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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS



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3 February 1986

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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NORTHEAST ASIA

XINHUA REPORTS ON JAPANESE CABINET RESHUFFLE

OW281736 Beijing XINHUA in English 1448 GMT 28 Dec 85

[Text] Tokyo, 28 December (XINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone reshuffled his Cabinet here today, but retained Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita and Defense Agency Director General Koichi Kato.

Masaharu Gotoda, 71, who was chief Cabinet secretary in Nakasone's first Cabinet, returned to that post. The chief Cabinet secretary is the chief government spokesman and usually works closely with the prime minister.

In the new lineup, Hiroshi Mitsuzuka, Toshiki Kaifu and Ichiro Ozawa were appointed ministers of transport, education and home affairs respectively. The three positions were considered the most important in the reshuffle.

The new Cabinet, the fourth since Nakasone took office in November 1982, was formed only a few hours after the third Cabinet, following custom, resigned en masse.

The Cabinet resigned after approving an austere budget for fiscal 1986 with emphasis on defense and aid to developing countries.

The new 21-member Cabinet is to be sworn in by Emperor Hirohito in ceremonies at the Imperial Palace later today.

In other major changes, Michio Watanabe, 62, deputy secretary general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and former finance minister, was made minister of International Trade and Industry, which is overseeing efforts to open up Japan's domestic markets to foreign products.

Wataru Hiraizumi was appointed director general of the Economic Planning Agency, and Masumi Esaki, director general of the Management and Coordination Agency.

All three of the LDP's top executives were retained in their posts. They are Secretary General Shin Kanemaru, Policy Board Chairman Masayuki Fujio and Executive Board Chairman Kiichi Miyazawa.

Observers noted that as usual, Cabinet posts were carefully distributed so as not to disturb the delicate balance of power among the rival factions within the LDP.

The new Cabinet lineup was virtually the same as the third, in which the Tanaka Faction controlled six seats and the three other major Factions of Nakasone, Suzuki and Fukuda secured four seats each.

Japanese Prime Ministers traditionally make frequent changes in their Cabinets, mainly to reward LDP lawmakers who have paid their political dues and to reflect changes in the strength of the five major Factions within the party, as was generally believed.

/12913

CSO: 4000/132

NORTHEAST ASIA

JAPAN'S NAKASONE ADDRESSES PRESS CONFERENCE

OW291556 Beijing XINHUA in English 1436 GMT 29 Dec 85

[Text] Tokyo, 29 December (XINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone today said at his first press conference after the Cabinet reshuffle yesterday that the new lineup showed the consistency and stability of government defense and foreign policies.

He attached importance to consistency in pushing important policies and promised to complete educational, financial and administrative reforms before his term of office expires in November 1986.

The prime minister told reporters that the fiscal 1986 defense budget totalling 3.34 trillion yen (16.7 billion dollars) and a 6.50 percent increase over the last year's figure, which was approved by the Cabinet yesterday, was the minimum expenditure necessary to defending the country. The newly approved defense budget would account for 0.993 percent of the projected GNP in keeping with the government decision in 1976 to limit defense spending within one percent of GNP, he observed.

Nakasone also expressed his hope that the summit meeting here in May of seven leading industrialized nations, the second of its kind to be held in Asia, would serve to open an era of cooperation between Pacific and Atlantic nations.

On domestic matters, the prime minister said he will give top priority to the reallocation of Diet (Parliament) seats in constituencies during the current ordinary session of the Diet. "We will definitely have (the seat redistribution) enacted during the session," he said.

Nakasone also dismissed speculation that he may seek a third two-year term as president of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP).

"As the party president, I must abide by party rules," he said, referring to the LDP rule that bars a party president from holding office beyond two consecutive terms. The job automatically carries with it prime ministership because of the LDP's majority in the Diet.

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CSO: 4000/132

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

MARCOS SEEKS MANDATE TO SERVE PHILIPPINES

OW051512 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Text] Manila, 5 Jan (XINHUA)--President Ferdinand Marcos today said that he is tired of being the president and wants to retire from public office, but the call of duty makes him seek a new mandate from the people.

Addressing some 4,000 persons in a campaign rally in Antipolo City of Rizal Province, 32 kilometers east of Manila, Marcos said he wants to stay on the sideline and watch the developments there instead.

However, he said, being a bemedalled soldier in the last war, he is compelled to serve the country once more and to seek a new mandate from the people.

The opposition was repeatedly asked Marcos to retire from active politics and effect a smooth transition, but Marcos has rebuffed the demand.

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CSO: 4000/133

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

MARCOS CREATES NEW PHILIPPINE PROVINCE

OW071944 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Manila, 7 Jan (XINHUA)--Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos here today issued a proclamation announcing the creation of a central province of Negros del Norte, according to a Presidential Palace press release.

With the establishment of the new province, there are now 74 provinces in the country.

Negros del Norte is composed of three cities and eight municipalities that were separated from the Negros Occidental Province in central Philippines.

The president's proclamation followed ratification of a plebiscite conducted on 3 January 1985.

Citing the report of the Commission on Elections on the Plebiscite, Marcos said that out of 195,134 votes cast, votes for the creation of Negros del Norte were 164,734, representing 84.42 percent, while negative votes were only 30,400.

Earlier, the opposition has opposed the creation of this new province, saying that it is obviously for the benefit of the ruling party in the coming elections.

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CSO: 4000/133

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

NEW ZEALAND LOOKS TO CLOSER TIES WITH ASEAN

OW030810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0642 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] Wellington, 3 Jan (XINHUA)--New Zealand Deputy Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer says a proposal to join the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) is of interest to his government, "but any such proposals would have to come from the ASEAN nations themselves."

Palmer was referring to a motion made by former Malaysian Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman, who has urged both Australia and New Zealand to join the association.

ASEAN groups six member states--Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Brunei. It was founded in 1967 to promote economic growth in the region.

Palmer said that New Zealand governments have successively supported ASEAN and New Zealand ministers have always attended past ASEAN dialogue meetings.

However, he added, if the proposal were to come from all the members, "We would examine it very carefully indeed. But it is clear that it has not reached that stage yet," he said.

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CSO: 4000/133

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BURMA CELEBRATES 38TH INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

OW041638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 4 Jan 86

[Text] Rangoon, 4 Jan (XINHUA)--Vice-President U Aye Ko, in the name of President U San Yu, held a grand reception at the presidential residence here this evening to celebrate the 38th anniversary of the independence of Burma.

Chairman of the ruling Burma Socialist Program Party U Ne Win and other leaders of the party and the government attended the reception. Foreign diplomatic envoys were also present.

President U San Yu is still under treatment in [a] hospital in the United States. It is learned that the president has undergone a successful aorta operation in Houston and he is now in a process of recovery.

The local newspapers today carried editorials and articles, calling on the Burmese people to safeguard and defend the independence and sovereignty of the state and make every endeavor to achieve greater economic progress.

Burma regained independence on 4 January, 1948, when the Union Jack was hauled down and replaced with the flag of the Union of Burma.

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CSO: 4000/133

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

FRESH RIGHT-WING VIOLENCE EXPECTED IN NEW CALEDONIA

OW071051 Beijing XINHUA in English 1030 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Canberra, 7 Jan (XINHUA)--Right-wing forces in New Caledonia in the South Pacific are reportedly ready for carrying out terror and political assassination against the native Kanaks who want independence.

New Caledonia is a French colony of over 19,000 square kilometers with a population of about 140,000. The French Government is moving the territory towards self-determination in December 1987 through a referendum.

A report from Noumea, capital of New Caledonia, by an Australian correspondent said that a network of armed right-wing groups is being developed in the colony against independence. The authorities believe that the groups are behind a series of terror attacks in Noumea in recent months.

Police in New Caledonia estimated that there are as many as 500 people prepared to engage in violent opposition to independence. These include white settlers who fled to New Caledonia after sabotaging independence in Algeria.

Jean Peu, a representative of the Kanak Independent Movement in Australia, told the press on 5 January that Kanaks were hunted down and beaten up in Noumea in the evenings after shops and cinemas closed. "We don't believe in armed struggle" and the Kanaks were not using Libyan-supplied weapons, but they could be used at "some stage in the future," he said.

The sale of guns and ammunition has been banned since the upsurge in violence about a year ago. However, observers believe that in view of the recent reports on discovery of the smuggling of ammunition into Noumea and the renewed violent attacks there, the bloody conflict might take place once again in New Caledonia.

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CSO: 4000/133

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

PHILIPPINE OPPOSITION OUTLINES RECOVERY PLAN

OW061947 Beijing XINHUA in English 1636 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Manila, 6 Jan (XINHUA)--Philippine opposition presidential candidate Carazon Aquino here today outlined an economic recovery program for the country when she is running for the 7 February presidential election.

Speaking before a forum sponsored by three businessmen's organizations, Mrs Aquino said that her first concern and priority is to alleviate the problem of mass poverty, unemployment and underemployment, a problem afflicting 75 percent of the Filipinos.

Her other concerns include the immediate dismantling of the monopolies in coconut and sugar and a rapid withdrawal of the government from private business.

She called for the renegotiation of the terms of the country's 26 billion dollar foreign debt and setting investment priorities appropriate to the fundamental character of the Philippine economy and society.

She also planned a reduced cost of government, better budgetary priorities and improved government service.

Mrs Aquino declared that one of her first acts will be to retire all over-staying generals, saying there are many young military officers she would turn to for help and support in reorganizing the military.

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CSO: 4000/133

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI BORDER TROOPS ON ALERT AGAINST SRV ATTACK

OW050900 Beijing XINHUA in English 0831 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Text] Bangkok, 5 Jan (XINHUA)--Supreme Commander Athit Kamlang-ek of the Thai Armed Forces has instructed the frontier troops along the northeastern Thai-Kampuchean border areas to be on full alert against possible Vietnamese attacks, according to military sources today.

Athit inspected the troops based in Prachinburi and Ubon Ratchathani Provinces during 2 to 4 January.

The military sources predicted that Vietnamese troops will soon hit hard the border areas opposite Ubon Ratchathani Province in their annual dry-season offensive against Kampuchea resistance.

About 30,000 national army and villagers of Democratic Kampuchea scattered along the border area opposite the region between Na Jalnuy and Bundarik Districts in Ubon Ratchathani Province. They will be one of the main targets of the Vietnamese dry-season offensive, the sources said.

The sources expected no fierce fighting along the border because all the Kampuchean resistance bases there have been abandoned or were overrun by the Vietnamese during the last dry-season offensive.

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SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

SRV OFFENSIVE POSSIBLY DOWNGRADED--Bangkok, 6 Jan (XINHUA)--The Vietnamese offensive against Kampuchean in the current dry season may not be as fierce as last year, a senior Thai military officer predicted yesterday. Lt General Pichit Kullavanich, commander of the First Army Region, told reporters that economic problems plaguing Vietnam may restrain Vietnamese troops from launching major battles along the Thai-Kampuchean border this year. He said morale of Vietnamese troops is low and more and more Vietnamese soldiers are defecting to Thailand. However, he warned, Thais should sharpen their vigilance against possible Vietnamese invasion into Thailand in their dry-season offensive. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 6 Jan 86 OW] /9274

SRV SHELLS WOUND BORDER RESIDENTS--Bangkok, 3 Jan (XINHUA)--Seven Thai border residents were wounded on new year's day by stray mortar shells fired by Vietnamese troops from a mountain in western Kampuchea, according to a report reaching here today from the Thai border province of Trat. The report said heavy fighting broke out between Kampuchean resistance forces and Vietnamese troops in Hill 207 on Luang-Tar Mountain, one kilometer from the Kampuchean-Thai border. The fighting lasted for two hours and casualties on both sides are still unknown. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1304 GMT 3 Jan 86 OW] /9274

HUANG HUA ATTENDS BURMESE RECEPTION--Beijing, 4 Jan (XINHUA)--Burmese Ambassador to China U Hla Shwe and Mrs Hla Shwe gave a reception here today to mark the 38th anniversary of the independence day of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma. Vice Chairman Huang Hua of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Minister of Textile Industry Wu Wenying attended the reception. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 4 Jan 86 OW] /9274

CSO: 4000/133

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

OBSTACLES TO JORDANIAN-PLO ACCORD VIEWED

OW201916 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Article by Rui Yingjie: "Year-ender: One year round for Jordanian-PLO Accord"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Amman, December 20 (XINHUA)--Although ten months have passed since Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) announced their joint Middle East peace initiative last February 11, no positive response has been received from either the Arab or the outside world.

However, as a kind of touchstone, the accord (and the following joint peace approach), signed by King Husayn of Jordan and PLO Leader Yasir 'Arafat based on the principle of "land for peace" and the convening of an international conference attended by all parties concerned (including the PLO and the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council), has proven to be significant in helping reflect true images and attitudes of all those involved in the Middle East issue.

However, hopes that the joint Middle East peace initiative would draw positive response and support faded due to a series of incidents in the last few months.

These included the murder of three Israelis aboard a yacht in Cyprus last September by self-professed PLO guerrillas, Israel's raid on PLO headquarters in Tunis in October and the hijacking of the Italian cruise liner "Achille Lauro" the same month by Palestinian gunmen who killed an American passenger aboard the ship. Britain's cancellation of a scheduled October meeting between its Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, and PLO officials which was designed to ease the way for eventual PLO-American contacts added to the pessimism surrounding the peace initiative.

As well, the joint peace effort has been stalled by the big nations. Except for China and France, the other three permanent members of the U.N. Security Council--the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain--have refused to meet joint Jordanian-PLO delegations.

The United States has remained firm in its policy supporting Israel's position which calls for no PLO participation in direct talks between Israel and Jordan.

One Jordanian newspaper said recently in a commentary that Arab expectations for U.S. President Ronald Reagan to put some concrete steps in the peace process during his second term have now become only a dream.

President Reagan did show some enthusiasm about the joint accord when the Jordanian monarch visited the United States earlier last May. However, he changed his position after Israel expressed its dissatisfaction.

During his visit to Jordan in August, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Middle East Affairs, Richard Murphy, failed to keep a U.S. promise to open exploratory talks with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation agreed to in May as a diplomatic initiative by the United States, Jordan and the PLO.

When he paid a secret visit to King Husayn two months later, Murphy, who is also Reagan's Mideast envoy, further expressed his government's stance by trying to persuade Jordan to disassociate itself from 'Arafat and the PLO and open direct talks with Israel, a demand similar to Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres' offer made in October at the United Nations.

Evaluating the role the United States could play in the Mideast region, one PLO executive official in Amman recently cited an Arabic proverb saying: one can never expect honey of wasps.

The Soviet Union recognizes the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people and also as a legitimate party in the international conference which the February 11 accord called for and has continuously supported the Palestinian effort for the right to self-determination. Yet, it did not show any interest in approving the Jordanian-PLO accord, apparently because of client state Syria, which has been sharply critical of the joint accord and favors an equal superpower attendance at a Middle East conference.

The Soviet non-committment also demonstrates a fear that it could be excluded from a settlement to the Middle East problem. The Soviet aim, in this respect, is to compete with the United States for supremacy, or at least balance in the region.

The Soviet position was made clear by Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev during his visit to France in October. "Soviet participation in Mideast efforts is an objective factor, and we will not give up our role," he said.

Britain, which has been closely in step with U.S. policy in the Middle East, played subtle card [as received] in the fall. During a September visit to Jordan, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher welcomed the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and invited two PLO executive members to visit Britain, an offer regarded at the time as a positive step. However, it was unveiled later that this was only a kind of bait used to induce the PLO to sign a declaration demanding that it denounce the use of violence and recognize Israel. The PLO refused to sign the agreement and Britain cancelled the meeting.

The major obstacle to the Jordanian-PLO joint peace approach is nevertheless Israel. Israel continues to reject talks with the PLO and has even tried to eliminate PLO leaders by raiding PLO headquarters in Tunis. 'Arafat, under pressure from a series of setbacks and from various sides, denounced violence outside the Israeli occupied territories, captured in the 1967 Arab-Israeli War in his "Cairo Declaration" in October.

However, Israel ignored 'Arafat's compromise. "If it is possible to oust the PLO from the picture, then one should be a little more relaxed about the international framework," Israeli Prime Minister Peres said in an October newspaper interview following his U.N. offer of direct talks with Jordan.

Knowing that there are insurmountable barriers blocking joint action with the PLO, King Husayn is looking for other ways to widen the scope of the accord. One of these would be to improve relations with Syria in a bid to include it in the joint plan.

But Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's personal distaste of 'Arafat is well known, and could well indicate that closer relations between Syria and Jordan could result in a Jordanian estrangement from the PLO. To further complicate matters Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said in Damascus on October 23 that the joint accord has come to an end.

However, an executive PLO official in Amman recently said that however the alliances may shift, the PLO would continue its pursuit for a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Although it is impossible to foresee how the Arab nations and the Palestinian peoples will try to push forward the "wheel" of their peace-for-land initiative in the coming year, one thing remains clear: 'Arafat and his PLO will suffer world, and they will be left with some very difficult choices. [sentence as received]

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CSO: 4000/131

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

AFGHAN RESISTANCE LEADER ON SOVIET OCCUPATION

OW131315 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Islamabad, December 13 (XINHUA)--Afghan resistance leader Gulbuddin Hikmatyar [spelling as received] claimed yesterday that the Soviet Army's ground and air offensives during the past few months had failed to dislocate the Mujahideen from their positions, according to MUSLIM today.

Addressing a press conference in Peshawar, Hikmatyar, the official spokesman of the seven-party alliance of Afghan Mujahideen (Holy War fighters) said, the occupation army had deployed large forces to carry out offensives in 23 out of 28 provinces of Afghanistan, but they were unable to seize any territory controlled by the Mujahideen and they had suffered heavy casualties.

Hikmatyar, who recently returned from a foreign trip, disclosed that the Soviets, in coordination with their offensives, had employed their old tactics of infiltrating KGB and other agents into the resistance ranks, inside and outside Afghanistan, with the aim of dividing the Mujahideen and organizing subversive activities in the refugee camps and other places in Pakistan.

The spokesman went on to say that Mujahideen had secured and established fresh positions in the Kabul province while consolidating their old bases. He stated that the resistance had become more united in the wake of fresh Soviet offensives. Their close unity has been indicated by their joint operations.

Dispelling the notion created by the Soviet Union that its troops had intervened in Afghanistan to avert a civil war, Hikmatyar argued that the Afghans had been living in peace before the Soviet invasion and they were now exposed to profound sufferings due to an imposed war.

Reiterating the alliance's stand that the real parties to solve the Afghan issue should be the Mujahideen and the USSR, he maintained that any solution arrived with the Karmal regime would not be acceptable to the resistance.

The Mujahideen have never entertained the illusion that any solution to the Afghan imbroglio could be reached in the Reagan-Gorbachev talks at Geneva, he added.

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NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

XINHUA INTERVIEWS AFGHAN RESISTANCE LEADER

OW261629 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Islamabad, December 26 (XINHUA)--The experiences of the past six years of the war in Afghanistan have proven that Moscow cannot conquer the Afghan people with military force, Sayed Ahmed Gailani, leader of the Afghan National Islamic Front, said here today.

In an exclusive interview with XINHUA on the eve of the sixth anniversary of Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the Afghan resistance leader said that the only way to solve the Afghan problem is an immediate and complete withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

He said that we support those efforts for obtaining a political settlement of the Afghan issue on the basis of the organization of Islamic Conference and the Non-aligned Movement.

During the past years, the Soviets have not been able to gain anything from their aggression despite their advanced weaponry, he said.

In the passing year, he said, the Soviets dispatched reinforcements to Afghanistan and they were acting more brutally. They destroyed villages and killed defenseless Afghan people, but they still have not been able to expand their control beyond a few big cities.

He said the morale of the Karmal troops is low. Even the morale of the Soviet troops is not high, because they have not a just goal, he said.

On the resistance side, he said, the seven Muslim groups have organized themselves into an alliance during the year, which will lead to a unification of the resistance forces. He said the military committee of the alliance has been functioning and other committees are on the way to be functioning soon.

For the next year, he said, "the Soviets will continue their brutal aggression, but we are ready to fight harder until the last Russian soldier leaves Afghanistan."

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NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

JUNEJO PLEDGES TO STRENGTHEN PAKISTANI DEMOCRACY

OW311907 Beijing XINHUA in English 1847 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] Islamabad, December 31 (XINHUA)--Pakistan Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo pledged tonight to strengthen the democratic system and build up democratic institutions in the country on a solid footing to face all challenges and meet the expectations of the people.

In a televised speech to the nation, the prime minister said that his government will give "first priority" to the strengthening of the democratic system and the establishing of healthy political traditions, which include free expression of differences of opinion and an opportunity for "healthy and constructive" criticism.

This was the first television speech Junejo made to the whole nation since the withdrawal of martial law in the country yesterday. The state of emergency imposed since 1965 was also lifted simultaneously.

The prime minister called on the people to help ensure that in the future there should be no change of government in this country either through agitation or through martial law and the formation and change of government should be only through democratic process.

The prime minister also spelled out a five-point program to be implemented by the government during the next four years.

The program includes the establishment of a strong Islamic democratic system, promotion of an equitable economic system, consolidation of national integrity and sovereignty through strong national defense and a non-aligned and balanced foreign policy, and the launching of Holy War against bribery, injustice and corruption.

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CSO: 4000/131

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

ZIAUL HAQ LIFTS MARTIAL LAW IN PAKISTAN

OW301651 Beijing XINHUA in English 1459 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Text] Islamabad, December 30 (XINHUA)--Pakistan's eight and a half years old martial law, the third and the longest in the country, was lifted today, according to a proclamation by President Mohammad Ziaul Haq in parliament.

The proclamation was signed jointly by the president, Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo, Senate Chairman Ghulam Ishaq Khan, and National Assembly Speaker Syed Fakhr Imam at a joint session of parliament this morning.

In his speech in parliament, President Zia, also chief martial law administrator, said that martial law, among other things, has helped revive the national economy in the past eight years and paved the way for the increase in industrial and agricultural production.

On the future of the country after the lifting of martial law, the president said that the Islamic system and the domestic and foreign policies will continue to receive adherence.

He said the new era will be a continuation of a previously initiated process. It is a change for continuity and no revolutionary changes should be expected, he added.

He also said that with the withdrawal of martial law it is now for the political leaders to prove themselves to be statesmen leading the people with vision and sagacity.

Before the formal revocation, all martial law offices and martial law courts have been closed. The proclamation of martial law on July 5, 1977 has also been withdrawn. All martial regulations and orders have been canceled except for those saved in the constitution, which has been restored.

The president yesterday appointed new civilian governors of the four provinces in accordance with constitutional procedures, thus terminating the authority of the provincial martial law administrators.

Jahaundad Khan, former governor of Sind Province will remain in his post after he retired from army service. Makhdoom Mohammad, Naaabzada Hoti and Mohammad Musa have been appointed governors of Punjab, north west frontier and Baluchistan Provinces respectively.

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CSO: 400/131

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BANGLADESH OPPOSITION REACTS TO ERSHAD ADDRESS

OW161058 Beijing XINHUA in English 1031 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Dhaka, December 16 (XINHUA)--Opposition parties in Bangladesh have reacted negatively to President Hussain M. Ershad's address to the nation yesterday calling for restoring democracy, the local press reported today.

The president announced on the eve of Bangladesh Victory Day that political activities would be allowed in the country from January 1 next year as part of the political process moving to create a congenial atmosphere for holding national elections.

The opposition argued that the address failed to fulfill the nation's desire to see an end to martial law and a firm date for the parliamentary polls.

Political activities have been repeatedly banned and revived in Bangladesh since March 24, 1982 when Ershad took over power and promulgated martial law in the country. The last ban was imposed on March 1, 1985.

Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) Chairman Khaleda Zia described the address as "most frustrating and disappointing." She said in a statement last night that the address failed to reflect the nation's expectation on the basis of the five-point demand.

Opposition political parties have launched a five-point demand movement demanding that martial law be withdrawn and elections be held under a neutral government.

Jamaat-e-Islami, a fundamentalist party, said that Ershad's speech failed to give a date for elections and that the speech was all rhetoric and had little substance.

However reaction to Ershad's speech to the nation from the Bangladesh Awami League (Sheikh Hasina), the main component party of the 15-party alliance is yet to be known.

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CSO: 4000/131

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BRIEFS

AFGHAN RESISTANCE REJECTS DIALOGUE--Geneva, December 27 (XINHUA)--"We will not accept any negotiation with the Kabul regime so long as the Soviet invaders haven't decided to withdraw," an Afghan resistance leader said today. In an interview with the Swiss newspaper 24 HEURES which was published in Lausanne today, Anwar Mohammad, 33 asserted that "95 percent of Afghans support our cause." He stressed the will of the Afghan people to continue their struggle, saying that "our first aim is to make the Soviets understand that they shall pay dearly for the occupation of our country." He categorically refused an appeal of the Kabul regime for dialogue with the resistance, adding that the appeal is "only an attempt to get us to stop our resistance." On Afghan prospects, Mohammad indicated that when the resistance wins victory, it will establish an Islamic regime "suitable for Afghanistan." [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1901 GMT 27 Dec 85 OW] /12712

U.S. NOT RULING OUT RETALIATION--Cairo, January 1 (XINHUA)--Egypt has warned Israel not to take military retaliation for the recent terrorist attacks at Israeli airline's check-in counters at Rome and Vienna airports. Talking to newsmen here yesterday, Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butros Ghali said 'Egypt has strongly condemned the two actions, the aim of which was to destabilize and stop the process of peace' in the Mideast. 'Any revenge action by Israel would in effect achieve these aims by halting the peace process,' he pointed out. 'Violence and the violation of human rights and dignity do not justify more violence, otherwise the law of jungle will prevail in the world,' he declared. It was reported that Israeli Deputy Prime Minister David Levy declared earlier 'the spilled blood of innocents demands that Israel do what it has to do,' while commenting on the airport attacks. U.S. President Ronald Reagan was also reported to have declared that he did not rule out military actions to be taken by the U.S. against terrorists. [All quotation marks as received] [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1036 GMT 1 Jan 86 OW] /12712

XUEQIAN LEAVES ABU DHABI FOR BANGLADESH--Abu Dhabi, December 24 (XINHUA)-- Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian left here for Bangladesh early this morning after a friendly visit to the United Arab Emirates (UAE). Among those present at the airport to see him off were Yaqub al-Kndi, a department director-general of the UAE Foreign Ministry and Hu Changlin, Chinese ambassador to UAE. The Chinese foreign minister gave a

reciprocal reception here yesterday. Present at the reception were UAE State Minister for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah and other officials of the UAE Foreign Ministry. Wu Xueqian and his party arrived here on Sunday. He had earlier visited Iraq, Jordan, Syria and Egypt. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0909 GMT 24 Dec 85 OW] /12712

JORDAN REJECTS CONDITIONS FOR TALKS--Beirut, January 4 (XINHUA)--Jordan has rejected U.S.-proposed conditions for holding direct talks between Jordan and Israel, according to an Arabic magazine report here today. ASH-ASHIRAA quoted Jordanian Information Minister Mohamed al-Khatib as describing these conditions as follows: should Jordan agree on holding direct talks with Israel, the United States would provide Jordan an aid totalling 8 billion U.S. dollars, among which 3 billion dollars would be given in cash and the rest be in instalments with an annual rate of one billion dollars. In addition, the United States would provide the Jordanian Army with gratis weapons so as to strengthen its capability to face any external threat. However, the Jordanian information minister, who accompanied King Husayn of Jordan on the visit to Syria, told the Beirut-based magazine that Jordan has rejected these U.S. aids and refused to take part in any direct talks with Israel as a result of the rapprochement between his country and Syria. Another Beirut newspaper AL ANWAR noted in an article today that the rapprochement between Jordan and Syria constituted a serious blow to Israeli Premier Shimon Peres who has looked forward to an understanding reached with Jordan through direct talks on the problem of the West Bank of the Jordan River. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0145 GMT 5 Jan 85 OW] /12712

PRESS COMMENTS ON XUEQIAN VISIT--Amman, December 16 (XINHUA)--Two Jordanian newspapers have praised the visit of Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian to Jordan and China's support for a just solution to the Palestinian problem. In an editorial entitled 'Exemplary Relationship' the English language JORDAN TIMES said the political and economic talks between the Chinese delegation headed by Wu and Jordanian officials reaffirmed China's position in favor of the Arab stand and China's support for the convening of an international conference on the Middle East problem. The newspaper said that Arabs cannot forget China's firm stand in support of Arab nations against Israeli aggression and Beijing's neutral stand vis-a-vis the Gulf War. The Arabic newspaper AL-RAY said China's position has won welcome and praise in Amman and the Arab world as a whole. It praised the economic, trade and technical cooperation between Jordan and China and expressed the belief that economic relations between China and Jordan would continue to grow. The Chinese foreign minister left Amman today and is now in Damascus on the second leg of his Mid-East tour. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 16 Dec 85 OW] /12712

CSO: 4000/131

EASTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

MAYOR RECEIVES BELGRADE DELEGATION--On the evening of 6 December, at the Beijing Room in the Great Hall of the People, Chen Xitong, secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee and mayor of Beijing Municipality, met with and feted the Belgrade City Friendship Delegation headed by Bogdan Bogdanovic, chairman of the Belgrade City Assembly. Chen Xitong warmly welcomed the comrades from Belgrade City. He praised the people of various nationalities in Yugoslavia for their great achievements in the socialist construction scored under the leadership of the socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. He pointed out the true friendship and equality between the two parties, and between the two nations. He asked the comrades from Yugoslavia to offer their precious opinions or urban construction and management during their stay in Beijing. Attending the banquet were leading comrades of Beijing Municipality, including Han Boping, Wang Xiaoyi, Xing Jun, Zhang Baifa, Zhang Mingyi, and Li Qiyang; and Liang Geng, vice president of the Beijing Municipal Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries. Yugoslav Ambassador to China Dragan and his wife also attended the banquet. The delegation arrived in Beijing on the afternoon of 6 December at the invitation of the Beijing Municipal People's Government. Chen Xitong and Zhang Baifa along with Ambassador Dragan welcomed them at the airport. [Excerpts] [Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 7 Dec 85 p 1 SK]

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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

BRIEFS

RECEPTION MARKS DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS--Beijing, December 13 (XINHUA)--A reception was held here tonight in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Somalia. The reception was given by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the Chinese-African People's Friendship Association. Among those present at the reception was Yang Jingren, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. Liu Gengyin, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, described Somalia as one of the first African countries to establish diplomatic ties with China. Over the past 25 years, great progress has been made in bilateral cooperations in the fields of culture, trade, economy and technology, Liu said. Somali Ambassador to China Yusuf Hassan Ibrahim was among the guests. He said that Somalia and China had respected and supported each other and cooperated closely in the last 25 years. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 13 Dec 85 OW] /12712

DEATH OF MAURITIAN OFFICIAL MOURNED--Beijing, December 17 (XINHUA)--Chinese President Li Xiannian sent a message yesterday to Cassam Moollan, acting governor-general of Mauritius, to express profound condolences on the death of Seewoosagur Ramgoolam of Mauritius. The message said, "Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam is an outstanding statesman of Mauritius who has worked untiringly during his lifetime for the cause of national independence and nation-building of Mauritius, thus winning for himself love and esteem of the Mauritian people. His passing-away is a great loss to the Mauritian people." "A respected old friend of the Chinese people," the message said, he "has made positive contributions to the establishment and development of the friendly relations between China and Mauritius, which shall be written down in the annals of our two countries." [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 17 Dec 85 OW] /12712

CSO: 4000/130

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

BRIEFS

PRC SCHOLAR HONORED--Beijing, 26 December (XINHUA)--Chinese Scientist Song Jian has been admitted as a correspondent member of the Mexico National Academy of Engineering Science. Song Jian, a systems engineering expert and minister of the State Science and Technology Commission, is the second Chinese scientist to be recruited as a foreign correspondent member of this Academy. The first was Zhang Guangdou, professor of water conservancy at Qinghua University. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0838 GMT 26 Dec 85 OW] /12913

MINISTER ON CONTRA 'ROUT'--Managua, 30 December (XINHUA)--Nicaraguan Defense Minister Humberto Ortega announced today that U.S. backed "Contra" rebels suffered a "strategic rout" in 1985. In the past 12 months over 6,000 people have died as a result of the fighting, including 4,600 rebels, 281 civilians and 1,100 government troops, Ortega said. Diplomatic sources said the death toll was the highest since 1982 when the insurgents began their armed attacks. The defense minister said the United States was "escalating" the war on the Sandinist Government which ousted U.S.-backed Dictator Anastasio Somoza in 1979. Since 1981 more than 70,000 American troops have participated in joint military exercises with neighboring Honduras, Ortega said. He also reiterated his government's determination to defend the country by increasing the number of better trained non-regular forces. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0944 GMT 31 Dec 85 OW] /12913

CUBAN'S HOLD PLENARY SESSION--Havana, 26 December (XINHUA)--The Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party (CCP) yesterday held its 13th Plenary Session to study the development of the national economy over the passing year and make preparation for the third Congress of the Party. According to today's Cuban daily GRANMA, CCP General Secretary Fidel Castro told the Plenary Session that 1985 is a year in which the Party, the country and the laborers have made remarkable achievements, but it is also a year in which Cuba has suffered setbacks because of natural disasters and falling sugar prices in the world market. He revealed that the national economy grew by 4.8 percent in 1985 and will continue to grow in the coming year. Castro said the country is now "more mature and more experienced" and its strength has grown. The Plenary Session adopted documents to be discussed at the third CCP Congress scheduled for next February. They included a new Five-Year Plan for economic and social development and a draft revision of the Party's constitution. The Plenary Session also approved the 1986 state budget. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 27 Dec 85 OW] /12913

CSO: 4000/132

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ADVOCATE OF SECOND KIND OF LOYALTY, LIU BINYAN AROUSES IRE

Hong Kong PAI HSING in Chinese No 105, 1 Oct 85 pp 17-19

[Article by Sun Nianzu [1327 1819 4371]: "Liu Binyan Under Mounting Pressure"]

[Text] There are reports from Beijing that author Liu Binyan [0491 6333 7159], who is well known at home and abroad, has suddenly announced that he is quitting the world of letters. But there are people just back from Beijing who say that they have not heard anything. What is certain is that Liu Binyan has come under heavy pressure.

People who say that Liu Binyan is leaving the literary circle have the date and place of his announcement and the reason why he has decided to quit. Reportedly it was touched off by the publication of his reportage, "The Second Kind of Loyalty," in the inaugural issue of the bimonthly, PIONEER, which was put out by the Beijing Gongren Publishing House. It was well received by the readers but offended the higher echelons in Beijing. As a result, the third issue of PIONEER was prohibited from carrying the sequel to "The Second Kind of Loyalty" and even the publishing house was ordered closed. A very indignant Liu Binyan announced at one of RENMIN RIBAO's regular press meetings that he was "quitting the literary world."

Those who deny such a move say that they only recently interviewed Liu Binyan. If the news were true, Liu Binyan would have mentioned it to them. There are others in this group who say that they have sought out an old reporter to verify this rumor. The latter too denied having heard such a piece of news but did confirm that "The Second Kind of Loyalty" and "My Diary" have enraged the powers that be.

A more dubious point is that if Liu Binyan has really announced his decision to quit, it is impossible that we have not heard anything further about it since he is a prestigious figure in China's literary world and was voted vice president of the China Writers Association early this year with the highest number of votes after Ba Jin [1572 6855]. On the other hand, we cannot say the news has completely no basis in fact: the "temporary suspension" announcement at the end of his article, "My Diary," in the June issue of Shanghai's WENHUI YUEKAN, is a time-honored way to "kill a piece of writing midway." Moreover, the sharp contrast between the characters extolled in "The Second Kind of Loyalty" and those traditionally eulogized by China foretold

the trouble that Liu Binyan would run into again. If he can get away with what he has done, then China can be considered to have taken a major stride forward in its reform. This is because "The Second Kind of Loyalty" clearly puts forward new viewpoints at variance with Chinese orthodoxy. Are they acceptable to the CPC Central Committee? Also, in both "The Second Kind of Loyalty" and "My Diary," Liu Binyan attacks several middle-ranking cadres with abandon, at times even mentioning their names. Some of the more suspicious people in power in China often take criticism personally, even where no name is mentioned. Now that they are publicly identified, could their reaction be anything other than one of outrage? Surely Liu Binyan must have come under increasing pressure? It must be realized that although Liu Binyan has offended only middle-level cadres, the latter would exert pressure on him through their high-level behind-the-scenes supporters. Our ancient sages have taught us that "bureaucrats shield one another." The people at the top have a tacit understanding with one another and naturally prop up their subordinates. It will be strange indeed if Liu Binyan has not come under pressure.

Attacked For Telling the Truth

Actually Liu Binyan was destined to be harassed the moment he stepped into the world of letters. Who told him to be so bluntly critical? Let's just look at his record after his comeback. As soon as he published his first work, he came under pressure. Quite a few complaints were lodged against him over this, as we all know. But this is not all. There have been several other complaints arising from his more recent works and some of them have dragged on for a long time. This is direct pressure. After he published "Mr Nice Guy, you should not be so weak!" he must also have worried for the safety of the people he has praised for fear that they would come under pressure as a result of his writing. And facts justify his concern: some of them have indeed been arrested. This is indirect pressure.

Even after reading others' outstanding reportages, he cannot but air his own views. The No 6, 1985 issue of BAOGAO WENXUE carried a piece entitled "A Shadow in the Sun" which related the suicide of Lu Ping [2627 5493], wife of Dong Xichun [5516 6932 4783], head of the secretariat of the Shandong Academy of Sciences, after her husband died on the job from exhaustion. She hanged herself during the New Year holiday as a result of not obtaining the care and treatment she deserved. The party branch secretary of the academy was only a 19-step staircase away, but he did not lend a helping hand because Dong Xichun was a "rightist" for 22 years and one must not get sentimental about his family. After reading this reportage, Liu Binyan wrote indignantly, "The weakening of human feelings goes hand in hand with the blurring of the line between right and wrong and even their complete reversal. As a result, we cannot tell virtue from vice and confuse one for the other. Nor can we distinguish beauty from ugliness. Over time, our sense of hate, of love, of justice, of beauty will be blunted and we grow indifferent. Self-interest will then take the place of morality and sensibilities and become the spiritual criterion governing our actions. This is the evil result of the 'Cultural Revolution,' but the seeds had been sown much earlier."

"My Diary" mentioned earlier catalogs a litany of social problems which must be solved urgently. More so than a reportage, it is directly oriented toward

life. Its diary format enables Liu Binyan to record everything he has seen and thought about together with every plan he has for the future. It helps us better understand the evolution of his philosophy. For instance, he jotted down in his diary questions posed to him, some of which were rather sharp. Someone asked him, "We have numerous conscientious and sensible reporters. Why has their record in defending truthful reporting been so unimpressive? I have never come across in the press a single scrap of information, however skimpy, about this struggle. I very much want to know how an upright reporter with a party spirit can ensure the truthfulness of what he reports and how he struggles for this truthfulness." Someone else asked, "RENMIN RIBAO has an unwritten rule, 'a good reporter must be a good party member with a strong party spirit.' What is the intrinsic connection between this rule and the dishonest reporting of major historical events?"

The reason Liu Binyan noted down these questions is that he too wants to look for their answers. But is that possible? He himself is under siege for telling the truth.

Premonition of a Power Struggle in China

Whom then did "The Second Kind of Loyalty" really offend? Since the reportage as published in a certain "supplement" was less than complete, we will discuss it at length here so that readers will understand it better. There are two major characters in the work. Let's talk about Chen Shizhong [7115 0013 1813] first.

As a student, Chen Shizhong "always did well academically and was of excellent moral character." He was "a leader in the Communist Youth League and the student union and was voted a delegate to the sixth student union of Shanghai." He later went to the Soviet Union for further studies and was "chairman of the Moscow branch of the Chinese Student Association for a long time." "In 1960 he graduated with a grade point average of 5 in almost all subjects. He was the only overseas student to have been awarded the certificate of merit which conferred on him the title of mechanical engineer." After he returned home, he saw and heard the disastrous results caused by a host of "leftist" theories and practices. This was more than he could bear. He wrote to Mao Zedong, "appealing to him to be cautious in domestic and foreign policies, otherwise his supporters will be hurt and enemies gratified and irreparable damage will be done." The inevitable result was that he was arrested as an "active counterrevolutionary." He continued writing in jail, penning hundreds of thousands of characters. His "Admonition to the Party," made public in 1964, was most representative. Addressed to the "CPC Central Committee" and Mao Zedong, it read, "I, Chen Shizhong, write this letter to you in prison with unparalleled sincerity. At this critical moment when life and death remains uncertain, I firmly throw personal safety and interests to the wind and offer you for the last time my most sincere advice." "I have this premonition, which fills me with anxiety, that sooner or later many Central Committee leaders, including Liu Shaoqi, Zhou Enlai, Zhu De, Chen Yun [7115 0061], Lin Biao, Deng Xiaoping, Dong Biwu [5516 1801 2976], Peng Zhen, Liu Bacheng [0491 0130 2110], Li Fuchun [2621 1381 2504], Chen Yi and so on, will be attacked as anti-party, counterrevolutionary revisionists."

Subsequent history all bore out Chen Shizhong's "premonition." By bringing it to light, "The Second Kind of Loyalty" only confirms the accuracy of his observation and should not have upset the higher authorities. But Liu Binyan reported yet another of Chen Shizhong's viewpoints, which was clearly an affront to the people in power. Chen Shizhong wrote elsewhere in his "Admonition," "I have seen your (Mao Zedong's) inscription, 'Learn from Comrade Lei Feng [7191 6912].' Today the entire nation is learning from Lei Feng. Admittedly he has many precious qualities and I should learn from him. But I believe he is not a perfect model because he has serious, even fatal, shortcomings. What mars an otherwise perfect character is his blind obedience to every order from above; never does it occur to him to say no to a wrong decision from his superior. Lei Feng has one rather popular saying, 'Whatever Chairman Mao does, I'll do.' To me this is neither scientific nor accurate and is pregnant with danger the magnitude of which you may not realize. First, it equates you with the party. Second, it foreordains you to be absolutely infallible. Not only does it make everything you said in the past totally correct, which Lei Feng must follow to the letter, but it also destines every single word you will utter to be the truth, which Lei Feng is only too ready to put into effect. If this is not sheer blind obedience, what is it?"

Learn From Lei Feng and Be Blindly Obedient

Why do we say that "The Second Kind of Loyalty" offends the higher echelons by excerpting these words by Chen Shizhong? The reason is quite simple: China is very much dependent on the "sheer blind obedience" of the Lei Feng variety, on people learning from Lei Feng ideologically. The CPC Central Committee wants everybody to be like Lei Feng, yet Liu Binyan is full of admiration for Chen Shizhong's ideas and deeds and says that "it is extremely remarkable that he had the courage to express his political opinions so openly in that kind of environment." By portraying Chen Shizhong as learning from Lei Feng, Liu Binyan actually presents the former as being more Lei Feng than Lei Feng himself. His point is that every ordinary person can be Lei Feng. Much more rare is one who, like Chen Shizhong, has the courage to speak one's mind and refuse to trim one's sails or be a yes man. Only this kind of person can sacrifice himself for others. A piece of writing as derogatory of learning from Lei Feng as "The Second Kind of Loyalty" is bound to unruffle official feathers.

As far as sacrificing oneself for others is concerned, Chen Shizhong outshines Lei Feng. The first thing he did after he was released from prison was to try to reverse the unjust verdict slapped on Li Zhirong [2621 2784 2837], who died a wrongly accused man.

Li Zhirong was originally a platoon leader in the 208th division of the KMT youth army. After crossing over to our side, he became a physical education teacher and was arrested during the anti-rightist campaign in 1957 and denounced as a counterrevolutionary. When he appealed, his prison sentence was lengthened from 10 to 15 years. He and Chen Shizhong were in prison together and, according to the latter, Li Zhirong embraced reeducation enthusiastically, even cutting more grass than others. It was in a certain afternoon that things went wrong. Li Zhirong was concentrating on grass-

cutting and did not realize he had crossed the security line. The so-called "security line" delimited the area within which a prisoner must stay. If he stepped beyond the line, he was regarded as a prison breaker and People's Liberation Army [PLA] soldiers guarding them could open fire. After crossing the security line, Li Zhirong was stopped by a PLA squad leader who asked him why he was on the wrong side of the line. Li Zhirong merely said he had not crossed the line, upon which the squad leader decided that he was defying supervision and fired at him, wounding him on the spot. It was announced that Li had illegally overstepped the security line "and was killed on the spot after ignoring the PLA's warning shots." Then they called it a day. Even more brutal was the fact that Li Zhirong did not die immediately and even managed to get on his knees, painful as it was. When the body was collected the next day, it was still warm. Chen Shizhong bore eyewitness to all these events. But the grossest injustice was that Li Zhirong actually did not cross the security line. The person who drew the line made a mistake by planting five small flags (to mark the security line. Normally only four flags were used to define the area) so that Li Zhirong did and did not cross the line, depending on where you looked. When the site was inspected the next day, however, only four flags remained and even the position of the body had been tampered with to give the impression that Li Zhirong was trying to escape. After everybody knocked off, a PLA soldier stayed behind to keep an eye on the body, but in fact Li Zhirong did not die as soon as he was hit. He could have been saved at that point, but the guard refused to help a dying man and watched him struggle in his death throes. How inhuman! Chen Shizhong said, "Li Zhirong was so obedient during his imprisonment, so hardworking. And yet he was killed. Was this not heaping injustice upon injustice? Most pitiable was his wife, Hu Fenglan [5170 7685 5695]. She visited him in prison at Xingkaihu Farm in 1961 and stayed there briefly. Back in the village she gave birth to a boy whom she named 'Xiaozao,' perhaps in the hope that his father would soon be released. This child never got to see his father. He must be 20 years old now. Even today mother and son believe that their husband and father was a 'counterrevolutionary killed while he tried to escape.'"

For this reason, Chen Shizhong prepared an article entitled "Human blood is not water" and subtitled "My appeal to the conscience of the reporters of the people." It ends thus, "Think -- how did the family of the deceased, a young widow and orphan, spend all these years? How can we let the reputation of the people's strong great wall be tarnished by murderers? Think -- those worthless people who trumped up charges, committed murders and took credit for them are still hiding in the party and the military and have become the successors of our enterprise. Think further. This could have happened to you, to me, to him. If you were the victim, what would you think? ... Also, if we do not get to the bottom of this case and completely refute it along with the 'Cultural Revolution,' can you guarantee that it will not happen again in the future?"

Chen Shizhong was rehabilitated on 15 April 1981. Three days alter, he began writing letters calling for the redress of the injustice done to Li Zhirong. He first wrote to the standing committee of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress. When it failed to respond, he wrote to the vice governor of the province, An Zhendong [1344 2182 2639]. The letter was forwarded to the president of the provincial people's higher court and, subsequently, the

provincial procuratorate. Later he tried the military inspection procuratorate of the PLA. The authorities concerned told him that the old unit had been reorganized as the fifth garrison of the Bacheng garrison area in the Jilin Military District and that his letter had been sent thereto. In August 1984 he again wrote to the military inspection procuratorate of the PLA, the Political Department of the Shenyang Military Region and the security office of the Bacheng garrison area in the Jilin Military District, all to no avail.

Chen Shizhong is neither a relative nor a friend of Li Zhirong's. Nor does he know his wife. Yet he goes to such extraordinary lengths to campaign for the cause of "a counterrevolutionary," even to the extent of exposing the irresponsibility of the military procuratorate of a military district. Could Lei Feng have been capable of such perseverance and fearlessness? The moment he heard that Li Zhirong was originally a military officer in the KMT, Lei Feng would probably have condemned him as a class enemy who more than deserved to die. How could he have taken any move to reverse this unjust verdict? The squad leader who killed Li Zhirong, the soldier who kept watch over his body -- did they not despise him as a "counterrevolutionary?" Perhaps these two inhumane people are just the kind of active elements who have learned from Lei Feng. "The Second Kind of Loyalty" eulogizes Chen Shizhong precisely because Liu Binyan does not condone Lei Feng's sheer blind obedience. Even more important, Liu Binyan reported in full all that Chen Shizhong has said, revealing even the names of military districts and exposing their irresponsible attitude to the deceased and his family. No wonder the top brass in the military are upset.

People Fear For Their Lives and Dare Not Speak the Truth

The other leading character in "The Second Kind of Loyalty" is Ni Yuxian [0242 5148 6343], "another heretic," in Liu Binyan's words. Ni Yuxian joined the military at 18. Those were hard times after the "Great Leap Forward." More than 50 percent of the men in his company came from Anhui. One thing about them made Ni Yuxian very curious -- why did they hide and cry bitterly when they received letters from home? After some inquiry, he learned that their family members back home had starved to death. Later, people in the disaster area all flocked to the unit to help themselves to its provisions and would not leave even after the cadres threw them out, saying that they would only return to certain starvation. Ni Yuxian used this opportunity to do a survey and obtain first-hand data. Ignoring his lowly status as a "private," Ni Yuxian wrote to the CPC Central Committee and Mao Zedong. The leader of the unit was horrified and stopped him from mailing the letter. But he quietly went to the post office and sent it out by registered mail. Three months later the division headquarters received instruction which noted that Ni Yuxian's ideas were "a domestic expression of the internal and external class struggle." Fortunately his performance in the unit was good, and he was young and had no political background, so he was only "demobilized." Later he was admitted to the Ocean Shipping Department of the Shanghai Shipping College and he was there when the Cultural Revolution" broke out. A group of students wanted to denounce and criticize the elderly college president, and Ni Yuxian was the first to jump onto the stage to protect him. He criticized Zhang Chunqiao [1728 2504 2980], which made all his friends sick with anxiety since

such a move would lead to a prison sentence at best and death penalty at worst. When Deng Xiaoping was ousted, he complained loudly about its injustice and was thrown into jail. After Deng Xiaoping made his comeback, however, he was sentenced to death. Refusing to accept the verdict, he secretly wrote to Ye Jianying. Only then was he released. Still under pressure in the unit, he remains undeterred and continues his struggle against the "three kinds of people."

Like Chen Shizhong, Ni Yuxian is no toady but a courageous person who dares to speak the truth. He said, "China suffers from a lack of people who dare to speak the truth. If everybody fears for his life and does not speak up, China will be in greater and greater danger and politics will slide more and more into darkness. Let me take the lead." Although he was once sentenced to death, he is not afraid.

Stubborn and Irrepressible

Liu Binyan admires and praises Chen Shizhong's and Ni Yuxian's "loyalty," which differs from the traditional variety of "obedience and lack of dissent." This "second kind of loyalty" demands that one "earnestly practices what one preaches" and pays a high price "ranging from freedom to well being to life."

To give him his due, Liu Binyan joined the CPC when he was only 19 (1944) and is a longstanding party member. Although branded a rightist in 1957, he considered that an "error" of the times and is not bitter at all. Evidently his feelings for the CPC are not to be doubted. Moreover, China today stresses "creative freedom" and there is talk about the emergence of a "literary and artistic spring." As vice president of the China Writers Association, he is duty bound to set an example in "creative freedom." He puts forward many controversial issues in his works, including those considered "taboo" by others, which is what "creative freedom" is all about. Besides, he raises these issues just so that the reform in China will be even more successful and enable more people to speak the truth. What is wrong with that? Why are people at the top so intolerant?

It now seems that the second kind of loyalty praised by Liu Binyan not only grows poorly in "arid and infertile soil," but will also be uprooted like a poisonous weed. As for the pressure he is under and his stubborn, irrepressible will, we can illustrate them with what Qu Yuan said about himself, "If others do not appreciate my sincerity then I will just do what I think is right."

12581

CSO: 4005/242

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

STUDY OF MANAGEMENT BY MANAGERIAL CADRES STRESSED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Nov 85 p 4

[Commentary by Wu Shuzhi [2976 2885 1615]: "Managerial Cadres Must Study the Science of Management"]

[Text] Administrative management is a specialized field of study and a science governed by objective principles. More and more people have begun to recognize its significance.

China's socialist modernization requires not only a large number of people equipped with scientific and technical know-how but also a large number of administrators with managerial skills. Scientific technology may be transformed into productive forces; by the same token, scientific management may expedite the development of the productive forces. It has been estimated by certain foreigners that given the existing amount of investment and equipment, improvement of the managerial skills of administrators alone may increase China's GNP by 50, or even 100, percent.

After the October socialist revolution, Lenin, in stating the mission of the Soviet regime, pointed out that the task that must be attended to immediately following the first successful attempt ever by a socialist party to seize political power and suppress exploiters is to resolve the problems related to management. This was a sacred task because its completion would mean that the USSR would be not only a Soviet but also a socialist republic. Completion of the task would have involved thousands or even tens of thousands of competent managerial cadres; therefore, Lenin solicited a number of textbooks on how to organize ordinary laborers and administrators in order to facilitate the study of the subject by cadres. At present, China has almost 10 million cadres occupying various managerial positions in state administrative organs and enterprises. They are responsible, conscientious, diligent, and hard-working. They are important to China because the speedy and successful realization of the four modernizations is dependent upon how competent and effective they are. We should recognize that the professional level and performance of these cadres are still inadequate and inefficient by contemporary standards--they fall far short of the requirement of the four modernizations.

The science of management dictates that administrators familiarize themselves with the duties and functions of the departments under their supervision. In other words, they "cannot play a pioneering role in the four modernizations movement without specialized knowledge." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" p 194.) On the other hand, specialized knowledge alone does not make efficient administrators; it has to be complemented with managerial skills and proficiency in a variety of subjects. In an era when scientific technology is constantly being renewed, the administrator must not rely simply on past experience but should be well-schooled in the science of management.

Many localities, departments, and agencies in China have made people who were once agriculture majors, physicians, and scholars county and bureau directors and mayors. Historical factors have launched these people into managerial positions; they will have a positive effect on the quality of cadres and the structure of the educational backgrounds of the leading circles. However, these administrators share a common weakness--they lack both practical experience and knowledge in the science of management. This, of course, does not mean that they are unqualified to assume administrative duties. History tells us that scholars and experts can achieve remarkable success in the political arena. On the other hand, we should recognize that their success is attributable to the fact that they all made a point of learning the science of management, either at work or in the academic environment, and that they acknowledged the importance of scientific management. Those who are not, and who refuse to be, well-schooled in the science of management cannot conduct their work effectively because despite the fact that they "deal with administrative matters, they fail to understand their importance." The administrator who has to "attend to a sea of meetings during the day and a pile of documents at night and work overtime on Sundays" and who is always "dazed and tired" because he "is surrounded by people at work, is followed from place to place, and never takes his meals on time" cannot be expected to be an effective manager.

Administrative management is an applied science with political and practical implications. It studies the structure and administrative activities of state administrative organs. As the economic reform gets underway, the study of administration management must now aim at the effective management of the economy. Administration management is also an interdepartmental science that involves philosophy, political science, the law, economics, history, personnel management, and psychology in addition to theories in communications, control, and systems engineering. It is an exciting and challenging subject. In addition to studying managerial skills at work and after work hours, administrative cadres should be organized to take courses in various schools of administrative management so that the task of nurturing and enhancing the quality of administrative cadres can become systematized.

At present, some people and administrative cadres stress the "science of utilizing connections" over management. They are under the erroneous impression that the "science of utilizing connections" is more practical than are managerial skills in resolving problems. As our society progresses and as human interaction becomes more and more complicated, we must institute a scientific managerial system in order to strengthen and coordinate ties among the people and various sectors of society. We have to fight against erroneous practices such as backdoorism, taking advantage of personal connections, and the "science of utilizing connections."

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PROBLEM OF CHINA'S POPULATION QUALITY DISCUSSED

Beijing RENKOU YU JING JI [POPULATION AND ECONOMY] in Chinese No 3, 25 Jun 85
pp 44-46

[Article by Du Wulu [2629 0582 4389] of the Department of Population, Bureau of Statistics, Beijing Municipality; "A Discussion of the Problem of Raising Quality of the Population"]

[Text] I. The quantity of the population refers to the number of people in a given space, and so refers to the population's various characteristics with a given number of people. In a certain sense, the total population refers to the combination of population quantity and population quality under specified conditions. This means that population quantity and population quality are inseparable facets of the same issue. A given population quantity is surely composed of a population with given qualities, and a given population quality cannot appear unless there is a given number of people. Under fixed socio-economic conditions, they often have a kind of restraining function on each other. Precisely because of this, the population policy proposed by the party and the government--"controlling the population quantity and raising the population conditions in our country, has not only proven to be completely accurate in reality but also has its theoretical base.

Broadly speaking, population quality refers to the functioning level of the main population body as reflected by that population in a number of social areas. It includes many areas, such as the population's physical quality, ideology, moral character, intellectual level, labor skills, and so on that are organically endemic in the population's nature and in society. Generally speaking, the population quality should be measured by three factors--the population's morality, intellectuality, and physique. We must understand that population quality is closely related to objective social conditions, and its character is strongly influenced by the times. Population quality is usually determined by social productivity and socioeconomic level; meanwhile population quality is again the prerequisite of social productivity and socioeconomic development. In the process of human social development, population quality can frequently improve or delay social developments. The population's strengthening of bodies, raising of moral character, and intellectual skill development are usually developed gradually and rise gradually through the process of carrying out social production. The level of the entire population's quality usually reflects the level of the

development of productivity and the spiritual civilization of a society. Under the condition where productivity has not yet developed, the development of social productivity mainly depends on increasing the amount of productive labor. This just means increasing population quantity to carry out the goal. In following the development of social productivity, particularly with scientific and technological progress, a society simply cannot rely on increasing the population quantity to acquire progress; it mainly has to rely on unceasingly raising the workers' standards in technological know-how and its production rates. And the quick development of social productivity, at the same time, creates the material basis for raising population quality. As everyone knows, the two big population problems currently existing in our country are, on one hand, the huge population quantity and, on the other hand, the low population quality. Therefore, the development of productivity is greatly limited. As world society today enters the era of information, if we want to develop our country's productivity rapidly and catch up with the advanced scientific and technological standards of the world, raising the population's quality has definitely become a task of the greatest urgency at present in our country and definitely should not be treated in an ordinary way.

However, the population's quality is a concept encompassing many meanings in various facets, and the standard by which it is judged is quite complicated. This means that it not only involves a broad range of factors but should also follow social developments and react according to them. Different countries, different times, and different social systems usually have different standards of judging their own demands concerning population quality. Yet generally speaking, this does not rule out the fact that the issue of population quality can be judged objectively by employing a series of specified index systems. The population's physical quality can be measured by the height, weight, health level, intelligence level, illness rate, mortality, survival rate, the average lifespan of a person, etc. The population's cultural quality can be measured by its cultural level, years of education received, proportion of talents in various specialized fields, proportion of personnel in science and technology, proportion of skilled laborers, etc. As for the population's moral character, however, even nowadays it is still difficult to establish a unified standard for measurement. Because production and living styles are different in each society, the discrepancy is bigger, thus making the move more difficult and complex. The way to establish spiritual civilization, which has been proposed by our country, in substance is the method for raising the population's cultivation in ideology and morality. Thus, it can be seen that owing to the complexity and the changeability endemic to population quality, when judging the level of population quality, it is not possible to deduce the facts by using only a few simple indexes. Instead, we have to use a series of population quality index systems to engage in an overall discussion about it.

II. Based on the condition of our country's current population, if we want to raise the quality of the whole population, it is necessary to adopt the two measures stated below:

1. Raising the population's congenital quality while controlling the population's quantity. If we desire to have a better population quality, at first we should let the new generation have a better physiological basis. This simply means that under the existing situation, while proposing fewer childbirths, we also have to pay attention to eugenic childbirths. At present the population's congenital quality in our country is comparatively low. Among newborn babies, those who have a congenital deformity or are influenced by heredity, and those who have various congenital diseases, still account for a fairly high proportion. If taking a congenital low I.Q. as an example, according to the estimates from the department concerned, it is estimated that in the whole country there are 4-5 million children who are congenital idiots. This is about 0.5 percent of the total population in the country. There are nearly 5 million patients with a congenital mental illness. Just these two categories make up about 10 percent of the total population in the country. This is not a small number. According to an investigation of children's hereditary diseases which the Shanghai Pediatric Hospital conducted of its hospitalized children in 1978, 16.6 percent of its hospitalized children suffered from a hereditary disease. In some remote mountain areas, due to the hereditary influences the proportion of the population with physiological deformities is even higher. In 1980, an investigation of the Xiong Er Zhai Commune of Ping Gu County in Beijing Municipality showed that in the whole commune there were as many as 90 people who suffered from congenital idiocy. This was 1.43 percent of the total commune's population, which was made up of 9,313 people. Thirty-nine people in the commune were deaf and dumb, accounting for 0.57 percent of the commune's population, which is three times the estimated percentage of the whole country. In Da Duan Wa Production Brigade of the above-mentioned commune, 32 people had a congenital hereditary disease, accounting for 7.99 percent of the total brigade population. Likewise in Tu Men Production Brigade there were 34 people making up 2.97 percent of the total brigade population. These mountain area patients with congenital diseases were mainly affected by heredity. In 1983 the sample investigation of the population changes in the whole country proved that congenital deformities still accounted for a substantial proportion. For instance, an investigation conducted in 10 cities/counties of Jiangsu Province, such as Nanjing City, Wuxi City, Huai'an County, Kunshan County, etc., showed that children with congenital deformities accounted for 44.4 percent of the total number of deformed children. Among the total number of children with congenital deformities, 50 percent of them were suffering from congenital heart disease and a hereditary congenital disease, 21.4 percent of them were suffering from cerebrum hypoplasia and congenital idiocy, and 28 percent of them were suffering from other congenital diseases. It is worthy of our special attention that the number of city children suffering from a congenital deformity is comparatively higher, accounting for 51.6 percent of the total number of deformed children. Based on the statistics from the medical treatment department concerned, there are more than 40 kinds of diseases which are hereditary and congenital, and comparatively difficult to treat. Therefore, for the purpose of providing a prerequisite for raising population quality, first it is necessary to adopt vigorous measures to prevent the occurrence and spread of hereditary diseases. Some should take the form of legislation and be supervised, executed, and guaranteed by the department concerned. For example, the marriage of close relatives should be prohibited,

the childbearing of those who suffer from diseases with hereditary factors should be restricted, prenatal examinations should be emphasized, and individuals who are suffering from congenital disease due to heredity should be prevented from being born. We need to control drugs which have bad effects on children and devote major efforts to publicizing the careful and reasonable use of drugs; in particular, pregnant women should pay attention and take drugs carefully. Meanwhile, we should strengthen environmental protection to prevent the harmful effects of pollution on the population's childbearing. While proposing eugenic childbearing, we should also expand research in eugenics and heredity and carry out the idea that prevention is of first importance; we should carry out prenatal examinations; we should avoid the birth of deformed or retarded children; and we should further strengthen pediatric common sense and the study of frequently occurring disease and its treatment so as to build a better base for the population quality.

2. Paying great attention to the educational work of cultivating the population's postnatal care. Whether the population quality is good or not is determined by both factors of congenital heredity and the issue of postnatal care and education. Postnatal care and education are again the crux of the population's moral quality, culture quality, intellectual quality, and skill level. Postnatal care and education generally refer to the cultivation that starts from the person's infancy and continues throughout social education, cultural education, professional education, physical education, and so on, which lasts the person's whole life. Of these stages, that of infant cultivation and that in which infants acquire a better development in morality and intellectual and physical education will directly affect the quality of grownups. It is an important step that plays a very important part in the population's quality, to which we have to pay great attention.

At the level of culture, science, intellect, and skills, according to the census data of 1982, among the population in the whole country, the proportion with a cultural level above high school has already been raised to 7.2 percent in 1982 from that of 1.7 percent in 1964. Yet when compared to the countries in the world with an advanced culture and education, the gap is comparatively large. Per 10,000 population, the number of people receiving a higher level of education amounted to 1,492 in America (1970), 1,198 in Canada (1976), and 637 in Japan (1970), but only 60 in our country (1982). Those who received a secondary-level education numbered 3,921 in America (1970), 4,313 in Canada (1976), and 2,277 in Japan (1970), but only 662 in our country. This simply means that among the total population the proportion whose cultural level is above high school is 54.1 percent in America, 55.1 percent in Canada, and 29.1 percent in Japan, much higher than the proportion of 7.2 percent in our country. On the other hand, among the population in our country, the proportion of illiterates and semi-literates is not small. In 1982, the proportion of illiterates and semi-literates accounted for 23.5 percent of the total population in our country, and the illiteracy rate was not over 1 percent in countries with advanced economic development. The proportion of various specialized skilled personnel in the total population is also an important step in measuring the total population's cultural level in science and technology. According to statistics from the census data of 1982, per

10,000 population, there were 263 people who were specialized skilled personnel. The proportion of various specialized skilled personnel made up only 5.1 percent of the total employed population. This situation obviously cannot meet the construction needs of modernization. For this reason, when considering the combined current realities in our country, we, in addition to paying close attention to the education before employment, should also pay great attention to the employed population's in-service education or spare-time education and raise the overall cultural level and labor skill of the employed population.

Concerning the aspect of improving the population's physical quality and moral quality, we have to improve medical and health conditions further, make efforts to develop sports activities, and strengthen the population's physical condition. We have to strengthen the construction of socialist spiritual civilization and strengthen people's concepts of the legal system so as to enable the population's moral quality to follow unceasingly the development of construction and progress.

To sum up, the issue of population quality involves a much broader range and is much more complicated than that of population quantity. It is closely related to social politics, science and technology, culture and education, hygiene, physical education, and so on. Therefore, it is certainly necessary to depend on the entire society's common efforts to raise the population's quality. However, because raising population quality is not something that can be done and whose effects are seen in short time, there are currently no comprehensive institutions in our country which are specialized in dealing with the management and the study of population quality, not to mention the comprehensive study of its processing system. For these reasons, the author ignores his own meager strength and drafts this article, expecting to attract close attention from the department concerned, and seeks advice from those who serve in the same profession and are interested in this subject.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SCIENTIFIC APPROACH TO STUDY OF EDUCATION ADVOCATED

Beijing GAOJIAO ZHANXIAN [HIGHER EDUCATION FRONT] in Chinese No 10, 13 Oct 85
pp 2-4

[Article by He Dongchang [0149 2639 2490]: "How To Assume Scientific Approach to the Study of Education"]

[Text] As we study and implement the "CPC Central Committee's Resolution on Educational Reform" I would like to bring your attention to the issue of "how to assume a scientific approach to the study of our educational system." An understanding of the issue would enable us to appreciate the spirit of the "Resolution" and improve the quality of our work.

The "Resolution," which treats the problems concerning education in a comprehensive manner, is divided into five parts. Part one introduces the general guiding ideology; it is important and worth studying. In paragraph two, we come across the key to education and construction--"education must serve socialist construction" and "socialist construction should rely upon education." In a way, this paragraph covers the goal of schools of various levels and kinds. That education should serve politics has been our guiding principle for the past 17 years. The fact that we now stress the socialist approach, the four fundamental principles, and the nurturing of people equipped with the "four qualities" obviously means that we are also concerned with the political aspect of things. On the other hand, it is insufficient to gear our educational undertaking toward politics alone because our current mission is economic construction. After all, economics is different from politics. So far as political concepts are concerned, there is the problem of how to express them precisely. Courses in ideological theory offered in institutions of higher learning used to be called, quite inadequately, political classes. We now call those offered in elementary schools classes in ideology and moral conduct; those in high schools, classes in ideology and politics; and those in colleges, classes in Marxism. Instead of maintaining the long-established guideline of having education serve politics, the "Resolution" stresses that it should serve socialist construction. In other words, our education should be geared toward the formation of a highly developed and democratic modern socialist power; it should center around economic construction. In nurturing our students, we should bear in mind that they are going to serve not only the last decade of the 20th century but also the 21st century; we must prepare them for new circumstances. This is why the "Resolution" delineates the

demands on moral and intellectual education and defines the overall mission of our educational undertaking for the next 10 years. The "Resolution" covers the goal and mission of schools of various levels and kinds.

How is education to be studied as a social phenomenon? Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin, Chairman Mao, and other senior leaders all offered their views on the issue; each carried significant weight. However, it is insufficient to approach the study of education with these views alone; we must base our study on the fundamental principles, ideas, and methods of Marxism. Prior to Marx's treatment of historical materialism, social studies had never been conducted in a scientific manner. Marx's historical materialism is the scientific foundation upon which we study all social phenomena. These phenomena are to be studied in the same manner in which we study natural phenomena. We should study and learn from the results of the study of education conducted both at home and abroad; we must open ourselves up to new ideas developed abroad. We should analyze, adopt, and improve these ideas in accordance with the scientific principles and methods of Marxism. How are Marxist principles and methods applied in articles on education written in socialist countries? Are these articles adequate in terms of their application of the study of psychology? These are questions that deserve our attention. It would be inappropriate for us not to assume a scientific attitude and simply criticize things with which we disagree. We should also take into consideration the fact that conditions vary from country to country. This is why I contend that Marxism is the only ideological defense we have in our study of education.

According to historical materialism, an educational undertaking is based on economics and should not be treated as an isolated social phenomenon. Whether we accept it or not, such is the case. That education and economic construction are related has been obvious since the founding of the nation. Economic factors are the basis on which we divide the country into three areas to implement methods to popularize compulsory education. We cannot expect to implement these methods in the rural areas if the people there do not even have enough to eat.

The "Resolution" begins with the following statement: "The realization of our goal is dependent upon people with talent. We must expedite our educational development on the basis of economic progress in order to produce a sufficient number of such people." Comrade Xiaoping has stated that he is optimistic about the future of our educational undertaking. His optimism can be attributed to the bright prospects of China's economic construction. In studying the educational system, we must not neglect the economic factors. It is impractical to talk about education without taking into consideration economic and social developments. Have the comrades in the field of education and school presidents and principals attached sufficient importance to the economic reform and how it has set new demands on, affected, and expedited our educational reform? Are they able to foresee what kind of effect the economic reform and development would have on education? I am afraid that not all of us have done so, myself included.

Education is related to the socialist principle. Is socialist modernization to be distinguished from capitalist modernization? The answer is yes. We

must not forget that ours is a socialist modernization movement--a reform movement based on socialism. The "Resolution" urges us to "nurture a large number of people who will abide by the socialist principle and who are talented in various subjects." We should note that "abiding by the socialist principle" takes precedence over other considerations. In discussing the problems that plague our present educational system, the "Resolution" points out that it is "insufficient to employ Marxist methods alone." It urges that we, under the guidance of dialectical materialism and historical materialism, improve the content, methods, and quality of our educational system. All this is evidence that our reform is socialist in nature. A number of our friends overseas have offered constructive suggestions as to how to improve the proposals raised in the preliminary draft of the "Resolution." Generally speaking, they have responded even more favorably than those comrades who reside in China; they are impressed with the breadth and depth of the reform. On the other hand, some of our overseas friends feel that the "Resolution" carries an excessive amount of political jargon. We hesitate to agree with them on this particular issue because education is, after all, related to the socialist principle and the superstructure. Those who complain about the political language in the "Resolution" fail to understand our point.

Education is tied in with not only political and economic factors but also tradition. Having taken tradition into account, the "Resolution" devotes ample attention to educational ideology. Leading cadres of the party Central Committee believe that the traditional educational ideology comprises both good and bad elements. We should further promote the good ones under new historical conditions and recognize that the bad ones can be attributed to the self-sufficiency of a feudalistic society and its superstructure. In transforming the educational ideology, we must also change the content of the education provided by the family, the society, and the school. We encounter a difficult task. The elicitation and spoon-feeding methods are methods of teaching that have historical roots and particular social backgrounds. We must do things step by step.

In other countries, people in the field of education try to instill in students the "skeptical spirit." It would be inaccurate for us to ask our students to be skeptical of everything; however, we should encourage them, from the days when they are children, to live and think in an independent and innovative way. To be liberated ideologically means to be freed from unscientific ways of thinking. It does not mean all ways of thinking are equally acceptable; otherwise, ideological liberation would be against the principle of science.

Comrade Yaobang's "The Road to Maturity for Contemporary Young Intellectuals" is an important speech that summarizes our experience. He points out that some of our outstanding cadres had already possessed scientific know-how before they matured through years of realistic struggle while others had to acquire such know-how as they took part in the revolutionary struggle. Comrade Hu Yaobang's statement summarizes very well how party cadres have developed through the years.

It would not be an overly subjective decision if we updated certain ideas that are no longer valid. Marx stated in the "Communist Manifesto" that the

communist revolution is the most thorough break with the traditional system of ownership and, as it develops, it undoubtedly must sever all ties with traditional ideas. The "gang of four" distorted the meaning of this statement by ignoring the significance of the development of productive forces and by interpreting it from an idealist's perspective. It is suggested in both "The Feuerback Theory" and "On Practice" that we transform our subjective world as we proceed to change the objective world. The transformation of traditional ideas must take place simultaneously with social progress; otherwise, society would end up comprised two kinds of people--those who are enlightened and those who are not enlightened. The task of transforming obsolete ideas and attitudes should be realized as we engage in practical reform.

What is the true criterion of education? The question can be answered only from the Marxist perspective: social practice (educational experiments included). Since the educational undertaking is aimed at nurturing people, its effectiveness must undergo social scrutiny--a process that is complicated, conditioned, and affected by factors other than those in the field of education. For example, our veteran experts have contributed significantly to China's construction; on the other hand, does the fact that they were nurtured under the educational system of old China mean we affirm totally that system? Not necessarily. What is more important is that these people were able to temper themselves through social practice subsequent to the founding of the nation. They probably would not have contributed so significantly or exerted so much influence had they not had the chance to be involved in construction projects and to study Marxism-Leninism after Liberation. Some of our senior hydraulic engineers were considered in the old society experts even though they were capable of repairing only small hydraulic power stations--a job that can be accomplished by today's vocational secondary school graduates. Since the founding of the nation, our policy toward intellectuals has been leaning toward the "left" and a number of our political movements were aimed against intellectuals. All this has been disadvantageous to the development of intellectuals. The "Cultural Revolution" slowed up the intellectual development of generations of people. Moreover, the current personnel system also contains elements that are unreasonable and that prevent people from fully realizing themselves. In short, it is not easy to gauge the effectiveness of our educational undertaking simply from the measures taken.

Should we engage in the "study of nurturing talented people"? How are students to advance themselves and to be assigned appropriate work after they leave school? Such a study should also be conducted under the guidance of Marxism. We should not allow "self-packaging"--a practice that is divorced from social conditions and the principles of materialism. We must not engage in "self-packaging," which disregards economic and social realities.

The study of education should be done in a comprehensive manner. Higher education should be tied in with secondary and primary education, vocational education with general-course education, and undergraduate programs with graduate programs. In studying the educational undertaking, we must be concerned with the entire context of the situation. At present, studies of the educational systems in other countries are often isolated and fragmentary, the studies of vocational technical education and undergraduate programs are often

conducted independently of those of general-course education and graduate programs, and the study of graduate students often excludes their prospective careers with various enterprises. In short, we analyze the workings of small individual parts rather than the operation of the machinery as a whole. It is important that we study how small individual parts function; however, we cannot have a clear understanding of things if we neglect the overall picture. This is why I content that the study of education must be conducted in a comprehensive manner and that the science of education must be analyzed in terms of its effectiveness and practice.

Some of our younger comrades are very interested in knowing how to become talented. They have stated in newspaper and magazine articles that one must associate with only those who have high IQ's to become successful. They contend that in order to achieve progress in science and other academic studies, we must become acquainted with people who are accomplished in these subjects. Their argument is correct, to a certain extent. One must now raise the question of whether we should pursue only the above-mentioned goal or whether we should continue to adhere to the mass line. The answer is that we must learn from the masses as we educate them. To learn from the masses is a superior tradition that must be preserved. While we may rejoice in the fact that we have assumed the open-door policy and been given ideological freedom we must also acknowledge that not everything introduced to us is accurate. We must be selective in applying what we have learned from other countries. Ideas and methods related to theories in systems, control, and communications that are being utilized by those in science may be applied in certain educational studies. On the other hand, we should recognize that social movements are the most advanced kind of movements and that despite the fact that considerable progress has been made in the study of psychology our understanding of human behavior is still limited. We must treat seriously the question concerning how to apply in educational studies methods used in studying the "three theories."

My understanding of the science of education is quite inadequate. What I have proposed can be used only as reference. My views, superficial and maybe even inaccurate, are offered for correction.

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CSO: 4005/309

EAST REGION

JIANGSU MEETING DISCUSSES RURAL PARTY RECTIFICATION

OW201121 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] According to XINHUA RIBAO, the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee sponsored a meeting in Nantong City 13-17 December to discuss the rectification of party organization in the rural areas. Present at the meeting were deputy secretaries of various municipal party committees in charge of party rectification, and leading comrades of party rectification offices, as well as leading members of various provincial departments concerned.

Shen Daren, deputy secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee; and Xing Bai, chairman of the Party Rectification Office of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, addressed the meeting.

The meeting introduced a plan for rectifying the party organizations in the rural areas throughout Jiangsu, pointing out that rural party organizations must clearly understand the guiding principles for party rectification in the rural areas, operate in accordance with the guidelines set by the Commission for Guiding Party Rectification of the CPC Central Committee, and pay special attention to the following requirements.

--Adhering to the principle of solving problems without creating disorder. The operation of party organizations must be strictly streamlined. In rectifying the party organizations in the rural areas, we must focus on settling whatever problems must be settled. However, we must do so cautiously and reliably, and firmly reject the leftist ways of doing things in the previous political movements in the rural areas.

--Ideological education must be intensified throughout the process. In rectifying village-level party organizations, in particular, we must emphasize using positive examples to help the broad masses of cadres heighten their political consciousness and party spirit. Emphasis should be placed on streamlining the party organizations of district and township-level organs and those of county-operated enterprises and institutions located in various districts and townships.

--Party rectification must be closely integrated with rural reform, agricultural production, and rural economic work. We should, by means of party rectification, expedite reform as well as sustained and steady economic growth in the rural areas.

The meeting stressed that the central authorities' four requirements for rectifying party organizations in the rural areas must be met. The four requirements are: First, strive to heighten party members' understanding of the party's fundamental objectives. This is the common task of all party organizations in the rural areas, as well as the primary requirement for current party rectification in those areas. Second, we must correctly understand the various party policies about rural reform and developing the rural economy, and firmly carry out the party's policy of improving the people's living standards in all rural operations. Third, we must strictly enforce party discipline by seriously handling the extremely small number of party members who have committed serious mistakes. Fourth, we must firmly strengthen leading bodies.

In the process of carrying out these four requirements, leaders at all levels must remain sober-minded. As the rectification of rural party organizations deepens, they must be increasingly sure that policies for rural party rectification are properly handled.

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EAST REGION

JIANGSU GOVERNOR AT IDEOPOLITICAL WORK FORUM

OW271431 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Governor Gu Xiulian yesterday attended a forum currently being held in Nanjing to exchange experience in ideological and political work among administrative bureaus for industry and commerce throughout the province. She extended regards to all comrades working in the bureaus and put forward some suggestions on how administrative bureaus for industry and commerce should improve their work and carry out their functions in the new situation.

Comrade Gu Xiulian said: At present, administrative bureaus for industry and commerce should strive to consolidate and develop the current excellent economic situation and the political situation marked by stability and unity. In the course of furthering economic reform, further opening to the outside world, and further invigorating the domestic economy, they must strive to do a good job in safeguarding the socialist economic order, protecting legitimate business operations, and curbing economic crime.

Comrade Gu Xiulian pointed out: To accomplish these tasks in an outstanding manner, administrative bureaus for industry and commerce at all levels must perform their functions well by concentrating efforts on supervision, control, and service. At present, they must strive to streamline the various types of companies and centers, solve the problem of party and government cadres holding concurrent posts in some enterprises and that of their dependents engaging in commerce by taking advantage of their influence, combat illegal business operations, upgrade the quality of commercials and streamline advertising units, do a good job in controlling the market and individuals engaged in industry and commerce, and intensify the investigation and handling of violations of economic laws.

Comrade Gu Xiulian said: It is very important to give full play to the functions of administrative bureaus for industry and commerce and train the cadres of these bureaus. Leaders should take the lead in instituting a responsibility system in ideological and political work at various levels; conduct education on ideals, the new situation, party discipline, government discipline, and legal knowledge among the personnel of these bureaus; and pay attention to professional training in order to build a contingent of new administrative personnel who cherish noble ideals, are clean and devoted to public work, observe discipline, are well-versed in laws and regulations, are skillful in management, and serve the people wholeheartedly.

Thirty advanced collectives were commended at the forum.

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EAST REGION

JIANGSU CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

OW301117 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Dec 85

[Text] The 13th session of the Standing Committee of the 5th Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee ended today.

The meeting spent 3.5 days discussing the report submitted by Vice Governor Chen Huanyou and the report submitted by Chairman Qian Zhonghan about the work of 1985 and the major projects for 1986. Those attending the meeting generally maintained that Comrade Chen Huaiyou's report was comprehensive, substantial, and persuasive, providing opinions and proposals on how to improve economic work and administrative reform, promote socialist ethics, and develop secondary and primary education.

The Standing Committee members focused on reporting and criticizing the problems about some party members' workstyle, and they urged the provincial authorities concerned to investigate certain irregularities and adopt effective measures to do away with them in accordance with the requirements set forth by the Party Central Committee. They said that leading cadres should go to the grassroots units to handle the unhealthy practices one by one. They also said that, in plain clothes, leading cadres should visit the marketplaces and the stores, ride the bus, and hear the masses' complaints, and then deal with the problems with effective measures.

The Standing Committee members expressed satisfaction over the report on the CPPCC's operation. They said that, in the future, investigation reports of the Provincial CPPCC Committee should not only provide the government information on the situation, but should also provide the proper corrective measures so that the government can draw up the necessary plans.

Some Standing Committee members also proposed that, while undertaking special government projects, they may also request to undertake other new projects.

The session approved the replacement of some members of the Study Committee and the Committee for the Study of Historical Records--committees under the Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee.

Lou Yunlai, vice chairman of the Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee, made a short concluding speech at the close of the session.

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EAST REGION

SHANGHAI MEETING ON GRASSROOTS PARTY BUILDING

OW251615 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] The Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee's Organizational Department and the Municipal Party Committee for Rural Areas held a joint meeting in Shanghai County on 23 December to discuss the work of building grassroots party organs in rural areas, and to study how to do a better job in building grassroots party organs in Shanghai's rural areas. There are more than 8,400 primary party organizations in Shanghai's suburban counties, with nearly 200,000 party members.

Zeng Qinghong, director of the Municipal CPC Committee's Organizational Department, addressed the meeting. He called on party organizations at all levels in the suburban areas to pay attention to the ideological and organizational building of the party, to readjust and improve the leading bodies of the primary party organizations, to strengthen the building of the party rank and file, to pay attention to admitting to the party young educated peasants who meet party requirements, and to constantly readjust and improve the setup of primary party organizations and their activities. He also urged all party organizations in the suburban areas to strengthen their leadership over the building of primary party organs and to probe new avenues in strengthening the building of primary organizations in the new situation.

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EAST REGION

JIANG ZEMIN AT SHANGHAI CADRES' MEETING

OW280629 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] The Shanghai Municipal People's Government held a cadres' meeting on 27 December. Mayor Jiang Zemin presided. Vice Mayor Zhu Zongbao made a report on the implementation of this year's economic and social development plan and on recommendations concerning next year's plan.

Zhu Zongbao said: Shanghai has done a good job in implementing this year's plan. We have made new progress in reform and in opening to the outside world. Our industrial and agricultural production is growing steadily. We have stepped up construction of key projects and technical facilities. We have constantly improved our economic efficiency and remarkably increased the city's revenues. The people's living standards are continuing to improve. Nine housing projects and urban technical facilities approved by the third session of the Eighth Municipal People's Congress will be basically completed by the end of this year.

Zhu Zhongbao pointed out: For various reasons, Shanghai has not satisfactorily fulfilled its agricultural production and export trade plans this year.

In his report, Vice Mayor Zhu Zongbao put forward a general guidance for next year's economic plan--that is, while keeping the general demand of society under control and stabilizing the economy, efforts should be made to improve the economic efficiency of enterprises, actively enhance export ability to earn more foreign exchange, further harmonize economic relations, readjust the production setup, improve technical facilities, ensure ample market supply, continue steady and coordinated economic development, and firmly improve the people's living standards.

After putting forward a seven-point opinion on next year's major planned tasks, Zhu Zhongbao pointed out. In the course of reforming the economic structure next year, we should correctly handle relations between abolition and establishment. While further invigorating microeconomic activities, we should stress indirect control over them with macroeconomic activities.

Mayor Jiang Zemin also addressed the meeting. He put forward five demands for [the] next year's work. He also issued instructions on ensuring market supply, easing strain on transportation, and enforcing law and order during the coming New Year's Day and Spring Festival period.

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EAST REGION

SHANGHAI LEADERS ADDRESS NEW YEAR GATHERING

OW261050 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Text] The Shanghai Branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences sponsored a tea party for scientists to usher in the new year yesterday. During the meeting, Rui Xingwen, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee; and Jiang Zemin, mayor of Shanghai, greeted the scientists and wished them a happy new year. On behalf of the municipal party committee and the municipal government, they also extended their cordial regards to all other comrades working on Shanghai's scientific and technological front.

Also present at the tea party were leading comrades of the municipal party committee, the municipal government and the municipal CPPCC committee Wu Bangguo, Liu Zhengyuan, Yang Shifa and Li Guohao, as well as leading members of the United Front Department of the municipal party committee, the municipal scientific and technological commission, the municipal association of science and technology, the party committee of the municipal scientific technological circles [shi ke ji dang wei], and the Shanghai Branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and other municipal departments concerned.

Rui Xingwen and Jiang Zemin made extemporaneous warm-hearted speeches at the tea party. Rui Xingwen fully endorsed the achievements accomplished by Shanghai's scientists and technicians and their important role in economic construction since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. He expressed the hope that comrades on the scientific and technological front will continue to make new contributions toward building Shanghai into a highly civilized socialist modern city in 1986.

Jiang Zemin extended his best wishes to the scientists at the meeting. He called on veteran scientists to continue to radiate the vigor of their youth in the four modernizations, and wished middle-aged and young scientists success in scaling new heights in the four modernizations.

In their extemporaneous speeches, Su Buqing, Hong Depei, and other veteran scientists pledged that, under the party's leadership, they will continue to contribute their service to the four modernizations and the training of young personnel.

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EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

OW290835 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 28 Dec 85

[Text] The 17th Session of the 6th Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee ended today. The meeting examined Zhejiang Province's draft regulation on protecting the legal rights and interests of women and children, decided to print them for distribution to all localities in the province, and issued a circular soliciting opinions for revising them.

The circular said: Protecting the legal rights and interests of women and children is a common responsibility of the entire society. We must conscientiously carry out the provisions on protecting the legal rights and interests of women and children stipulated in the Constitution, the Criminal Law, the Marriage Law, the Inheritance Law, and other relevant laws and regulations. People's governments at all levels must take resolute measures to prohibit any acts infringing on the legal rights and interests of women and children, and must sternly deal with offenses. Those breaking the Criminal Law should be handled by judicial organs in accordance with the law.

The meeting approved a decision by the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on strictly carrying out the Zhejiang provincial regulations on the use of construction land in urban and rural areas, demanding that the Zhejiang Provincial People's Government conduct a general survey on illegal occupation and use of land in the province before the Fourth Session of the Sixth Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress schedules to be held next year, and calling on the provincial government to handle pertinent cases according to the regulations and to report them to the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

The meeting agreed in principle on the communications work report made by Ma Liting, director of the Zhejiang Provincial Communications Department, on behalf of the provincial government. The meeting also elected (Wang Houde) as deputy to the Sixth NPC and approved some personnel appointments and dismissals.

Today's plenary session was presided over by Wang Qidong, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. Attending the meeting were Li Fengping, chairman of the Standing Committee, and Vice Chairman Chen Anyu, Shang Jingcai, Li Yuhua, Wu Zhichuan, and Zhu Zuxiang. Present at the meeting were Vice Governor Shen Zulum, responsible persons of provincial departments concerned, responsible persons of People's Congress Standing Committees of various cities, and liaison officers for People's Congress work of various prefectures.

EAST REGION

SHANDONG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING OPENS 21 DECEMBER

SK230301 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Text] The 17th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th Provincial People's Congress opened at the Jinan Nanjiao Guesthouse on the morning of 21 December. Chairman Li Zhen presided over the joint session of that morning. The meeting first approved its agenda. According to the approved agenda, the participants will study the documents on popularizing legal knowledge issued by the CPC Central Committee, the NPC, the State Council, and the provincial CPC Committee; hear a report of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on Inspection of the Situation in Studying, Publicizing, and Enforcing the Constitution and Popularizing Legal Knowledge; hear a report of the provincial Judicial Department on the situation of our province in previous popularization of legal knowledge and on the opinions concerning next year's work; hear a report of the provincial Auditing Bureau on our province's auditing work; hear a report of the provincial Statistical Bureau on the situation regarding three provisional regulations, on land management, registration of enterprises with exclusive foreign investment, and labor management of the provincial economic and technological development zone; and discuss other matters. The participants will also hear reports on popularization of legal knowledge given by leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee.

At that morning joint session, Xiao Han, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, gave a report on inspection of the situation in studying, publicizing, and enforcing the Constitution and popularizing legal knowledge, and (Jiang Renbao), deputy director of the provincial Judicial Department, gave a report on the situation of our province in previous popularization of legal knowledge and on the opinions concerning next year's work.

Attending the meeting were Zhang Zhusheng, Xu Jianchun, Lin Ping, and Zeng Chengkui, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. Attending as observers were Ma Shizong, vice governor; Liang Deshan, president of the provincial Higher People's Court; Li Huimin, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate; and responsible comrades of the relevant departments of the provincial government, People's Congress Standing Committees of the cities under the jurisdiction of the province, People's Congress work liaison offices of prefectures, and some county and city People's Congress Standing Committees.

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EAST REGION

SHANDONG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENARY MEETING

SK260846 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Excerpts] The 17th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th Provincial People's Congress held a plenary meeting on the afternoon of 25 December. The participants heard an explanation from (Wu Zhongsu), vice chairman of the provincial Commission of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, on the three draft provisional regulations concerning land management, registration of enterprises, and labor management of the provincial economic and technological development zone.

Xu Leijian, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting. Li Zhen, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and Xiao Han, Zhang Zhusheng, Xu Jianchun, and Lin Ping, vice chairmen, attended the meeting. Also attending the meeting as observers were Ma Shizhong, vice governor; Liang Deshan, president of the provincial Higher People's Court; Li Huimin, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate; and responsible comrades of the relevant departments of the provincial government. People's Congress Standing Committees of the cities under the jurisdiction of the province, People's Congress work liaison offices of prefectures, and some county and city People's Congress Standing Committees.

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EAST REGION

SHANDONG CPPCC COMMITTEE STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

SK260831 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Excerpt] The 4-day 13th Standing Committee meeting of the 5th Provincial CPPCC Committee ended in Jinan's Nanjiao Guesthouse on the morning of 25 December after completing all items on the agenda.

The meeting participants conscientiously studied and discussed Comrade Liang Buting's speech at the Sixth Plenary Session of the Fourth Shandong Provincial CPC Committee and the 1986 major points of work of the provincial CPC Committee. In line with the spirit of the Sixth Plenary Session of the Fourth Provincial CPC Committee, the committee members discussed and adopted in principle the 1986 major points of work of the provincial CPPCC Committee.

The major points of work emphatically point out: In the coming year, the work of the Shandong Provincial CPPCC Committee should center on deeply implementing the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates and the Sixth Plenary Session of the Fourth Provincial CPC Committee, better exercising its political consultative and democratic supervisory functions, displaying the comprehensive role of the reserve of talented personnel with a pioneering spirit and the spirit of discussing concrete questions relating to work, playing an active role and taking initiative in serving reform, the practice of opening to the outside world, and construction. We should further consolidate and develop the extensive patriotic united front, unite with the people from all circles, mobilize all positive factors, and make greater contributions to making Shandong Province prosperous and the people rich, reunifying the motherland, and making China prosperous.

Zhou Xingfu, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, presided over the meeting. Li Zichao, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, delivered a speech at the end of the meeting.

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EAST REGION

SHANDONG MEETING DISCUSSES POPULARIZATION OF LEGAL KNOWLEDGE

SK260629 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Excerpts] On the morning of 23 December at the 17th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th Provincial People's Congress, Li Changan, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech entitled "Enhance Our Understanding, Strengthen Leadership, and Actually Strengthen the Popularization of Legal Knowledge." In his speech, he stressed that leading cadres at all levels should take the lead in popularizing legal knowledge.

Comrade Li Changan said: We should actually understand the important significance of popularization of legal knowledge. Basically popularizing legal knowledge among all citizens constitutes an important strategic measure and step adopted by the CPC Central Committee to build China into a modern and powerful socialist country with a highly developed democracy and civilization.

Comrade Li Changan stressed: Leading cadres at all levels should take the lead in popularizing legal knowledge. He said: As demanded by the CPC Central Committee, legal knowledge should be popularized mainly among cadres at all levels and the young people, and leading cadres at all levels should particularly set examples in studying and understanding laws and in handling affairs according to laws. It is hoped that leading cadres at all levels will clearly understand their heavy tasks, and set examples in popularizing legal knowledge. He said: Leading cadres at all levels are in a position of wielding power and executing laws. Therefore, whether or not they can take the lead in studying and observing state laws and handling affairs in strict accordance with laws has a direct bearing on the promulgation of the state laws and on the guaranteeing of, long period of social order and stability. Viewing the provincial situation, most cadres, including leading cadres at all levels, are able to abide by the state laws and handle affairs according to laws. We must admit, however, that at present there are actually some leading cadres who refuse to observe and strictly enforce the law, and to deal with law violators. Therefore, it is urgently needed to mobilize leading cadres to take the lead in studying and observing the law and handling affairs according to the law.

Comrade Li Changan said: To take the lead in popularizing legal knowledge, leaders at all levels should take the lead in studying the Constitution and

other laws in line with the reality of their work. They should study the Constitution and other laws in a more extensive and penetrating manner, and strive to actually understand the basic theories and guidelines and learn to manage the economic and state affairs with the legal means. In this regard, the provincial-level organs should set an example. Beginning from next January, cadres at or above the section level of all provincial organs should attend legal courses at regular intervals. Leading cadres at all levels should also take the lead in struggling against all kinds of law violations. All law violators, no matter who they are and how high they rank, should be resolutely [be] dealt with until they thoroughly correct their errors. From now on in promoting and employing cadres, we must see whether or not they understand the law and handle affairs according to the law. In sum, we should adopt effective measures to rapidly improve the level of legal knowledge of leading cadres at all levels and enhance their consciousness in handling affairs according to the law. This is the most important task for popularizing legal knowledge, and great attention should be paid to it.

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EAST REGION

SHANGHAI RESIDENTS' LAW CONSCIOUSNESS STUDIED

Shanghai MINSHU YU FAZHI [DEMOCRACY AND LEGAL SYSTEM] in Chinese No 10, 1985
pp 19-21

[Article by Wei Haibo [7614 3189 3134], Hu Yinkang [5170 6892 1660], Xu Honghai [6079 1347 3189], and Yu Bin [0151 2430]: "The Law-Consciousness of Urban Residents Has To Be Raised--Revelations of a Survey of the Structure of the Cultural Quality of Shanghai Residents"]

[Text] Under the leadership of and supported by the Propaganda Department of the municipal party committee, our team for the investigation of the "structure and quality of the culture of Shanghai residents" which is composed of the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences, Huadong College of Politics and Law, Fudan University and the Youth Theoretical Work Group of Shanghai Education College recently conducted a large-scale sample survey in 10 districts, 5 industrial bureaus, and concerned universities, technical schools and scientific research units of Shanghai. It investigated nearly 2,000 cases, including residents of different occupations, age groups and cultural levels, and examined the factors affecting the formation of culture. The survey reveals the many facets of the people's cultural life and the formation of the quality of culture; it has also provided us with many topics which deserve our thought and study.

1. Shocking Survey Results

Time: Early September 1985

Place: Conference room of a certain university

Following the principle of random sampling, we surveyed 40 university students with a 1:1 science to liberal arts ratio and a 6:4 male to female ratio. After the survey began, 40 pens glided over the survey forms and then they gradually slowed down. Two of the students began to bite their pens. The difficult question which they were confronted with was: when people vilify, beat or abuse your family members, your first reaction is: (1) to retaliate; (2) to ask the organization to resolve the problem; (3) to hire a lawyer to prepare a lawsuit; (4) to sue the people directly at the people's courts and (5) to settle the case on your own.

The result of the survey is: in first place were the 14 people who chose the first option; 10 people chose option two, 4 chose option three, 3 chose option four and 7 chose option five. Two people did not respond. We also conducted a conversational survey of these 40 students and many of them considered the option of retaliation to be the one that would save the most effort. In fact, 3 male students frankly indicated that for men to use their fists to teach others a lesson was to show that they have "guts." When we asked why they were unwilling to hire a lawyer or to appeal directly to the people's courts, 5 of them said that hiring a lawyer was useless and 6 said that they did not know how to go about doing it. Ten of them believed that the people's courts were not concerned with ordinary cases involving injury. Among these 40 university students, only 7 chose the option of hiring a lawyer or appealing directly to the people's courts.

What about the law-consciousness of residents with relatively low educational levels? To find out, we used the method of random sampling to survey 100 residents of Hongkou: 54 percent of them were males and 46 percent females. Their numbers according to their ages were: 16-19 years old, 17; 20-30 years old, 20; 31-40 years old, 25; 41-50 years old, 20; and 51-70 years old, 14. Their numbers according to educational levels were: primary, 1; middle school 25; high school, 32; secondary technical, 9, and technical colleges and universities, 33. Their numbers according to their present occupations were: skilled worker, 15; odd-jobman, 4; technical personnel, 7; administrative personnel, 17; cadre, 10; nurse, 10, and shopkeeper, 19. These 100 people of different ages, occupations and educational levels had definite typicality. Yet their responses were: 15 chose option one, 55 chose option two, 3 chose option three, 3 chose option four, 6 chose option five and 18 did not respond.

The result is shocking because law not only reflects the consciousness of the ruling class, it also reflects a wisdom and skill in adjusting social relations. Moreover, it is an education in itself. From this perspective, using legal means and regular legal channels to protect one's legitimate rights is one of the cultural qualities which a person living in a modern society must possess. But the survey clearly shows that only 6 out of 100 Shanghai residents have such law-consciousness. Who would think that such old vengeful ideas as "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth" which were popular in ancient societies still exist in the minds of some Shanghai residents in the 1980's? We discover in the survey that many youths one-sidedly perceive cultural quality as merely the ability to play the guitar, sing popular songs, dance the rumba or disco, play tennis or engage in loud and empty talk in front of others. For them, it seems that the knowledge of modern entertainment symbolizes the cultural quality of modern man. Obviously, this is a misunderstanding. We believe that the quality of culture is not the simple sum total of the material conditions of modern civilization and the modern life style; it exists as certain ideologies, including man's moral understanding, national consciousness, concepts of value and law-consciousness which condition people's behavior and determine their attitude toward life. The law-consciousness mentioned in this essay refers to the people's evaluation and explanation of law, their attitude toward its nature and functions, their judgment of certain behavior as legal or illegal, and their expectations as far as law is concerned. In summarizing the relationship between Marxism and human society and the world, Lenin grouped the various social phenomena into 2 basic relationships: the material and the ideological. Law-

consciousness belongs in the realm of ideological relationships but it is rooted in definite material relationships. Without the material civilization of socialism, there will be no socialist law-consciousness; but law-consciousness has its corresponding independent nature and it will not form all by itself. The law-consciousness in a dominant position in any society is the result of inculcation by the ruling class through the mass media and if we neglect such propaganda education, its inherent passive function will jeopardize the material relationships on which the survival of the entire society depends.

2. Revelations of 94:6

We are confronted with a problem which cannot be ignored: only 6 out of 100 Shanghai residents have some vague law-consciousness. While the ratio of 94:6 reflects on the one hand the urgent need to popularize among the people legal knowledge and the carrying out of legal education, it also reveals to us the need to search for the factors which contribute to such a situation. Viewed from the objective situation, the people in our country have for a long time lived in a society where the need for laws to maintain social relations was "absent" and society itself did not provide the people with the external environment for the formation and strengthening of law-consciousness. After the founding of the nation, the construction of our socialist legal system also went through a tortuous route. In particular, the "10 years of domestic chaos" seriously damaged the construction of our country's socialist legal system and the social disorder caused great suffering among the people; their confusion made them lose faith in the laws. According to our survey of 30 work-study students, only 5 of them would knowingly violate the law while 25 of them had never learned anything about the law and had no idea what it was all about. In the rural areas of suburban counties, such a tragic lack of legal knowledge is even more widespread. We believe that as far as the law-consciousness that a citizen should have, the most important is to establish the socialist concept of rights and duties and to use correctly the citizen's rights and corresponding duties as prescribed by law. Yet at present, even such highly educated youths as intellectuals--university and graduate students--do not have the concept of the citizens' rights and duties in their ideological understanding. We have conducted a survey of 30 students in a certain university concerning the fundamental rights and duties of a citizen and not one of them could relate the contents of the 17 items on the fundamental rights and duties of our country's citizens in the new constitution. Most of them knew only that citizens have the right to vote and to stand for election, and the rights of religious freedom and correspondence; only 4 of them mentioned the citizens' right to criticize and make recommendations to government agencies and their workers and to lodge complaints, sue or make accusations against government agencies and their personnel who have violated the law or are not doing their jobs. This clearly indicates where the problem lies.

In our survey, we also discovered that there is a direct co-relation between the residents' democratic and law-consciousness. We have talked individually to 15 of those surveyed who have shown relatively strong law-consciousness. From what they said, we can detect two characteristics: first, they believed that we should uphold the principle that "citizens are equal before the law" in the new constitution and whoever violated the law should be punished in

accordance with the law; there should be no forgiveness or administrative or party disciplinary action in place of criminal obligations. Second, they expressed their willingness to struggle to protect the principle that "citizens are equal before the law." It is worth noting that 58 percent of the nearly 200 people surveyed in the two districts of Yangpu and Huwan in Shanghai have read the magazine "Democracy and the Legal System: and the column "Inside and Outside the Courts" in the newspaper WENHUI BAO. Many people praised "Democracy and the Legal System" for its firm upholding of the principle: "citizens are equal before the law" in recent years and for its sustained efforts in popularizing socialist democracy and the socialist legal system. It is a magazine that the readers can trust. Through the survey, we can see even more clearly that the relationship between democracy and the legal system is one of mutual survival and dependence: there will be no modern law-consciousness without modern democratic understanding. From this perspective, we can say that we have to strengthen the citizens' democratic understanding first before we can strengthen their law-consciousness; only when the citizens realize that they fully enjoy socialist democratic rights will they form the corresponding socialists law-consciousness.

3. Popularize Legal Information with a Multi-channel and Multi-method Approach

At present, Shanghai residents are moving from the industrial to the information society and they obtain a lot of information through the mass media everyday. To promote the formation of the necessary modern law-consciousness among Shanghai residents requires an analysis of the main channels for obtaining information. According to our survey, the main channels for Shanghai residents to obtain information are: (1) newspapers; (2) books; (3) television; (4) magazines; (5) broadcast; (6) movies; (7) conversations with friends and colleagues; (8) tours and visits; (9) chats with relatives and (10) listening to the leaders' reports. It can be seen that newspapers, books, television, magazines, broadcast and movies are effective means of propaganda education among the residents. We should continue to introduce new forms through these information channels to carry out lively propaganda of the legal system and effective legal education. However, for some time, our legal propaganda has revolved around such low standards as reporting on "...case of the female corpse: or "...murder case" and they naturally will not improve the concept of the citizens' rights and duties. We do not deny the function of such cases in the propaganda about the legal system, but we propose to use the image and object of typical cases to explain some basic principles and contents of law, thereby introducing them to the people through a popular and easily understood manner. It should not be reporting a case for the case's sake because it will then deviate from the objective of education in the legal system. At present, some legal publications, under the banner of legal propaganda, compete in publishing cases of murder, robbery, burglary, and rape and they describe with relish the criminals' methods and details of sex news. Such "propaganda" methods have an inestimable corrupting influence on impressionable youths or those with weak self-control.

It has to be pointed out that among the current superficial level of mass media, popular and commercial cultures are predominant and the spirit of Hong Kong and Macao and Japanese cultures are too strong. This is manifested in the fact that the martial arts novels of Hong Kong writers have become

extremely popular, that theater screens are full of Hong Kong martial arts movies and Japanese television serials and commercials, that tabloids are everywhere and that people compete in showing pornographic videotapes: all these seriously erode the position which socialist culture should occupy. Because the mass media have paid too much attention to the consumptive function of culture, they have exerted an undesirable influence on the society. According to studies, in recent years, at a time when the number of general criminal cases is declining, certain crimes such as violent robberies, economic crimes, prostitution, and sex crimes of gangs have shown an upward trend. Especially noteworthy is that in 1983, 55 percent of the criminals in the Shanghai area were young workers between 18 and 25 years of age. Our survey has indeed shown that among residents of different occupations and ages, the young workers between 20 and 30 years of age have the lowest cultural quality. This is not a coincidence. It reminds us that the comprehensive management of the social order must begin with the improvement of the quality of the people's culture because with the rapid changes in a modern society, an individual's socialization process will tend to continue indefinitely, and the mass media which is one of the important instruments of socialization must be responsible for improving the citizens' cultural quality. Such improvements will enhance the citizens' loyalty to their country and the people and their love for ordinary work and make them realize more clearly their duties.

To strengthen the citizens' legal education through the mass media is clearly an effective means of popularizing legal knowledge. We believe that it should have the following characteristics:

1. Move from the superficial to multi-levels: we should carry out multi-level legal education, focusing on different sexes, ages and occupations. For example, for teenagers, we should pay attention to helping them learn the boundary between what is legal and illegal; for women, our propaganda should stress the legal rights of women and children; and for plant managers, we should carry out education in economic laws.
2. Move from single to multi-channel development: besides using newspapers, magazines, movies, television and broadcast, legal education should also use a variety of methods widely--for example, we can organize sitting in at court trials, listen to the stories of teenagers who have taken a wrong step in life, sponsor traveling exhibits of legal propaganda or regular meetings between legal and economic workers.
3. Move from simple entertainment to the integration of entertainment and information: we believe that the social role of legal education focusing simply on individual cases belongs in fact to entertainment propaganda and provides limited and one-sided legal knowledge. According to our survey, many people read newspapers and magazines, listen to broadcast or watch television not just for entertainment but also for information. The people have this yearning and legal education should move from simple entertainment to a form integrating entertainment and information.

(We would like to acknowledge the support given by the Propaganda Department and other units of the Hongkou District Party Committee to this survey)

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CSO: 4005/262

3 February 1986

EAST REGION

JIANGXI'S WAN SHAOFEN SPEAKS AT CPPCC WORK FORUM

OW221606 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Text] The third provincial meeting on CPPCC work in cities, counties, and districts ended in Nanchang 21 December. Wan Shaofen, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, spoke on the current situation and tasks, on further bringing into play the important function of the CPPCC, and on strengthening the party's leadership over united front and CPPCC work. Wan Shaofen called on party committees at all levels in Jiangxi Province to strengthen leadership over united front and CPPCC work, study the party's theory on the united front, foster the notion of united front ideology, include united front and CPPCC work on the agenda of CPC Committees, and frequently show concern for the work. She expressed the hope that the various democratic parties and nonparty personages would cooperate with the various party organizations to do CPPCC work well.

Shen Hanqing, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, made a summing-up of the meeting. He said: We must extensively mobilize CPPCC Committee members and people of various circles to conduct investigations, studies, and scientific analyses on the Seventh 5-Year Plan and all-round reforms, hold consultation and discussion meetings, and offer advice to party committees and governments. We must regard the work of supporting the old revolutionary base areas as an important item on the agenda of the CPPCC Committees at all levels and unremittingly support these areas in accordance with the demands set forth at the meeting. We must contribute to accomplishing the plan for solving the food and clothing problems for the old revolutionary base areas in 3 years, and overcoming poverty and achieving prosperity in 5 years. At the same time we must extensively launch consultancy and service work, and make efforts to revitalize the province's economy and culture.

Vice Chairman of the Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee Yang Yongfeng, Lu Xiaopeng, Shen Hanqing, Liu Jianhua, Lu Liang, Li Shanyuan, Wu Yongle, Wu Tiyu, Jin Liqiang, and (Wu Yunzhong), members of the provincial CPPCC Committee in Nanchang, as well as chairmen and vice chairmen of the various city, county, and district CPPCC Committees; and directors of the liaison offices of the provincial CPPCC Committee in the various localities attended the meeting.

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CSO: 4005/372

EAST REGION

WAN SHAOFEN ATTENDS LEGAL CLASSES IN NANCHANG

OW252225 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Excerpts] This morning, the leaders of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, the provincial People's Government and the provincial CPPCC Committee and the Standing Committee members of the party committee of the provincial Military Region, totaling over 100 people, have gathered together to attend a legal class.

Since June 1984, various activities have been carried out throughout the province to educate the public on China's legal system with the dissemination of legal information as the central theme. The aforementioned six [as received] provincial leading bodies have worked out a plan to carry out legal studies. Beginning this month, the leading members of the six provincial leading bodies will study basic theories in the study of law, the Constitution, the Criminal Law, the Law of Criminal Procedure, the Civil Law, the Law of Civil Procedure, the Law on Economic Contracts, the Marriage Law, the Inheritance Law, the Tax Law, the Law Concerning Joint Ventures with Chinese and Foreign Investment, the Law of Economic Contracts with Foreign Enterprises, the Patent Law, the Environmental Protection Law, and the Forestry Law. The legal studies will conclude at the end of next year. At that time, a final examination will be held. The first lecture today was given by (Li Fanglu), deputy director of the Legal Department of Jiangxi University.

The members of the aforementioned six provincial leading bodies, particularly those who are greying at their temples, studied hard today just like primary school students. During a break, Secretary Wan Shaofen of the provincial CPC Committee, held a conversation with lecturer (Li Fanglu) and praised him for doing a good job in teaching.

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CSO: 4005/372

EAST REGION

SHANDONG FAMILY PLANNING WORK CONFERENCE HELD

SK310444 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Text] The 4-day provincial family planning work conference concluded in Jinan on 30 December. Lu Maozheng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, attended and addressed the conference. Ma Changgui, vice governor, relayed the guidelines of the directive on family planning work given by the provincial CPC Committee and Government.

During the Sixth 5-Year Plan period the average annual natural population growth of our province declined to 9 per thousand, thus successfully fulfilling the population plan of about 10.05 per thousand. Compared with 1970, the last year of the Third 5-Year Plan, 5.1 million fewer babies were born in the province during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period. So far 60 percent of the counties of the province and 40 percent of its townships and towns have established family planning service stations, and 30 percent of its villages have established family planning service offices. They have played a vigorous role in improving the quality of the family planning work and in forging closer ties between the party and the masses.

The conference pointed out: Beginning next year, our province will face a new baby boom for as long as 10 years. Therefore, its tasks in controlling population growth remain very arduous.

The conference urged: During next year and the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, we should, first of all, further implement the CPC Central Committee's Document No 7 and extensively encourage cadres and the people to publicize and study it again in order to enhance their understanding of it. Second, we should further improve child-bearing policies and introduce the policy of giving birth to children at intervals in the rural areas in a well-guided and step-by-step manner when conditions permit. Third, we should continue to improve backward units and strive to make all backward localities and units basically change their backwardness by 1987. Fourth, CPC committees and governments at all levels should strengthen leadership over family planning work, persistently pay attention to family planning and other production simultaneously, and regard the work as an important content of the spiritual civilization and attend to it continuously. In the meantime, we should improve the competence of grassroots organizations and cadres so that family planning work can be raised to a still higher level.

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CSO: 4005/372

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

ANHUI GREETINGS TO BORDER DEFENDERS--Recently, the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government sent New Year's Day greeting card to the heroic commanders and fighters stationed along the Yunnan and Guangxi borders, wishing them a happy New Year. [Excerpt] [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Dec 85 OW] /9274

SHANGHAI OFFICIAL ADDRESSES PARTY MEETING--A 3-day municipal meeting on the strengthening of grassroots rural party organizations closed on 26 December. In a report at the meeting on 26 December, Wu Bangguo, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee, said: It is necessary to strengthen grassroots rural party organizations in the course of the party rectification in the rural areas and to concentrate efforts on bringing about a fundamental improvement in party style. Rui Xingwen, secretary of the municipal party committee, who was inspecting the work in Songjiang County, made a special trip to attend the meeting on the afternoon of 26 December and pay a courtesy call on the some-300 secretaries of county and township party committees attending the meeting. He said: The party's strength is relatively weak on the frontline of agricultural production. Comrades should pay special attention to recruiting party members on the frontline of production. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Dec 85 OW] /9274

CSO: 4005/372

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

LUFENG COUNTY'S ANTISMUGGLING OFFICE INVESTIGATED

Videotapes Duplicated, Smuggled

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 8 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Since the beginning of the year in Lufeng, there appeared an unhealthy tendency of purchasing, duplicating, and reselling smuggled videotapes. The worst is that the Antismuggling Office did not do what they should have done and violated the laws which are supposed to be enforced by them, and took the lead to duplicate and sell in great volume the smuggled videotapes, which had very bad effects. Recently, the Lufeng County Party Committee and the county government made a serious investigation to take it as a lesson and determined to assist the higher-level investigation team to thoroughly uncover the illegal activities of the Antismuggling Office, to deal with it seriously and stop this unhealthy tendency.

Since the latter half of last year, the Lufeng Antismuggling Office confiscated successively more than 100,000 smuggled blank videotapes. The principal leader of the office saw that selling martial movie tapes had good prospects of gain and orally asked the individual leaders of the County Party Committee and the county government for permission to use the confiscated blank tapes to record martial movies for sale and acquired their oral consent; after that, they also submitted a written report for permission, and one deputy county magistrate approved. Later on, agreement was made between the Antismuggling Office and the County Broadcast and TV Control Bureau, which says the Control Bureau would be responsible for choosing the movies and supervising the duplication and be paid with 10 percent of the net profit, while the office would be responsible for providing, from the confiscated property, videotape machines, the master films, and the blank tapes. From 25 January to 13 April, in the warehouse of the Antismuggling Office, more than 20 videotape machines were running continuously day and night and duplicated 18,517 videocassettes of martial movies. They also used the confiscated boxes to get the duplicated tapes into the commodity market, and within 3 months, 13,742 cassettes were sold to 27 units for a total of 600,000 RMB. The things that should be pointed out are: The county Broadcast and TV Control Bureau, which understands the regulations of audio and video product control, only listed 36 names of films and sent someone to help the office to do odds and ends and did not send anyone to supervise the duplication on the spot. Therefore, among the 30 duplicated movie tapes,

only 8 were listed on the bureau's list and 7 were programs allowed to be broadcast by the related authorities, and most of the others were fighting movies of low taste. In duplication, the person in charge of operating the duplicating machines was an idle youth hired from the office and was paid 1 RMB per cassette. Within 3 months, he made a profit of nearly 20,000 RMB and built a new house. The worst is that after the Spring Festival, the leader of the County Party Committee sensed the impropriety and took action to stop it, but the office would not listen and although forbidden, did not stop duplication, and the duplicating machines did not stop running until 13 April. Because of the lead of the office in these acts against policy, companies large and small started to do the same, to sell smuggled videotapes. For example, Lufeng County Business Trust and Trade Company purchased successively 11,300 videocassettes from 8 units, such as Yanlung Comprehensive Supply and Marketing Company, and twice sold them in March and April to the Provincial Broadcast and TV Industrial Company, which came to claim the commodity. According to the investigation, most of the 41 films in this batch of videotapes were not allowed to be broadcast. Some of the originals were confiscated tapes, and some were duplicates, and some were purchased from the market.

At the reporter's arrival at Lufeng, the comrade in charge of the County Party Committee told the reporter that he welcomed the party's newspaper to explore and criticize this important problem. In Lufeng there had appeared before the unhealthy tendency of purchasing, duplicating, and reselling smuggled videotapes, and the County Party Committee and the county government were responsible. In the past, we mistakenly thought that because Lufeng was a poor county, and as long as the money earned did not fall into the pockets of any individual and as long as it could increase the income of local finances to vitalize the economy, it would be allowed. We would not go seriously into whether the method accorded with policy or whether the means were proper. Therefore, we tacitly consented to the Antismuggling Office's duplication of videotapes at first, and later we tried to stop it but without success. As the purchase and sale of the smuggled videotapes spread all over the county, others were hurt, and it had bad effects on the whole economic reform. This lesson is very profound for us. The reporter learned that in the past few days, the County Party Committee and the county government formulated four measures to strengthen audio and video product control and the banning of pornographic videotapes and organized task groups to go to various places for an over-all consolidation.

The duplication and sale of the smuggled videotapes in Lufeng County has caused great concern among the higher authorities. The secretary of the Huiyang prefectural party committee came to Lufeng to give a serious criticism to the leaders of the County Party Committee and the county government and pointed out that the county Antismuggling Office's duplication and sale in great volume of the smuggled videotapes was an illegal case and charged them to investigate quickly and deal with it. Recently, the provincial and local joint investigation group made an investigation about the case of Lufeng County's duplication, purchase, and sale of the smuggled videotapes and offered their preliminary suggestion about the principals in charge. On 2 August, the discipline inspection commission and the Public Security Department Joint Investigation Group also came to Lufeng.

Commentator's Article on Lufeng Case

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 8 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Lufeng County government's violation of the law by the law enforcer, the Antismuggling Office, and its leading role in mass duplication and sale of the smuggled videotapes, can be regarded as big news previously unheard of. Many profound lessons can be learned from an analysis of this unheard-of event.

Everybody knows that in recent years the illegal criminal activities of smuggling, making (including duplicating), purchasing, and playing videotapes with corrupt content have flooded some cities and towns. This "evil tendency" destroys the construction of socialist spiritual civilization, corrodes the people's thoughts, spoils the general mood of society, poisons the souls of the young, induces crime, endangers social order, and has already become a public danger. Therefore, both the central and the provincial governments have emphasized again and again stopping this "evil tendency," and took resolute and decisive measures, and one of them is the strengthening of checking and prohibition work at the import and export link. The Lufeng Antismuggling Office must have clearly understood this point. Therefore, what they did is a knowing violation, and a violation of the law by the law enforcer.

It is even more serious because Lufeng Antismuggling Office's violation of the law had at first the consent and support of some county leaders, and the county department related to the heavy responsibility of construction of spiritual civilization and the county Broadcast and TV Control Bureau also had a hand in it. By so doing, they not only neglected their duty but also supported the violation of the law or were in collusion with the violation.

The occurrence of this important case in Lufeng is not just incidental. Through this case, we can see that the thought of "everything looking at money" has permeated into some of the leading organizations and departments of Lufeng County. If only "it is profitable" they only see the profit and forget the righteousness; any violation of the law by a law enforcer, any elimination of "spiritual opium," and any strengthening of the construction of spiritual civilization is banished from their minds. On the contrary, for the purpose of earning some money, they do not hesitate to manufacture and transfer "spiritual opium" to the people in and out of this county and this province. How could a communist have done this? This serious case also clearly indicates how dangerous is the thought of some leaders of Lufeng County who consider only the immediate and local interest but not the long-term national and people's interest!

Comrade Chen Yun pointed out that in the construction of socialist spiritual civilization, the key is that the party in power must have a fine party spirit. The occurrence of this serious problem in Lufeng negatively proved this truth. If the party spirit of a local party leading organization is not healthy, various unhealthy tendencies may appear; and the construction of spiritual civilization cannot be done but may be destroyed.

At present, the central, provincial, and district authorities have organized investigation groups to come to Lufeng County to investigate and deal with this important case. We believe that to educate the related personnel and the mass of the cadres on the basis of full investigation and study, this important case will be dealt with seriously, and the concerned personnel must have appropriate punishment. Through the handling of this case, Lufeng County can turn a bad thing into a good one, do better work in the reform and the opening up, and quicken the steps of the construction of socialist material and spiritual civilization.

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3 February 1986

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN HOLDS FORUM ON IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL WORK

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Oct 85 p 1

[Article: "Successful Efforts Must Be Made To Build a Spiritual Civilization and Strengthen Ideological and Political Work"]

[Text] Yesterday, the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee held a forum for old comrades to study ways to speed up the development of a spiritual form of civilization and improve ideological and political work in Yunnan. Pu Chaozhu [2528 2600 2691], secretary of the committee, presided over and addressed the forum. He said: the provincial CPC committee has decided to hold this forum as part of an effort to implement the guidelines of the National CPC Congress, the fourth and fifth plenums of the 12th CPC Central Committee and further mobilize the entire party to strengthen ideological and political work. Old comrades were invited to offer views on how to take effective measures to speed up the development of spiritual civilization and improve ideological and political work. Only in this way can we bring about fundamental improvements in the party's work style and the social climate.

After commenting on the significance of the campaign to speed up the development of spiritual civilization and improve ideological and political work, Comrade Pu Chaozhu said: The significance of this campaign can be fully appreciated only through the demonstration of the superiority of socialism as an issue of prime importance. The socialist system is superior to capitalism in that under this system, the productive forces can develop faster than under the capitalist system, and all forms of greed, corruption, and unfairness that capitalism and all other exploiting system engender can be eliminated. There must be a more noble spiritual form of civilization to supplement the material form of civilization. We cannot bring the superior socialist system into full play without devoting efforts to building a spiritual form of civilization. The reason that our party can genuinely demonstrate its superiority stems from our faith in Marxism and communism. The future will augur well for the development of our four modernizations as long as the entire party and the people throughout the country never give up their ideals and confidence. In addition to continuing to make successful efforts to build a material civilization and carry out the economic work, CPC committees at various levels must concentrate energy on doing a good job of building a spiritual form of civilization and mobilize and organize the entire party to strengthen ideological and political work. We must persist

in opening our society to the outside world and revitalizing the economy. We must create an excellent work style for the party along with a healthy social climate and state of mind. This is a new topic under the new situation and an important task now facing us.

After discussing the problem of how to speed up the development of spiritual civilization and ideological and political work, Comrade Pu Chaozhu said: in building a spiritual civilization, attention must be paid to improving the party's work style and social climate in a fundamental way. At present, CPC committees at various levels must focus attention on the work of consolidating the party, make successful efforts to educate people in political situations and policies, promote public education in socialist democracy and legal systems, and tackle problems in a successful and comprehensive way. They must also concentrate attention on doing a good job in various ideological fields so that more products that nourish the healthy minds and effectively benefit our society can be made available to the public. How to carry out ideological and political work successfully under the present new situation is a task that requires us to grope for new avenues. Neither will "mass criticism as an avenue" nor will political movements and simple, harsh, and meaningless admonition lead us anywhere. This means that in carrying out ideological and political work, we must bear purpose in mind, apply power of persuasion, and have our leadership at various levels take direct part and play an exemplary role in this field. We must visit institutions of higher learning, industrial and mining enterprises and rural villages in order to carry out investigations and study. Only in this way can we come to grips with what cadres and the masses have in mind, come up with new methods and new experiences which will enable us to carry out ideological and political work successfully under the new situation and improve this work.

Comrade Pu Chaozhu concluded his speech by saying: In order to carry out this important task in a better way, the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee is prepared to invite some old comrades to participate in the work of publicizing the guidelines of the National CPC Congress. It is also prepared to invite some old comrades to work as consultants in an effort to speed up the development of our spiritual civilization.

Zhu Zhihui [2612 1807 6540], deputy secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee, took this opportunity to pass along some related documents of the Central Committee and instructions from its leading comrades to comrades participating in the forum.

At the forum marked by lively discussions, old cadres voluntarily followed one another in freely expressing their views. Old comrades participating in the forum described the efforts by the provincial CPC committee to build a spiritual civilization and carry out ideological and political work as the key to success in carrying out all other work. Many old comrades offered many good opinions on speeding up the development of spiritual civilization and ideological and political work on the basis of their personal experiences and in connection with the reality of Yunnan. They also unanimously expressed determination to do everything possible to help the provincial CPC committee carry out this work.

The forum was also attended by Li Shuji [2621 2885 1015], deputy secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee; Wang Xintian [3769 0207 3944], member of its standing committee; Li Xiangwang [2621 5281 2489], chairman of the Yunnan Provincial Advisory Commission and members of its standing committee: Hou Qunying [0186 5028 5391], Wang Jingru [3769 6975 1172], Wang Tian [3769 3944], Chen Shengnian [7115 4141 1628], Meng Qi [1322 3823]; Li Guiying [2621 2710 5391], chairman of the standing committee of the Yunnan Provincial People's Congress and its vice chairman: Gu Yiquan [7357 5030 3123], Ma Wendong [7456 2429 2639], and Wang Lianfeng [3769 6647 5364]; Huang Ping [7806 1627], vice chairman of the Yunnan Provincial CPPCC Committee and Sun Yuting [1327 7183 0080], Gao Zhiguo [7559 3112 0948], Xue Tao [5641 7290] and Shao Feng [6730 7364]; a number of members of the Yunnan Provincial Advisory Commission and retired old comrades.

Also present at the forum were responsible comrades of the provincial level departments concerned.

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NORTH REGION

STUDY OF NATIONAL CPC CONGRESS GUIDELINES EMPHASIZED

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 26 Sep 85 p 4

[Article: "Cadres and People in Shanxi Conscientiously Study the Guidelines of the National CPC Congress"]

[Text] As a result of a conscientious study of the documents of the National CPC Congress and related speeches, the cadres and people in Shanxi under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee are determined to achieve unity, persist in reform, move forward, and strive to fulfill the "Seventh 5-year" Plan and build China into a socialist power.

After studying speeches by Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun and the closing speech by Li Xiannian, leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial advisory commission, the provincial people's congress, the provincial CPPCC committee, and the provincial commission for inspection of discipline called the three speeches programmatic documents vital to the development of the four modernizations, successful efforts for reform, and the building of a socialist spiritual civilization while stressing the need for their implementation in the course of carrying out practical work.

Zhang Weiqing [1728 4850 1987], member of the standing committee and director of the propaganda work department of the provincial CPC committee, made the following statement to the reporters: The speech by Comrade Deng Xiaoping calling for speedy development of a spiritual civilization will have a direct and significant impact as a guidance to the fulfillment of the "Seventh 5-year" Plan and the successful efforts for reform. The current developments in Shanxi require us to carry out the following tasks: (1) Five cities under the jurisdiction of Shanxi Province and agencies under various prefectural and municipal CPC committees should lead people throughout the province to bring about fundamental improvements in the party's work style and social climate. (2) All ideological and political work teams should be reorganized, authorities in charge of ideological and political works should be upheld, the present ideological and political work teams whose weaknesses are obvious should be strengthened, and their obsolete methods of work should be improved as quickly as possible. (3) In strengthening education in the legal system, leading cadres should take the lead in obeying the laws and must provide guarantees to bring reform to a successful conclusion. (4) Leadership over the

information, publications, and literature and art departments should be strengthened so that they can produce colorful and healthy works that delight the minds and place under their control the cultural front in the rural and urban areas. (5) Comrade Hu Yaobang's directives on promoting the publicity of heroes should be further carried out, and reporting and lecture groups and commemorative activities should be organized to promote the publicizing of heroes and provide education in communist ideals. (6) The study of Marxism should be strengthened as a way to increase people's political sense and their ability to distinguish right from wrong.

After studying the documents of the National CPC Congress, leading comrades of enterprises and units under the provincial department of light industry unanimously maintained that the "Seventh 5-year" Plan is something concerning our gigantic undertakings for the last 5 years of the 1980's; all "resolutions" adopted by the congress and all goals set by it along with the policies are works capable of meeting real needs. Also discussed were problems concerning light industrial production in Shanxi.

In the course of discussion, office cadres of the provincial commission for inspection of discipline pointed out that although the party's work style has taken a turn for the better during the past several years, its fundamental improvement is still nowhere in sight. For this reason, they are determined to devote most of their energies to rectifying the party's work style in Shanxi while concentrating efforts on investigating and prosecuting major cases and on doing a good job of processing letters from visitors and promising to take practical action to carry out the guidelines of the National CPC Congress. In the course of study, comrades of the office of the provincial CPC committee in charge of consolidating the party said that the key to the rectification of the party's work style lies in upholding party discipline and that stern measures must be taken against those who have taken party discipline and state laws into their own hands and who have seriously violated laws and discipline.

The Shanxi provincial CPC committee has issued circulars calling on CYL organizations at various levels in Shanxi to make conscientious efforts to organize CYL members and youths to study, publicize, and carry out the guidelines of the National CPC Congress.

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NORTH REGION

MORE YOUNG CADRES APPOINTED TO LEADERSHIP POSITIONS

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 29 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by Liu Zengmin [0491 1073 3046] and Chai Wangqun [2693 3769 5028]:
"Leading Groups at County and Higher Levels in Shanxi Gain Strength"]

[Text] Shanxi Province has taken additional steps to reorganize its leading groups at country and higher levels and has made more positions available for outstanding young and robust cadres of political integrity.

At present, Yangquan and Jincheng Municipalities have completed the process of revamping their party and government organizations and equipping them with adequate personnel. Party and government cadres in leadership positions in Taiyuan and Changzhi Municipalities have also been regrouped and reappointed while efforts have been made by 46 provincial-level departments, commissions, and bureaus and 39 large and medium-size enterprises which form the backbone of the provincial industry to reorganize and strengthen their leading groups. It can be said that the process of further reorganizing county (or municipal) level leading groups has basically come to an end. The next step is to concentrate attention on revamping and regrouping the leading groups and cadres of prefectural- and provincial-level departments, commissions, and bureaus.

As a result of reorganization, the leading groups have gained strength by absorbing more revolutionary, younger, letter-educated, and more professional cadres into their organizations. Now the average age of members of leading groups of provincial-level departments, commissions, and bureaus is 50.4, 2.7 years younger than their predecessors before their reorganization. Among them, those who graduated from institutions of higher learning accounted for 58.8 percent of the total. The average age of leading groups of large and medium-size enterprises is 44.7, 4.3 years younger than their predecessors before their reorganization. Among their members, those who graduated from institutions of higher education accounted for 77 percent of the total. The average age of 112 county (or municipal) party committee secretaries is 46.3, 7.3 years younger than their predecessors before their reorganization, with 52 percent of them graduating from institutions of higher learning. The average

age of 114 heads of county (or municipal) governments is 44.6, 6.9 years younger than their predecessors before their reorganization, with 65.8 percent of them graduating from institutions of higher learning.

The principal calling for promoting able cadres of political integrity was upheld in the course of regrouping and reassigning cadres. Also emphasized in the process were their educational backgrounds, practical experiences in work, professional knowledge, and their ability to lead and organize. Meanwhile, bold steps have been taken to promote nearly 40-year-old outstanding cadres while persistent efforts were made to make important positions available for those more than 50 years of age but still physically fit whose performances are commendable. In the course of evaluating and promoting cadres, the mass line was adhered to, the method of combining recommendations by the masses and evaluations by their organizations was put into practice, and consideration was given to their real performances and the main aspect of their attitude and true qualities. In the course of promoting cadres, investigations and study were carried out along with ideological and political work in an effort to bring the regrouping of cadres to a successful conclusion.

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NORTH REGION

CONFERENCE ON IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL WORK

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 31 Aug 85 pp 1-2

[Text] A province-wide symposium on ideological and political work was held this morning. Liu Ronghui [0491 2837 8396], standing committee member of the provincial party committee and head of the propaganda department, gave an address on our province's responsibilities in conducting propaganda. He mentioned dealing with reality, bringing forth new ideas, and bringing our province's propaganda work to a new level. Liu Honghui said:

It is right to recognize the situation surrounding our province's propaganda front. Generally speaking, the situation surrounding our province's propaganda front is good. In the last 3 years, the provincial party committee has researched plans to augment ideological and political work four times in succession. All levels of the party committee have given importance to ideological and political work. The Gangzhou prefectural party committee has drawn up "ideological and political work regulations." Baoding Prefecture's municipal party committee promptly summarized the popularization of science, culture, and legal knowledge and experience in the rural areas. The Hengshui prefecture party committee promptly stressed that the practice in Hengshui of planting commemorative trees upon marriage or the birth of children is sure to become an institution and a prevailing custom throughout the region. This innovative work has met with quick praise from the Central "543" Movement Commission and has also been nationally popularized. The Xingtai City-run NIUCHENG NEWS fully utilizes modernized methods of spreading the four modernizations service. On the arts and literature front, a number of good works have been put out. A "journalist" is not the same thing as a "news officer" when it comes to on-the-spot coverage. HEBEI RIBAO's TAIHING SHAN JIXING news coverage group and the Hebei Peoples Broadcasting Station's "Qian Li Hai An" report group as well as other newspaper reporters have been carrying on traditional styles of getting down to brass tacks and doing investigative reporting, thus receiving the commendation of the masses. On the theoretical front, HEBEI ECONOMIC HANDBOOK and the two books "The New Book Of Politico-Economic Studies-Socialist Edition" and "Studies in National Economic Administration, a Concise Course," have been written and published, providing teaching materials for cadres and workers in studying economic theory. But viewing the situation as a whole, as far as the demands of four modernizations construction and economic reform are concerned, propaganda work is still unsuitable in too many areas.

First, with regard to the party's general line, the chief task which still remains to be done is the advancement to complete understanding and comprehension. There is a small number of comrades who are ignoring spiritual civilization. There are some comrades who are unprincipled, who do not distinguish between right and wrong, and there are some who fear giving offense and are amiable and ingratiating, which is the kind of inclination which deserves attention. According to the party's 12 major stipulations, the main task still consists of building up a civilization with a high degree of socialist spirit and a high degree of socialist democracy; this truly is the most distinguishing characteristic of the superiority of the socialist system. As for the dialectical relationship of the socialist spiritual and material civilizations, they complement one another, condition one another, and help each other forward. We must have an all-encompassing understanding of this. Second, ideological and political work in scientization, institutionalization, and systematization still knows great disparities and has not yet been completely extricated from convention and the yoke of stereotypes. Third, the "leftist" influence has not yet been completely dispelled. There are some comrades who, whether consciously or subconsciously, hold the view that the "class struggle is the key link" in observing and analyzing problems, and readily accepting the new trends, they sometimes treat practical problems like ideological ones, and similarly they treat problems of understanding like problems of politics and position.

The age of adaptation requires reform in propaganda work. We must conscientiously study the new conditions and characteristics changed by the new era and advance propaganda work reform as follows: (1) integrate opposites, strictly avoiding idle talk. We must explore the means and methods of the proper utilization of material and spiritual rewards, enabling the advancement of systematization, standardization, and institutionalization to become a way of genuinely mobilizing people with optimism and creativity and stimulating people to go in for the strengthening means of the four modernizations' feeling of glory, pride and responsibility. (2) Bring the effect of modernized propaganda work into full play. Certainly we must take strong measures, working diligently to run the publication, newspaper, periodical, and television broadcasting enterprises well, bringing into full play their effect on the socialist spiritual civilization. (3) We must enhance the scientific quality of propaganda work. The essence of the scientific is to be practical and realistic, and to stress practical results. There is a principal division of labor at every level of the propaganda department. Provincial, prefectural, municipal, and county work should each have its own special emphasis. Frankly, workers and staff members mainly rely on trade unions, youths mainly rely on the Communist Youth League, and women mainly rely on the Women's Federation. We must pay special attention to employing socialist propaganda to spread culture and scientific knowledge as an organic whole and launch the popularization of culture and scientific knowledge and legal knowledge education, organizing a course of scientific lectures. (4) Establish the "big propaganda" perspective. Propaganda work is the concern of the entire party. It should at least include the party, government, labor, youth and women's groups, science, education, culture, systems, defense, etc.; this is a large system. We must arouse the large system to action, genuinely forming a united front. The propaganda department, as the advisory department and headquarters for the party committee in terms of consciousness raising, should be responsible leaders and

coordinate the concerned departments' propagandizing and implementation of the party's agenda, guiding principles, and policies. This kind of system then would eliminate actual ineffectiveness of command and the lax state of having troops but no battle to fight.

We must enhance the construction of the propaganda contingent. The basic quality of the province's propaganda contingent is good. This contingent's cultural and theoretical levels are relatively high, intellectuals are the relative focus of the department, and the overwhelming majority of comrades all have a relatively strong revolutionary sense and a sense of duty. The main problem first is that there is a lack of organization and that the staff is not uniform; second, there are not enough knowledgeable replacements for those cadres who go in for long-term political assignments; and third, there is a relatively serious tendency among news people, theorists, and literature and art workers to neglect the study of political theory. There are some who take advantage of their position in propaganda units and use propaganda means and professional privilege to try to establish certain relationships for personal gains, which seriously damages the image of propaganda work and has a bad influence on the masses.

In order to raise the quality of this contingent of ours, besides continuing to hold advanced classes for propaganda cadres, a cadre correspondence academy will be set up. Every prefectural, municipal, and county party committee's propaganda department can also utilize local conditions, adopt measures, and open the way for every type of propaganda cadre to increase his training. We must advocate a work attitude of conscientious responsibility and a strict, meticulous style of work.

We must conscientiously strengthen discipline, establish a regular work schedule, and put interpersonal relationships in order. We must carry out internal division of labor, conduct assessments and inspections at regular intervals, and praise the superior and punish the inferior. We must stress unity, pay attention to style and emphasize the overall situation. We must conscientiously carry out propaganda discipline and wholeheartedly, in service of the people's education, advocate truthful and practical speech, and oppose the practice of fraud and deception and of being superficially clever; we must emphasize the party spirit, foster healthy tendencies, and oppose the unhealthy tendency of "always looking for a profit." As for those few who take advantage of professional privileges for personal gain, we must educate them through criticism, and those who persist without changing we must lead out of darkness. Everyone must put feeling and energy into his work, reduce wasted time, cut off petty disputes, and be exemplary in discipline and industrious and in uniting to help one another. Comrades on the front line of propaganda should be socialist-spiritual civilization design and engineering models, who should raise the positive effect of fostering the national spirit and outstanding quality.

The tasks facing propaganda work, and the last four months of this year. The tasks which propaganda work faces in a nutshell are: propagandizing basic Marxist-Leninist theory and the party's guiding principles and policy and educating and fostering idealism, virtuosity, culture, and discipline in the

new socialist man. Specifically, the realistic and practical propagandizing of the situations facing our nation, and urging and inspiring people to have faith in realizing the four modernizations. Ideological and political work, culture, education, propaganda, and the like must all advance together, keeping pace with the demands of developing circumstances. We must be realistic, in aiming at propagandizing economic system reform, in order to unify people's knowledge and ideology. We must repeatedly and thoroughly spread the party's "steadfast and unmovable caution in the first battle; strive and succeed" in guiding the reform principle and policy among the masses, making them understand the measures, policies, significance, and themes of the reform; and consciously establish China's characteristic of socialist economic system struggle. In the coming 4 months, we must pay attention to the practice of integrating local economic reform and, among cadres and the masses, become involved in conducting a current economic situation education, using the Marxist point of view and methodology in unifying people's knowledge of this situation.

Second, we must get a good handle on basic Marxist theoretical education. It is the right kind of knowledge and circumstance to implement and execute the ideological foundation of the party's every policy; therefore, it is a basic mission on the front line of propaganda. We must raise the importance of the cadres' study of Marxist theory on the agenda and get a good grasp of the cadres' study of theory, by especially all levels of leading cadres. We want to remind everyone that at present, we have a share of cadres who have a lax attitude toward the study of Marxist theory. At every level, the party committee's propaganda departments have to get a handle on the study of Marxist theory. Teaching groups on all levels must coach cadres well and should become genuinely good teachers and valuable friends to studying cadres.

Third, we should make progress in the specialization of discipline education. First of all, we must make progress in explicit ideals, discipline education's focal point. The targets are cadres, party members, youths, and especially all levels of party and government leading cadres. We must get a thorough grasp on these points and promote and be an impetus to education for all of humanity. Secondly, in all walks of life, we should continue occupational ethics education. All party committee propaganda departments must work toward the focal point of progressive occupational ethics education work and, together with the "543" movement commission, conduct inspections and summarize the preceding educational conditions. We must advance toward launching the masses, and not just among a minority of professions but across the entire province and in all walks of life, on a far-reaching progressive occupational ethics education.

Fourth, we should take practical steps to make our province's culture and art flourish and to animate the cultural livelihood of the masses. We must continue to value the guiding principles of "bringing revolutionary drive into full play, grand unity, and great prosperity," putting forth the works of the talented.

This winter and next spring, we must emphasize getting a good handle on the consolidation and elevation of the cultural network's four levels. With regard to standards not being high enough, we must rectify this promptly; with

regard to those who put on airs we must circulate criticism; and with regard to those who do well, we must grant commendations and rewards, following the prefectural and municipal standards of issuing credentials. With regard to larger townships having incomplete cultural centers, each prefecture must work out a plan, bring about positive conditions, and build when ready; every level of propaganda department must give assistance, support, and guidance to all cultural households.

Fifth, we must make advances in the consolidation of periodicals and the conscientious running of newspapers and radio and television stations. Newspapers, broadcasts, and television are the mouthpieces of the party and government and must accurately and promptly transmit the voice of the party Central Committee, correctly propagandize the party's policies and guiding principles, and conscientiously respond to the masses and the actual problems brought up in their work. We must safeguard the authenticity of the news, strictly avoiding boastfulness and being inconsistent with the facts. One very important task of the news front is to ennoble public opinion. All propaganda, culture, and education fronts face the problem of how to guide the masses properly, and especially how to guide youth. We must bring the effect of modern propaganda methods into full play. This year we are concentrating strongly on managing three matters well: one is to strive extensively and progressively to achieve first-rate editors and journalists. Advance the arousing of the masses to criticize their selection standards. Advocate getting down to reality and the style of getting down to basics in news coverage. The second is to advance the rectification of the content of unsound press publications and to put streetcorner tabloids in order, enhancing the image of the product and management.

Recently we organized a province-wide review and study for newspaper and periodical and journalist staff members of Comrade Hu Yaobang's address regarding the party's news work, summarizing the work, solving problems of falsehoods and vagueness in coverage work, and making everyone do their best in carrying out his professional responsibilities, observing professional ethics, strictly observing discipline, and raising the quality of the news coverage troops. Third, in all areas we must create conditions, expand publication volume by every possible means, and strive on all levels of the party's paper and publications to make breakthroughs by making this year's production levels the highest in history.

Sixth, we must assist the "543" movement commission on every level, genuinely getting a handle on tackling urban problems in a comprehensive way. By the end of next year, the socialist atmosphere and socialist order of the provincially governed municipalities will have improved. This November we shall convene double-hundred culture commendation meetings, preparing for the convening early next year of the 12-city socialist atmosphere and socialist order improvement experience exchange meeting and the comparison and appraisal commendation meeting at the end of next year. Every level of the province's propaganda department and "543" movement commission must pay attention to Baoding's "Three popularizations" and Hengshui's experience with the planting of commemorative trees.

Seventh, we must get into progressive research and correct the methods of the propaganda front. We hope the comrades of our propaganda circles, cultural

circles, art and literature circles, and news and publishing circles will continue to do more investigating. This is one of the big problems in keeping in touch with the masses, and also in doing basic merit and obligatory course work in propaganda. Every level of propaganda department must do investigative research on grassroots units and work to initiate new phases in breakthroughs. Every year, at least one-quarter of the time should be spent on continued investigation, conducting exercises for cadres, training cadres, and raising the effectiveness of propaganda measures. After the conference, every office of the provincial party committee's propaganda department joined in implementing the spirit of the conference, separating according to each area of investigative research. Every level of the party committee's propaganda department must also work out plans, carry out investigative research, and do their best at bringing the effect of the party committee's advice and assistance into full play in order to promote Hebei's offer of advice and making of suggestions.

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NORTH REGION

CADRE PERSONNEL SYSTEM REFORM DISCUSSED

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 26 Aug 85 p 4

[Article by Zhang Yaoren [1728 3613 0088]: "How To Increase Efficiency Within The Party Organization"]

[Text] With further progress underway in economic system reforms, reform in cadre personnel system appears more and more pressing, because this directly affects party organization efficiency and economic system reforms. This problem must promptly be solved.

It has been more than 30 years since the founding of the nation. There are still many problems in our cadre personnel system: briefly, they are problems with the "lifetime tenure system", "the patriarchal system," and the system of "eating out of the same big pot." These systems have led to cumbersome and overstaffed organizations of low efficiency and prolific bureaucracy. Although since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee these defects and abuses have, to various degrees, been dealt with, on the whole the results have not been satisfactory. There are still contradictions between cadre personnel system and the requirements of modernization.

To overcome these unfavorable factors, we should apply the experience of the enterprises' and institutions' cadre personnel system reforms to party organization, that is, adopt the systems of responsibility of factory directors and managers, the system of fixed tenure, and the system of staff appointment. We should implement the systems of leader responsibility and fixed tenure, change the customary practices of "not allowing those who are responsible to select the proper personnel, and not giving responsibilities to the proper personnels" and "lifetime tenure of cadres." We should implement staff examination and appointment system, and the system of personal responsibility with specific duties, authorities and benefits.

What are leader responsibility system, fixed tenure system, systems of staff examination appointment, and personal responsibility system, (the "five systems" for short)? Let us define them here.

Leader responsibility system means to assign to one person the responsibility of highest policy decisions at each level of the government. This is called leader responsibility system (or senior officer responsibility system.) This system brings centralized authorities, definite responsibilities, expedient actions and high efficiencies, and facilitates the establishment of a strong command system.

Leadership tenure means limited job tenure. Those who are performing leadership duties are entitled to specific reremunerations. Upon expiration of a term, tenure may be renewed once or twice. This system improves cadre qualities and leadership abilities; it helps to accelerate the revolutionary process, the rejuvenation, erudition and professionalization of the leading groups, and gradually overcome the phenomena of overstuffed and aging cadre, and remove the existing system of lifetime tenure of leading cadres. It places the cadres under closer supervision of the people and helps them become responsible and conscientious workers.

The civil service examination system which is the hiring process adopted by most countries today, is a system of hiring through competitive examinations based on uniform and objective standards set up by specialized government agencies. This is one method to eliminate the corrupt practice of personal favors, and also is the best way to select the best and the fittest. This system raises the quality of workers and eliminates corruption.

There are two approaches to the staff engagement system. One way is for the personnel units to advertise positions according to the needs of the departments or units, and select the qualified people among the applicants. Another way is to allow people in specific fields to take examinations or answer advertisements, and select jobs according to their fields of specialties or their interests.

Worker's position responsibility is a system of job responsibility. It is one of the scientific management methods to be implemented under our present national personnel system reform. It specifies the duties, authority and responsibilities of each worker at each level of government. This system enables workers to have definite duties and consistent authority; everyone performs his duties and bears his responsibilities. There are work standards and specific requirements; procedures are correct, expedient and precise. It facilitates verification of worker performance, rewarding excellence and penalizing shoddiness, so that workers will strive to improve their own work standards.

Upon implementing "the five systems," the party organization and work force will be trimmed. The following arrangements can be made for the displaced workers: one way is to change occupation. Those units or individuals who are willing can be transferred to enterprises. There are ample opportunities, especially in the tertiary industries. There the workers can utilize their intelligence and put their abilities to work. A second way is to train and further educate. Those who are relatively young and less highly educated can be sent to schools or administrative cadre management colleges or other higher education institutes, or private training classes. Let them take turns in studying, improving, nurturing their professional abilities in order to satisfy the requirements of the new era. The third way is to step down. Set up strict retirement and resignation systems. Retiring when the right age is reached will ensure that a large number of young and vigorous comrades how have the abilities will reach leadership positions.

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NORTH REGION

IMPORTANCE OF INCENTIVE AWARDS DISCUSSED

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 7 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Zheng Xiting [6774 3556 0080]: "Invite Every One to Research the Incentive Issue"]

[Text] Comrade Editor:

I recommend the article, "Pay Attention to the Research on Incentive Theory." Zhao Zhenyu [6392 2182 1342] wrote this article after he read the article by Yang Diantong [2799 3013 6639], "On Incentive Awards," in HEBEI RIBAO on 3 July. He wishes to publish his article in HEBEI RIBAO also. Zhao's article focused on the problem of awarding incentives to cadres and workers. I felt his article was not complete, so I wrote some more to supplement it.

Generally speaking, in history all successful regimes put great emphasis on morals and customs. Which county seat does not have a memorial archway? Which village does not have a votive tablet? Can't we say that the tombstones, village temples, and "General Guanyu" worshiped in the sanctuary are all means of awarding incentive which formed social customs in the old society? I believe they had such an effect.

Following the rise of the Communist movement in China, there was a new spirit of revolutionary collective heroism: "To be beheaded is nothing so long as the doctrine is true." Many martyrs died for the interest of the masses, and their deaths were honorable and worthy. The monument which stands in front of Tian'an Gate and the martyr towers everywhere are the symbols of such spirit. Collective heroism inspired a sense of honor and influenced the people to form Communist ideals, morals, and values. Generations of heroes and heroines were encouraged to struggle, contribute and sacrifice to build up a new Great Wall in order to actualize the great ideals and carry out the behest of the martyrs. In the early days after the founding of our nation, Hao Jianxiu's [6787 1696 4423] labor methods, Wang Chonglun's [3769 1504 0243] inventions, and Geng Changsuo's [5105 7022 6956] lead in taking the socialist road, together with the commend Lei Feng [7191 6912] and Jiao Yulu [3542 5940 4389] propaganda of the Sixties, have had great influence among all people and have become a motive

force of socialist construction. To this day, propagation and emulation of model heroes is still emphasized by all ranks everywhere.

Since the "rectify people campaigns" of the "left" kept coming up one before another was over, especially during the 10 years of calamity, the sense of good vs. evil, beauty vs. ugliness, good vs. bad, and right vs. wrong were all confused. Even the sense of honor and shame was confused, "turning white to black, and reversing up and down." The mood of society was therefore confusion. Among the "Three Fundamental Improvements" proposed at the 12th CPC Party Congress are the fundamental improvement of social mood and the fundamental improvement of Party mood. Reform, Party consolidation, combating economic crimes, and carrying out "five-four-three" activities are the practice and proof of accomplishing fundamental improvement of our social mood. Yet, how do we go from individual bearing and family tradition to social mood, and how do we go from social opinion and behavior to custom, in order to form the mood for the entire nation and people? I believe incentive awards must be advocated. As a scientific discipline, the study of incentive award is calling out to thinkers, theorists, and party leaders, requesting research and development. Consequently, the tasks of studying the advanced, setting up the pacemakers, and propagating the models would be raised to new heights. It asks us to sum up our own experiences and lessons, to study the meaning, effect and methods of awards. It asks us to study the standards, institution and leadership of awards, and to place this incentive award issue on the agenda. This is very beneficial for the construction of socialist spiritual civilization, for the formation of new social customs, and for the lengthy peaceful reign of our socialist nation.

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STUDY OF INCENTIVE THEORY URGED

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 7 Aug 85 p 4

[Article by Zhao Zhenyu [6392 2182 1342] of Hubei CHANGJIANG RIBAO editorial department in the column "Discussing the Issue of Incentive Awards": "Emphasize the Study of Incentive Theories"]

[Text] Incentive awards are an important content and method of ideological work and personnel management. It can bring people's enthusiasm, creativity, and initiative into full play and arouse people's sense of honor, pride, and responsibility and lead to a more complete utilization of one's intelligence. This has a positive function in speeding up the four modernizations in order to build our nation into a highly civilized, highly democratic socialistic nation.

Currently, however, some enterprises and units do not quite understand the function of awards, do not grasp well the standard and timing of awards, do not place the proper relation between material awards and moral awards, do not use appropriate means of awarding with various people, etc. As a result, not only was a positive effect on rewarding the advanced and enhancing the masses not achieved, but, quite to the contrary, those who received awards are burdened, and the masses have adverse feelings and hold back their enthusiasm. One situation that appeared after improper awards was, "Flowers bloom inside the yard, but the fragrance is outside." Some units consider only material awards, while some contrast the advanced with the masses to highlight their lofty image. How do we recognize and resolve such problems? How can the fragrance be spread everywhere when it blooms inside the yard? Shouldn't we study these issues seriously?

While evaluating the advanced in one unit, some people recommended Mr. X because he worked hard and was not upset by criticism. Others recommended Mr. Y because he was a bold developer and innovator who had solved several technical problems. Both sides insisted on their choice and could not come to a conclusion. This involves the standard of awarding the advanced. If the standard is not clear or scientific, it will be hard to evaluate and select the real advanced

to encourage everyone to emulate them. As the Party's central task shifted, more and more people realized that the old standard--based merely on ideology--needed to be reconsidered. Whether an ideology is good or bad depends on how it is realized in work contributed and in economic efficiency. This understanding is accurate and helps encourage people to be concerned about economics, to excel in their professions, and to make a bigger contribution to the four modernizations. But, we should also prevent another tendency, which is to only evaluate the achievements and not take into consideration the worker's political consciousness and attitude toward work. This is detrimental to reform, to the raising of the people's ideological quality, and to spiritual development. Shouldn't these topics be carefully studied?

Furthermore, how should we decide the timing for awards? Should it be on time, or postponed? How do we award laborers who make contributions in production? How do we award intellectuals and engineering technicians? How do we award political workers? How do we award young people? How do we award collectives? How do we award leading cadres? How do we award those who occasionally shine among the less advanced? All of these need to be carefully researched.

China is an ancient civilization. Our ancestors left a great heritage of awarding methods for us to dig up and carry forward. Article 20 of our constitution mentions, "awarding achievement in scientific research and technological inventions," and Article 42 states, "awarding model workers and advanced workers." Since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, all ranks of government departments have commended large numbers of advanced producers, workers, model laborers, "old" red-banner pacesetters, and the new Long March shock workers. Much experience has been accumulated which needs to be summarized. The study of "incentive theory" has made great progress abroad, and similar progress has been made in personnel management. "Stones from other hills may serve to polish the jade of this one." We must also study and learn the scientific method of management from abroad.

Incentive awards are a positive recognition of people's good behavior in society. Incentive theory involves many disciplines, such as psychology, pedagogy, ethics, and management science. Coming up with a set of scientific, effective awards strategies in light of our national conditions is a very urgent, very important mission. I believe that with the close coordination and combined efforts between so many workers in theory and workers in practice we will definitely be able to establish and perfect Chinese incentive theory.

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NORTH REGION

TAIYUAN ENDEAVORS TO ELIMINATE INTERIM AGENCIES

Taiyuan TAIYUAN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by Ren Lili [0117 5461 5461]: "The CPC Committee and Government of Taiyuan Municipality Complete the Process of Eliminating 66 Interim Agencies Under Their Jurisdiction"]

[Text] On 30 August, a decision was adopted by the CPC committee and government of Taiyuan Municipality to reduce meetings, cut the circulation of documents, and eliminate 66 interim agencies under their jurisdiction.

In carrying out this work, various agencies throughout the city now still face the problems of too many meetings, voluminous circulars, and unwieldy organizations which have resulted in overstaffing, problems that remain to be solved. In this connection, the CPC committee and government of Taiyuan Municipality pointed out that every department must boldly and resolutely discharge its duties without shifting any of them to others at the top or bottom. Any move that truly requires approval from those at the top must be accompanied by details on its execution by the department concerned. Any move that involves several departments must first be routed through the departments concerned for suggestions and then forwarded to the higher authorities with two or more alternatives to its implementation. A move without details on its implementation or a move which is routed without going through regular channels may in all likelihood be ignored. The CPC committee and government of Taiyuan Municipality also pointed out that an important factor that has led people to hold too many meetings and circulate too many documents comes from establishing too many interim agencies. Only by cutting off such interim agencies can the work be routed through proper channels and various responsible departments can bring their role into full play. The circulation of documents should be cut and various agencies should be encouraged to merge themselves into a single office in which the circulation of documents can be eliminated and questions can be answered through face-to-face discussions. In order to achieve the goal of strictly limiting the number of meetings, various departments must set and submit their conference budgets at the beginning of every year, fund each meeting with a fixed budget, and exercise strict financial restraint in an effort to avoid cost overruns or shifting expenditures for conference to their subordinate units. Efforts must be made to limit invitations to each meeting to the minimum. No invitations should be sent to uninvolved counties or districts.

Telephone and radiophoto transmission facilities should be used as much as possible in order to save people long trips.

The CPC committee and government of Taiyuan Municipality demanded that leading groups at various levels uphold the idea of serving people, eliminate bureaucracy, and encourage comrades to solve problems right on the spot and stated that they should devote less time to meaningless discussions and more time to practical work and should consider solving problems from the strategic point of view. Effective and successful efforts must be made by every front, unit, and individual to solve their problems. Normally, a department should be prepared to answer or solve problems within 10 days of receipt. Leading groups at various levels must discharge their duties step by step and make effective efforts to delegate more powers of self-determination to their subordinate units.

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3 February 1986

NORTH REGION

CONFERENCE ON BANISHING THE '3 KINDS OF PEOPLE'

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 28 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Recently, the provincial CPC Committee summoned a working conference on banishing the "three kinds of people." The committee requested party organizations to speed up investigations, avoid omissions, concentrate on the nature (of the offenses), and earnestly fulfill the task of banishing the "three kinds of people."

Based on the province's performance in dealing the "three kinds of people," and in the spirit of the relevant meeting of the Central Advisory Commission, the meeting stresses the following tasks: First, take further steps to strengthen leadership towards the verification tasks. All level leaders should place the task of banishing the "three kinds of people" on the top agenda. Overcome and correct all erroneous thinking and misunderstandings. Concentrate on the task without neglect, and leave no seed of future trouble. Second, stress the key points, avoid omissions. Prefectures, cities and units should bear in mind their own experiences, make up for what is lacking, and continue to stress the verification of those important personnel, key units and major events which could easily have been omitted. They should use decisive and effective measures to insure the purity of the leading groups at each level, so that none of the "three kinds of people" is admitted into the leading groups, and those who are already there are expelled. Extricate those who are found to have committed common mistakes, but never treat serious offenses as common mistakes. Third, implement party policies comprehensively and accurately. Emphasize the task of determining the nature of the offense. Those targets that have already been investigated should be dealt with in accordance with the nature of the offenses without hesitation. Party policies must be strictly carried out, and never raise or lower the standards at will. In disciplining party members, one must adhere strictly to procedures set down by the party constitution, never proceed haphazardly. Fourth, supervise the verification task of the first phase party consolidation units and strengthen guidance towards the second phase party consolidation units.

It is emphasized at the conference, the verification task is a major test for every level party organization and leader cadres. It is hoped that the organization and comrades will rely on their lofty party spirit, make sacrifices for the sake of everlasting peace in the party and the country, and for the sake of a pure organization. There should be revisions in those

leading groups that are neither pure nor devoted. Those leaders who protect the "three kinds of people," who obstruct the investigations should be seriously dealt with to ensure smooth progress of the verification tasks.

Lu Gongxun [4151 0501 0534], director of the Organization Department of the provincial CPC Standing Committee, delivered a report at the conference, and Wang Jianguo [3769 1696 0501], provincial CPC Committee deputy secretary, also spoke at the close of the conference.

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NORTH REGION

PARTY SECRETARY, OTHERS VISIT COAST DISASTER AREAS

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Yesterday, Ni Zhifu [0242 1807 4395], municipal CPC committee secretary, and Wu Zhen [0702 2182], deputy secretary and acting mayor, visited the Tanggu disaster area. They represented the municipal CPC committee, the municipal standing committee of the people's congress, the municipal government, and the municipal Chinese people's political consultative conference in expressing their sympathy and condolences to the victims in the areas devastated by tidal waves. They also expressed their appreciation to those cadres, members of the general public, officers and men of the Liberation Army, armed police and soldiers, and public officers for their contributions to relief work during the disaster. They held a meeting on the spot to discuss relief works in the Tanggu, Hangu, and Daigang Districts and rallied disaster area cadres and the public to rely on themselves in rebuilding, to work hard, to help each other, and to overcome difficulties in order to recover production, reestablish life, and rebuild the homeland in the near future.

Ni Zhifu, Wu Zhen, and other leading cadres came to the devastated Donggu residential district and Xingang Shipyard and visited with the victims, cadres, and workers who upheld production. They examined the disaster situation on the spot and listened to reports on disaster relief works in Tanggu, Hangu, and Daigang Districts. Ni Zhifu pointed out that in the face of a severe natural disaster, our leaders and people have worked together in a united front, especially the army of children of the people who are at the front line of disaster relief. Soldiers and masses have worked together to limit damage to the minimum, so that production can soon recover, the lives of the people can be properly rebuilt, and order in society can be restored; no casualties have been reported. This demonstrates that our people can withstand tests, and our soldiers have fighting power. The municipal CPC committee believes that under the leadership of the party Central Committee, our leadership cadres at every level can lead the people in overcoming disasters and in carrying out various tasks.

Subsequently, at the municipality's disaster relief conference which was attended by the relevant committees and by leading cadres from Tanggu, Hangu, and Daigang Districts, Wu Zhen, representing the municipal CPC committee and the municipal government, drew up plans for the next steps in disaster relief: first, resume full production as soon as possible and get back on normal track. Mobilize workers to increase production and practice economy.

Explore productive potentials and strengthen business administration in an effort to complete various productive tasks. Increase economic efficiency to make up for losses and to serve the country. Fishery production units must open all doors to disaster relief and strengthen the management of the remaining aquatic products and strive for higher productivity. Second, assist the disaster victims in rebuilding their homes. Organize carefully, plan meticulously, and stress planning and construction. Employ the method of private projects with public assistance, rebuild and repair the damaged homes, and resettle the population before winter sets in. Third, repair and reinforce the sea walls and tidal barriers. Concentrate first on repairing damaged sections and then carry out the comprehensive reinforcement of the entire sea wall and tidal barriers. Fourth, drastically improve work on environmental sanitation and disease prevention. The environmental sanitation department and the sanitation department should continue to concentrate on eliminating sources of pollution and carry out a comprehensive disinfection of the disaster area to insure healthy conditions. Fifth, ensure the availability of everyday necessities for disaster victims. Commerce, materials, grain, and food service departments must take vigorous actions to organize supplies and make goods available in the disaster area markets. Make early arrangements, especially of the supply of winter goods to insure availability.

Finally, Wu Zhen requested that in the next few months all the concerned organizations would put the task of disaster relief first and foremost. They should assign people especially to handle the situation and organize special task forces to unify organization and mobilization. They should perform each necessary task diligently with solid action, not empty words. At the same time, emphasize the people's ideology work and arouse the people's revolutionary zeal, boost their confidence in self-reliance and in their ability to overcome difficulties, and promote their spirited struggles against hardships in order to improve production and rebuild the homeland.

Deputy Mayors Nie Bichu [7015 3880 0443] and Yao Jun [1203 1498] also spoke at the conference. Deputy Mayor Liu Jinfeng [0491 2516 1496], municipal government advisor Mao Changwu [3029 2490 0063], Chief Secretary Lu Xuezheng [7627 1331 2398], and other leading cadres also attended yesterday's conference.

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NORTH REGION

WANG JIANGONG'S SPEECH ON SHANXI'S PUBLIC SECURITY WORK

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 25 Aug 85 p 2

[Speech by Wang Jianguo [3769 1696 0501] at a provincial public security experience exchange meeting, 22 Aug 85, place not specified]

[Text] The decision of the Party's 12th Conference requires us to strive for an essential favorable turn in the financial and economic situation, the mood of the society and the spirit of the Party. Recently, the Politics and Law Commission has also required us to strive for fundamental favorable turn in the realization of social security before the Party's 13th Conference. Based on the target battleline of politics and law requested by the central authorities and the real situation of our province, the provincial party committee in 1984 also especially requested that we strive for the goal of a fundamentally favorable turn in social security in our province. The struggle in the past 2 years has proved that the strategic decision of the central authorities is correct, and striving for a favorable turn in social security can be realized only if we persistently carry out the lines, principles and policies, to turn the spirit of the directives from the central authority into real action, persistently grasp the work of cracking down, struggling and integrated management, to adopt realistic and powerful measures.

1. Be Determined and Confident To Strive for a Favorable Turn in Social Security in our Province

To strive for the realization of a fundamentally favorable turn in social security in our province is a very important political mission confronting us, and the whole party should understand thoroughly the significance and the urgency of the task. First, the realization of a fundamentally favorable turn in social security is an important guarantee of the success of the construction of the four modernizations and all the other reforms. The construction of the four modernizations requires a stable and favorable social order. If the social order is favorable, the masses will have no trouble at home and be able to concentrate on the construction of the four modernizations and the other reforms, and eliminate or reduce unfavorable factors or secret worries which would endanger the construction of the four modernizations and the other reforms and create favorable conditions for the reforms. Secondly, the realization of a fundamentally favorable turn in social security is an important issue in the fulfillment of the demand issued by the Party's 12th conference and in winning of the people's confidence. In September 1982, the Party's 12th conference demanded the realization of

the three "fundamental favorable turns" in finance and economy, in the general mood of society and in the spirit of the Party within 5 years. Since the 12th conference, 3 years have passed and the deadline of the realization of the three "fundamental favorable turns" is only 2 years away, and very soon it will be time to fulfill our promise. Our party is the party in power and we always mean what we say. As a party organization in a province, prefecture, municipality or county, or a party organization on the battlelines of politics and law, and as members of the Communist Party, we must spare no effort to ensure the fulfillment of the Party's demand. It is by the realization of this strategic task that we can win the people's confidence. Third, the realization of a fundamentally favorable turn in social security is an important part of carrying out the construction of socialistic spiritual civilization. A favorable turn in the Party's spirit, in the general mood of society and in social order and social security is both an important guarantee in successful construction of socialistic material civilization and a necessary condition and content to further successful construction of socialistic spiritual civilization. Party spirit, the general mood of society, social order and social security are closely related and inseparable. If there is a favorable turn in Party spirit, the general mood of society and social order, the origins of crimes will be lessened, and social security will be improved; conversely, a favorable turn in social security will also help to create a favorable Party spirit, general mood of the society and social order. Fourth, the realization of a favorable turn in social order is consolidation and expansion of the fruits of a stern crack-down, struggle and integrated management, and strengthening the urgent need for the construction of a democratic and legal system. The triumph in the crack-down and struggle in the past 2 years and the implementation of measures of integrated management have laid the foundation for an essentially favorable turn in social security. However, if we make no progress on this basis, social security and social order may reverse and it may be difficult to consolidate the fruit of our struggle. Fifth, the realization of an essentially favorable turn in social order is the strong desire of the masses.

In a word, to strive for an essentially favorable turn in social order is a big event which has an important bearing on the overall situation of the construction of the four modernizations of the prestige of the Party. The time is upon us to realize an essentially favorable turn in social security before the Party's 13th conference. Looking at the situation in our province now, we need to strive to finish it earlier, that is, to achieve that goal by the end of next year. To achieve this goal we need at least to have it realized in the majority of the districts and municipalities of our province and in the majority of various aspects. We must establish this concept explicitly among the Party committees in various levels, governments in various levels, and the departments of politics and law; we must have a strong sense of responsibility and sense of urgency, to mobilize the whole Party, to spare no effort, to strive for the realization of an essentially favorable turn in social security in our province next year.

Not only is it significant but also we have many favorable factors in the struggle for an essential favorable turn in social security. First, the central authority of the Party has issued a series of explicit directives

and we have accumulated abundant experience in our practice. Through the struggle in the past, our directive ideology has become more specific, and we have a better understanding about the situation of social security and the pattern of criminal activities, and the focal point of our work has become more specific, the demarcation line of our policy has become clear, and we have more concrete directives and arrangements about our work and they are more practical. Second, we have already won an important victory in the work of crack-down and struggle and have a very fine foundation in the struggle for an essentially favorable turn in social security. Third, the party committees and governments at various levels have a better understanding about integrated management, and their work has been strengthened; in the political and party organizations, mass organizations, factories and schools, there has emerged a batch of advanced units and individuals who are totally responsible in production as well as in social security. The concepts of law, discipline and morals of the masses have been strengthened and have created a favorable situation for the further implementation of the measures of integrated management. Fourth, along with the development of the party and the two civilizations construction, there are more positive factors in the society and fewer negative factors left by the 10 years of calamity. Especially the economic system reform has brought wide, profound and lasting positive effects in the work of politics and law, added new vitality, and will further the favorable turn in social security. Fifth, at present there has been an obviously favorable turn in social security in our province, which has developed towards the better. In fact, it is perfectly possible to have a sooner realization of a basic favorable turn in social security, if only we continue to carry out the line, principles and policies and the work plans and to adopt competent measures.

2. With Cities as Focal Points, Step by Step Integrate the Urban and the Rural to Implement a Fundamental Favorable Turn in Social Security in the Province Next Year

Although there is an obviously favorable turn in social security in our province, it is not yet a fundamental favorable turn. We should not overestimate our current situation in social security, and we must keep sober-minded to be able to see the protracted nature, the complexity and the difficulty of solving the problems in social security. In recent years, the situation in social security in some places in our province is not yet stable, especially in some of the big or medium cities.

With the problems in social security from an objective point of view, on the one hand, the struggle is protracted, complex and difficult, and the criminals will never stop their criminal activities on account of a few crack-downs; on the other hand, the implementation of the opening up to the outside world and the economic reform in the country has great benefit to promote the construction of the four modernizations and the realization of a powerful state with rich people; nevertheless, there have appeared many new situations and new problems in social security, and some new factors have been created which may induce crime. From a subjective point of view, there exist mainly four problems: First, the digging out of the serious criminals is not deep enough and the crack-down is not heavy enough, especially

with those stubborn and cunning desperadoes. Second, our ideological preparation for the new situation and new problems emerging under the new circumstances is not enough. Our work is far behind and our measures, skill and equipment for the struggle are not suitable. Third, our fundamental work in social security is still very weak, and our ability to discover, prevent and control crime is still very poor. Fourth, in many places and units the measures of integrated management are not practicable and are not synchronized with the stern crack-down; they do not form a complete set; if they are not "integrated," the fruit of the stern crack down cannot be consolidated.

The seriousness of the above-mentioned problems in social security and their subjective and objective causes are also concentrated and have appeared in the cities and the industrial and mining areas. A city is the political, economic and cultural center of a province or a district; it is a place where the population concentrates and changes greatly. The concentration and complexity in a city will surely make the social security work more difficult and more complex, and inevitably provides the criminals with more chances. For example, the crime rate in the 10 big cities is in general over 60 percent of the crime in the whole province; the increase of severe crime is higher in the cities than in the rural areas; and the traffic problem in the cities is also serious. Since the beginning of the crack down, we have been stressing the cities as our focal points; however, the problems in the cities are complicated, numerous and heavy, and conversely, our work has not fit the circumstances. So, to strive for a fundamental favorable turn in social security, we must define our guiding ideology to put the cities, and industrial and mining areas as our focal points. Therefore, from now on, we must go further to put our emphases on this direction, to attain the goal of a fundamental favorable turn with unified planning and strong leadership, with a plan step by step.

With the cities as focal points to integrate the urban and the rural to strive for a basic favorable turn in social security, the following problems should be clearly defined and solved.

First, basic requirements and specific goal of the work must be clearly defined. Start with the real situation of our province, and to the end of 1986, we must strive for: 1. A fundamental change in the abnormal situation in social security, with stable social order, prevailing healthy atmosphere, and the criminals afraid of the law and the masses, and the masses having a sense of security. 2. No great fluctuation in the crime rate based on the current rate; the rate of criminal cases solved should have a certain increase this year. 3. The important measures in integrated management should be implemented, basic work should be strengthened further and an obvious decrease should be seen in repeated crimes among the juvenile delinquents, released convicts after serving their sentence and those relieved from reeducation through labor, and an obvious decrease in the criminal cases resulting from civil disputes. 4. A further favorable turn in social order, in the order of production, work, education and scientific research and daily life, to ensure the security on important festival days or in important activities.

Second, the various levels should be responsible successively with the individual focal points clearly defined. The term "take the cities as the focal points" means that in our province, first focus on the 10 cities under the provincial or district governments, second, the county seats of the counties where the focal industrial or mining facilities are located, and next, the individual cities of the counties and the large towns. Taiyuan and Datong are focal points of the focal points. The provincial party committee requires that the provincial government should take Taiyuan, Datong, Yangquan, Changzhi, and Jincheng, the five cities under the provincial government, as focal points. The districts should choose the cities under them and the important industrial and mining areas under their jurisdiction as focal points. The cities under the provincial or district governments should choose the places and units where complex problems in social security exist as their focal points. The counties should choose the places outside the city gates or the problem towns where the crime rate reaches 10-20 percent. Every level should clearly define its focal points, its responsibility and take its own responsibility, formulate its plan, adopt powerful measures and seriously organize and implement to gain some results as early as possible.

Third, work emphases should be clearly defined and the weak links should be grasped. We must adopt the method of integration of the professional and the masses to crack down on crime, to dig the criminals out, and especially we must strike those stubborn desperadoes swollen with arrogance who severely endanger the life and property of the people. We must seriously carry out the spirit of this conference, popularize the experience of Yu County from every prefecture, city and county to every organization, school, enterprise, village, and street to implement thoroughly integrated management, and especially strengthen education about law and assist juveniles who slip into crime. In addition, we must strengthen basic work in the primary level. Every government at various levels, every department of public affairs, procurator, law and civil administration must fight in coordination to grasp the neighborhood committees and village committees, public security committees and the mediating organizations in every street and village; every organization, school and enterprise must strengthen the work of its public security bodies and should be really practicable in our organization, ideology and work. The public security departments at every level should have an overall inspection of their basic work in public security and use their time and energy to do real work. The realization of a favorable turn in social security in urban and rural areas is not difficult if only we grasp the three links of severe crack-down, integrated management and basic work in the primary level.

3. All-party Mobilization, Vigorously Promote Practicality To Ensure a Fundamentally Favorable Turn in Social Security Next Year.

It is a glorious and difficult task facing the whole party to strive for the realization of a fundamentally favorable turn in social security next year. We must mobilize the whole party, all the people in every level, to be united together to combine our efforts to strive for the victory in the struggle. For the realization of this task, we must adopt vigorous measures to ensure success.

(1) Every Party committee and government in various levels should put this task in their work schedule with unified planning, unified command, carefully organized and guided. To promote severe crack down and struggle, integrated management and social security, we must do the same as we did in economic construction and economic reform. The provincial, district, municipal and county party committees should have a study once every 2 months. Party organizations in every prefecture, city, county, department and unit and every primary level party organizational unit should have special personnel in charge to routinely promote social security work. The problems which appear during the struggle must be solved in timely fashion, and we should pay attention to the practical difficulties in their work. We must support our departments of politics and law with every effort to handle the cases impartially.

(2) Every party committee should promote their ideological and political work, to boost and enhance the morals of the masses. To strive for a fundamental favorable turn in social security, we must mobilize and depend on the masses. Every party committee should strengthen the ideological and political work from every aspect and every angle to turn the principles, policies and strategies into actions of self-awareness of the masses. The mass of the political and judicial cadres and police have rendered a meritorious service for the party and the people in the former struggle. We must encourage them to continue their will to fight to be always prepared to fight and be alert, brave, and staunch, to continue to fight to render new meritorious service.

(3) Every party and political department, every labor union, the Youth League, the Women's Federation and every organization of the people and every profession must contribute in the struggle for a favorable turn in social security. Party organization in every department and unit must list the work of social security as the responsibility of the leading comrade and use it as a criterion to assess his proficiency. The basic work of integrated management in social security in the unit must be implemented and especially the implementation of the responsible system in social security, education about the legal system and the work of rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents.

(4) Every political and legal department should, under the leadership of the party, closely coordinate and fully perform its own function, and strengthen the work in the prevention and solution of the problems of social security.

(5) In the struggle, the leading group of the political and the legal departments and the construction of the ranks of cadres and police must be further strengthened. A magnificent image for politics and law and public security troops must be established for the masses. Combined with party rectification, we must go a step further to rectify, substantiate, and adjust the leading groups, according to the requirements of cadres for the four modernizations, to start using cadres with professional knowledge, creative ability and spirit of reform. And the "three kinds of people" who wormed their way into the leadership should be cleared out. We should improve our work style and have continuous new breakthroughs, to overcome vague generalizations. The police administration must be strengthened, to further the ideals and

disciplinary education among the masses of police cadres to strengthen their sense of responsibility and sense of honor, to establish firmly their concept to serve the people wholeheartedly, and to continuously raise the political and professional quality of the masses of police cadres.

(6) The work of promoting social security must be combined with the construction of the two civilizations. A favorable turn in social security cannot be separated from the construction of material and spiritual civilization. Economic prosperity and high spiritual civilization will greatly reduce the factors of crime and promote a favorable turn in social security.

(7) Scheduled inspection and supervision, and routine summation. We must always have a clear idea about our work and do our work ahead of time. Therefore, we must analyze the social situation all the time and study the new situation and problems which appear in the struggle, to find out in time the bottlenecks of the problem and the weak points in our work, to formulate new measures to solve the problem, and the new measures should never be slack, and perfunctorily or casually adopt an attitude of irresponsibility. At the end of October or in the beginning of November this year, the provincial party committee will have a general inspection of the implementation of this work. The prefectural and municipal party committees should also organize inspection groups to urge all areas, departments and units to carry out their various work.

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NORTH REGION

PERSONNEL RECOMMENDING OFFICES FOR EX-SERVICEMEN

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 8 Aug 85 p 1

[Report by Wang Guoxin [3769 0948 2946]: "Our Province Sets Up Personnel Recommending Offices for Ex-servicemen: To Strengthen Military Construction and Accelerate the Reduction and Reorganization of Staff"]

[Text] In order to strengthen the military construction, accelerate the reduction and reorganization of military staff and speed up local economic development, various provincial CPC Committees and governments support the departments of civil affairs and people's armed forces departments to establish personnel recommending offices for ex-servicemen. These offices have achieved obvious results in developing dual-purpose talented individuals and supporting them in developing commodity production and in prospering through diligent work. At present 142 cities and counties, plus 1,294 districts, townships, and towns have established ex-servicemen dual-purpose talent service organs. 25,151 returned veterans have been recruited and hired by party organizations, enterprise units, village specialized households through joint vacancy announcements.

In order to supply reliable sources for the developing of dual-purpose talented veterans, all localities organized forces to go down to the grass-roots units to register and set up personnel files for all 64,796 veterans who have returned since 1980. Meanwhile, they sent out 10,154 recommendation letters to the various units concerned. This January, the Luanping County CPC Committee and the county government decided to recruit a hundred or so veterans to enrich Party administration, the judicial department, and tax revenue departments for the first time. Knowing exactly how the matter stands, the county liaison office for dual-purpose talents took only 3 hours to supply a list of more than 150 persons according to various demands.

We must develop dual-purpose talents into different forms and through various channels. In Dachang Hui Autonomous county, dual-purpose talents are first recommended for work to county-run enterprise units to give full play to their technical skills. Secondly, they are recommended to township and village enterprise units to be developed

as key technical members. Third, they are recommended to join economic unions or work in self-employed households. Fourth, they are helped on the spot to develop into specialized households. In Wu'an county, according to varied situations, 347 skilled dual-purpose talents were recommended and hired by related organizations, and the daily life and production of the other 2,200 unskilled veterans were also properly taken care of.

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NORTH REGION

STATE OF NEI MONGGOL REPORTED

Hohhot SHIJIAN [PRACTICE] in Chinese No 16, 25 Aug 85 pp 15-18

[Article by Ning Baocai [1337 1405 2088], Wang Weiliang [3769 4850 5328], Xu Gang [1776 6921], and Tong Haosheng [0104 3185 3932]: "Some Problems Concerning the Current Situation (II)"]

[Text] Adjust the Structure of the Production in the Rural and Pastoral Areas and Solve New Problems in the Reform

The reform in our region's rural and pastoral areas began early and have obtained notable results. What is the current situation in the rural and pastoral areas? What kind of new developments and problems have emerged? This is the focus of this reporter's two hearty chats with the chief leading comrades of the rural and pastoral areas. Comrade Guo Jiming [6753 4949 2494], deputy director of the autonomous region's Agricultural Economy Committee told this reporter that at present, the rural and pastoral areas in the region exhibit the excellent situation of adjustment, reform and steady development. Adjusting the structure of production has become the central task of the entire rural and pastoral areas.

He believed that revolving around the adjustment of the structure of production, the reforms are manifold and the changes will be even brighter. First, people's thought has undergone a major transformation from the traditional natural economic idea of self-sufficiency to that of a commodity economy. In the past, many farmers and herdsmen paid attention only to the quantity, not quality, of their products. They buried themselves in farming or animal husbandry, ignoring market conditions; or they focused only on raw material production and not on processing and circulation. Now, more and more farmers and herdsmen have realized that no matter they be agricultural, animal husbandry or fishery products, if they could not become commercial commodities, they need not be produced. To understand this idea clearly represents a major leap in people's thought. Such a transformation has led to changes in the entire agricultural and animal husbandry economy.

Comrade Guo Jiming then answered a question concerning ideological understanding. He said that at present, some comrades believe that with the implementation of the production responsibility system, the task of reform has ended and the potential of the policy has been realized. Such an understanding is distorted. Between the superstructure and the economic base, the

productive relationship and the productive force, there is always a contradictory relationship of compatibility and incompatibility. After a while, compatibility will itself give rise to incompatibility and to move from incompatibility to compatibility requires constant adjustment and reform. This is why we advocate the study of the new situation and the solving of new problems. Therefore, based on the spirit of Document No 1 of the Central Committee and the strategy of the autonomous region party committee, we have proposed that we should respect the farmers and herdsmen and, breaking through the obstacles, further establish and perfect the production responsibility system. Agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, aquatic, fishery and township enterprises should implement widely such methods as contract work, rental, and exchange. The result of the double contract system of livestock and grassland and the establishment of family farming, animal husbandry and tree farms are especially noteworthy. Practice has proved that the power of the policy has not peaked: its potential is unlimited. The key is whether we can make timely adjustments and constant improvement.

What is the situation of our region's agricultural and animal husbandry production? Comrade Guo Jiming described in detail the situation to this reporter. In the entire region, the situation in the forestry industry is favorable. Since the policy is appropriate, the active nature of the masses in afforestation has been displayed. The rate of increase in the acreage of afforestation has increased every year and, based on the plan of the autonomous region, by the end of this century, the area of forest cover for the entire region can reach 360 million mu. The situation in the Anling forest area in Daxing has improved every year and in 1984, tax and profit exceeded 100 million yuan.

As far as animal husbandry is concerned, this is, as Comrade Hu Yaobang has said, "the golden age of development." With the implementation of the "livestock and grassland double contract" responsibility system and the further adjustment in production in the pastoral areas, the construction of grassland and the raising of livestock have both obtained better results. Last year, the construction of grass storages, the gathering in of livestock straw and the collection of grass seeds all reached the highest levels in history. This year, the situation in our region's livestock is good and it will increase by an estimated 200,000 head.

Since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, our region's agricultural production can be said to have entered the second period of major development. In 1978, the region's food production was 9.98 billion jin. Last year, it increased to 11.8 billion jin. Per unit food production increased from 162 jin in 1978 to 211 jin last year. Although the cultivated acreage for foodstuff has decreased, yet the quantity of food produced has increased greatly. Oil products have increased from 250 million jin in 1978 to 1.19 billion jin last year and the production of beet has increased from 860 million jin in 1978 to 2.82 billion jin last year. The total agricultural output value has increased by 51 percent over that of 1978 and the per capita income is 1.3 times that of 1978. This year, the situation in our region's agricultural production is favorable although the two Leagues of Hu

and Xing suffered from drought in the spring and in the summer, there was also drought in the Ma League area. Recently, Chifeng city also suffered from rather serious flooding and hailstorm. Despite these adverse conditions, it is estimated that food production will not fall below last year's level.

What are some of the problems that we have to pay attention to in order to develop the favorable situation in our region's agricultural and animal husbandry economy? Comrade Guo Jiming mainly discussed the following points: we have to pay close attention to developing livestock products in the agricultural areas. At present, among our region's livestock and poultry products, 30 percent of the hair for industrial use, 70 percent of the meat, 90 percent of the eggs and 80 percent of the poultry come from animal husbandry in agricultural areas. With the years of good harvest, many areas in our region have developed conditions for changes in foodstuffs and this provides a good material basis for the development of animal husbandry in agricultural areas. Consequently, in our future development of animal husbandry production, we should accord it its deserved position in developing agricultural areas. In the production of food, we should not blindly reduce the acreage for planting food crops. At present, our region does not produce a lot of food and if we are not reminded of this problem, then our region's economic construction will inevitably be affected by the cut in food production. In recent years, our region's township enterprises have developed rather rapidly and up to now, there are more than 13,000 such enterprises in the region, with 150 million yuan of fixed capital. But these enterprises are being challenged by the control of the macro-economy, economic reforms and the new technological revolution in the world. We should adopt our policies carefully and should never rashly change our style.

Achieve Excellent Results in Improving Party Spirit and Party Discipline and Work Even Harder To Realize a Fundamental Improvement

With the further development of party rectification in the autonomous region, an encouraging situation has developed in the area of party spirit and discipline. Comrade Han Wengui [7281 2429 6311], vice secretary of the autonomous region disciplinary committee talked at length with this reporter about the favorable situation emerging in party spirit and discipline during the first half of this year.

From the autonomous region's directly administered organs to the chief leadership of party committees in the leagues cities and banner counties, much emphasis has been placed on the work of promoting party spirit and discipline. At present, a favorable situation in which everyone is making a concerted effort to improve party spirit and discipline has emerged. First, Comrade Zhou Hui [0719 1920], party secretary of the autonomous region, has paid close attention to the building of the party spirit and, in his busy schedule, has looked into some major cases involving the violation of party discipline. Since the beginning of the year, he has repeatedly pointed out that we have to move forward with the second phase of party rectification and consolidate the results of the first phase through the rectification of unhealthy tendencies and the building up of the party spirit. Such exemplary actions on the part of the leading comrades in the region's party committee

has directly influenced and provided an impetus to the leagues and cities and banners and counties. Many localities have included the work of promoting the party spirit and discipline as important items in the agenda of party committees. Those who have done quite well in this regard are Xingan League, Xinghe County and Kulun Banner. In Xinghe County where three vicious crimes have occurred successively, the unhealthy style of the leading cadres have, for a time, caused serious tension in the relationship with the masses. Now, their party spirit is nearing a fundamental improvement and they have received the first affirmation from the Central Disciplinary Committee. The party committee of Xingan League proposes the clear slogan of seizing the party spirit to open the way and develop a new situation in their work. They have closely integrated the promotion of party spirit with the smooth development of economic construction and the guarantee of reform, achieving notable results. Recently, the region's disciplinary committee plans to hold a meeting at Xingan League to exchange experiences about the rectification of the party spirit and to popularize their good experience.

After the conclusion of party rectification, many units which have participated in the first phase of rectification have not let up; they have continued to work hard in rectifying their thinking and improving work style, focusing on such aspects as how to consolidate the results of party rectification, to better serve the basic levels, and to set a good example. Recently, the autonomous region party committee used 3 and 1/2 days to carry out a process of comparative evaluation which revolved around the major topic of unity and construction, thereby providing an auspicious beginning for the leading bodies of the various levels in the region and pointing the way to the consolidation of the results of party rectification and the guaranteeing of the construction of the four modernizations and reform. During the first half of this year, members of the leading body of the autonomous region's planning committee has continued to work toward ideological unity and the rectification of work style, focusing on how to consolidate the results of party rectification, to serve the four modernizations and to deal with the remaining problems. Such a spirit is commendable.

Education work in party spirit and discipline has also become active and the results are becoming obvious. This year, all the units participating in the second phase of party rectification have adopted the strengthening of party education as a major measure in the deepening of party rectification; and, in accordance with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's proposal of using ideal and discipline as the main content, they have carried out party education in many different forms and in a direct, systematic and intelligent manner. In many areas, the system of "three meetings and one lesson" has been revived; in particular, the chief leading comrades of the region's party committee have exerted significant influence when they set the example in leading the way to discuss party lessons in front of thousands of party members in the directly administered organs. In party spirit and discipline education, many areas have also used typical positive and negative models to carry out education on real life situations for party members. Recently, party members of the autonomous region's directly administered organs have listened to and watched respectively the recording and videotape of Comrade Qu Xiao's [2575 0876] talk and the reaction has been very good. On the eve of "1 July," many localities have

even held meetings to commend the individuals and groups advanced in party spirit and discipline, setting up a group of new models. The city of Baotou has, during the course of party education, summed up the approach into "several firsts": i.e., "ideological education first, positive education first, developing active factors first and using typical education first." Their experience has general significance.

At this point of the discussion, Comrade Han Wengui revealed to this reporter that recently, responsible comrades of the Central Disciplinary Committee visited our region and, having understood the situation concerning party spirit and discipline, have given a relatively good review of the situation in Nei Menggu.

On the rectification of unhealthy tendencies, Comrade Han Wengui gave us a detailed introduction to the situation. Judging from the actual conditions in the autonomous region, the new unhealthy tendencies have not spread into most of the banner and counties and some of the counties have indeed resisted the invasion of such tendencies. Xinghe County is adjacent to Hebei; although the people there saw others awarding bonuses and material goods indiscriminately or organs engaging in commercial activities and running businesses, they are not tempted. The leading comrades of 5 leading bodies in Kulun Banner's party and government have achieved the "five nots" (none of the leading comrades have incurred any debts of public funds, have residences that exceed the standards, have used their positions to arrange jobs and schooling for their children, or have children who illegally engage in commercial activities or run businesses during the "double struggle"). Since the beginning of this year, in accordance with the spirit of the autonomous region party committee's directive, the disciplinary department has neither panicked nor been negligent when confronted with the new unhealthy tendencies. Following the spirit of "eliminating the tendency and not causing a storm," they have adhered closely to the central link of doing what is beneficial to reform and economic construction, and, focusing on some major cases, they have handled them seriously and established firm party discipline. Comrade Han Wengui told this reporter that at present, the original unhealthy tendencies have basically been dealt with and the new unhealthy tendencies have also been fundamentally curbed.

He believed that in the current campaign to rectify the party spirit and establish firm party discipline, we have to pay attention to these few problems:

Some leading comrades in party organs have not completely eradicated "leftist" elements deep in their thoughts and they ignore entirely matters which are harmful to party spirit and discipline which have emerged, adopting a passive and laissez faire attitude. At the same time when economic construction is being emphasized, they have neglected to build up party spirit. Some party members have a weak concept of party character, burying themselves in money matters and everything they do is geared toward making money. They violate party discipline and state laws, fostering new unhealthy tendencies and causing the principle of commodity exchange to erode the political life within the party. Although the new unhealthy tendencies have basically been

curbed, a few concrete problems such as the indiscriminate award of bonuses and material goods still have not been solved satisfactorily. The recent written statement issued by Comrade Chen Yun [7115 0061] in the national meeting to exchange experiences on rectifying party spirit is not only an important statement on party building with far-reaching significance, but will also play a realistic guiding role in the current tasks concerning party spirit and discipline. We have to appreciate the spirit of the talk and use this ideological weapon to solve one by one the new problems which emerged in the new situation.

Public Order Has Improved Markedly and the Political and Legal Work is Arduous

Comrade He Yao [0149 5069], secretary of the political and legal committee of the autonomous region party committee warmly received this reporter during a rainy night before leaving for the city of Erlian. First, he affirmed the results of political and legal work in our region. After the Central Committee issued the directive concerning the severe attack on serious criminal activities, our region's struggle against serious crimes has, under the united leadership and strategy of the autonomous region party committee, carried out two campaigns and fought five battles. From April to the end of July this year, we have been fighting the third battle in the second campaign. Through such "vigorous" struggle, we have dealt a heavy blow to the arrogance of the criminal elements and controlled the rise in crimes. Public order in the cities and rural areas have been improved markedly.

Comrade He Yao analyzed the three main indicators of the improvement in public order. First, the incidence of criminal cases has declined and the rate of solving the crimes has risen. From January to June, the incidence of criminal cases has dropped 24.3 percent from the same period last year and the rate of solving crimes has risen 2.1 percent. Second, the abnormal conditions in public order have been changed and the masses generally feel more secure. The old situation in which the criminal elements were arrogant and the good people feared the bad people has changed. Now, many among the masses dare to go against criminals and have reported and exposed crimes, provided clues and seized and handed over criminals to the public security authorities. All these have created a relatively stable social environment for the current economic reform and construction. Third, various measures for comprehensive management have been implemented. In the entire region, public security, protection and mediation organs have generally been strengthened. Most cities, towns, streets and villages (sumu) have organized public security patrols, established mass mutual security network, and strengthened public security measures. In plants, mines and enterprise units, public security contract responsibility systems have generally been introduced. Propaganda education in the legal system and the popularization of legal knowledge have begun quite extensively and 80 percent of the banners and counties in the entire region have formulated 5-year plans for the popularization of legal knowledge. The reform-through-labor and teach-through-labor units have earnestly implemented the "double contract" responsibility system, raising the quality of change through education. For teenagers who have committed crimes, support and education organizations have

generally been established to implement support and education measures and strengthen such work.

At this point of the discussion, Comrade He Yao stopped momentarily and then said seriously, "In sum, the situation in public order has become stabilized; but a fundamental improvement is still a long ways off and many problems still exist." He raised the following two main points:

Major crimes have not declined and they still account for a relatively large percentage of all crimes. From January to June of this year, serious and major crimes in the entire region have increased by 11.8 percent from the same period last year, constituting as much as 23 percent of all crimes. Of these crimes, murder, assault, and burglary were especially prominent.

Crimes committed by students and teenagers have increased and more and more crimes are committed by people in the lower age brackets. In particular, pornographic videotapes circulated by some unlawful elements in the society provide great temptation for teenagers. As far as this is concerned, the broad masses have made their strong voices heard and this should arouse the attention of the concerned departments.

Then, what policies should be adopted to deal with these problems? Comrade He Yao believed that the most important is that we should not relax our vigilance when the situation is improving and should work hard to search for new methods and measures to solve new problems and improve our work diligently. The political and legal departments must continue a heightened state of war-preparedness and be determined to do well in the third battle of the second campaign. At present, we should emphasize the legal ban of pornographic videotapes, attack such crimes as the manufacture and sale of counterfeit medicines, drugs and poisonous foods, investigate and prosecute major economic crimes seriously, improve order in public places and concentrate on dealing a blow to crimes and roving criminal gang activities. As the political and legal department, we must, on the one hand, adopt a series of effective measures to increase the rate of solving major crimes, on the other hand, we have to rely closely on the masses to strengthen legal propaganda work and to further implement various measures of comprehensive management so as to create favorable conditions for the beginning of the third campaign early next year.

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CSO: 4005/277

NORTH REGION

YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED ASSUME ENTERPRISE LEADERSHIP

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 2 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] According to the requirements the Central Authorities and the Provincial CPC Committee, our province earnestly readjusted the leading group of middle and large key enterprises. By the end of June, all 72 middle and large key enterprises in the whole province have basically gone through readjustment, and 233 excellent young and middle-aged cadres have assumed enterprise leadership posts. The age, cultural, and specialization compositions have gradually become more reasonable, and the cadre quality has clearly been upgraded.

After the readjustment, in the cultural composition of the leading group there are 63 factory directors and Party Committee secretariats and two-thirds of Party administrators who have more than a college education. After the readjustment, the average age of the leading group is 45 years, a drop of 2.2 years. Among this group, the average age of factory directors (managers) is 46.6 years, a drop of 5.9 years from before. The average age for secretaries of Party Committees is 46.1 years, a drop of 7.9 years from before the adjustment. Among the 425 members of the leading group, 76 people, or 17.9 percent, are under 40 years of age; 128, or 30.1 percent, are between 41 and 45; 137, or 32.2 percent, are between 46 and 50; and 84, or 19.8 percent, are between 51 and 55 years of age. This formed a trapezoidal distribution of age composition. Among them are people who specialize in production, in technology, in party work, and in operation administration. Most of these emerging members have leadership experience from the grass root level.

The work carried out by some enterprise leaders who went through adjustment has proved that this new group has strong devotion to the revolutionary cause and creative spirit. They can do better in both production and reform. The Xingtai City Tire Factory readjusted its leading group last year. In view of the overstaffing and poor efficiency that existed in the administrative system of this factory, the new group of leaders waged a bold reform after they assumed their posts. They cut the original 23 administrative or technical offices into departments of program management, production command, technology development, and living services, plus an office of

business administration. They reduced administrative personnel and raised work efficiency. This year the price for raw material and energy rose, but the price for manufactured goods fell. Under such circumstances, this factory adopted the measure of internal consumption and gained a profit of 2,129,000 yuan from January till May, slightly higher than the same period last year.

In the process of readjusting the leading group of middle and large enterprises, Party committees at all levels strengthened their leadership, carried out the cadres "four modernizations," and upheld a high standard. They were bold in selecting those young and excellent people in their forties who can open up new prospects for the construction of modernization and put them in key leading posts to carry great responsibilities. In order to select the right persons, most units and localities broke away from the old way of closed-door decision-making by the few. Instead, the masses were mobilized to recommend the talented, who then went through observation and selection by organization, then discussion by a gathering of Party committees and approval by all leaders, who chose the outstanding ones and appointed them. Meanwhile, Party committees at all levels also paid attention to the proper disposition of the old cadres who withdrew to the second front so that they could keep making contributions to the four modernizations.

13094/13012

CSO: 4005/037

NORTH REGION

HEBEI CIRCULAR CALLS FOR STUDYING OF MODEL FACTORY DIRECTOR

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jul 85 p 1

[Circular from Hebei Provincial CPC Committee dated 26 Jul 85: "Circular On Launching the Movement for Studying the Socialist Enterpriser Ma Shengli [7456 0524 0448] and the new socialist enterprise model Shijiazhuang Paper Mill"]

[Text] On 26 July, Xinhua News Agency issued the dispatch: "Ma Shengli, the factory director who always thinks about the interest of our nation and people"; the Central Commission for Guiding Party Consolidation published the article, "Advocate's words;" and on June 26th, HEBEI RIBAO published the investigation report, "Model for New Socialist Enterprise." All vividly described the touching deeds of the socialist enterpriser, Ma Shengli, and the advanced experience of the new socialist enterprise, Shijiazhuang Paper Mill, which established a model for all Communists, especially party cadres and industrial enterprises. Party organs should organize members to carefully read the two reports and become closely involved in carrying out the studying of Ma Shengli and the Shijiazhuang Paper Mill. This activity should be an important part of Party rectification, and an important theme for the teaching of Party spirit, ideals, and discipline. The leaders of every unit, especially industrial enterprises, should compare themselves with Ma Shengli's achievement and the experience of Shijiazhuang Paper Mill in order to locate existing problems. What is each leader's approach to reform and power? How does each treat our nation? How does each leader treat talented people? How do they treat workers? And how does each treat himself? Is there a difference when compared with Ma Shengli and the paper mill? Where is the difference and why? On this basis, concrete measures should be adopted in order to emulate and catch up with Ma Shengli and the paper mill. Let there be more excellent Communists and socialist enterprisers like Ma Shengli and more new socialist enterprises like Shijiazhuang Paper Mill. Let us lead the way for a more profound education of Party spirit, ideals and discipline. Let us move the restructuring of the Hebei economic system forward and more effectively construct material and spiritual civilization.

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CSO: 4005/18

NORTH REGION

SHANXI HOLDS CONFERENCE ON NEWSPAPER DISTRIBUTION

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 6 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by Wang Xiangjun [3769 4161 6511]: "To Meet the Need for Reform, We Must Do a Good Job of Newspaper Distribution"]

[Text] On the afternoon of 5 September, the propaganda department of the Shanxi provincial CPC committee and the Shanxi provincial post and telecommunications administration jointly held a telephone conference to wrap up the work of newspaper distribution for 1985 and plan the similar work for 1986. Wen Xing [3306 1630], deputy director of the propaganda department, spoke at the conference.

In his speech, Wen Xing said: The recently concluded National CPC Congress laid before us some new tasks and placed some new demands on us, particularly calling on comrades on the propaganda work front, including those in charge of newspaper distribution, to make successful and renewed efforts to build a socialist spiritual civilization. Under the topic of "How to Meet the Need for Reform Through a Successful Distribution of Newspapers and Journals," he listed the following four points:

1. The situation in terms of newspaper distribution in Shanxi is excellent. This year, unlike any previous year since the founding of the PRC, a record number of newspapers and journals was distributed. I hope that various prefectural, municipal, and county CPC committees, propaganda work departments, and post and telecommunications departments will consider newspaper distribution networks as an important propaganda medium of the party during this new historical period and an important bridge and link between the party and people and will effectively give an important place to this work. Only in this way can newspapers and journals fully play a role in promoting the party's line, principles, and policies and in disseminating information and scientific and cultural knowledge.

2. Newspaper and journal distribution networks constitute an important part of the party's propaganda media. Only by means of circulation can we make newspapers and journals, products that nourish the minds, widely available to a vast number of party members, cadres, and people. Their distributors are disseminators and defenders of our socialist spiritual civilization. They

must have a high sense of political responsibility and evaluate all publications from the political point of view. Under no circumstances can they allow those unlawful or obscene newspapers and journals to reach the people by means of the popular distribution channels of the party and to create a harmful effect on their minds. Nor should they allow decadent capitalist ideas to flood our society without check. This is an important issue that not only concerns the occupational ethics of our distributors but also concerns whether our party can apply Marxism to take control of the ideological front and educate the younger generation.

3. In addition to making successful efforts to expand the distribution of decent newspapers and journals, various counties and units must concentrate on doing a good job of distributing major party newspapers and journals according to the principle emphasizing "extensive advertisements, active efforts in processing orders, voluntary choice by subscribers, and guarantees of quality."

4. All newspapers and journals must make additional efforts to improve their quality and to provide the public with delightful spiritual food. Whether their qualities are good or bad will have a great impact on the work of distribution. Leaders, editors, and writers of all newspapers and journals and their publishing units must be aware of their lofty responsibility and must continue to raise their ideological and artistic levels. In addition to emancipating their minds and reforming their newspapers and journals, they must do everything carefully and possible to provide the public with beneficial, high-quality spiritual products. Only in this way can we promptly make the party's principles and policies become known to the people.

9574/9312

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NORTH REGION

COMMENTATOR'S ARTICLE ON NEWS REPORTING

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jul 85 p 1

[Commentary: "Get Moving and Gather News on the Spot"]

[Text] Since April of this year, a number of journalists from Hebei news agencies have formed news teams that have been traversing high mountains in order to reach remote mountain regions, secluded villages, and long coast lines to conduct news coverage. They made nothing of hardships, going on the spot to gather the news. Such spirit and style have been praised by those from all walks of life, and the press in our province was shocked.

Party news workers are the public servants of the people. We are soldiers, not officials. Previously comrades who achieved most at their journalism posts always made nothing of hardships and insisted on going down to the grass-roots units and penetrating the masses to make a thorough investigation and study. They sought truth from facts, reflected the reality and substance of events, and wrote many reports well received by the masses. But this good tradition and style was greatly damaged during the 10 years of calamity. Since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, the situation has changed very much. However, phenomena such as "commanding from the office instead of stressing conducting actual investigation," "waiting for news releases in the office," "listening to reports in the guest house," and "writing articles from bulletins," still exist to some extent in certain news agencies. As a result, unfounded reports are a common occurrence, and many articles lack focus or guidance. Some reporters' articles are devoid of content, written in abstract terms with no real emotion, and dry as dust. This inability to adjust thinking and style to the demand of a new era must be changed thoroughly. This newspaper wishes to join with all other Hebei news agencies in mobilizing staff editors and reporters to study the spirit and style of said news teams. We must emphasize this measure and carry forward the excellent journalistic tradition of our Party, implement the principle of "be a good journalist soldier, do not be a journalist official" as raised by Hebei Provincial CPC Committee, and upgrade the quality and quantity of propaganda reporting. The leading cadres must set themselves up as examples and, based on a thorough study of Comrade Hu Yaobang's talk "On the Journalist Work of our Party" search for the lag between thought and

practice. They must research and formulate a concrete measure for improvement in view of the thinking and styles in their units which do not go with the demands of this new era. They must create anew the experience of good news coverage and foster the development of celebrated journalists to enhance the political and professional quality of our journalist workers and to thoroughly change the bureaucratic style currently at work.

It is impossible to do journalism work without tenacious determination and the spirit of arduous struggle. Life in society is the real source for news reporting. If we do not face the hardships of penetrating the realities of life, immersing ourselves among the masses, and engaging in on the spot coverage, we cannot write first rate flesh and bone reports with emotion or obtain vivid facts and come to an accurate and profound understanding of the nature of everything. Journalists must get moving and utilize various means to write first rate coverage, strive to be first rate reporters, and bring honor to the journalism front in our province.

13094/13012
CSO: 4005/18

NORTH REGION

NEW REGULAR PENSIONS FOR MARTYRS' FAMILIES IN TIANJIN

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Zhao Guoxu [6392 0948 4872] and Wang Hungxun [3769 3163 0534]:
"Municipal Government Approved Payment of Regular Pension to Families of
Martyrs and Others, Retroactive to January This Year"]

[Text] Starting this month, there will be regular pensions for the municipality's revolutionary martyrs, soldiers who sacrificed themselves in the line of duty, families of deceased soldiers, members of revolutionary martyrs' families, and veterans who are already on regular fixed subsidies. This new regulation has been approved by the municipal government and was jointly announced by the Bureau of civil administration and financial administration on 13 August.

The amount of regular pension is 12.5-66.7 percent higher than the original fixed regular subsidies: the pension for families of revolutionary martyrs will be increased by 5-15 yuan per person per month, and the pension for families of deceased soldiers will be increased by 5-10 yuan per person per month, except that pensions for families of deceased soldiers in small towns in general will remain unchanged. Those who qualified for pensions under the regulations may apply to the district and county civil administration departments through the village (town) people's governments and subdistrict offices. Upon approval, they will be given their "regular pension collection cards," and receive their monthly pensions according to the regulations. The pension is retroactive to 1 January 1985; payments in arrears for January through August will be paid back in September and October.

The above qualified pensioners who have died will be allotted the pension due for the month they passed away plus an additional 6 months' pension as a subsidy toward burial expenses.

12986/12859
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NORTH REGION

FUNDAMENTAL FAMILY PLANNING POLICY REAFFIRMED

Taiyuan SHANXI NONGMIN in Chinese 22 Oct 85 p 3

[Article: "The Fundamental Family Planning Policy Calling On Each Couple To Bear One Child Remains Unchanged"; An interview with a responsible person of the Shanxi Provincial Family Planning Commission]

[Text] Question: What is the current family planning status of Shanxi Province?

Answer: Generally speaking, good. Since the implementation of the guidelines of Document No 7 of the Central Committee which began last year, Shanxi Province has made new progress in family planning and vast numbers of peasants have responded by calling Document No 1 of the Central Committee a policy aimed at bringing prosperity to people and its document No 7, a policy of cherishing people. In the end, they have raised their awareness of the need to participate in the family planning program. From January to June 1985, the birthrate was down 0.054 percent and the natural growth rate down 0.034 percent from the corresponding period of 1984. Multi-child families have disappeared from 14 counties and prefectures including Gaoping and Yicheng.

Question: What are the major problems that currently exist in the family planning program?

Answer: At present, the most striking problem is that some prefectures and units have registered an increase in the number of women who have conceived and given birth to children beyond the limit allowed by the family planning program and a decrease in the number of women who have failed to enforce the long-term birth control measure. From January to June 1985, the two-child and multi-child families in Jinzhong Prefecture went up to more than 44 percent and the multi-child families in Yushe County alone rose to 34.5 percent of the total. In 1984, the multi-child families in Jingle County accounted for nearly 10 percent, and then went up to 20 percent of the total during the first half of 1985. This high birthrate beyond the limit allowed by the family planning program was caused mainly by a lack of a comprehensive understanding of the Central Committee's policy on improving the family planning program, by overly emphasizing material production but neglecting population proliferation, by failing to come to grips with these two aspects of production in some

prefectures and units, by the execution of a liberalization policy by some prefectures and by failure of some party members, cadres, and CYL members to carry out the CPC Central Committee's policy calling on each couple to bear only one child because some of them even have gone so far as to encourage their wives to bear three or four children or more.

Question: What efforts should be made to carry out current and future family planning programs?

Answer: "The implementation of the family planning program by the CPC Central Committee is our nation's fundamental policy" which remains unchanged. Under this policy, the state will continue to "encourage each couple to bear only one child and certain conditions must be met by those who want two children. Recently, in connection with the "Seventh 5-year" plan, the Central Committee pointed out that we must persist in strictly controlling the population growth and pay an increasingly important attention to the family planning program until it is fully carried out. By the end of this century, we must stabilize our national population at nearly 1.2 billion and Shanxi's population at 30 million and enable the industrial and agricultural sectors to quadruple their gross output. To make good this guarantee, we must concentrate on carrying out current and future family planning programs in rural China whose population accounts for 80 percent of the total.

1. The leading groups of the party and government at various levels must pay an increasingly important attention to the family planning program and further strengthen their leadership over this program. As a matter of policy, they must concentrate on promoting the "two aspects of production" and building the "two civilizations" simultaneously, and draw up, carry out, evaluate, and sum up the material production and population control plans in a way that the population will grow at a pace in keeping with social and economic developments.
2. All party and CYL members and cadres must actively respond to the CPC Central Committee's call for each couple to bear one child with exemplary actions. This point is very important because at present, failure by some party and CYL members and cadres to play an exemplary role in this connection has led couples in some prefectures to bear more than one child.
3. Extensive and thorough efforts must be made to keep the public informed of the "fundamental policy" which remains unchanged and make them aware that the state will widely encourage "each couple to bear only one child" and that certain conditions must be met by those who want two children. Only in this way can we lead the masses to understand correctly relationships between national and individual interests and between long-term and short-term interests and handle them properly, and consciously participate in the family planning program.
4. We must continuously concentrate on improving and carrying out the family planning policy and birth control measures in ways appropriate to specific localities and individuals. With the exception of contraindicative

diseases, in places where multi-child families predominate, every woman must be asked to wear a birth control loop following her first birth and following her second birth, she or he must be sterilized under a long-term birth control measure. Economic sanction or administrative measures must be taken against those who insist on giving birth to children beyond the limit allowed by the family planning program. If they are party and CYL members, disciplinary action must be taken against them.

9574/12828
CSO: 4005/261

NORTH REGION

SHANXI OPENS PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT SCHOOL TO CADRES

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 9 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by Wu Yide [2976 5030 1795]: "The Personnel Management System Should Be Revamped in Coordination with Other Reforms"]

[Text] The Shanxi provincial personnel management cadre training class was opened on the morning of 9 September in a ceremony held at the party school of the Shanxi provincial CPC committee.

In a speech, Wang Jiangong, deputy secretary of the Shanxi provincial CPC committee, pointed out that the personnel management system should be revamped in coordination with the reform of the economic and educational systems and of science and technology.

He said: As the reform of the economic system and various other systems deepens and widens, the personnel departments are confronted with many new problems which cannot be resolved without reforming the personnel system. If the reform of the personnel system lags behind the goal, it will have a direct adverse effect on all other reforms.

Wang Jiangong pointed out: In order to meet the needs for enhancing the development of modernization and reform, a large number of outstanding workers capable of serving the party, army, and country should be trained along with a large number of experts dedicated to the development of modernization. The personnel departments should assume the glorious role of selecting, assigning, regrouping, and educating cadres. Cadres of the personnel departments should serve as promoters of reform and act as revolutionaries who are knowledgeable, courageous, and capable of seeing the future in perspective.

Wang Jiangong said that personnel management is very important and is aimed at working with people and studying their behavior. He also hoped that cadres of the personnel departments will be able to study well the basic theories of Marxism, the party's principles and policies, and courses in economic management and in operation of personnel departments, and stated that they should also study history and other branches of social science in order to enrich their knowledge and broaden their ways of thinking, and they should study theory in coordination with the practice of reforming the personnel system and

apply what they have learned to directing the reform of this system. Only in this way can our personnel system progress to the point where talented people can be found, selected, trained, and employed in a better way and in positions for those able and competent people of political integrity and be truly secured in such a way as to enable them to bring their talents into full play in enhancing the development of the "four modernizations."

9574/9312

CSO: 4005/255

NORTH REGION

SHANXI BEGINS PRACTICING NEW TEACHING METHODS

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 15 Oct 85 p 1

[Article by Sun Mancang [1327 3341 0221] and Wang Baoru [3769 1405 0320]:
"Secondary Schools in Shanxi Begin Practicing New Teaching Methods"]

[Text] Since September 1984, nearly one-third of the secondary schools in Shanxi Province have continued to move away from traditional teaching methods and toward developing a practical form of education aimed at tapping the potential of students in terms of intellectual power and skills and giving them training in a variety of professional skills needed in construction, a form of education which has led them to taste sweet fruits.

During the past several years, many secondary schools in Shanxi have received the following feedback from colleges and the society: By giving youths the idea that "to them, nothing is more important than to earn a grade that will enable them to enter institutions of higher learning" along with extremely conservative methods of learning which emphasize only book knowledge, secondary education has produced some "super-students" who were accepted into institutions of higher learning with high test scores but were found retarded in all other fields. Others who were not admitted by colleges found themselves unable to adapt themselves to a new life when they entered society as totally unskilled laborers. In light of this shortcoming, some secondary schools of agriculture in Jincheng have taken the initiative to reform this type of education in coordination with cultural and ideological education and have begun to practice another form of education, with aquatic breeding, farm machinery, and crop cultivation as its main content, so as to enable students to become "scholars" upon entering colleges and "skilled workers" upon their return to their native places. In September 1984, this experience of Jincheng's was promoted by all other secondary schools throughout Shanxi. In the course of studying typical examples, they have emphasized the content of their activities and set goals in a way that takes into account local needs and their own advantages. For example, secondary schools in rural areas will have to emphasize agricultural science and technology; secondary schools operated by factories and mining enterprises where students are largely training in factory operations will have to emphasize programs in this connection; and regular secondary schools will have to give students who want to go to college or to join the ranks of workers in society training in a variety of

skills. In carrying out such activities, they have also upheld education in communist ideals and discipline and have put into effect a "three-point" measure that calls for scheduling the time and place for activities and teachers simultaneously in order to insure that the cultural study program will not be weakened and the practical form of education will be thoroughly carried out.

During the past year, remarkable results achieved by these schools through their activities can be stated as follows: (1) By learning from each other, by carrying out research in a spirit of cooperation, and by helping each other with the information, they, in the course of carrying out activities, have summed up a series of active experiences applicable to a variety of secondary schools in Shanxi. Using such experiences as a basis, they have also begun to improve the content and methods of teaching activities while some advanced secondary schools have incorporated activities of a classroom nature into their long-term scientific education system. (2) Improvements in the composition of knowledge acquired by students are so remarkable that an excellent situation in which a variety of skills can develop in a coordinated way has appeared. At present, some 35 secondary schools, including the Lizhai Secondary School in Jincheng and Secondary School No 10 in Taiyuan where this form of education started earlier than others, have given nearly 40 percent of their students training in a variety of skills so that the super-students will not turn out to be inferior in skills and so that versatile workers dedicated to economic development can be trained. In this way, coordination between education and economic development has been initially realized. (3) The narrowminded vision of talent has undergone changes which have led students to focus their interests in "pursuing brilliant careers in all trades and professions." (4) By promoting basic cultural study and by developing education in ideals, many students have made initial decisions on what they are going to pursue in the future as a result of various activities.

This practical form of education has won the trust of parents because it has neither affected the proportion of students entering institutions of higher learning nor prevented the "super-students" from developing their talents in a well-rounded way. This activity has also captured the attention of party and government organizations and people from all walks of life and has won their support because it has made directly available to various prefectures personnel who are dedicated to economic development.

9574/9312

CSO: 4005/254

NORTH REGION

EFFORTS TO IMPROVE EDUCATION IN TAIYUAN EMPHASIZED

Taiyuan TAIYUAN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Oct 85 p 1

[Article by Liu Yuanlin [0491 0337 2651], member of the Taiyuan municipal planning commission: "Education Gains Momentum in Taiyuan During the 'Sixth 5-year Plan' period"]

[Text] During the "Sixth 5-year Plan" period, an excellent situation has developed on the educational front in Taiyuan, something it has never experienced before. In addition to speeding up the development of regular higher education and revamping secondary education, it has also made efforts to accelerate the development of adult education. Since their inception, the radio-television university and the economic management college for cadres have enrolled more than 7,300 students in a variety of courses.

Regular higher education has developed rapidly. To meet the needs for the development of the national economy and social activities, the newly established Taiyuan University, the Taiyuan Economic Management College for Cadres, and the Television University have opened to students some 14 badly needed courses including engineering and civilian construction, politics and history, literature in the Chinese language, accounting and statistics, computers, heating and ventilation, mechanical engineering, silicates, and economic management. So far, they have enrolled more than 8,000 students in such courses. Meanwhile, the party school under the Taiyuan municipal CPC committee has opened courses to college-level students. Dedicated to the training of students in political science in Taiyuan, it now has 167 students in school.

During the "Sixth 5-year Plan" period, the construction of normal colleges has picked up. With 1,432 students in school, a level of enrollment required by the city, they have become centers for training middle-school teachers in Taiyuan.

In 1985, regular institutions of higher learning in Taiyuan admitted 7,587 freshman students while having 26,193 students in school. Among them, there are colleges under the jurisdiction of Taiyuan Municipality which admitted 900 freshman students while already having 2,457 students in school, accounting for 11.9 and 9.4 percent of the total, respectively. During the same period,

the institutions of higher learning registered an average annual increase of 23.5 and 19 percent in freshman students and in the student population, respectively, thus enabling them to fulfill the "Sixth 5-year Plan" ahead of schedule.

A system of training middle-level professionals has initially taken shape. During the "Sixth 5-year Plan" period, four new secondary vocational schools sprang up in Taiyuan, bringing the total number from the original five to nine. The four newly established secondary vocational schools are the Taiyuan Area Coal Mining School, the Taiyuan Industry and Economics School, the Taiyuan Municipal Urban Development School, and the Taiyuan Municipal People's Police School. The secondary vocational schools under the jurisdiction of Taiyuan Municipality have opened to students nearly 40 special courses including coal mining, urban development, industry and economics, commerce, education, physical education, health, literature and art, and public security. In this way, a system of training middle-level professionals has initially taken shape. In 1985, the secondary vocational schools under the jurisdiction of Taiyuan Municipality had 3,542 students in school, which account for 21.5 percent of the total.

Additional efforts have been made to reform the structure of secondary education. During the "Sixth 5-year Plan" period, in addition to developing vocational technical education vigorously and speeding up the pace of reforming the structure of secondary education, efforts were made by the city to incorporate vocational technical education into the modern educational system. Under this system, old agricultural technical schools were reformed, new ones were built, special courses were set up according to the needs of society, and additional freshmen students were admitted to the schools year after year. On the other hand, under the principle of "giving first priority to training and second priority to placement," the labor employment system has been reformed in an effort to speed up the development of agricultural technical education in Taiyuan. Until 1985, efforts were made by departments of education to transform 16 complete secondary schools into secondary vocational schools and add professional courses to a large number of regular secondary schools; efforts were made by the Taiyuan Iron Works, the locomotive plant, the Shanxi Machinery Plant, the Tazhong Enterprise, the Taiyuan Steel Mill, and other state-owned factories and mining enterprises to open secondary vocational schools or classes to students; and at least one secondary agricultural school has been established by each agricultural county or area. In 1985, the enrollment of freshman students by the agricultural schools and the total number of their students already in school were estimated to be 4,857 and 10,000, respectively. The ratio of agricultural to regular secondary school students jumped from 1:55.4 in 1980 to 1:3.9 in 1985.

Efforts have been made to improve education with additional investment in capital construction. During the "Sixth 5-year Plan" period, the Taiyuan municipal education department invested an estimated 34 million yuan in capital construction, with which the construction of 200,000 square meters of floor space has been completed. Newly established or newly rebuilt and expanded schools include the College of Education, the Taiyuan Normal College,

the Dicun Secondary School, the Wucheng Road Secondary School, the Jingangli Secondary School, the Liberation Road Secondary School, Secondary School No 16 and 6, the Xiyangshi Secondary School, the Loufan County Secondary Vocational School, the Binhe Road Primary School, the Jiangangli Primary School, the Xinjianluxi Primary School, the Qiaoxi Primary School, the Old Army Camp Primary School, the School for Blind Pupils, the Taoyuan Primary School, Gujiao Primary School No 2, and the Jingangli Kindergarten. All told, more than 20 colleges, secondary schools, and kindergartens have been rebuilt or expanded and more than 2,400 families of secondary and primary school teachers have been moved into new dormitories. In other words, additional efforts have been made by Taiyuan to alleviate the shortage of secondary and primary school dormitories and to improve the dilapidated housing conditions for teachers.

9574/9435
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NORTH REGION

TIANJIN CPC RECRUITS TEACHERS

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Liu Guangtong [0491 1684 6638]: "Party Groups at All Levels in the Educational System Perform Their Nurturing Tasks: Over 1,000 Fine Teachers Joined the Party in the First Half of the Year"]

[Text] In the first half of this year, Tianjin's educational system recruited more than 1,000 fine teachers into the party. This is equivalent to the total number of recruits in all of last year.

One reason for the rapid increase in membership among teachers is that party groups of all levels have paid special attention to this task. The leading comrades in many units' party groups are personally involved in solving the problems of those teachers who have "difficulties in joining the party." They are also personally involved in nurturing those who applied for membership, befriend them, and often carry on heart-to-heart talks with them. Another reason is that the organizing departments of all levels of party groups have changed their past style of making general appeals and concentrate on effectiveness. The Hexi District CPC committee's organization department and the district education department CPC committee organized 127 cadres in 6 groups; they went to the secondary and primary schools where 22 teachers had trouble joining the party. They examined and analyzed each individual and assisted primary organizations in analyzing the crux of the problems affecting individuals and joined members of the branch committee in studying solutions to their problems. At the Experimental Secondary School, there was a foreign-language teacher, an enthusiastic and most proficient educator who has eagerly tried to join the party since the early 1950's; some comrades considered her "proficient but not red" and felt that her motive for joining the party was "to gain political capital," and therefore during discussions with branch committees there had always been problems with her recruitment. In order to solve her problem, they assisted members of the party branch committee and party members in thoroughly analyzing the comrade's ideology and work and consolidating their ideological understanding. She was soon recruited.

At present, more than 35 percent of the university professors in Tianjin are party members. Memberships among primary and secondary school teachers are also on the increase.

12986/12859
CSO: 4005/095

NORTH REGION

TIANJIN'S OBLIGATIONS TOWARD EDUCATION UNDERTAKINGS

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Yesterday, on behalf of the municipal CPC committee and the municipal government, and in celebration of the first Teacher's Day, Mayor Li Ruihuan [2621 3843 3883] announced the 10 commitments toward educational undertakings:

1. Focus on the construction of the 103,000 square meters of housing units allotted the educational system this year. Strive to complete the project this year.
2. Strictly implement the municipal government's decision which required the units where teachers and their spouses are located to give preferential housing assignments to these secondary and primary school teachers.
3. Promptly arrange for repairs and renovations of the 18 secondary and primary schools within the urban area. In addition, 5 million yuan are to be allocated next year for the construction of 10 new primary schools.
4. New wages effected by the wage system reform should be paid to secondary, primary, and kindergarten teachers before Teacher's Day.
5. Before celebrating Teacher's Day, reopen the "teacher's home." Moreover, within these 2 years construct a new teacher's convalescent home at the foot of Pan Shan, with the work to be completed by next summer.
6. Rural districts and counties should earnestly implement the imposition of the surcharge on rural education fees and continue to improve the conditions for setting up secondary and primary schools.
7. Modernize the 400 or so lavatories in the secondary and primary schools.
8. Organize the related departments to improve food services at the university canteens. Solve the practical problems in logistics services and supplies at the universities.
9. During the summer vacation, organize colleges and key secondary schools to train, free of charge, 2,500 secondary and primary school teachers in order to raise the standard of teaching.
10. Within the year, nominate a group of teachers in a special classification among the municipality's secondary, primary, and kindergarten teachers.

12986/12859
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NORTH REGION

WINNERS OF PRIZES FOR LITERATURE, ART ANNOUNCED IN TAIYUAN

Taiyuan TAIYUAN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Oct 85 p 1

[Article by Jia Wenqing [6328 2429 3237]: "Taiyuan Holds First Meeting for the Presentation of Prizes for Creative Literature and Art"]

[Text] On the afternoon of 4 October, some 60 works published by 75 writers and artists received prizes for creative literature and art, presented at a meeting, which is first of its kind ever held in Taiyuan.

The meeting was attended by leading members of the CPC committee and government of Taiyuan Municipality, Wang Maolin [3769 5399 2651], Sun Ying [1327 5391], Yang Chongchun [2799 1504 2504], Dong Yi [5516 5669], and Yu Yisheng [0205 4135 3932], as well as responsible comrades of the provincial-level departments concerned, Wen Xin [3306 6580], Li Shuwei [2621 2631 3634], Zhang Yifei [1728 0001 7236], Lu Keyi [7627 0344 5030], Hu Zheng [5170 2973], Jiao Zuyao [3542 4371 1031], and Shi Ding [4258 0002]. Yu Yisheng, vice mayor and vice chairman of the Creative Literature and Art Incentive Award Foundation Commission of Taiyuan Municipality, presided over the meeting. Dong Yi, member of the standing committee and director of the propaganda work department of the Taiyuan municipal CPC committee and chairman of the commission, delivered a report entitled "Carry Forward Achievements, Keep in Mind the Vital Interests of Society, and Create More Good Literary and Art Works That Reflect the Spirit of Our Time." He said: In April 1984, when a forum on creative literature and art was held by the Taiyuan municipal CPC committee, "Ten Measures Aimed at Stimulating the Growth of Creative Literature and Art" were adopted along with a decision to set the period from May 1984 to May 1985 as the "year of creators" of literature and art in Taiyuan. During the past year, professional and amateur writers and artists in Taiyuan have kept in close touch with real life and have achieved gratifying results in literature and art. According to incomplete statistics, they have so far published more than 1,350 works in various categories of literature and art. Among them, some 60 works published by 75 writers have been nominated as winners of prizes, including 9 first-prize winners, 22 second-prize winners, and 29 third-prize winners. One of the categories of winners features recollections of achievements in reform and contains themes praising new people and new things that have emerged from the development of the four modernizations. Included in this category are 28 works accounting for 46

percent of the total. In the second category are works which focus attention on artistic quality, while trying to search and probe for new ways of artistic expression and achieve a new height. In the third category are works by active middle-aged and newly emerging writers and artists who have joined the ranks of writers and artists in Taiyuan which are now steadily growing in strength. Comrade Dong Yi concluded his speech by saying: At a time when the entire party and the people throughout the country are on the march to the grand goal of developing socialist modernization and are rallying behind this struggle, I hope that literary and artistic workers in Taiyuan will carry forward their achievements, renew their efforts to create more good literary and artistic works that reflect the spirit of our time with the vital interests of our society in mind, and make contributions to the prosperity of Taiyuan and China.

During the meeting, leading comrades at the provincial and municipal levels presented citations to the winners of prizes while extending congratulations to them. Wang Maolin, secretary of the Taiyuan municipal CPC committee, delivered a speech (whose text will be issued separately) at the meeting. Other speakers included Wen Xin, deputy director of the propaganda work department of the Shanxi provincial CPC committee; Li Shuwei, vice chairman of the Shanxi provincial federation of letters and secretary of its party organization; and Jiao Zuyao, chairman of the Shanxi provincial association of writers and deputy secretary of its party organization.

In the course of nomination, members of the literary and artistic works nomination commission won praises for voluntarily giving up the opportunity to their own works be nominated and for practicing fairness in bringing the nominations to a successful conclusion.

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NORTH REGION

TIANJIN RESIDENTS MORE HEALTH, FASHION CONSCIOUS

OW231912 Beijing XINHUA in English 1842 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Tianjin, 23 Dec (XINHUA)--Residents of this northern port city are becoming more health- and fashion-conscious, and most believe in working hard for a better living, according to a recent survey. Many people, especially the young, are flocking to keep-fit classes and competitions. And sociologists who conducted a survey of 1,000 families here said they expected the city to be gripped by a keep-fit fever.

On the fashion front, western suits, blue jeans and colorful fencing and mountaineering jackets, which were seldom seen several years ago, are becoming popular. A local official said people were becoming more interested in new styles rather than taking only durability into account.

Xiao Yuan, former head of the propaganda department of the Tianjin Municipal Communist Party Committee, said people should be allowed to dress as they pleased. Xiao, a man who chooses to wear a dark grey Chinese tunic suit, welcomes the new colors and styles often worn by the young. He said: "People should wear what they like--blue jeans, bell-bottom trousers, western suits or Chinese tunics."

Two-thirds of the families surveyed said people should pay more attention to work efficiency. And more than four-fifths said people should plan what to do in their spare time.

Tianjin people are also eating better quality food. An official from the municipal commercial department said sales of sea cucumber, an expensive delicacy, had increased to more than 5,000 kilograms this year from only 12.5 kilograms 5 years ago. The official said canned fish and meat and extracts of malt and milk had become part of the daily diet for many city residents.

Eighty-seven percent of the families surveyed agreed with the idea of "more work for more money and enjoyment." Liu Hong, a girl drinking in the Huaqiao Hotel in Tianjin, who wears blue jeans, said: "Why don't people spend the money they have earned?"

However, most families surveyed agreed that people should not spend recklessly, and should balance income and expenditure.

Another change in outlook can be found among girls looking for boyfriends. In the past, girls preferred boys who were obedient and willing to do housework. Now, enterprising young men with clear ideas on life and good manners are more in demand.

Zheng Dashui, a lecturer at Nankai University in Tianjin said an enterprising spirit and eagerness to learn were needed to achieve success. Zheng, once a factory worker, has become a lecturer in sociology through his determination to learn.

More than 71 percent of the people surveyed believed that success depended on hard work--not fate.

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CSO: 4000/127

NORTH REGION

HOUSEKEEPING AGENCIES HELP BUSY BEIJING FAMILIES

OW231957 Beijing XINHUA in English 1938 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, 23 Dec (XINHUA)--Thirty-seven housekeeping agencies have been formed in Beijing over the past few years to provide home help for busy city families. One agency, called the "March 8" Service Company, has provided housekeepers for 15,000 families in the capital since it was founded 2 years ago, said an official of the Municipal Women's Federation, which helps to run it.

When a young man asked the agency for help to look after a newborn baby whose mother was still confined to the hospital, they provided an experienced housekeeper the next day. A chef, who needed help to keep his home tidy because his first child suffered a mental disorder and his second was only a few months old, was turned down by several housekeeping agencies. Then the "March 8" agency provided a young woman called Liu Guifen, who took over most of the household chores, and who soon became a good friend of the family, which asked to extend her contract.

Most of these housekeepers are aged between 18 and 25, and come from the countryside where there is a surplus of workers. Some come to earn more for their marriages, while others come to experience city life and broaden their horizons.

The federation official said 80 percent of housekeepers worked as baby-sitters, while the rest concentrated on household chores or took care of the elderly. The agencies teach potential young housekeepers such skills as cooking, looking after children and using electrical appliances.

The interests of both the employers and employees are guaranteed by contracts. Housekeepers enjoy at least 2 days off a month, and their monthly salary is not less than 30 yuan. Both parties can complain to the agencies if they are not satisfied.

Housekeeping agencies also run pre-school classes, which teach youngsters art, calligraphy, music, dance and English. They also provide odd-job services, such as taking care of the sick, home removals, changing gas bottles, washing clothes and photocopying.

/9604

CSO: 4000/127

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

TIANJIN SCHOOLS, ENTERPRISES ESTABLISH LINKS--This reporter learned at a meeting held by the municipal CPC committee and the municipal government on 21 August to mobilize social forces in support of education that up to 20 August, our municipality's 272 urban secondary schools and 384 urban primary schools have established long-term link-up and pivotal-support relationships with 699 enterprise and public agency units. The support of education by various trades and profession has reached initial results, and a trend of public concern and support of education is gradually being established. At present, a majority of the support units have agreed with the schools on short-term support programs. The repair of classrooms, renovation of playgrounds, remodeling of school lavatories, and other construction projects have already begun; equipment and apparatus donated by enterprises have been delivered to the schools, and funds have also been allocated, striving to achieve a brand-new appearance for the schools by the beginning of the new school year. [Text] [Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Aug 85 p 1] 12986/12859

FUJIAN, HEBEI EXCHANGE PERSONNEL--In order to make advancements in the talented and intelligent peoples exchange program, the organization department of our provincial party committee recently selected 18 outstanding middle-aged comrades from county-level leading cadres to go to Fujian and take up posts for training purposes. These comrades, after assembling and completing short-term training in Shijiazhuang, left today for work in Fujian Province. Selecting these outstanding middle-aged leading cadres to train in advanced provincial and municipal posts is what our province, in the new circumstances of reforming and opening up to outside areas, is doing in a new attempt to raise the quality of our leading cadres. Before the cadres left, responsible comrades of the provincial party committee urged them to be, once in Fujian, (1) diligent, (2) openminded, and (3) industrious, going through training and genuinely becoming practical, outstanding cadres and not just idle talkers. [Text] [Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 17 Aug 85 p 1] 13047/12859

MILITIA FAMILIES' TREATMENT CHANGED--On the eve of "August 1st," Taiyuan County is changing its policy on preferential treatment to village militia families. Preferential treatment used to be given to families according to their living and working situations. Now a family will receive the preferential treatment if only one family member enlists. The standard for favored treatment is averaged according to township. There are more than 3,300 households of village militia families in our city and each household enjoys the preferential treatment. The average supplement amount for each household this year was 378.70 yuan--an 83 percent increase over last year. Currently, the village militia families in our city have basically caught up with the local average standard of living. [By Kang Jun [1660 0971]] [Text] [Taiyuan TAIYUAN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jul 85 p 1] 13094/13012

3 February 1986

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING CYL REPRESENTATIVES CONFERENCE CONVENED

SK210554 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Text] The provincial conference of CYL representatives opened on the morning of 20 December. Attending the conference were leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the provincial Government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, and the provincial military district, including Li Guixian, Dai Suli, Xu Shoafu, Li Zemin, Chen Suzhi, Liu Dongfan, Gao Zi, Wang Jilu, Feng Yousong, Zuo Kun, and (Tang Mingyuan). Veteran Comrades Guo Feng and Li Huang, who have been continuously showing concern for and supporting the work for young people, extended greetings upon the convening of the conference.

Li Zemin, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech at the conference. On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee, he first extended greetings upon the convening of the Conference and sent intimate greeting to the broad masses of CYL members and young people who are vigorously and bravely fighting on all fronts.

Li Zemin said: The situation of our province's CYL work during the past few years has been very good. Under the leadership of the CPC Committees at various levels, the CYL organizations at various levels have further defined the guiding ideology of comprehensively enlivening the CYL work with a focus on the four modernizations, guided the broad masses of CYL members and young people to engage in reform and the four modernizations, and brought into play their vanguard role in the two civilizations.

He said: The CYL is an institution for helping the young people master communism in the course of practice. Training the young to become people with ideals, morality, education, and a sense of discipline is basically a starting point as well as an ending point of the CYL work in the new situation. This is a higher requirement placed on the CYL organizations by the party in the new historical period. The CYL should proceed from actual conditions and adopt various measures that suit the young people's special needs and can draw their attention in order to vigorously strengthen the ideological and political work, to organize them to study the basic theory of Marxism and modern sciences, and to cultivate a new generation with ideals, morality, education, and a sense of discipline.

In his speech, Li Zemin called on the CYL members and young people throughout the province to play the role of a shock brigade in the material civilization, to play a vanguard role in the spiritual civilization, and to bring into play their initiative in improving the social order. The CYL members and young people should bravely and resolutely wage struggles against all harmful trends existing in the society, define their ideals and goals according to the interests of the nation and the people, and then devote themselves to fighting for the ideals and goals.

Bao Zhiqiang, secretary of the provincial CYL Committee, presided over the conference and delivered an opening speech. Jin Dong, deputy secretary of the provincial CYL Committee, relayed the guidelines of the national conference of CYL representatives. Attending the conference were approximately 300 people, including CYL cadres and representatives of excellent CYL members from all fronts.

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CSO: 4005/371

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN HOLDS MEETING ON WORK OF PEOPLE'S CONGRESSES

SK312308 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 29 Dec 85

[Text] From 28 to 29 December the provincial CPC Committee held a meeting on strengthening the work of people's congresses.

The provincial CPC Committee called on CPC Committees at all levels to upgrade their understanding of the legal system and to clearly understand the nature, status and tasks of people's congresses. The people's congresses at all levels were urged to bring into full play their functions in the two civilizations.

Participants summed up the experiences gained by the CPC Committees, people's congresses, and government in realizing the work of people's congresses and discussed ways for bringing into full play the functions of people's congresses, further achieving the work of people's congresses, and creating a new situation in this work.

Attending the meeting were Standing Committee members of the provincial CPC Committee, chairman and vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, governor and deputy governors of the provincial government; secretaries of the city, prefectural, autonomous prefectural, and county CPC Committees; chairmen of the city, prefectural, autonomous prefectural and county people's congresses; responsible persons of the office in charge of the work of people's congress in Baicheng Prefecture; and responsible comrades of the provincial Higher People's Court, the provincial People's Procuratorate, and provincial-level departments.

Hou Mingguang, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, relayed the speech delivered by Comrade Peng Zhen at the forum of responsible persons of all provincial, municipal and autonomous regional People's Congress Standing Committees.

Respectively making speeches at the meeting were Gao Di, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Zhao Xiu, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and Gao Dezhan, governor of the provincial government.

The meeting held: People's Congress Standing Committees at all levels that have been restored or established since 1980 have done much work, made notable

achievements, and made important contributions to the construction of democracy, the legal system, and the development of all undertakings through conscientiously exercising their functions and rights under the leadership of the CPC Committees at all levels and in cooperation with the governments, courts, and procuratorates.

The meeting stressed: The CPC Committees at all levels should strengthen the awareness of handling affairs in accordance with the law; exercise their functions according to the regulations stipulated in the Constitution and in the law; go all out to support the work of the people's congresses at all levels and to promote the construction of legal system; disseminate the nature, status, and functions of the People's Congress Standing Committees among the broad masses of cadres, in particular, leading cadres of the party and government organs to upgrade their understanding of the People's Congress Standing Committees; and make efforts to strengthen leadership over the work of people's congresses. The basic tasks of the People's Congress Standing Committees are to develop socialist democracy and to perfect the socialist legal system. Under the leadership of the CPC Committees, the People's Congress Standing Committees should conscientiously implement the line, principles, and policies of the party and exercise their functions and rights of legislation, supervision, decision, and appointment and removal entrusted by the Constitution and law to develop socialist democracy, perfect the socialist legal system, and serve the central tasks of the party.

The meeting pointed out: Under the supervision of the people's congresses, the people's governments at all levels should generally, persistently, and solidly conduct education on democracy and legal system; strengthen contacts with the people's congresses in doing their routine work, conscientiously handle the proposals set forth by people's congresses and the opinions and suggestions made by deputies of people's congresses; earnestly implement the local laws and regulations, policy decisions, and decisions adopted by people's congresses; and appoint and remove the state official workers strictly in accordance with the legal procedures.

The Jilin City CPC Committee, the Dongfeng County People's Congress Standing Committee, and the Dunhua City People's Government introduced their experiences at the meeting.

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NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING PROPAGANDA WORK CONFERENCE CONCLUDES 28 DECEMBER

SK300752 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 29 Dec 85

[Text] The provincial meeting of directors of propaganda departments ended in Shenyang on 28 December. At the meeting, Shen Xianhui, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee, made a report entitled "Several Issues Concerning the Current Propaganda Situation and the Tasks for Propaganda Work." Liu Yiyun, Standing Committee member of the provincial Advisory Commission, made a speech at the meeting.

The meeting pointed out: From now on, the focal points of the propaganda work of the party will be to continue conducting education on the current situation and policies, ideals, and discipline among the grassroots units; to further disseminate reform; to organize the people of the province to conscientiously guard against capitalist and feudal influence; to strive to promote the material and spiritual civilization; and to make efforts to ensure the smooth progress of reform.

The meeting held: Along with the ceaseless development of reform and the policy for opening to the outside world and enlivening the economy, more and more people have begun to ask for explanations of and answers to complicated social phenomena in accordance with Marxism. All party-member cadres and theoretical workers across the province must conscientiously strengthen the study of basic Marxist theory and mobilize the people ideologically to upgrade their theoretical quality in a step-by-step manner.

The meeting stressed: We must realistically change the tendency of the party showing no concern for party affairs. From the strategic point of view, we must make efforts to build a mammoth force of the ideological and political workers. The propaganda departments at all levels have to be the ideologically organized departments of the CPC Committees and make efforts to carry out the propaganda work for the party.

The meeting made a plan for the propaganda work for 1986.

In his summary speech, Li Zemin, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, called on the party organizations at all levels and party-member cadres across the province to eliminate the feeling of being afraid of difficulties and the idea of being lax, to enhance their confidence, to strive to become stronger, to have a sense of self-respect, and to play an exemplary role to accomplish the honorary tasks assigned by the party and the people in the new situation.

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN LEADERS ATTEND MEETING FOR NONPARTY PERSONAGES

SK310440 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Text] On the morning of 30 December, the provincial CPC Committee held a forum to relay the guidelines of the recent meeting of the work of the provincial CPC Committee to nonparty personages and to joyously celebrate New Year's Day.

Among those invited to attend the forum were more than 80 nonparty personages from all circles, including deputies to the National People's Congress and members of the National CPPCC in Changchun, standing committee members of the provincial People's Congress, members of the provincial CPPCC Committee, responsible persons of all democratic parties, the Federation of Industry and Commerce, the Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, and the Federation of Taiwan Compatriots; leading cadres of the organs of provincial departments and bureaus at or above the director and deputy director levels; senior religious figures; and counsellor of the provincial Counsel's office.

Zhang Fengqi, director of the United Front Work Department of the provincial CPC Committee, presided over the forum. Gao Di, Wang Xianjin, and Gao Dezhan respectively delivered brief speeches to say Happy New Year to everybody. They expressed their heartfelt gratitude to nonparty personages of all circles for their support and assistance given in the past year, and wished that the nonparty personages will give greater support and assistance to and make more criticism and supervision of the work of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government in the coming new year in order to achieve better results in work in all fields. Comrade Wang Zhongyu relayed the guidelines of the meeting of the work of the provincial CPC Committee.

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NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN SECRETARY MEETS WITH CENTRAL LECTURERS' GROUP

SK310559 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Text] On the evening of 29 December, some leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and government met with the comrades of the group of lecturers dispatched to our province by the central organs. Attending the meeting were Gao Di, Gao Dezhan, Wang Zhongyu, and Liu Yunzhao; and responsible comrades from the propaganda department of the provincial CPC Committee, the office of the provincial government, and the provincial Educational Commission.

On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and government, Comrade Liu Yunzhao expressed intimate regards and thanks to the comrades of the central group of lecturers, and wished them a happy New Year.

Comrade Gao Di expressed his gratitude to them for helping our province develop educational undertakings and train primary and middle school teachers despite hard living conditions and cold weather.

He said: Under such circumstances in which the province suffered serious natural disasters, and had more difficulties and limited financial resources, our province should grasp the following tasks. First, we should show concern over and cultivate teachers and make efforts to upgrade their competence. The province has decided to allocate funds to build houses for teachers in order to enable them to live and work in peace and content. Second, we should solve the problems concerning primary and middle schools having two shifts. Third, normal colleges and teachers' advanced institutions must be equipped with more teaching facilities. He encouraged comrades of the central group of lecturers to understand our province's current educational situation and to give valuable opinions on our province's educational reform.

(Yu Wenda), head of the leading group of the lecturers' group, expressed thanks to the leaders of Jilin Province for having met them twice in four months. He also introduced the group's experience in adopting various forms to cultivate primary and middle school teachers and talked about the group's achievements in the forefront teaching work.

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NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN SECRETARY ADDRESSES SOLDIERS ON LAOSHAN FRONT LINE

SK262220 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Recently, this station's reporters and the delegation of the Chinese Journalists Association to the Laoshan front line went to the Laoshan front line to gather news. When the reporters left the front line, all of the commanders and fighters who are native to Jilin gave them souvenirs for the provincial CPC Committee and government to thank the leading comrades for their concern and the people in their hometowns for their profound sentiments of friendship.

On the morning of 23 December, the reporters passed on the souvenirs to Gao Di, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Governor Gao Dezhan. These two leading comrades were very happy when they saw the precious gifts sent by the fighters on the front line. At the invitation of the reporters, they gave speeches to the fighters. Comrade Gao Di said:

[Begin Gao Di recording] We were very happy to hear that comrades of Jilin origin on the Laoshan front line have been behaving very well and have greatly contributed to protecting our southern frontier. The officers and soldiers on the front line have won honor for the country and for the people of Jilin Province. We extend warm congratulations and hearty thanks to them on behalf of the Jilin people. We should learn from their lofty ideology and their spirit of hard struggle and of heroically laying down their lives. Their acts reflect their lofty ideals. They have communist ideals, patriotic ideology and their spirit of hard struggle and of heroically laying down their lives. Their acts reflect their lofty ideals. They have communist ideals, patriotic ideology, and the revolutionary spirit of not fearing sacrifices for the sake of revolution. This is very precious. We need such ideology and spirit on the front line as well as in the four modernizations construction.

Before the models and models report group came to our Jilin Province to give reports. A provincewide upsurge in learning from the models and heroes was effected. Now, the whole province will be greatly inspired by the gifts from the comrades on the Laoshan front line. We will take advantage of this opportunity to inspire another upsurge in learning from the models and heroes, in an effort to further enhance the ideology of the people and to improve the various fields of work.

I recall a song entitled "Preserve Peace for the Motherland," which deals with protecting one's hometown and loving one's country and native soil. Our commanders and fighters have shown such a great love for our hometowns. Therefore, the people of Jilin Province should all the more build Jilin Province into a better place.

Soon the new year will be here. Governor Gao and I will extend festive regards to all of the commanders and fighters who are Jilin natives and who have shed their blood, sacrificed their lives, and worked hard on the front line on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and government and the 23 million people of Jilin Province. We wish you good health and victory in every battle. [end recording]

Governor Gao Dezhan also gave a speech.

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NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG LEADERS SEND LETTERS TO SOLDIERS ON LAOSHAN FRONT

SK262236 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Recently Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Hou Jie, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor of the province; and the CPC Committees of the organs of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government, wrote letters to extend regards to and show great respect for all commanders and fighters from Heilongjiang fighting in the Laoshan frontier areas.

Sun Weiben and Hou Jie stated in their letters: We have received the emergency report letters and souvenirs from the reporters whom you entrusted to deliver these things to the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government during their visits to the frontier areas. This has fully expressed your love for your hometowns and your iron determination to safeguard the motherland. We were very glad when we heard that you won a victory over the Vietnamese enemy and dealt them a crushing blow. We have a sense of pride and dignity for having such a group of fine young people like you, who have done credit to our national flag and army flag. You have proven yourselves to be fine sons and daughters of the 30 million people as well as the most beloved persons of the new generation. Your deeds are regarded as vivid teaching materials for conducting education on ideals and discipline among the people throughout the province as well as valuable spiritual wealth. Your deeds will be transformed into great motive power for promoting the material and spiritual civilizations in the urban and rural areas. We will certainly treasure them.

The CPC Committees of the organs of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government also sent letters to extend regards to 30 party members from Heilongjiang who are fighting on Laoshan frontier. They also mailed tapes of (Guo Song's) folk songs and the northeast song-and-dance duet that they longed to receive.

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NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING CPC OFFICES EXPOSE MALPRACTICES, CORRUPTION

SK270156 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] Through deeply studying the guidelines of the circular on examining and correcting six unhealthy trends issued by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, some party-member leading cadres of the organs directly under the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government have consciously exposed their own problems and the corrupt tendencies in their workstyles.

The issuance of the circular has produced wide repercussions among the organs directly under the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government. Many comrades said: Whether or not we possess a good party style directly affects the party's image and reputation. Thus, party style is a matter of vital importance to the party. The CPC Central Committee has grasped the key points in the work for firmly attending to party style.

All departments, commissions, offices, and bureaus have successively made specific suggestions for implementing the circular and set up leading groups in charge of this work. Top leaders of some units have personally engaged in and taken the lead in making comparison and examination. They have exposed some existing problems and unhealthy practices with regard to purchasing cars, going abroad, making tours with public funds, and giving dinners and presents. Some leading comrades said in the party's regular activities they have engendered an idea of displaying their wealth in the new situation characterized by opening to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy. They vied with each other in purchasing luxurious cars with a view to seeking comfort and convenience as soon as they knew that other units had possessed good cars. They have created harmful effects among the masses.

Leading bodies of the provincial Finance Department, the provincial Textile Department, the provincial Machinery Department, the provincial Farmland Reclamation Bureau, the provincial Industrial and Commercial Bureau, the provincial Education Department, and the provincial Scientific and Technological Commission realized what they had done wrong after examining their practices of presumptuously using funds that they must not use to purchase or trade cars.

Through examination, some leading comrades of organs of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government held: Since September 1984 when they were delegated rights to examine and give permission to those applying to go abroad, our province has lost control over the tendency of going abroad. In particular, in the first half of this year, the foreign exchange used by those who went abroad reached more than \$13 million, an 8-fold increase over the corresponding period last year. Some professional investigation groups, leading cadres, and administrative personnel have additionally been organized. Some persons who were not related to the work in certain specific fields also accompanied the professional investigation groups to go sightseeing. Some wastefully spent state funds by paying for visits to foreign countries without any purpose and repeatedly visiting the same places. Through preliminarily exposing and examining their practices, they understand that these unhealthy practices have brought about damage to the party undertakings. Thus, they pledged to ideologically guard against corrosive ideas and to take the lead in correcting these unhealthy practices. Some vice governors have begun to go to work by bicycle instead of by car. The provincial Civil Administrative Department recently held two meetings in a simple manner. The leading cadres have consciously stopped the practice of extravagantly wining and dining.

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NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING CPC SECRETARY ATTENDS UNIVERSITY FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

SK240332 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] On the morning of 23 December, the provincial university for the aged held a get-together at the Liaoning People's Theater to mark its first founding anniversary.

Li Guixian, Shang Wen, Liu Zhenhua, Song Keda, Zhang Wu, Liu Yongyuan, Zeng Yongya, Xu Shaofu, Zhang Tiejun, Zuo Kun, Tan Liren, Chen Yiguang, Zhu Chuan, Luo Dingfeng, Zhang Yan, Yu Jingqing, and (Cao Yangge) and other leading comrades attended the meeting to extend congratulations and heard briefings on the situation of the provincial university for the aged since its founding a year ago.

The provincial university for the aged was formally founded in December 1984. In line with the characteristics and needs of the retired veteran cadres, the university set up 11 courses. The number of persons attending this university increased from 770 during the early period of its founding to 2,100 at present. This university for the aged is the largest of its kind in the province and with the greatest number of students. The veteran comrades attending this university joyfully sang praise to the party for founding the university for the aged. They said that when a person attends school his whole family will benefit, and that the university for the aged has helped enhance their spirit and provided conditions for them to display their remaining enthusiasm and to serve society.

Li Tao, president of the provincial university for the aged, said that in the future, this university will also open courses on ideological and political education.

Those leading comrades attending the get-together also viewed the students' calligraphic exhibition. At the get-together the students gave literary and art performances which they themselves arranged.

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NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

SUN WEIBEN ATTENDS GATHERING--On the afternoon of 27 December, more than 300 veteran cadres who had retired from the provincial-level organs happily got together on the occasion of the new year to attend the 1985 commendation meeting in honor of the veteran activists emerging in social service. Attending the meeting to wish them happy New Year were Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Liu Chengguo, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee. At the meeting, Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, presented a Tang Dynasty poem in praising the lofty spirit displayed by the retired veteran cadres of the party in arduously pioneering revolutionary affairs and creating a happy life for future generations. [Excerpts] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 27 Dec 85 SK] /12913

SUN WEIBEN VIEWS DANCE DRAMA--On the evening of 26 December, at the theater of the provincial exhibition hall, the Liaoning Song and Dance Ensemble staged for the first time the dance drama entitled "Pearl Lake," which was China's first six-scene dance drama based on the mythology of the Man Nationality. Comrades Sun Weiben, Chen Lei, Liu Changguo, Huang Feng, and Li Min viewed the performance, and received all performers. They praised the literary and art workers of Liaoning for adhering to the nationalization of dance drama, and for filling in the gaps of the large-scale Man Nationality dance drama in our drama history. [Excerpts] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 26 Dec 85 SK] /12913

LIAONING CPC CIRCULAR--The provincial CPC Committee recently decided to comprehensively inspect the party style and discipline of party and government organs at and above the city level. For this reason, the provincial CPC Committee issued a circular calling for efforts to solve uncovered problems concerning the party style and discipline of party and government organs at and above the city level in a down-to-earth manner during the inspection. The circular also calls for efforts to register, file, investigate, and check the serious unhealthy trends and violations of law and discipline as soon as possible. The provincial CPC Committee also called for efforts to combine the inspection of party style and discipline with party rectification. The various provincial and city level organs should inspect their workstyle problems one by one and formulate measures for checking and improving their workstyle. [Text] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 23 Dec 85 SK] /12913

3 February 1986

RADIO REPORTERS MEET--The fifth experience-exchange meeting of radio reporters from five provinces was held in Harbin on 22 December. In the past, the experience-exchange meetings of radio reporters, sponsored by the five provinces of Hubei, Shandong, Guangdong, Sichuan, and Heilongjiang, had been respectively held in Wuhan, Qingdao, Hainandao, and Guanxian. Such meetings have played a positive role in enhancing lateral cooperation between different broadcasting stations, strengthening the building of the ranks of reporters, upgrading the quality of radio reports, and improving the reporters' management work. This meeting was sponsored by the Heilongjiang People's Broadcasting Station. Attending the meeting were leading comrades and radio reporters of the radio and television departments and the broadcasting stations from 21 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions across the country, and comrades from central press units. At the meeting, participants will introduce their experiences in propaganda on the economic restructuring, the building of the ranks of radio reporters, and the improvement of their professional quality. On the afternoon of 22 December, provincial leading comrades, including Sun Weiben, Liu Chengguo, Zhou Wenhua, Huang Feng, and Jing Bowen, visited the representatives participating in the meeting. [Text] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 22 Dec 85 SK] /12913

CYL REPRESENTATIVES CONFERENCE CONVENED--After successfully completing the assigned tasks, the three day provincial conference of CYL representatives concluded in Shenyang on 22 December. Some members and alternate members of the seventh provincial CYL Committee were readjusted at the conference sponsored on the afternoon of 22 December. Forty-eight comrades vacated their posts as members and alternate members of the seventh provincial CYL Committee, and simultaneously, 41 comrades were appointed as additional members and alternate members of the seventh provincial CYL Committee. A decision on enlivening the work of CYL branches made by the provincial CYL committee was adopted at the conference. The grassroots CYL Committees should intensify their function of giving guidance in order to create favorable conditions for the work of CYL branches. The CYL branches should strengthen their vitality, play a dynamic role, strengthen the construction of the ranks of CYL members, and enhance their fighting strength. (Li Liguo), deputy secretary of the provincial CYL Committee, [words indistinct] and delivered a closing speech at the conference. [Text] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 22 Dec 85 SK] /12913

WORK CONFERENCE CONCLUDES--The four-day conference on the work of the provincial CPC Committee ended on 23 December. The conference further studied and implemented the guidelines of the National Conference of party delegates, summed up the province's work done this year, and discussed and worked out a plan for work in 1986. Attending the conference were secretaries of the city, prefectural and county CPC Committees and principal responsible comrades of the provincial-level departments. Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a report entitled "Develop the Excellent Situation and Strive for New Successes." Chen Lei, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission, and Liu Chengguo, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, made speeches. Hou Jie, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, summed up the conference. [Excerpt] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 23 Dec 85 SK] /12913

ICE-SNOW FESTIVAL--The second ice-snow sports meet of the Harbin ice-snow festival ceremoniously opened today. When the children's band entered the hall, Sun Weiben, Hou Jie, and other provincial and Harbin City leaders came to the rostrum and sat down. Li Menghua, minister of the state Physical Culture and Sports Commission, attended and addressed the opening ceremony. Some city leaders of the province and from other provinces, compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao, and some foreign guests also attended the opening ceremony. The second Harbin ice-snow sports meet began today and will end on 2 February. [Excerpts] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 1 Jan 86 SK] /12913

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NORTHWEST REGION

EDUCATIONAL REFORM IN NINGXIA EMPHASIZED

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 15 Oct 85 p 4

[Article by Li Yijie [2621 0001 2638]: "Some Views on Educational Reform in Ningxia, Part I"]

[Text] Over the past 30 years, Ningxia has made great progress in education but still lags behind other parts of the country for a variety of reasons. In this connection, I want to express some views based on the guidelines of the CPC Central Committee on educational forum which in a way takes into account the reality of Ningxia.

1. Knowledge is a resource that can be used to create miracles. For this reason, we must emphasize education. The role of knowledge and intellectuals in scientific and technical revolution is one that has been highly valued by world powers. All economic and technical competitions are in the final analysis a competition involving intellectual powers. During the 1980's, almost all countries--be they socialist or capitalist--had at least one thing in common, that was their interest in developing the economy, science and technology and in converting knowledge accumulated by society into a vehicle for developing production. As a result of its application in production, science subsequently became a productive force commonly applicable to all fields of human activity. Then knowledge became a resource that can be used to create miracles and bring about revolutionary changes in production and management. Knowledge has also been widely applied as a form of science and technology to serve the nonproductive activities (or to improve daily living conditions) and to enhance the overall development of society and the economy. To this end, we must enrich and replenish our knowledge as much as possible and as quickly as possible, and develop our national education from the strategic point of view. We must understand that all students now in school cannot graduate and make contributions to society until the 1990's. Today, if we fail to do everything possible to educate them in a better way, we will be guilty of placing our younger generation in jeopardy and bringing immeasurable and untold damage to the development of the four modernizations. Today, our leaders and people from all walks of life must be well aware of this point. Otherwise, the goal proposed by the CPC Central Committee to "improve the quality of our people through the training of more personnel in a better way" will become something beyond our reach.

2. Ningxia must adapt its educational structure to the need of developing the socialist economy. There are geographical and historical factors that have caused the development of the economy and education in Ningxia to lag behind the goal and have made education a weak link in our region. If we evaluate our elementary education in terms of the number of pupils per 10,000 residents of Ningxia, it can be said that the percentage is not too low in any sense. But the problem rests with the inferior quality of education. The factors that have directly caused this are the low levels of administrative leadership and poor quality of teachers (in general terms). For years, teachers in Ningxia have been continuously allowed to quit their teaching posts in large numbers through transfer. Even today, the ranks of teachers remain unstable. Therefore, effective and urgent measures must be taken to train additional teachers for secondary and primary schools. Particular weaknesses still exist in Ningxia's kindergarten education. Ningxia now has only 169 kindergartens which are still experiencing an acute shortage of truly qualified teachers. The structure of higher and secondary education in Ningxia is far from sound. Under this structure, a disproportionate development of higher and secondary education has surfaced, (with the institutions of higher learning enrolling 5,607 students and vocational secondary schools enrolling 7,960 students and with the ratio of the former to the latter estimated at 7:10). Furthermore, at present, some colleges and vocational secondary schools have failed to provide students with professional courses that take into consideration Ningxia's special needs and advantages. By offering courses that duplicate one another or by doing so in a blind way, some schools have wasted their potential resources.

By deploying schools in widely scattered areas, the departments of higher and secondary education, particularly the institutions of higher learning, have waster not only their manpower but also their material resources, and have adversely affected the program to improve the quality of education in Ningxia. It seems necessary to concentrate and consolidate all small schools where each professional course can attract only a very few students (or schools which mostly have only one class) and where the teaching equipment utilization rate is low and teachers do not have enough to do and therefore, cannot bring their role into full play. The time has come for us to draw up a long-range plan for developing higher and vocational secondary education and to deploy schools under an overall arrangement.

Ningxia is a Hui autonomous region. At present, in the area of minority education, the numbers of students in colleges, vocational and regular secondary schools and primary schools account for only 12.9, 13.4, 14.2 and 25.85 percent of the total respectively. This indicates how important and urgent it is to strengthen minority education and to raise the percentage of minority students at least to a level where it is comparable to the ratio of minority people to the total population in Ningxia. The endeavor to strengthen minority education should begin with elementary education. The present method of admitting more minority students through lowering the acceptable test scores is a "negative" way of doing things which can in no way improve the quality of minority education in a fundamental way.

Vigorous efforts must be made to strengthen vocational and technical education. As of 1984, Ningxia had 9,658 students enrolled in secondary agricultural and other vocational schools and 219,966 students in regular secondary schools. The ratio of the former to the latter was 0.44:10. It had 46,299 students in senior middle schools. The ratio of vocational secondary school students to senior middle school students was 2.1:10. This means that a serious disparity exists in all forms of education here. At present, there are some 600,000 unemployed junior and senior middle school graduates (who account for 15 percent of the total population in Ningxia). An increase in the number of such unemployed youths is also anticipated in the years to come. It is the bounden duty of vocational and technical education to train them in a variety of practical skills which will enable them to get jobs and make contributions to the four modernizations.

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NORTHWEST REGION

IMPLEMENTATION OF 'RESOLUTION ON EDUCATIONAL REFORM' URGED

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 7 Nov 85 p 2

[Summary of a speech by Ma Yingliang [7456 5391 0081] at the regional conference on work in the field of education]

[Text] The most recent symposium on work in the field of education in our region was called by the autonomous region's party committee and people's government. It aimed at studying documents issued by the National Symposium on Work in the Field of Education and at discussing and formulating plans to implement the "CPC Central Committee's Resolution on Educational Reform." The symposium has a significant role in bringing into play the initiative of people in various sectors to implement faithfully the educational reform, to initiate a new phase in the field of education, and to expedite economic and social progress in our region.

Subsequent to the National Symposium on Work in the Field of Education, the autonomous region's party committee and people's government studied earnestly and discussed the "Resolution" and speeches made by leading cadres of the party Central Committee and issued bulletins demanding that they be fully implemented by party committees and governments of various levels. The autonomous region's party committee and government also urged the department of education and concerned agencies to draft the "Resolution on the Educational Reform and How To Strengthen the Educational Undertaking (for discussion)." The draft contains specifics on the region's plan to implement the party Central Committee's resolution. I invite all of you to be involved in the discussion. I have been asked by the autonomous region's party committee and government to enlarge upon certain points.

I. Further Raise People's Consciousness of the Urgency of Developing and Reforming Our Educational System

The 12th Party Central Committee made the timely decision of classifying the educational undertaking as a strategic part of economic development; as a result, the party members' understanding of the importance of education has climbed to a new level. Education has witnessed a relatively speedy development in our region because party and political leaders and educational departments of various levels have stressed work in the field and because the masses have been enthusiastic about it, and various democratic, social, and religious groups have been supportive of it. On the other hand, there are

still problems facing our educational undertaking--the most serious of which is the people's lack of consciousness of the importance of education. The party Central Committee's "Resolution" points out that "education must serve socialist construction and socialist construction must rely on education." This statement serves as the fundamental ideological guideline of China's socialist construction and educational undertaking. Our consciousness must be unified on the basis of this principle.

Socialist construction must rely upon education. We must attach great importance to the issue of nurturing talented people to engage in socialist modernization. In order to produce these people, we should not only bring into play the initiative of existing talent but also expedite the development of education. Such is the strategic importance of education. Education is an important investment in the development of the human intellect; it is also an investment that can reap great returns. We should not only stress macro-economic management and the educational undertaking but also engage in the overall planning of the four modernizations and the construction of a socialist material and spiritual civilization.

In order to be on its own feet, Ningxia must stress work in the field of education. Geographically, Ningxia is located far from the coastal areas and major domestic and international markets; as a result, its products have a high cost and are uncompetitive. In order to upgrade its products and reduce costs, Ningxia must improve its level of scientific technology and industry--a task much dependent upon education and the talent it produces. Educational development is also essential to improving the economic and cultural lives of minority nationalities. In recent years, both the economic and educational undertakings in Ningxia have witnessed considerable progress; however, they are still inadequate compared with those in more developed provinces and cities. We must stress education; otherwise, we not only would not be able to stand on our own feet, we might fall even further behind.

As China assumes the open-door policy internationally and a more responsive economic approach at home, and as it confronts the world's latest technological revolution, the inadequacies and flaws of its educational system are increasingly discernible. Our educational undertaking is becoming more and more incompatible with the socialist modernization movement and newly risen domestic and international circumstances. Its inadequacies are the most obvious in the following two ways: (1) an unreasonable system of management that is overly centralized and that deprives schools and students of their creativity; (2) an unreasonable structure that is debilitated at the bottom, unitary at the secondary school level, and ill-proportioned at the college level and that has produced low-quality schools and incompetent teachers. Thorough changes must be made in our system of education so that it may better serve socialist construction.

Socialist construction is to be achieved by those nurtured under our system of education. Therefore, in reforming the educational system we must insist on "improving the quality of our people and producing a large number of top-quality talents." The realization of this goal involves coordination between programs that aim at nurturing people who are talented in specialized subjects

and who serve the masses, between general-course education and vocational technical education, and between new educational ideology, content, and teaching methods and the old ones.

II. Institute the Educational Reform and Implement Measures To Develop the Educational Undertaking in Our Region

1. Systematically implement the system of 9 years of compulsory education in order to solidify elementary education.

Modern civilization is constructed on and characterized by compulsory education and the popularization of elementary education, which are crucial to improving the quality of a people and invigorating a nation. On the basis of differences in economic and cultural conditions in the urban, rural, and mountainous areas in Ningxia, the autonomous region's party committee and government have divided it into three geographic areas and demanded that the system of 9 years of compulsory education be popularized by the years 1990, 1995, and 2000, respectively. Various localities should formulate specific proposals in accordance with local conditions, engage in overall planning, and faithfully carry out these measures. I would like to stress two things:

First, the popularization of junior high school education must be carried out subsequent to the popularization of elementary education. The autonomous region's party committee and government have arrived at the decision that during the "Seventh 5-year Plan" emphasis will be placed upon the popularization of elementary education in order to solidify the foundation of education; however, preparations will be made to improve the quality of teachers, school buildings, and equipment of junior high schools. Junior high schools must develop in a systematic manner. In view of the fact that elementary schools are experiencing a shortage of teachers, they should not be "promoted" to the status of junior high schools. We must not transfer elementary school teachers or dispatch graduates of secondary normal schools to teach junior high schools.

With respect to the length of schooling, we would like to recommend that the "6-3" system be instituted in cities and towns ("5-4" in places with better conditions) and that the "5-3" system be continued in rural villages (in localities with better conditions, 1 year of vocational technical training may be added to the curricula of 3-year general-course junior high schools). Only educational administrative departments whose status is above that of the county may decide on the length of schooling. The length of elementary education should not be extended at random so as not to generate new shortages in manpower, equipment, and funding.

Second, stress normal education and strengthen programs that train teachers in order to produce a large number of competent teachers. This is the key to instituting the system of 9 years of compulsory education and enhancing the standard of education; it is therefore a task of strategic significance. In developing our educational undertaking, we must first assure that normal education is sufficiently funded and equipped with competent teachers and facilities. In areas where there are shortages in funding, we

should delay the institution of compulsory education in order to give priority to normal education.

An effective educational system is dependent upon the competence of teachers. At present, there are more than 36,000 teachers in the schools in our region. Both the quantity and quality of teachers are incompatible with the demands of education. Educational development in Ningxia during the "Seventh 5-year Plan" requires that there be 10,400 more elementary school teachers and 8,600 more junior high school teachers by 1990. Our current capabilities will allow us to produce only 6,900 elementary school teachers (3,500 fewer than needed) and 3,900 junior high school teachers (4,700 fewer than needed) by 1990. Moreover, 37 percent of the autonomous region's full-time elementary school teachers and 69.4 percent of its junior high school teachers are inadequately educated. Even among those adequately educated, some are incompetent and weak in teaching abilities. In recent years, a large number of high school and elementary school teachers have been transferred to or have left voluntarily for jobs other than teaching.

The above-mentioned problem is one of the more urgent and serious problems facing the institutions of the system of 9 years of compulsory education and must be resolved through the joint efforts of party committees, governments, and educational administration departments of various levels. During the "Seventh 5-year Plan," normal schools of various levels should expand their recruiting programs; moreover, the Yinchuan School of Further Studies for Teachers should be made into a normal college in order to expedite the training of high school, elementary schools, and kindergarten teachers. Normal schools must be geared toward high schools and elementary schools, engage in serious reforms, and instill in students correct ideological beliefs and professional competence. Graduates of normal schools must be dispatched to teach high schools and elementary schools; they must not be assigned to work in other agencies. From now on, competent high school and elementary school teachers may no longer be transferred to work in other fields. Moreover, we should reform and strengthen programs that train teachers so that by 1990 more than 80 percent of our high school and elementary school teachers will have fulfilled the basic requirements.

We should do our best to improve the social status and livelihood of teachers and help them resolve "difficulties in obtaining housing and securing medical care" in order to attract more people to dedicate themselves to the cause of education. We should deal with longstanding problems as well as newly occurring incidents whereby intellectuals were assaulted, harassed, or discriminated against. We should earnestly implement the policy toward intellectuals and make the teaching profession a respected and envied line of work so that people in our society will look up to teachers, cherish knowledge, and honor people who are talented. Teachers should exercise self-discipline and set high demands on themselves. They should be conscientious about their work and be dedicated to their students. They should devote their lives to the cause of education, constantly improve their ideology and skills, and participate in educational reform in order to improve the quality of education and be deserving of the title bestowed upon them as the architects of the human soul.

2. We should accelerate the restructuring of secondary education so as to expedite the development of vocational technical education.

Restructuring secondary education in order to accelerate the development of vocational technical education is another one of the party Central Committee's major policies concerning educational reform. At present, vocational technical education constitutes the weakest part of the educational undertaking in our region; its enrollment accounts for only a little more than 20 percent of the total enrollment in senior high schools. Existing vocational and technical schools are understaffed and in need of people to teach courses in specialized subjects; moreover, they are under an ineffective managerial system and are plagued by such problems as inadequate lab facilities, funding shortages, and low-quality courses. Ningxia must devote itself to vocational technical education in order that it may stand on its own feet. By 1990, the number of students recruited by vocational technical schools in the region should approximate that of general-course senior high schools.

In developing vocational technical education we must propagate the importance of education. We must instill in party members and the general public the belief that all professions are equally respectable and capable of nurturing successful people. We should also teach them that in pursuing professional accomplishments one must be politically, culturally, and technically competent and be determined to reform the system of labor employment. We must adhere to the party Central Committee's "Resolution" and the demands of its leading cadres and insist that "training come before employment." From now on, in recruiting, all agencies should give priority to graduates of vocational and technical schools so that over a period of time their staff members will all be competent professionals trained in specialized subjects. The policies delineated in the "Resolution on Educational Reform and How To Strengthen the Educational Undertaking (draft for discussion)" should be faithfully implemented by the concerned departments of various levels in various localities.

The development of vocational technical education must not rely only on educational departments; we should bring into play the initiative of all enterprises and administrative organs. In developing secondary vocational technical education, we must give full play to vocational secondary schools and expand existing vocational secondary schools and technical schools, which should be geared toward the needs of society instead of just a few departments and enterprises. Vocational secondary schools and technical schools should begin recruiting only junior high school graduates.

In developing vocational technical education, educational departments and concerned agencies should formulate special administrative organs or assign cadres to attend to related matters on a full-time basis. They should aim at gradually perfecting the administrative system, strengthening the leadership and the supervisory staff, engaging in overall planning, and improving courses in specialized subjects and the deployment of teachers and graduates. Normal colleges should offer courses in specialized subjects so that prospective teachers may be prepared to teach vocational technical schools. These courses should be given in accordance with the economic and social conditions of each

locality. We should stress general planning and make talent estimates to prevent waste. Vocational technical education cannot be effective without adequate conditions and sufficient and continuous financial backing.

3. Underline higher education and nurture people who are talented in various specialized subjects.

Despite the fact that in recent years institutions of higher learning in our region have witnessed a speedy expansion, the construction of school buildings has been slow-moving; as a result, none of our colleges has fulfilled the projected capacity and higher education has not been highly efficient. During the "Seventh 5-year Plan" our region should not form any new colleges but should instead expand existing schools so that they may fulfill their respective projected capacities by recruiting more students and streamlining administrative procedures. Ningxia University should become a keypoint construction project for our region. We should give the university extra financial and other kinds of support so that by its 30th anniversary in 1988 enrollment can reach the projected number of 2,800 students and the school can become a university that offers a variety of courses but with an emphasis on normal education. Ningxia University should model itself after other keypoint universities in the country, improve its curriculum, raise the level of its scientific research programs, strive to be specialized in certain subjects, nurture more top-quality talent, and become an educational and scientific research center that produces impressive results. The Ningxia Academy of Agriculture and Ningxia Academy of Medicine should also expand to the projected capacities. Construction projects scheduled for Ningxia Academy of Engineering should be completed on time. Yinchuan Normal School and Ningxia Academy of Education should merge into 1 school with a total enrollment of 3,000 students by 1990; they will recruit among the general public and will offer training programs to teachers. Guyuan Secondary Normal School should purchase more equipment and complete the construction of school buildings as soon as possible.

In reforming the system of recruitment through directional recruitment methods, institutions of higher learning in Ningxia encounter the problem of how to increase the percentage of students recruited through directional recruitment--with the exception of Guyuan Secondary Normal School, which will continue to recruit in Guyuan District and Tongxin County. Beginning this year, 20 percent of the students recruited by Ningxia University, the Ningxia Academy of Medicine, and the Ningxia Academy of Agriculture should be from Guyuan District and Tongxin, Yanchi, and Taolejiu Counties. We should develop the potential of institutions of higher learning and expand the channels that lead talented people to the mountains, areas inhabited by people of the Hui nationality, the rural villages, medium-size and small enterprises, and all localities and agencies that are in urgent need of talents to assure that a certain number of graduates are assigned to areas and departments where conditions are harsh.

Concerned departments and schools should faithfully implement policies concerning school autonomy delineated in the party Central Committee's "Resolution" and "Suggestions on the Managerial Reform Instituted by

Institutions of Higher Learning Affiliated with the Office of Education" issued by the autonomous region's party committee.

Institutions of higher learning should attract more talent and scientific technology, strengthen their ties with various sectors, and cooperate with one another and with scientific research agencies and production departments to explore and introduce new technology.

4. Stress the education of minority nationalities and increase the percentage of Hui students in schools of various levels and kinds. Despite the fact that people of the Hui nationality accounts for one-third of the total population of our region, the percentage of Hui students is not reasonably proportional to the number of people of the Hui nationality--it decreases as we move up the educational ladder. This is disadvantageous to our effort to unite the various nationalities and promote equality and prosperity in the region; it will also frustrate Ningxia's struggle to "stand on its own feet." The education of minority nationalities must therefore be singled out as a major part of the region's educational undertaking. We should strive for speedy progress.

Special measures must be taken to assure the development of education for minority nationalities. In the mountainous areas in the south, elementary education should be compulsory and subsidized by the people's governments of various levels. We should improve existing boarding high schools and elementary schools for Hui students. We should increase the number of boarding high schools for Hui students and initiate in keypoint high schools senior high school classes for students of the Hui nationality who live on campus. We should systematically mobilize and organize retired teachers and intellectuals who live in the cities to take turns in helping to train high school and elementary school teachers in the mountainous areas in the south. As the number of school age children has been decreasing steadily, we should encourage schools in the cities, towns, and certain rural villages along rivers to donate to schools in the mountainous areas old and surplus desks, chairs, and teaching equipment. Hui high schools and elementary schools along rivers in the cities and more developed areas should be subsidized by local governments.

The development of education for minority nationalities should be done on the basis of the conditions in Ningxia. The fact that the foundation of education for minority nationalities in Ningxia is weak prevents them from advancing in our society. Therefore, in developing education for minority nationalities, we must stress elementary education. In recent years, many religious leaders in our region have expressed concern over the education of people of the Hui nationality; we should respond favorably and enthusiastically and encourage them to make even greater contributions to the cause of minority education.

5. Reform the guiding ideology and content of education, improve teaching methods, and nurture people who are talented and fit to deal with newly arisen circumstances.

Newly arisen domestic and international circumstances and our new mission require that we change our guiding ideology in education and gear our educational undertaking toward the modernization movement, the world, and the

future in order to nurture talented people demanded by the new era. Our students must possess the noble ideals of communism and be dedicated, hard-working, innovative, and equipped with scientific know-how. We must adhere to the communist ideology.

We should now organize students, particularly college students, to study the resolutions of the most recent National People's Congress and the 4th and 5th Plenary Sessions of the 12th party Central Committee; our educational policy should be one that is appropriate and that encourages and motivates them. We should work with and guide the masses of students to become familiar with the needs of society and the public.

We hope that the masses of students, particularly college students, will become aware of their responsibilities and work hard for the welfare of the people and political solidarity and stability. We should not only transmit information but also guide our students to think and learn independently and analyze and resolve problems with the knowledge they acquire. We should lead our students to develop their potential and teach them in accordance with their individual abilities. We should strengthen the study of the science of education, further improve educational research and audiovisual educational programs, establish a system of educational criticism, and examine and evaluate on a regular basis the quality of education offered by schools of various levels and kinds.

6. Increase investments in education through a variety of channels to create better prospects for the educational undertaking.

Continued increases in educational funding assure the institution of educational reform and the development of the educational undertaking. Despite the fact that funding for education has witnessed a steady increase in recent years, it still is not sufficient to deal with the many longstanding problems in the field of education.

We must first implement the policy concerning the "two increases" stated in the party Central Committee's "Resolution." The autonomous region's party committee and government appropriated 120 million yuan to be used for educational purposes in 1985 and decided that funding for education should be increased gradually at a greater pace than that of the increase in real revenues. Various cities and counties should also spend a certain percentage of their revenues on education; the major portion of town and township revenues should go to education. One-third of the "financial aid for economically backward areas" appropriated to our region by the party Central Committee should be used for educational purposes, and financial aid for minority nationalities should be spent principally on improving the quality of education for minorities. During the "Seventh 5-year Plan" a certain percentage of the funding for capital construction under both the general plan of the autonomous region and individual local programs (including those in various cities and counties) should go to capital construction in schools of various levels and kinds.

We should, in accordance with the party Central Committee's resolution, initiate a new revenue source for education through educational taxes.

We should continue to encourage and support efforts to pool resources to run schools. Under the leadership of the people's government, various localities should strengthen propaganda work through well-organized and systematic measures.

Schools should initiate work-study programs for students, try to increase revenues, and institute effective measures to nurture people who are talented and fit to deal with newly arisen circumstances.

As we increase funding for education, we must also see to it that it is well spent and receives high yields.

III. Further Strengthen the Leadership Offered by the Party and the Government

Party and political leaders of various levels should bear in mind Comrade Deng Xiaoping's statement that "leaders who overlook the importance of education are short-sighted and inexperienced and cannot be expected to pilot the modernization movement." Leaders of various levels should take the initiative and lead people in the field of education to create a new phase. They must be determined and persistent. Issues related to the educational undertaking should be included in the agenda of meetings and be discussed on a regular basis and resolved one by one. The autonomous region's party committee has resolved that its chair, vice chair, standing committee members, and concerned departments should each be in regular contact with a school. The party committee hopes that party and political leaders of organs whose level is above that of the county will follow suit.

At present, China's educational undertaking is witnessing a number of new trends. First, it is becoming more "society-oriented" and less "individual-oriented" as education is now an important factor in the national economy and affects every sector of our society. Second, the educational undertaking has "progressed" from the "backward" state and is now geared toward contemporary and future needs. Third, it is no longer restricted to school age children and young people but aims at providing lifelong learning opportunities to people, with an emphasis on staff members. Fourth, it now aims at nurturing people who are "competent" and "innovative" in addition to being "well learned." Fifth, a State Council on Education has been formed to take over leadership from the educational departments to expedite the reform of education as various specialized fields of study become more and more dependent on one another and as interdepartmental cooperation becomes more common.

A regional council on education will also be formed (a decision reached by the party committee) to strengthen work in the autonomous region. Under the guidance of the autonomous region's party committee and people's government, the council on education will be in charge of the educational undertaking of the entire region, be involved in overall educational planning, oversee general educational development, coordinate various educational departments, and orchestrate the educational reform. The council on education will assume all the responsibilities of the office of education and oversee all institutions of higher education in the autonomous region; moreover, it will administer the handling of educational affairs by the autonomous region's planning, financial, and labor management departments.

We should institute a multi-level system of leadership in order to delineate which agencies are responsible for which parts of the educational undertaking.

The responsibility system for school principals should be instituted first in a small number of schools on a trial basis. If it proves to be successful and wins the approval of high-level educational departments, other schools may gradually follow suit.

One of the things that distinguish an experienced leader from an inexperienced one is that the former knows how to discover, attract, and utilize talented people. This ability is crucial to administering the educational undertaking.

Comrades, the reform and development of education in our region constitute a difficult task. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has stated: "I am optimistic about the future of China's educational undertaking. I recognize that there are difficulties but I also envision bright prospects." We must be determined and self-confident in our struggle to overcome these difficulties. With the joint effort of the party, our society, and the peoples in the region, it is certain that educational reform in Ningxia will be completed and that education in Ningxia will make headway--factors that will expedite the modernization movement in our region.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

JIANGSU GOVERNOR ADDRESSES 25 DECEMBER MILITIA MEETING

OW261052 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Text] A provincial militia work meeting to exchange experience in supporting military training with productive labor ended in Wuxi 25 December. Attending the closing meeting were: Xiang Shouzhi, commander of the Nanjing Military Region; Gu Xiulian, governor of Jiangsu; and Zhen Shen and Yue Dewang, respectively commander and political commissar of the provincial military district.

A provincial government notice commending seven counties and one district -- namely Wuxi, Yixing, Taixian, Shuyang, Wujin, Taicang, and Yangzhong and (Qiaoqu) District in Yancheng City -- for outstanding work in supporting military training with productive labor was read at the meeting. The provincial military district awarded third-class merit citations to 19 people and citations to 4 others. Xiang Shouzhi and Gu Xiulian presented banners and badges to the advanced counties and individuals.

In her speech at the meeting, Gu Xiulian said: Activities of supporting military training with productive labor in order to improve the people's standard of living while simultaneously making the militia stronger are a new development of its fine tradition in combining military training with productive labor under the new situation. They provide good ways for mobilizing and organizing the militiamen to work for economic construction, as well as effective measures for intensifying militia building. Through carrying out such activities, we can provide training for militiamen and improve their quality while bringing into full play their leading and exemplary role in building material and spiritual civilization.

Setting the requirements for doing a good job in the work of supporting military training with productive labor in the province, Governor Gu said: Enterprises set up by people's armed forces departments as part of the activities of supporting military training with productive labor must adhere to the socialist direction and set a good example in implementing the party's principles and policies. They must adopt practical measures and stress efficiency. It is necessary to strengthen the leadership over such enterprises and solicit the support from all quarters for them.

Commander Xiang Shouzhi also spoke at the meeting. He stressed: People's Armed Forces Departments should pay close attention to the work of supporting

military training with productive labor. They should also closely rely on the leadership of local party committee and government and the support from departments concerned. In addition to effectively mobilizing and organizing militiamen under a unified local plan, they should also provide consultations regarding policies, development, information, and guidance.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ARMY MEDICAL PERSONNEL--Yesterday morning, leading comrades of the Shenyang PLA Region, including Liu Jingsong, commander, and Liu Zhenhua, political commissar, cordially met with all the comrades of the Army Medical School of the Shenyang PLA Region who had just returned from the Yunnan frontier areas where they participated in the battle for training. Those who went to the frontier areas for training were 14 women students who graduated this year, and 1 cadre who led the team. In the frontier areas, they carried forward the spirit of fearing neither hardships nor sacrifice and overcame unimaginable difficulties to give treatment to the wounded meticulously day and night as they did for their own family members. During the 4 months and more, 3 of them rendered meritorious services 12 of them were awarded, and 4 of them joined the party. CPC Committee of a certain unit in the frontier areas gave them a silk banner on which the characters "You have effected a miraculous cure for the wounded, and your good names spread in the southern frontier areas." were written. Leading comrades of the Shenyang PLA Region highly praised these comrades for noble spirit of sacrificing for the country. They also gave them souvenirs and had a group picture taken with them. [Text]
[Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 28 Dec 85 SK]

JINAN COMMANDER ATTENDS FESTIVAL--On the evening of 26 December at the Bayi Auditorium, the PLA units stationed in Jinan and eight local youth choruses jointly held a song festival. This activity was jointly sponsored by the political department of the Jinan Military Region and the provincial CYL Committee. After the performance, Li Jiulong, commander of the Jinan Military Region; Song Qingwei, deputy political commissar; Jiang Chunyun, deputy secretary of the provincial CCA committee; and Xu Jianchun, vice chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presented prizes to the winners and congratulated them on their successful performances. [Text]
[Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Dec 85 SK]

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