] and his illicit female companion Gao Dongping [7559 2639 5493] used to be workers in this bureau. During party rectification study, members of the bureau's leading group, which had been readjusted, drew a bitter lesson from the incident. Their first measures implemented during rectification and reform were to conscientiously reorganize the ranks and elevate the cadre's quality. They have conducted a bold and resolute readjustment of leading members of the 10 enterprise units under the bureau.

The leading party group of the Bureau of Goods and Commodities educated party members with the aim of serving the people wholeheartedly. They dealt severely with the several cadres who transgressed discipline by excessive

partying and accepting gifts and bribes. According to statistics, the bureau's chemical industry and construction materials and metals units were presented with but refused in each case over 20,000 jin of beef, fish, cocoons and pupa, eggs, rice, etc. around the time of this past New Year. The masses said happily that the Bureau of Goods and Commodities, which "one could not afford to offend or get away from" and in the past always had its hand out for bribes, now will not accept bribes even when they are taken to its door. That is really a big change!

The leading party group of the Liaoning Province Machinery Industry Office pointed out during the party rectification study that one important economic construction question for the province is the alarming amount of duplicated production, duplicated construction, losses and waste. These are mainly due to the leading comrades concerned relying upon their own authority, considering favors and depending on relationships but lacking a scientific approach in assignments. While recently studying the "Seventh 5-Year Plan," they decided not to begin new assignments anywhere in the entire province but to concentrate the limited manpower and financial and material resources into 10 percent of the enterprises urgently in need of uplifting product standards.

The leading party group of the province's metallurgy office chose facing up to tough problems as the main aspect of study on party rectification. They have run into three "tough" problems in the office: the recall of leather overcoats given to a number of workers in the name of labor insurance by the capital construction office; the return of three children, relatives and friends who were given work positions in violation of discipline by the person in charge of the administrative office; and the recovery of calculators presented to some upper-level organs and related units. The former mine director of an office subordinate to the Baoquo Iron Mine exploited the power of his office in 1981-82. He broke the law and transgressed discipline by recruiting 18 workers using fake household registrations, false work permits, fake graduation certificates, false exam grades and other odious tricks. These workers were all children and relatives of the mine's leaders (including the mine director himself) and members of "closely related" families. After the office's leading party group investigated and verified these things, it resolutely decided that all workers recruited in violation of law and discipline are to be uniformly dismissed. They decided to give the party committee secretary a disciplinary warning within the party. The former mine director is involved in other [illegal] activities besides illegal work recruitment, and these will be dealt with along with the others once a thorough investigation has been made.

At the meeting the leading party group of the Liaoning Province Judiciary Office introduced their experience in using the spirit of party rectification to reorganize the leading members of reform-through-labor and reform-through-education units.

The Liaoning Province Committee Discipline Commission also circulated a notice at the meeting criticizing some units and individuals for transgressions of party discipline, including the use of public funds for great eating and drinking at a scientific research appraisal meeting convened by the province's

forestry office and at a Chinese medicine appraisal meeting convened by the provincial medicine and public health bureaus; the quick scattering of national funds at a meeting chaired and undertaken by the former deputy director of the provincial Seismology Bureau, Ju Fengming [4281 7685 7686]; and the fraudulent student enrollment practices by the former director of the province's Bureau of Higher Education, Zhao Wenming [6392 2429 2494].

Liaoning Provincial Committee secretary, Dai Suli [2071 5685 3810], said in concluding remarks at the meeting that the policies of rectification and reform must be put into full effect.

12615

CSO: 4005/432

NORTHEAST REGION

SHENYANG'S FIRST PARTY RECTIFICATION MEETING

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Feb 84 p 4

[Article by Li Xinyan [2621 2450 1750]: "North and Northeast Groups of Central Advisory Commission Held First Meeting in Shenyang; Old Comrades Remark on Status of Party Rectification Work and Other Things at Each Location"]

[Text] The north and northeast groups of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee convened their first meeting 20-24 February in Shenyang. The meeting stressed the exchange of information and offered valuable opinions in regard to party rectification work, with comrades taking the lead and actively playing their proper roles in party rectification and other questions.

The Central Advisory Commission appointed commission member Huang Zhen [7806 6966] to come from Beijing for a special trip to attend the meeting as a non-voting member. He read a letter from the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee's Standing Committee of the Politburo and the Central Advisory Commission to all the comrades of the north and northeast region groups before the meeting. The letter said: "Comrade Huang Zhen has been entrusted by Comrade Hu Yaobang to convey regards to the Central Advisory Commission members living in every province, city and autonomous region in the north and northeast from the Communist Party Central Committee's Standing Committee of the Politburo! At the same time the Central Advisory Commission's Standing Committee extends greetings to every comrade!" "Nineteen eighty-four is the first year of party rectification. It is hoped that we all will actively play the proper roles of old comrades in party rectification." Old comrades attending the meeting wholeheartedly thanked the Central Committee for its concern and encouragement and indicated that they would certainly not disappoint the Central Committee's expectations.

Central Advisory Commission members in attendance at the meeting were comrades Huo Shilian [7202 1102 1670], Luo Guibo [5012 6311 3134], Ting Mao [1694 2021], Yan Dakai [7051 6671 7030], Guo Feng [6753 1496], Huang Oudong [7806 2692 2639] and Song Li [1345 7812]. Comrades Li Youwen [2698 0642 2429], Gao Yang [7559 2254] and Kui Bi [1145 3880] did not attend because of work or illness. The meeting was chaired by Huang Oudong and Song Li.

The old cadres in attendance at the 5-day meeting had good morale, spoke freely and studied conscientiously the Central Committee's documents on party

rectification, introducing the state of affairs at each location. They held that the first thing to stress in party rectification is unity of thought, taking everyone's thinking and truly integrating it with the lines and general and specific policies adopted since the party's 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee. There should be concomitant rectifications and reforms, gaps caught hold of and party rectification breakthroughs made. All types of disruptions should be eliminated and the "three types of people" conscientiously sorted out. Policy implementation must be vigorously promoted and organizational reforms and the regulations of leading bodies continuously stressed in party rectification. They offered many good opinions and proposals with regard to these questions. Everyone also remarked on the state of the economy and of work at each location and offered some proposals as to educational reform, urban construction, the fostering of talent, the implementation of unified front policies and other things.

The leading comrades of the Liaoning Provincial Party Committee and Provincial Advisory Commission--Dai Suli [2071 5685 3810], Li Tao [2621 3447], Sun Weiben [1327 4850 2609], Xu Shaofu [1776 1421 3940], Shen Yue [3088 6390], Zhang Xincun [1728 2450 2625] and Li Huang [2621 5435], former provincial party committee secretary--called upon the Central Advisory Commission members during the meeting.

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CSO: 4005/432

NORTHWEST REGION

HEILONGJIANG STRESSES INTELLECTUALS POLICY WITH PARTY RECTIFICATION SPIRIT

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Mar 84 p 1

[Article: "Heilongjiang Provincial Party Committee Stresses Implementation of the Intellectuals Policy With the Spirit of Party Rectification in Regard to Intellectuals Being Constrained at the Law Institute; Decides To Notify Entire Province of the Law Institute's Leadership's Lack of Trust in, Use for and Concern for Intellectuals; Requests That All Levels of Party Committee Solve Problems That Should and Can Be Solved"]

[Text] In regard to intellectuals being constrained at the provincial Institute of Law, the leading comrades of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Party Committee have recently stressed that seriously implementing the policy on intellectuals is one important component of party rectification. They requested that comrades at all leadership levels firmly implement and execute the party's policy on intellectuals, preserving political consistency with the central authorities.

The Heilongjiang Provincial Institute of Law has five scientific research personnel at present, all of whom were graduated in law in the 1950's. The leaders of the institute rejected and constrained their talents even though the institute is short on specialized talent, seriously violating the party's policy toward scientific researchers by politically distrusting them and not employing them in work nor caring for their well-being. Liang Maobang [4731 5399 6721], an assistant researcher at the institute, wrote a letter telling of his bitter experiences there to Li Lian [2621 0500 1344], secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial Party Committee. Comrade Li Lian sent people to find out about the situation and confirmed that the problem of not implementing the intellectuals policy is a very typical situation at the provincial Institute of Law. Comrade Li pointed out that documents from the Institute of Law and other materials show that we have a certain number of comrades who do not think highly of nor respect intellectuals and who have not conscientiously understood nor implemented the central authorities' policy regarding treatment of intellectuals and thus cannot develop a use for them. This is still very serious. The situation will greatly harm the undertaking of our four modernizations if it is not energetically changed.

The Heilongjiang Provincial Party Committee has decided to notify the entire province of the Institute of Law's nonimplementation of the intellectuals policy. The provincial Judiciary Office must earnestly solve the institute's

problem. All levels of party committees are requested to implement earnestly the most recent directives of the central authorities, check up on intellectuals' work and also overcome work mistakes and shortcomings, seeking truth from facts to solve problems that should and can be solved.

12615

CSO: 4005/432

NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU PLANNED PARENTHOOD WORK MEETING ENDS

HK140338 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] The provincial planned parenthood work conference which concluded today pointed out: Although Gansu has scored very great success in this work in recent years, there are still very many births of second or more children that are not covered by the plan. We must pay sufficient attention to this.

In order to do a good job in future planned parenthood work, the meeting stressed: We must resolutely implement the notion that a couple should have only one child. In the rural areas we should universally advocate that a couple have only one child; arrangements can be made in a planned way, after examination and approval, for certain of the masses there who are indeed in difficulties who request to have a second child. Births of second or more children not covered by the plan are strictly prohibited.

The conference demanded that the leading cadres at all levels and the CPC and CYL members take the lead in eliminating the idea of regarding men as superior to women and in having one child. This should be regarded as an important content of strengthening education in party spirit during party rectification.

The conference also called for the strengthening of propaganda and education in planned parenthood. In conjunction with publicizing the planned parenthood policy, it is necessary to help the masses to solve practical problems, strive to improve technical standards of contraception, and do a still better job in planned parenthood work.

CSO: 4005/540

NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU CPC SOLVES VARIOUS WORK PROBLEMS

HK140236 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] During the party rectification period, the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee has adopted various forms to seriously listen to non-party personages' views on party rectification work. In the course of comparison and examination, they have studied and solved seven important problems concerning united front work, nationalities work, and religious work so as to enable the masses both inside and outside the party to see the achievements in party rectification. These seven problems are:

1. In connection with party rectification, education in the policies on united front work is conducted, the leftist ideological influence in united front work is thoroughly eliminated, and the understanding of the importance of united front work by comrades inside the party, particularly leading comrades, is heightened.
2. It is necessary to vigorously select, promote, and employ cadres of minority nationalities and cadres outside the party.
3. It is essential to step up the implementation of all policies on united front work. After party rectification commenced, a provincial leadership group for implementing the policies on united front work was set up, and it was demanded that CPC committees at all levels set up corresponding work organs and regard the implementation of the policies on united front work as one of the important problems which should be solved in the course of party rectification. They should step up implementation and carry out simultaneous rectification and correction of defects. They should correct defects although they have not carried out rectification. Leading comrades, including Li Ziqi, Huang Luobin, and Liu Bing, personally take part in the study and solution of the problems regarding implementation of the policies toward several nonparty personages at the upper level and toward intellectuals outside the party.
4. The provincial CPC committee has suggested that the provincial government should make unified arrangements for building as quickly as possible a herdsmen's home with our province's local characteristics in Lanzhou City area, and to thoroughly solve the lodging and boarding problems of herdsmen of the Zang nationality and other minority nationalities in Lanzhou.

5. The provincial CPC committee has suggested that the provincial government study and solve the problems concerning houses for the offices of the provincial CPPCC committee, all democratic parties at the provincial level, industry-commerce federations, and advisory offices.

6. The provincial CPC committee emphatically pointed out: The nonparty personages who have been arranged for all departments, units, and places must be given a free hand in their work so that they can become familiar with the situation, put forth their strength, and have elections, powers, and duties.

7. The provincial CPC committee has approved the restoration of the Gansu provincial political school.

In accordance with the above spirit of the provincial CPC committee. relevant departments are conducting comparison and examination, carrying out simultaneous rectification and correction of defects, conducting serious discussion and study, and stepping up implementation.

CSO: 4005/540

NORTHWEST REGION

IMPLEMENT INTELLECTUAL POLICY IN RECTIFICATION

HK120428 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 27 Mar 84 p 1

[Report: "Ningxia Regional CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Hao Tingzao Stresses Implementing Intellectual Policy During Party Rectification"]

[Text] The regional CPC committee recently held a meeting attended by responsible comrades of departments directly under the regional CPC committee and regional government. Hao Tingzao, deputy secretary of regional CPC committee and deputy head of the regional group for guiding party rectification, stressed that we should further implement the intellectual policy during party rectification.

Comrade Hao Tingzao said: The CPC Central Committee has attached importance to the work of implementing the intellectual policy, and has issued many important instructions. Recently, Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Xi Zhongxun again issued important written instructions on this subject. CPC committees at various levels should examine their work in this respect, and further firmly, effectively, and thoroughly grasp the implementation of the party policy toward intellectuals in the process of carrying out party rectification. In accordance with the requirements specified by the central authorities, in the first half of this year, they should make a conscientious examination of the implementation of the intellectual policy during party rectification, we should do the following work:

1. We should further promote to leading posts at various levels those excellent middle-aged and young intellectuals who meet the requirements of the four transformations. The CPC Central Committee has attached great importance to this matter. In the process of structural reforms and readjustment of leading bodies, various party organizations in our region should achieve still better results in this respect. However, there are some leading comrades who still hold divergent views on promoting intellectuals to important positions. They have stagnated in their action. In a small number of units, intellectuals cannot practice what they have learned, or their jobs do not suit their special training. The phenomena still exist in which talented personnel lie idle and that they are not allowed to be transferred to other units. Some units have not accepted the intellectuals assigned to them. Such things should no longer be allowed. CPC committees at various levels should further unify their thinking and enhance their understanding. Organizational and personnel departments

at various levels should truly overcome their weakness and laxness to ensure the smooth transfer of personnel, job reassignment, and rational use of intellectuals.

2. We should solve the problem regarding using intellectuals in ways other than what they have been trained for. In the future, units and individuals are not allowed to randomly transfer intellectuals and professional personnel from their positions. We should avoid repeating mistakes. We should understand that randomly transferring intellectuals from their posts related to their training is an act of disrespecting intellectuals. In the process of examining the work of intellectuals, with regard to those intellectuals who are used in ways other than what they are trained for, we should, in principle, return them to the profession they were trained for when necessary and when conditions permit. Units concerned should welcome transferred intellectuals and make proper arrangements for these intellectuals.

3. With regard to those intellectuals who have been assigned to work [words indistinct], or have assumed leading posts, we should give full play to their role, and ensure that they truly have duties, [words indistinct], and responsibility. We should support them and help them work boldly. With regard to their shortcomings in work, we should not demand perfection. They need a system to train themselves. While giving play to their professional skills, we should help them in administrative and management work and enhance their management level.

4. We should create conditions for intellectuals so that they can study and work well. We should also help them solve practical problems. The central authorities have repeatedly stressed that we should pay attention to political treatment and the well-being of intellectuals. The regional CPC committee has also made explicit stipulations on this. However, because some units have not thoroughly eliminated "leftist" ideology, they have failed to carry out the instructions to the letter. Intellectuals do not have peace of mind because their practical difficulties remain unsolved. When necessary, we should give preferential treatment to those intellectuals who have a special status. We should conscientiously solve their practical difficulties in work and in life. We are allowed to break the rule to promote or upgrade those outstanding and qualified middle-aged and young intellectuals who have made outstanding contributions and devoted themselves to the four modernizations. In this respect, we should ignore those sarcastic remarks or complaints uttered by people who are influenced by equalitarianism, and who are jealous of wise and able persons.

5. We should further carry out the work of recruiting party members from among intellectuals. At present, in some localities and units, it is still difficult for intellectuals to join the party. They find fault with intellectuals who have applied for party membership, or even keep shut the party door. This state of affairs gives us much food for thought. We should conscientiously study these problems. Is the political consciousness of intellectuals so low? Do they lack the desire to join the party? Have we effectively wiped out the influence of "leftist" mistakes? Facts have shown that many intellectuals have fairly high political consciousness, and have a

strong desire to join the party. The problem is that some of our comrades have not yet overcome their "leftist" prejudice against intellectuals, and that they fail to understand the importance and role of intellectuals in the four modernizations. Therefore, CPC committees at various levels should enhance their understanding, strengthen leadership, and provide guidance in light of specific conditions. They should conscientiously study party policy toward intellectuals, make comparison and examination, further bring order out of chaos in their minds, and correct and overcome the "leftist" influence. They should make an all-round analysis of the situation of recruiting party members in their own localities and units, and ascertain the existing problems and the ideological trends which deviate from correct policies. Only thus can they adopt measures with definite objectives in view so as to do their work well.

CSO: 4005/540

NORTHWEST REGION

TRANSPORT COMPANY OFFICIALS REHABILITATED

HK161311 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 2 Apr 84 p 1

[Report by Chen Shiming [7115 0013 2494], Jiang Zhili [1203 1807 3810], and Wang Shuoxuan [3769 4311 6513]: "Party Group of Provincial Communications Department Redresses Mishandled Case of Former Guangzhou Vehicular Transportation Company's Seizure of Power"]

[Text] On 31 March, in accordance with the instructions of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial discipline inspection commission, the party group of the provincial communications department held a rally in Xian to redress the seriously mishandled case of the former Guanzhong vehicular transportation company which had been accused of illegal seizure of power during the socialist education movement.

The seriously mishandled case of seizure of power by the Guanzhong vehicular transportation company was one of two serious cases in the northwestern region at that time. According to the classification at that time, the company was regarded as "the leadership being placed in the hands of evil elements, the minds of staff and workers being seriously impure, and the situation of counterrevolutionary destruction being severe. Unhealthy trends are prevalent in connection with corruption, theft, speculation, and blackmail," and the company was "actually composed of KMT elements under the label of the communist party." As a result, 237 persons were subject to the placing of cases on file for investigation, were criticized, and denounced, and 80 persons were separately punished by party, government, and legal laws. Among these people, 3 persons were forced to commit suicide, the secretary of the company's CPC committee, Li Maogong, was sentenced to 8 years' imprisonment, and the manager Chen Yulai was expelled from the party, dismissed from his post and had his salary reduced. Some of the leading comrades at departmental and bureau levels were also punished because of their involvement in the case.

After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial discipline inspection commission were much concerned about this case. The first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, Ma Wenrui, gave an explicit instruction that this case was a seriously mishandled case under the influence of the wrong "leftist" ideology, and that the party group of the provincial communications department should organize manpower to redress the case thoroughly.

At the rally of rehabilitation, the leading comrades of the provincial communications department seriously announced that after conscientious reexamination, of the 80 comrades who had been punished in this case, aside from 11 persons whose punishment was upheld without change and 2 persons awaiting further investigations, the rest of them, totaling 67 persons, who had been mishandled, were totally rehabilitated or partially rehabilitated. With regard to the few former leading comrades at departmental and bureau levels, their reputation was formally restored. With regard to 143 comrades whose material had been placed on record but who were not punished, 125 persons were reexamined, and the facts and determinations on file of 36 persons were either totally negated or partially rectified.

At the rally, Comrade Li Maogong, former secretary of the Guanzhong vehicular transportation company CPC committee, on behalf of the victims of this case, expressed their thankfulness to the party for the concern and the rehabilitation which were extended to them.

CSO: 4005/540

NORTHWEST REGION

COMMITTEE PUNISHES CADRE FOR ABUSING POWER

HK170755 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Excerpts] The regional discipline inspection committee issued a circular on 13 April criticizing the mistakes committed by Comrade (Fan Baocai), former deputy director of the regional building material bureau, for taking advantage of powers to seek personal gains, violating policies and regulations, and making arrangements for the employment of his children and relatives.

The circular pointed out: In the 2 years from 1979 to 1981, Comrade (Fan Baocai), former deputy director of the regional building material bureau, took advantage of his power to offer employment opportunities and transfer work to 8 of his children and relatives. The mistakes he committed are extremely serious.

The circular pointed out: As these mistakes were committed after the promulgation of the rules of conduct for inner-party political life, the problem of Comrade (Fan Baocai) is rather grave. In light of the mistakes committed by Comrade (Fan Baocai), and according to the party's policies, the regional discipline inspection committee, with the approval of the regional CPC committee, has decided to enforce party discipline by placing him on probation within the party. His children and relatives who were given work will also be properly dealt with and sent back to their original units.

The regional discipline inspection committee called on party organizations at all levels to study in connection with party rectification after receiving the circular and to organize party members, particularly leading cadres, to conscientiously hold discussions and draw lessons from (Fan Baocai's) mistakes. Through the investigation and handling of problems of abusing power to seek personal gains, and the violation of law and discipline, we must educate the vast numbers of party members and cadres and enhance their confidence and determination in doing well in party rectification and bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in party style.

CSO: 4005/540

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

ARMED FORCES CONDUCT EDUCATION OF PARTY MEMBERS

Jinan Approach

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Feb 84 p 1

[Article by Reporter Tan Ji'an [6223 0679 1344]: "Educate Party Members To Be True to One's Words; the Jinan Armed Forces Emphasize Examples of Conducting Rectification and Committing Violations at the Same Time"

[Text] In their work of party rectification, the party committees and organizations of the Jinan armed forces emphasized typical cases of people and incidents involving conducting rectification and committing violations of party regulations and laws at the same time and the strict handling of these cases as a means of teaching party members to be true to one's words.

A cadre in charge of party members in a unit under the command headquarters talked loudly about correcting unhealthy trends during meetings and at his desk. However, privately, he used his position and authority to sell army gasoline in the local market. The party committee of the command headquarters decided to take away his qualification to attend the military institute for further training and also notified all subordinate units of his problem.

A unit under the logistics command violated the regulations of the party Central Committee by overspending funds and indiscriminately giving out goods and materials during the New Year Holiday. Besides severely criticizing the unit, the party committee of the logistics command also decided to confiscate the goods and materials.

The party committee of the Jinan armed forces and the party committees of judiciary, political and logistical organizations have analyzed similar problems and they believe that following the 10 years of internal chaos, some comrades within the party have developed a poor style of study. They show a great deal of enthusiasm for directives from the upper level and talk about them with passion, but their actions often remain the same as before. Some individual comrades study the party's aim of completely and thoroughly looking after the interest

of the people, while they fight for their own fame and gains and haggle over their remuneration. They correct the unhealthy trends in housing construction and allocation, while they think of ways to occupy more space themselves. They criticize those who use their authority to seek private gains, while they influence the transfer of their sons and daughters. This bad style of study not only affects the image of the party but is also an important obstruction to the simultaneous rectification and reform in the party reorganization effort. The party committees are using these typical cases as negative teaching materials to educate the entire party membership repeatedly and firmly not to repeat such bad habits. The party committee of the Jinan armed forces emphasize that the study of party rectification cannot be done by studying masses of documents alone, the correction of unhealthy trends cannot be done by giving innumerable talks alone, and the elevation of the awakening of the party members cannot be done by shouting about it alone. They must be done through simultaneous rectification and reform exhibited by actions.

At present, a good atmosphere of taking actions after learning and of making corrections after committing errors has begun to appear in the various departments of the Jinan armed forces organizations. Problems of sloppiness as a result of inadequate corrections made in the past are now being rectified with determination and resolution. Some complex and difficult problems are also being resolved smoothly.

Nanjing Transferees Acquiescence

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Feb 84 p 5

[Article by Reporter Bai Qingshan [4101 7230 1472] and Correspondents Zhou Dexing [0179 1795 5281] and Cheng Yusong [2110 3768 2646: "Without Choosing Locations, Without Choosing Units and Without Arguing About Jobs, Several Thousand Job-Transferring Cadres of Nanjing Armed Forces Happily Obey Party's Arrangement"]

[Text] With full political enthusiasm and conscientiously studying the party rectification documents with self-awareness and with relation to reality, a new atmosphere of reform while learning and reform before rectification has appeared among the several thousand party cadres of the Nanjing armed forces designated for job transfers, on the eve of their departure.

After job transfers had been established for a group of cadres of the Nanjing armed forces in October of last year [1983], some of them were overly concerned about their future. Some even thought of using their connections and soliciting help to arrange for their own work. Shortly afterward, the party Central Committee published its party rectification document. Through studying and using the party rectification document as a reference, all the job-transfer cadres have raised a clear requirement for themselves: despite the fact that party

rectification at the basic level has not yet begun, as party cadres soon to be transferred to other jobs, [we] must plunge into the party rectification work and develop the model vanguard effect of a Communist Party member. They have been able to achieve the following: The first is to change "waiting to go" to "rushing to go." In the past when a list of cadres for job transfers was published, some people often laid down their "burden" and waited to go. After studying the party rectification document, these job-transferring party cadres treasure the limited time they have with the armed forces and are continuing to study diligently at their posts and redoubling their efforts. Liu Peng [0491 7720], deputy regimental commander of a regiment stationed on Dachen Island, had guarded the island with determination for 24 years. On the eve of his departure from the armed forces on a job transfer, he continued to work as in the past by actively supporting the work of the new group and working with the group in the front line of construction. Even when he twisted and hurt his foot, he insisted on remaining at the worksite.

The second is to change "pulling connections and going through the back door" to "obeying the organization and obeying the party's arrangement." A predominant majority of the cadres being transferred have not disputed their assigned regions, units and jobs. Although the relatives and friends of more than 300 comrades have written and expressed their wish to make job arrangements for them, the comrades have all gratefully declined the offers and wanted to obey the arrangements made by the organizations. More than 500 comrades have volunteered to work in areas which are far from the cities and have difficult working conditions. The relatives and friends of Liu Shiqun [0491 1102 5028], a cadre to be transferred, work in the local government agencies. When they heard the news of his transfer, they offered to help him to arrange for some work that he would be happy with. Liu Shiqun believed that this would be an unhealthy trend, contrary to the spirit of party rectification. He thanked them for their thoughts and asked his organization to send him to a difficult area.

The third is to change "farewell with a feast" to "saying goodbye with a cup of tea." Among the cadres designed for job transfers, many have rendered meritorious service to the construction of the armed forces and produced very important results. A deep friendship had been formed among the fighting comrades and all the comrades remaining with the armed forces wanted to bid them "farewell with a feast." However, the transferee cadres expressed their wish to forego any feasting and encouraged the comrades remaining with the armed forces to continue their contribution to the modernization construction of the armed forces.

The fourth is to change "foot dragging" to "with the power of a thunderbolt and the speed of lightning" in leaving the armed forces and reporting to their new jobs. The 14 transferee cadres of a regiment in the Shanghai garrison command have worked in the armed forces for more

than 20 years and their families have been in Shanghai for more than 10 years. However, they have stated that they will not be reluctant to leave the large city and as soon as their notification arrives, their entire families will move. At present, the Nanjing armed forces have already received reports from areas on the arrival of the transferee cadres. Like the carrying out of an order from the armed forces, they have not talked about costs, they have left the armed forces according to schedule and they have happily rushed to their new posts.

Chengdu Procedure

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Feb 84 p 5

[Article by Reporter Nie Nianxin [5119 1819 2450]: "Party Rectification Is Carried Out in Sequential Order; Correction of Party Style Allows No Room for Delay; Party Committee of A Division of the Chengdu Armed Forces Is Making Reforms While Learning"]

[Text] "Party rectification is carried out in sequential order, but correction of party style allows no room for delay." A division party committee of the Chengdu armed forces of the People's Liberation Army uses this statement to spur itself on. It has studied the party rectification document with self-awareness, has carried out reforms on the biggest problems reflected by the masses while learning and has won the trust of the fighting cadres.

How should a unit treat party rectification when it is not scheduled in the first stage of rectification? Directed at the sentiment that "solving our own problems might as well wait for our turn in party rectification" as revealed by some party cadres, the party committee of the division organized "a group of persons" to study conscientiously the party rectification document as soon as the rectification process began in order to improve the understanding of the great significance of party rectification and for everyone to understand clearly that party rectification affects the overall situation and with the thought that early learning will make improvements early, and early reform will make early advances. All stated that they would definitely not wait and watch and that they would take hold of the opportunity to study early and reform early.

At present, they have solved problems in three areas reasonably well: First, the unhealthy trend of using authority to seek private gains has been checked. Second, bureaucratic ways are being conscientiously corrected. Beginning this year, the "group of persons" of the party committee have put into practice a job responsibility system and established individual work details with rewards for the diligent and punishment for the lazy. The division commander and political commissar separately have taken on the responsibilities for a backward company. They work with the company with their backpacks and practice the

"five samers" with the fighting cadres. Third, the difficult livelihood problems of a group of masses have been solved and the initiative of the fighting cadres has been mobilized. Having seen the reforms made by the division's party committee while learning and the emergence of a new appearance, the officers and men have been deeply educated and are feeling encouraged.

Unification of Ideology Emphasized

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Feb 84 p 4

[Article by Reporter Nie Nianxin [5119 1819 2450]: "In Learning Party Rectification, the Party Committee of the Chengdu Armed Forces Emphasizes the Problem of Unification of Ideology"]

[Text] In learning party rectification, the party committee of the Chengdu armed forces of the People's Liberation Army has placed emphasis on the unification of ideology and pushed forward rectification and reform simultaneously.

The party rectification office of the entire army has approved this method used by the party committee of the Chengdu armed forces and, at the same time, has sent a report on the committee's experience to all large units.

The party committee of the Chengdu armed forces believes that the correct ideological and political line is the key to the success of the four modernizations construction and the basic indicator of the correct party style. As the party's high-level leadership organization and high-level leadership cadres, they believe that they must stand a little taller, see a little further and be concerned with major matters in the party rectification process, especially in paying attention to solving the problem of further correcting the ideological and political line. Ever since the party rectification process began, they have taken hold of this important point and conscientiously studied the rectification document. In order to improve the results of learning, the party committee has adjusted the party rectification process by extending the period of study of the document by 1 month. They have also organically united the general study documents with specialized study materials and tightly bound together learning and discussion and united them with lessons learned from summarizing their experiences. The standing members of the party committee spend 1 day a week to participate in organizational group studies and listen to the ideas of the party cadres in the organization directly. They ask all the people to help the party committee to achieve further uniformity with the party Central Committee and State Council ideologically and politically. In its study to relate to the working realities, the party committee always discusses problems to be studied and solved in relation to the thorough implementation of the general line and overall policy

established by the 12th CPC Congress, thus gaining a unified understanding of and successful solution to the overall work and problems based on the overall situation.

Through studying, the party committee of the Chengdu armed forces has clearly established the high standard of unified ideology necessary to maintain uniformity with the party Central Committee both ideologically and politically. First, it must be on a broad overall basis, consistent with the party Central Committee not only on the question of principle but also in concrete work activities on a spontaneous basis. Secondly, it must have stability, maintaining uniformity not just over a period of time but over the long haul and preventing "leftist" and rightist influences.

Thirdly, it must have creativity, not being satisfied with not being a "monk with a crooked mouth" but working with creativity under the party line and its principles and policies and not writing superficial essays. Fourth, it must be possessed with a fighting spirit to strengthen ideological and political work and to struggle with determination against words and actions which are against the directives of the party Central Committee and damage the image of the party.

In its study of party rectification, the party committee of the Chengdu armed forces has taken hold of the basic problem of unifying ideology and correcting the ideological and political line and effectively pushed forward the process of reform during rectification. According to the committee, the use of authority to seek private gains and bureaucracy are, on the surface, a problem of party style, but in reality it is a problem of whether or not uniformity with the party Central Committee can be maintained. The party committee has carried out a democratic style of work by widely soliciting ideas from various areas, it has taken hold of the principal problems in party style for reform during rectification, and it has received a notice of commendation from the Military Commission and Central Discipline Inspection Commission.

Correction of Unhealthy Trend

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Feb 84 p 4

[Article by Correspondents Fang Wensheng [2455 2429 3932] and Li Huanxiang [2621 3562 4382] and Reporter Luo Pan [5012 4149]: "The Party Committee of the Command Headquarters of the Wuhan Armed Forces Corrects the Unhealthy Trend of Using Authority to Seek Private Gains"]

[Text] In its study of the party rectification, the party committee of the command headquarters of the Wuhan armed forces has been correcting the use of authority to seek private gains and other unhealthy trends engaged in by cadres, and pushing forward the smooth progress of the party rectification work.

Not long ago, the sons, daughters and relatives of 16 cadres in the command headquarters of the Wuhan armed forces requested work transfers through connections. The leading comrades of the party committee in the command headquarters held to principle and refused to process the requests. Recently, they also removed seven students who had been recruited by a training unit not in accordance with regulations and also sent a notice to the eight training units under the command headquarters to proceed to remove students recruited not in accordance with regulations. The party committee of the administrative bureau of the Wuhan armed forces command headquarters has changed its old habit of inviting area cadres participating in meetings to dine and drink and now only arranges a movie showing to welcome them. The problems of violating financial and economic discipline by a few cadres in the engineers corps were not thoroughly resolved before for various reasons. After the start of the party rectification work, the party committee of the command headquarters organized a special group of 18 cadres from the party rectification office, discipline inspection commission and related units to make a clear investigation. Currently, the major problems have been basically determined and separate ways of handling them are planned.

In order to overcome the relatively large number of mass complaints of "papers piling up like mountains and meetings as numerous as the oceans" and other bureaucratic practices and to improve working style, the Wuhan armed forces command headquarters reducing the number of meetings, refining and reducing documents and controlling telegrams and, utilizing the breaks during rotational party rectification training, is sending cadres to the basic levels to take hold of their work on strategy, assignment and training.

Reform of Errors Promoted

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Mar 84 p 4

[Article by Reporter Jie Yanzhen [2263 5888 3791]: "The Party Committee of the Fuzhou Armed Forces Promotes Early Reform of Errors"]

[Text] The party committee and organizations of the Fuzhou armed forces give praise to good persons and good events in the study of the party rectification process on a timely basis so that those who make "early reform of errors" will feel the glory and the process of reform when rectification is pushed forward.

A leading cadre in the command headquarters of the Fuzhou armed forces at one time took care of "relationships" excessively in the transfer of sons and daughters of cadres. During the party rectification process, comrades in organizations of the command headquarters expressed to him their opinion on this matter. This leading cadre accepted these opinions conscientiously and has solidly made a reform of his actions.

Recently, when the relatives of his old battle comrades and old superiors heard that the units directly under the command headquarters wanted to transfer in some cadres, some of them passed words to him, sent him messages, and others even visited him several times to seek favors, asking that their own sons and daughters be transferred into the organizations. He refused them one by one. Moreover, he and other leading cadres have jointly established three rules for the future transfer of sons and daughters of cadres: the decision is to be made by the party committee, handling of transfer is to be taken care of by the cadre department, and private involvement is to be strictly disallowed; the sons and daughters of a leading cadre will not be permitted to transfer close to his area if he already has any sons or daughters nearby; and no sons and daughters will be further transferred to a nearby area [of the leading cadre] if they are already working in Fuzhou municipality.

A party cadre in the logistics command violated regulations by entertaining beyond the standards and there was a great deal of opinion expressed by the masses. At the beginning, he was evasive about his problem. However, he has now gotten up his courage and admitted his errors. He has also paid back the funds and prepared an in-depth report to the organization.

Currently, the efforts of the party committee and organizations of the Fuzhou armed forces to engage in reform during rectification have achieved results. The leading cadres who are occupying housing spaces exceeding the limits have paid additional back rental and more than 60 troops, trainees and staff and workers accepted last year in violation of regulations have been returned.

Rectification, Reform Stressed

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Mar 84 p 4

[Article by Reporter Jiang Yongwu [5592 3057 2976]: The Party Committee of the Jinan Armed Forces Emphasizes That Leadership Takes the Lead in Rectification and Reform"]

[Text] During party rectification, the party committee of the Jinan armed forces is not afraid of losing face when correcting its own problems and it is not afraid of offending others when correcting their problems. It pushes forward reforms by the organization during rectification through its own reforms.

Chen Renhung [7115 0088 3163], political commissar of the Jinan armed forces, has pointed out many times that taking the lead in making reforms by the leadership is the key to successful party rectification. One cannot correct the unhealthy trends of others without correcting his own and one cannot rectify the problems of subordinates without

rectifying those of the upper levels. [It cannot be a matter of] burying the joss sticks when you see "a tiger" and shooting your rifle when you see "a rabbit." The party committee must take hold of its own problems for reform during rectification.

In the past, the party committee repeatedly emphasized that leading cadres were not allowed to get involved in arranging work for and in transferring sons, daughters and relatives. However, because a few leading cadres did not hold themselves to this requirement strictly, the unhealthy trend often remained unchecked. Now, it has begun by investigating the leadership level first and has conscientiously handled those who have violated the regulations one by one. Using "advanced training" and "self-study" as pretexts, the sons and daughters of some leading cadres leave their work posts over long periods of time. The party committee of the Jinan armed forces has made the decision that such cadre soldiers are to return to their units within a time limit, regardless of whose sons and daughters they are. Those who do not return to their units before the time limit will be treated strictly. This way of correcting unhealthy trends, which does not fear offending people and does not fear losing face, has received praises from the masses.

The party committee of the Jinan armed forces is also paying a great deal of attention to overcoming bureaucracy and changing the working style of leadership. The leading organs of the Jinan armed forces called more than 230 meetings of various kinds last year, an average of one meeting every day and a half, and produced and sent out more than 2,300 documents, an average of 7 documents a day. This matter of "documents piling up like mountains" and "meetings as numerous as the oceans" has become a "public harm" to the work of the agencies. In analyzing this situation, the party committee of the Jinan armed forces believes that despite the numerous reasons behind them, the principal responsibility lies with the leadership. Starting with itself, the committee has decided to reduce the originally scheduled 65 meetings this year by two-thirds and the originally scheduled 40-plus internal publications and bulletins by more than one-half. This will permit more leading cadres to travel to the armed forces units and firmly take hold of construction at the basic levels.

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