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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS



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15 January 1986

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

SOVIET STRATEGIC DEFENSE AGAINST U.S. VIEWED

Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI [WORLD KNOWLEDGE] in Chinese No 19, 1 Oct 85 pp 5-7

[Article by Fang Shu [2455 3990]: "Soviet Union Opposes the United States' Strategic Defense Plan"]

[Text] Currently, the prelude to a new round in the arms race, centered on outer space weapons, between the Soviet Union and the United States has already begun. This is an unprecedented trial of strength between the Soviet Union and the United States that touches upon the domains of military affairs, politics, diplomacy, economic affairs, and science and technology. Since the late fifties, the Soviet Union has put a lot of funds and strength into developing space technology and outer space weapons. Before the middle of the sixties, it mainly developed military satellites for reconnaissance, communication, navigation, and weather observation. Beginning in the middle of the sixties, it focused on testing intercept satellites and developing directed-energy weapon systems. Since the beginning of the seventies, it has further developed manned space stations and space shuttles. So far it has made a certain amount of progress in this respect. However, in recent years, especially after President Reagan proposed in March 1983 that the strategic defense plan be made a strategic goal, the United States has stepped up the pace of developing outer space weapons, and its momentum has been very strong, causing there to appear in the military rivalry in space between the Soviet Union and the United States a situation unfavorable for the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union worries that the United States' vigorous promotion of the strategic defense plan will destroy the military strategic parity between the Soviet Union and the United States that it has worked hard for and obtained for many years after World War II, landing the Soviet Union in a passive position. Thus, it is engaging in tit-for-tat opposition, in an effort to put off the implementation of the United States' strategic defense plan, and even destroy this plan. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU, has declared more than once, "If the United States militarizes outer space, thereby destroying the existing strategic parity, the Soviet Union will have no other choice but to take corresponding measures." The Soviet Union has now taken corresponding measures in all directions, "striking" and "pulling" simultaneously, using both hard and soft tactics, and keeping its eye on both the present and the future.

1. In Military Affairs It Is Taking Countermeasures. These Countermeasures "Include Both Offensive Weapons and Defensive Weapons."

a. It is further developing and improving strategic offensive weapons. Focusing on the United States' strategic defense plan, the Soviet Union, first of all, is stepping up the development and deployment of a new generation of strategic offensive weapons, and among them the ones that are comparatively prominent are the mobile-type multiple-warhead guided missiles. The Soviet Union has now begun to deploy the fifth generation of mobile SS-25 intercontinental ballistic missiles, and is preparing to deploy the SS-24, which carries 10 warheads (it has two types, mobile and in silos). It has three of the newest type "Typhon" nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarines, and is making them at a rate of one a year. The "(Pirate Flag)" multiple-use long-range strategic bomber has already been successfully test-manufactured, and it will be put into batch production in the late eighties. Units have begun to be equipped with submarine-launched, land-based, aircraft-carried long-range cruise missiles. An important part of its improvement of weapon quality is to improve as fast as possible the sudden defense capability of its nuclear attack forces, for example: greatly increasing the number of strategic warheads, so that the other side's strategic defense system will be overloaded, thereby increasing the number of missiles that will "slip through the net"; shortening the time that missiles fly in the booster stage; and strengthening the antilaser capability of missiles.

b. It is vigorously doing research on strategic defense systems. First, it is improving the present anti-ballistic missile system. Around Moscow the Soviet Union has built the only useable antiballistic missile bases in the world. The Soviet Union is now improving this system by additionally building or rebuilding launching sites and installing new-type silo launchers. After being rebuilt, the original single-layer defense system will become a double-layer defense system, in which on the launch silos improved "rubber overshoes" type long-range interceptor missiles will be used to intercept targets outside the atmosphere; the accelerated interceptor missiles deployed in the launch silos will be used to intercept targets in the atmosphere. It is estimated that this system will be in operational use at the end of the eighties. In addition, in Siberia, the Soviet Union is building a large balanced control positional radar, which will be used to give advanced warning of incoming ballistic missiles and to track targets.

Next, it is doing research on advanced strategic defense systems. the United States' strategic defense system is designed so that the main part of it is space-based directed energy and kinetic energy weapons. Continued observation is required to see whether the Soviet Union will be able to build a strategic defense system like that of the United States. However, the Soviet Union has all along attached importance to research on directed energy weapons. It has developed laser weapons since the sixties, and at the beginning of the seventies it began to develop particle beam and radio frequency weapons, and as of now has obtained a certain amount of progress in this respect. According to what has been revealed in the West, the Soviet Union now possesses two kinds of land-based antisatellite laser weapons. The prototypes of the space-based antisatellite laser weapons and land-based antiballistic missile laser weapons could be built by the end of the eighties, and tested

and deployed after the year 2000. Particle beam and radio frequency weapons will be tested in the nineties. Close-range kinetic energy weapons are now being developed, and long-range kinetic weapons will be developed after the middle of the nineties. Looking at the present situation, we can affirm that the Soviet Union will do research on accelerated directed energy and kinetic-energy weapons, and when the conditions are ripe it will set up a new strategic defense system with its own characteristics.

c. It is continuing to develop other outer space weapons. The Soviet Union started to develop satellite interception fairly early. Since 1967, it has conducted more than 20 tests and has launched a little over 30 satellites that are able to search and destroy American satellites that are in perigee orbit. It is estimated that under the circumstances in which it continues to maintain the lead in anti-low orbit satellites, the Soviet Union will vigorously develop interception systems for satellites in high orbit. With regard to the space shuttle, the Soviet Union began to develop them in 1978. In 1983 it made the first test flight of a small shuttle, and as of now it has conducted 3 tests, but the shuttle is fairly small and can only be used once. It is now developing a large space shuttle, and its design approximates that of the United States' space shuttle, but the effective load it carries in entering orbit is larger, and it is estimated that it can be test-flown in the later eighties. Beginning in the seventies, the Soviet Union prepared to build permanent space stations. In 1977, it put the first manned space station, "Salvo 1," in orbit. In recent years it has launched in succession the "Union" spaceship and the "Progress" cargo spaceship, and they have many times been linked up with the "Salvo" space station, thereby initially laying a foundation for preparing to build a permanent space station. The Soviet Union is now developing a new type large-thrust carrier system, and is preparing to put a large, permanent space station in orbit in the nineties.

2. Diplomatically, It Is launching a Peace Offensive, Making Use of Its Talks With the United States, and Trying To Draw Western Europe Over to Its Side, To Pressure the United States To Make Concessions.

a. It is launching a powerful peace offensive to mobilize world public opinion against the United States' strategic defense plan. Recently, on the one hand the Soviet leaders have repeatedly declared that the Soviet Union's position on the arms control talks is honest and constructive; on the other hand, in succession they have accused the United States of having the aim in developing its strategic defense plan of seeking military superiority over the Soviet Union, and have asserted that whether the arms control talks succeed or not "to a very large degree depends on the United States' attitude," and thus they blame the United States for the arms race in space. At the same time as this, the Soviet Union has put forward a series of proposals on the question of disarmament talks. On 8 April, the Soviet Union announced that it was unilaterally stopping temporarily its deployment of intermediate-range missiles in Europe. On 29 July, Gorbachev announced that, starting on 6 August 1985, it was unilaterally stopping nuclear tests for 5 months. On 16 August, the Soviet foreign minister sent a letter to the UN secretary general, proposing that the "demilitarization of space" and the "peaceful development of cosmic space" be put on the General Assembly's agenda, and also proposed that the Soviet Union and the United States together completely stop the

development of antisatellite weapons. In many of his speeches Gorbachev discussed the history of detente in the seventies, and even brought up again Khrushchev's slogan of "a world without weapons and without wars." At a time when the Reagan government is playing up its strategic defense plan, the Soviet Union is raising high the "antiwar" banners with the aim of influencing the peace movement in Western Europe and the opposition forces in the United States, so as to get the sympathy and support of international public opinion and to isolate and deal a blow to the United States.

b. It is using its dealings with the United States through talks to pressure the United States to make concessions on the question of outer space weapons. Based on an agreement reached in January this year by the Soviet and American foreign ministers, representatives of the two sides held two rounds of meetings on "new disarmament talks." It has been revealed that because the positions of the two sides were in sharp opposition, no progress was made in these two rounds. The third round is scheduled to begin on 19 September. According to what has been revealed in the Western press, in order to promote progress in the talks, the Soviet Union's attitude on the question of outer space weapons showed signs of a tendency toward flexibility. For example, it made a distinction between research on and development of outer space weapons. There was a hint that the Soviet Union was prepared to allow the United States to do this kind of research, but the Soviet Union has denied this. At the same time, the Soviet Union has agreed to hold a summit meeting in Geneva in November this year. The Soviet intention is to use talks to maintain a dialogue with the United States and therefore delay it and limit the development of its strategic defense plan.

c. It is using Western Europe to pressure the United States into making concessions. The Soviet Union, making use of the existing psychology in Western Europe of having misgivings about the United States' strategic defense plan, has initiated "smiling diplomacy" and vigorously advocated detente. At the end of last year, during his visit to Britain Gorbachev praised Europe as the "cradle of detente" in the seventies, stating that Europe is not a battlefield but a "common homeland" and stressing that he wanted to "open a new era" in East-West cooperation. He will also visit France on invitation at the beginning of October. This will be his first visit to a Western country since becoming CPSU general secretary, and obviously he is making France his breakthrough point in promoting detente in Europe. In the first half of this year, Gromyko visited Italy and Spain. On the other side, the Soviet Union has frequently invited government and public figures in West European countries to visit the Soviet Union. During these visits, the Soviet Union has made the United States' strategic defense plan the key topic of discussion, warning the West European countries not to take part in the United States' plan and stating that it will sacrifice Western Europe and safeguard the United States' interests, and that once this plan is implemented Western Europe will become the United States' "nuclear hostage." At the same time, the Soviet Union has adopted an attitude of treating West European countries differently, urging them to stand up and oppose the United States' plan. Gromyko has publicly expressed admiration for France's refusal to take part in the United States' plan, has censured Italy for endorsing the United States' plan, and has stated that if West Germany takes part in the implementation of the United States' plan it, together with the United States, must bear the

responsibility for the consequences of destroying the military strategic parity.

3. Economically, It Is Stepping Up the Development of Science and Technology and the Pace of Economic Reform, Enhancing Its Position of Strength, and Looking Toward Contending With the United States More Vigorously in the Future. In the first 10 years that Brezhnev was in power, the Soviet Union mainly depended on extensive management, so that the national income grew at the high average annual rate of more than 6 percent, and the total income rose from the former 59 percent of the United States' total income to 67 percent, rapidly narrowing the gap with the United States. However, in the next 10 years, the growth rate in national income fluctuated at a little over 3 percent, and thus the momentum in narrowing the gap with the United States was lost. At present, the Soviet economy cannot satisfy the needs for domestic development, and it finds it even harder to meet the challenge of the United States' economic and military power. This situation cannot but cause the Soviet leaders to worry. After Gorbachev came to power, in many of his speeches he stressed the "major significance" of developing the economy, stating that it related to the "historical destiny of the country" and the "position of socialism in the world." He has stressed that the economy must be developed with the lever of science and technology. At a meeting on the question of scientific and technological progress held in June, he said, "We must take measures that brook no delay." When inspecting Leningrad he raised a cry of warning that "time waits for no man," expressing a strong sense of urgency.

In the current contention between the Soviet Union and the United States with regard to outer space weapons, because of its comparative difficulties in the economy and because its technology is relatively backward, the Soviet Union is in a disadvantageous position. However, the Soviet Union will not be willing to lag behind. By relying on its highly centralized political and economic systems, coupled with the economic and technological base it already has, it is not beyond the realm of possibility that within a certain period of time it will concentrate the forces of all quarters to develop outer space weapons in an effort to catch up with the United States. Although the United States is now in an advantageous posture, it has its own problems, and it will also be difficult for it to break the balance and obtain overall military superiority over the Soviet Union. In addition, the development of the strategic defense system is a plan that will have to be sustained over several decades, and within this long a period of time there will exist many indeterminate factors. Therefore, how the contention between the Soviet Union and the United States in the realm of outer space will develop must await further observation.

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WESTERN EUROPE

MAJOR SPY CASES IN WEST GERMANY SHOCK KOHL GOVERNMENT

Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI [WORLD KNOWLEDGE] in Chinese No 19, 1 Oct 85 pp 10-11

[Article in "World Political Affairs" column by Dao Ren [1497 0086]: "The Spectacular Spy Incidents in West Germany"]

[Text] In Bonn, August is usually a quiet month politically. Parliament adjourns, government ministers leave the city one after another on vacation, and because there is a lack of exciting political news the newspapers and magazines seem insipid. However, the August of this year was different from that of previous years. In quick succession spy cases filled all the news media, struggles between political parties and groups broke out ahead of schedule, and Bonn suddenly became lively. Matters were touched off like this: On 6 August, a woman secretary, Sonja Luenberg, who had been with federal Economics Minister Bangemann for 12 years and who knew quite a lot of secrets, suddenly went missing. Several days later, a woman bookkeeper, Ursula Richter, who had worked for the "Refugee Society" for more than 10 years, was nowhere to be found. On 21 August, a dispatcher of the logistics department of the national defense forces, Lorenz B., fled. After being investigated by the intelligence department, they had all fled to Democratic Germany. Just when people were being kept in the dark as to the reasons for the disappearance of these three persons, on 23 August Democratic Germany announced that H.J. Tiedge, a high-level official of the federal Office for Protection of the Constitution who was responsible for counterespionage, had asked the Democratic German authorities for "political asylum." Two days later, the West German authorities announced that Hoeke, a high-level woman secretary in the president's office who had been responsible for foreign affairs, was a spy for Democratic Germany and had already been arrested. In less than 1 month's time, spy incidents had occurred in several core confidential departments, and this could not but disturb federal Chancellor Kohl, who was vacationing in Austria. Schauble, minister in charge of the chancellor's office, was ordered to rush back in advance to the chancellor's office, and Interior Minister Zimmermann also immediately broke off his vacation and returned to Bonn. Soon afterward, the federal government set up a "special work group," made up of the relevant ministries, the chancellor's office, and the intelligence office, to be responsible for handling these pernicious cases.

It is common for the two Germanies to send spies to each other and to uncover them. It may be said that it is a special form of the sharp struggle between the two Germanies. This is because: before Democratic Germany built the wall on 13 August 1961, the border between the two Germanies was wide open and people could freely come and go. It was not difficult for the two sides to send some secret agents to the other side, where they laid low. And the fact that the two countries belonged to the same nation and spoke the same language provided convenient conditions for mutual infiltration. According to reports carried in the West German press, there are 10,000 to 20,000 spies in West Germany, and a very large proportion of them are spies for Democratic Germany. According to ADN reports, since 1 January 1984, 168 West German spies have been arrested in Democratic Germany. Historically, in 1974, because his confidential secretary (Siaomu) was exposed as a Democratic German spy, Social Democrat Chancellor Brandt took the blame and resigned. People may well ask: Since there are frequent incidents in the two Germanies of their spies being caught, why are the cases this time so spectacular? Tiedge worked in the West German intelligence organization for nearly 20 years, and was the head of the office specially responsible for counterespionage against Democratic Germany. He not only was familiar with the card index and the counterespionage work of West Germany's Office for the Protection of the Constitution, but also knew the spies who had been placed in Democratic Germany and even in other Eastern European countries. Therefore, his defection not only is a heavy blow to West Germany's counterintelligence work, making it necessary to reshuffle the work and change the work patterns in the future, but also will put the spies that West Germany has sent to Democratic Germany in danger, and adversely affect the trust in the reliability of the West German intelligence organization on the part of the intelligence organizations of its allies. No wonder that Chancellor Kohl said that the Tiedge incident was "disastrous." The West German authorities are now investigating whether Tiedge long ago infiltrated the federal Office for Protection of the Constitution or whether he was recently bribed, in order to evaluate correctly the degree of damage done by his defection. At the same time, they are taking all emergency measures to carry out a big investigation of personnel coming into contact with major secrets, in order to plug loopholes.

Just as could be expected, this spy incident has touched off sharp struggles in internal affairs between political parties and groups in West Germany. The Social Democratic Party, which is out of office, took advantage of the opportunity and launched an offensive. It censured Interior Minister Zimmermann, saying he must take direct responsibility for this incident, and demanded that Chancellor Kohl remove him from office, formally putting a motion to this effect in parliament. Of course, Chancellor Kohl flatly refused to do so. The Free Democratic Party, which partly governs together with the coalition parties, also gave its all-out protection to Zimmermann, stressing that he does not bear direct responsibility. As everybody knows, Zimmermann is the vice chairman of the Christian Social Union, and if he were removed from office, relations between the two sister parties, the Christian Social Union and the Christian Democratic Union, would certainly be adversely affected, and the present governing coalition would even be imperiled. On the surface, the spearhead of the Social Democratic Party is aimed at different cabinet members, but actually its purpose is to undermine the current coalition government. Therefore, when the motion was put to the vote in the

federal parliament, the majority of the votes of the governing parties turned down the opposition parties' motion. However, to calm down resentment, the Kohl government removed from office Hellenbroich, director of the Federal Intelligence Service, who was directly responsible, and appointed Wieck as his successor. From a look at the current situation, although this spy case gave the Kohl government some increased difficulties, it is unlikely to cause a government crisis.

What people are concerned about is: What kind of effect will this spy incident have on the presently improved relations between the two Germanies. Will they take an unexpected turn? Kohl has said the spy cases have created mistrust, and has blamed Democratic Germany for making its actions out of line with its words, but he still stresses the hope that within this year he will meet with the leaders of Democratic Germany. Strauss, the chairman of West Germany's Christian Social Union, has indicated that the relations between the two Germanies should not hinge on whether Democratic Germany has sent spies to West Germany. He also, in accordance with his original plan, visited the Leipzig Fair in early September. According to reports Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party, will also visit Democratic Germany, and the Democratic German side has also not yet played up Tiedge's running away, stressing that it is willing to continue to improve its relations with West Germany. All sorts of signs show that this spy incident will temporarily adversely affect the climate in the relations between the two Germanies, but the two sides, proceeding from the overall situation of easing East-West relations and developing mutually beneficial cooperation, will not let the essential relations between the two countries be damaged. (16 September)

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EASTERN EUROPE

PRC, BULGARIA TO SIGN 5-YEAR PACT 'DRAMATICALLY' EXPANDING TRADE

HK111019 Hong Kong AFP in English 0854 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, 11 Dec (AFP)--China and Bulgaria are to dramatically expand trade under a five-year pact to be signed when Chinese Deputy Prime Minister Li Peng visits Sofia this month, Eastern European sources said here today.

Mr. Li left Beijing yesterday for official visits to Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria and was to stop in France en route on a working visit, the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY (NCNA) reported yesterday.

A French source said Monday that Mr. Li was to discuss negotiations on a planned Chinese nuclear power plant involving French nuclear technology.

Eastern European sources said Mr. Li and a Bulgarian representative were to sign a 1986-1990 trade agreement boosting two-way exchanges to one billion Swiss francs (477 million dollars).

The agreement represented an increase of several times over the previous five-year period, when trade regularly failed to meet targets because Beijing required exchanges in each trade category be equal, the sources said.

Trade for 1985 was estimated at 15 million Swiss francs (57 million dollars), Bulgarian officials have said. Trade figures for the entire period were not given.

China has dropped its equal exchange condition and both sides anticipate that targeted trade levels would be exceeded, the sources said.

Bulgaria is to sell equipment and technology to build a forklift factory and automated warehouses to China, which sells mostly chemical raw materials to Bulgaria, the sources said.

NCNA reported yesterday that Czechoslovak Vice Premier Jarmoir Obzina and Chinese State Councillor Fang Yi signed a summary of Mr. Obzina's visit here calling for expansion of scientific and technological cooperation.

Details of Mr. Li's visit to Czechoslovakia were not immediately available. The visit to the two Eastern European countries was to begin on Saturday and last nine days.

EASTERN EUROPE

WANG ZHAOGUO MEETS HUNGARIAN, ROMANIAN VISITORS

OW031643 Beijing XINHUA in English 1634 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, December 3 (XINHUA)--Wang Zhaoguo, member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met on separate occasions with a Hungarian youth delegation and a delegation from the Union of Communist Students' Associations of Romania here this afternoon.

The Hungarian delegation leader is Peter Emod, president of the National Council of Hungarian Youth. The Romanian delegation leader is Matei Ani, chairman of the Union of Communist Students' Associations.

Wang Zhaoguo told Emod that the Hungarian youth delegation's visit is beneficial to the promotion of exchanges and understanding between the young people of the two countries.

He said China is engaging in its modernization work and needs more friends and comrades worldwide.

Emod said the purpose of the delegation's visit is to strengthen friendship between Hungarian and Chinese youth.

During his meeting with the Romanian visitors, Wang Zhaoguo said there exist very good relations between the parties, countries and youth and students' organizations of China and Romania.

He expressed the belief that the delegation's visit would strengthen friendship between university students of the two countries.

Matei Ani said Romanian youth and students attach great importance to the development of the relations with their Chinese counterparts.

Song Defu, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, and Hungarian ambassador to China Ivan Laszlo, attended Wang's meeting with the Hungarian visitors.

/8309
CSO: 4000/102

EASTERN EUROPE

XINHUA ON GDR'S DIPLOMATIC EFFORTS, TIES WITH PRC

OW100927 Beijing XINHUA in English 0828 GMT 10 Dec 85

["Year-ender: Democratic Germany Active in World Affairs (by correspondent Xing Guimin)"]--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Berlin, December 10 (XINHUA)--In its participation in world affairs during the outgoing year, the German Democratic Republic (GDR) has devoted its main efforts to strengthening coordination among the Warsaw Pact nations, increasing contact with Western countries and developing its relations with China.

As a small country bearing the brunt of a bitter confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union, Democratic Germany is deeply aware of the importance of the Warsaw Treaty organization to its own security. Top leaders of the pact nations held talks in Moscow in March when they gathered for the funeral of the late Soviet leader Konstantin U. Chernenko and at a summit in Warsaw in April, they decided to extend the 30-year-old military alliance for another 20 years. In early May, Democratic German leader Erich Honecker paid an official visit to Moscow during which he met with the new Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. Shortly after his return from the Soviet trip, he played host in Berlin to a visit by the Romanian leader Nicolae Ceausescu. The two leaders reportedly shared "identical views on all fundamental issues" they discussed. In October, Honecker travelled to Yugoslavia, a non-aligned socialist country. His talks with the Yugoslav leaders indicated that both sides recognized the existence of "different roads and methods in building socialism." The Democratic German news media paid glowing tributes to the "positive contribution" made by Honecker to a conference of the Warsaw Pact's political consultative committee held in Sofia, Bulgaria, in late October to prepare for the November U.S.-Soviet Geneva summit. After the Sofia conference, Honecker paid a working visit to Budapest for a wide-ranging exchange of views with his Hungarian counterpart Janos Kadar on "bilateral relations, the world situation and practical problems related to the international communist movement and labor movement."

The year also witnessed earnest efforts by Democratic Germany to improve relations with China. A notable instance of this was the resumption of contacts between their top-level leadership after a gap of over two decades. Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng and vice-chairman of the National People's

Congress Standing Committee Wang Renzhong visited the country in May and June respectively. They both met with Honecker. The two sides shared the desire for further developing bilateral relations and considered the exchange of visits by top-level leaders as helpful to this development.

The Sino-Democratic German Joint Committee on economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation met for the first time in Beijing in April. This was followed by a visit in June by Gerhard Schuerer, deputy premier and alternate Politburo member of the German Socialist Unity Party (SED) and the signing of a long-term trade and payment agreement for 1986-1990. The agreement marked the beginning of a new period in trade and scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries. In October, Guenther Kleiber, Politburo member and deputy premier also visited China and signed an agreement on further cooperation in the machine-building industry.

In separate meetings with Schuerer and Kleiber, Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang pointed out that the development of Sino-Democratic German relations is beneficial to the two peoples, the socialist construction of both countries and the safeguarding of world peace.

SED Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Werner Jarowski said in his report on the work of the Political Bureau to a party Central Committee plenum last month that the SED "has taken new steps for the further enhancing of relations between Democratic Germany and China."

Democratic Germany's political contacts as well as economic and trade links with countries in the west have grown steadily since it opened diplomatic relations with many Western countries in the 1970's. However, a true diplomatic breakthrough came only in the past two years. Greek and Italian prime ministers Andreas Papandreu and Bettino Craxi last year became the first two heads of government from NATO nations to set foot on Democratic German soil. In April and October of this year, Honecker also visited Greece and Italy for the first time. In June, French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius became the first government chief of the three wartime Western allies to visit Democratic Germany.

Relations with neighboring Federal Germany occupy an important place in Democratic Germany's policy towards the West. Though Erich Honecker postponed a scheduled September visit to Bonn "for various reasons," contacts between the two-level leaders of the two Germanies have never ceased. Honecker met Federal German Chancellor Helmut Kohl in Moscow last March when they attended Chernenko's funeral and the two leaders issued a joint statement affirming the "inviolability of the existing borders of European countries and respect for each other's territorial integrity." The SED Politburo member in charge of economic planning Guenter Mittag also met Kohl in Bonn in April on his way to the Hannover Fair. Mittag carried with him a message from Honecker aimed at expanding ties between the two German states. Franz-Josef Strauss, Bavarian premier and chairman of the Christian

Social Union of Federal Germany visited Democratic Germany twice this year. Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party also made his first visit to this country. These visits and the discussion arising from them were seen as very helpful to the growth of relations between the two states. Honecker has made it clear on a number of occasions that for the sake of preventing a new war on the German soil, his country is interested in continuing a constructive dialogue with all forces in Federal Germany, "no matter whether they are in or out of office and no matter whether we like or dislike them." He told a Federal German newspaper editor in a recent interview that he still intends to visit Bonn "at a time convenient to both sides."

Speaking at a party Central Committee meeting on November 22, the day after the Soviet-U.S. Geneva summit, the Democratic German leader said that the most important follow up to the summit is "to make all efforts to implement the agreements reached, and make peace safer." Observers here believe that the diplomatic achievements made this year by Democratic Germany, a country sitting on the demarcation line between the two rival military blocs, will help change the world situation for the better, promote East-West detente and add substantially to international cooperation.

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CSO: 4000/102

EASTERN EUROPE

POLAND ISSUES DOCUMENT ON INTELLECTUALS

OW071228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1106 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Warsaw, December 6 (XINHUA)--The Polish United Workers' Party and government will take greater care of the intellectuals by promoting their social status and increasing their living standards, according to a document just published by the party.

Entitled "Program for Implementing the Decision of the 19th Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party on the Status and Tasks of the Intellectuals in the Socialist Development of the Country, and Their Working and Living Conditions," the document said that the intellectuals must be taken as one of the major social forces necessary in socialist construction.

It stressed that knowledge, talents and creative initiative of the intellectuals should be considered as important factors for development.

The document maintained that the socioeconomic development of the country and the corresponding growth rate of national income depend primarily on the work to apply sciences and technology and increase the efficiency of organization.

The document, which was passed last May, promised a series of measures to improve the working and living conditions of the intellectuals, including salary increase.

It stipulated that funds for scientific and technological research will increase to 3 percent of the [word indistinct] national income compared with 2 percent in 1986.

There are 2.5 million intellectuals in Poland, many of whom are reportedly finding their life not wholly satisfactory. This is seen as one major factor leading to the involvement of many intellectuals in the activities of the solidarity trade union.

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CSO: 4000/102

EASTERN EUROPE

SFRY WEEKLY INTERVIEWS PRC'S HU YAOBANG

LD052304 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2032 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Belgrade, December 5 (TANJUG)--Chinese Communist Party Secretary-General Hu Yaobang has stated in an interview to the Yugoslav weekly NIN that China's basic domestic policy goal is the implementation of a programme of socialist modernization, and the basic foreign policy goal, "struggle for the preservation of peace, and the struggle against hegemony."

In the interview, appearing in the NIN issue which comes out tomorrow, Hu set out that the policy of China's opening to the rest of the world was a long-term orientation.

He said that a war conflagration could bring to a halt the peaceful development of the world, and, thereby, China, too, but stated the hope that this would not happen in the next few decades. In support of his view, Hu stressed that the development of peaceful forces fighting against war was in fact one of the most significant positive processes in the present-day world.

Chinese Party Secretary-General Hu Yaobang stated the opinion that China could catch up with the economically most highly developed countries of the world in the fifties of the next century. He said that the major precondition for achieving the ambitious goal was the further consolidation of the unity in the country, and further efforts along the line of implementing a programme of reforms in Chinese society as a whole.

Noting that China was now introducing younger cadres into the highest leaderships, Hu stated the hope that the young would carry on the country's policy, and underscored that "there is nobody who can change a correct policy and line which enjoy the strong support of the people."

Chinese party leader Hu Yaobang said that the Chinese "Cultural Revolution" had done the country great political and economic damage. He noted that, although significant results had been achieved in eliminating the consequences of the "Cultural Revolution" in the past eight to nine years, additional efforts would be necessary for making a further headway in the ideological area and the party's manner of work in three or four years.

The Chinese Communist Party secretary-general described as very favourable the development of relations between China and Yugoslavia, and between the parties of the two countries.

EASTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

CONDOLENCES TO GDR--Beijing, December 4 (XINHUA)--Chinese Defense Minister Zhang Aiping Tuesday sent a message to the Defense Ministry of the German Democratic Republic, expressing his condolences on the death of Defense Minister Heinz Hoffmann. Hoffmann died of a heart attack on Monday at the age of 75. He was named defense minister in 1960. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 4 Dec 85] /8309

HUNGARIAN PAINTING EXHIBIT--A Hungarian modern painting exhibition opened in the working people's Palace of Culture here this afternoon. On show are 60 oil paintings by 34 artists, which depict landscapes of a small town and the life of the Hungarian people. Vice-Minister of Culture Lu Zhixian and Hungarian Ambassador to China Ivan Laszlo cut the ribbon to open the exhibition, which will also move to Hefei City in East China. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1137 GMT 6 Dec 85 OW] /8309

DANCE TROUP IN ROMANIA--A Chinese classical ensemble performed ancient songs, dances and music here this evening and elicited prolonged applause from the audience. The ensemble of Shaanxi Province presented dances and melodies of China's Tang Dynasty (618-907), enabling the Romanian audience an opportunity to enjoy ancient China's civilization. Suzana Gadea, chairman of Romania's Council for Socialist Culture and Education, and Ion Popescu-Putzuri, chairman of the Romania-Chinese Friendship Association, attended the performance. A Romanian choreographer praised the show, saying he learned a lot from the graceful Chinese dances. The ensemble flew here after it toured in Denmark, Sweden, Iceland, Norway and Bulgaria. It leaves for home tomorrow. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0910 GMT 5 Dec 85 OW] /8309

CSO: 4000/102

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

JIANGSU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CANADA

OW271104 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] The Jiangsu provincial friendship delegation headed by Gu Xiulian, provincial governor, returned to Nanjing by air on the evening of 26 November after successfully concluding its visit to Ontario Province, Canada.

While in Ontario Province, the delegation signed an agreement on establishing friendship ties between Jiangsu and Ontario Provinces as well as an agreement on scientific and technological exchange and cooperation.

Governor Gu Xiulian and Premier (Peterson) of Ontario Province officially conferred twice and exchanged views on future friendly exchanges between the two provinces. The delegation and the concerned departments of Ontario Province made specific arrangements for economic, scientific, technological, cultural, education, and sports cooperation between the two provinces. The two sides agreed that the two provinces will cooperate in building a science and technology center in Nanjing. Jiangsu Province will provide the construction facilities needed, and Ontario Province will provide the technology and equipment. The center will be a nongovernmental organ mainly designed to help small and medium-sized enterprises make use of new technologies and train managerial personnel, and to promote scientific and technological cooperation between the two provinces.

While in Canada, the delegation held friendly talks with Ontario provincial officials and also had extensive contacts with all the parties and groups, the legislature, and personages from all circles. This has promoted mutual understanding and brought the friendship and cooperation between the two provinces to a new height.

The delegation also visited a foodstuff factory, a cattle farm, a hydropower station, a nuclear power plant, a cable and wire company, a museum, universities, graduate schools, and a television tower.

On returning to Nanjing, Governor Gu and her party were greeted at the airport by Sun Han, Chen Huanyou, Ye Xuchang, and Cai Qiuming.

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WESTERN HEMISPHERE

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL ON TIES WITH NICARAGUA

OW081016 Beijing XINHUA in English 0940 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, December 8 (XINHUA)--The PEOPLE'S DAILY today front-paged an editorial hailing the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Nicaragua, saying that Sino-Latin American relations of friendly cooperation will continue to develop steadily.

According to a joint communique issued here Saturday, China and Nicaragua established diplomatic relations on December 7.

The Nicaraguan Government, said the paper, has been working for social reform, the development of national economy and the safeguarding of national independence and sovereignty.

The Nicaraguan Government is willing to solve the Central American conflicts peacefully through negotiations and supports the peace mediation of the Contadora group, the paper said.

"Both China and Nicaragua are developing countries," the paper said. "The Chinese people always sympathize with and support the Nicaraguan people in their just struggle of safeguarding national independence and sovereignty and developing national economy."

The Chinese Government has repeatedly voiced its opposition to the interference into the Central American affairs by any foreign forces in any forms and supports the efforts made by the Contadora group and other Latin American countries in solving the Central America problem according to the principles of self-determination of the people, non-interference and peaceful solution, the paper emphasized.

"The diplomatic relations established between China and Nicaragua on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence--mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence--marks a new stage that the Sino-Nicaraguan relations have entered, and this will no doubt promote the development of the bilateral relations," the daily said.

This year, China has established diplomatic relations with three more countries in Latin American and Caribbean region, and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang paid a visit to four Latin American countries. All this, the PEOPLE'S DAILY said, shows a major progress has been made in Sino-Latin American relations in the past year.

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WESTERN HEMISPHERE

SONG RENQIONG MEETS DOMINICAN CP DELEGATION

OW251706 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 25 (XINHUA)--Song Renqiong, vice-chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Advisory Commission, met a delegation from the Dominican Communist Party here today.

The delegation is led by Carlos Dore, a member of the Dominican Communist Party's Political Bureau.

Song told the visitors that the Chinese and Dominican Communist parties had enjoyed sound relations in the past, but unfortunately, the relations had been suspended later. He was pleased the relations had been resumed, and that mutual understanding and friendship were being strengthened through the delegation's visit.

He hoped relations between the two parties would grow closer in accordance with the principles of independence, complete equality, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's affairs.

Dore said he was pleased with the resumption of relations between the two parties. His party was keen to develop relations with the Chinese party.

He praised the Chinese Communist Party's principles for developing relations with other communist parties and its important role in world affairs.

Song hosted a dinner for the delegation after the meeting.

The visitors arrived here a week ago for a goodwill trip at the invitation of the international liaison department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee. They are returning home tomorrow.

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CSO: 4005/287

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

NICARAGUAN LEADER COMMENTS ON VISIT UPON ARRIVAL IN PRC

HK051016 Hong Kong AFP in English 0944 GMT 5 Dec 85

[By Pierre-Antoine Donnet]

[Text] Beijing, Dec 5 (AFP)--A top Nicaraguan leader arrived here today on a visit which he said was aimed at establishing diplomatic relations between Beijing and Managua.

"We are making a friendly visit aimed at tightening our relations and normalizing them" said Henry Ruiz, whose government has been the only Marxist regime to maintain ties to Beijing rival Taiwan.

Mr Ruiz, one of nine members of the leadership of Nicaragua's Sandinista National Front, said that "everything is already set" for severing diplomatic links with the nationalist in Taipei.

He flew here at the invitation of the Chinese Communist Party with the first high-level delegation from Managua to visit China.

Asked by reporters whether the delegation would sign an agreement on diplomatic ties, Mr Ruiz said: "Yes, we are going to discuss all the questions concerning the normalization of our relations."

Among those accompanying Mr Ruiz, who is also minister of external cooperation, were his deputy Pedro Antonio Blancon and Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto.

Informed Chinese sources said the Nicaraguans would stay 6 days. Mr Blancon said they would also discuss economic and technological cooperation, adding that prospects for bilateral trade were very good.

"The establishment of diplomatic relations (between China and Nicaragua) will permit a boost in trade and cooperation," he said.

The rapprochement between the two countries began more than [word indistinct] ago accelerated in recent months. It was highlighted by the October 24 meeting at the United Nations in New York between Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang.

Taiwan is currently recognised by only 24 countries but enjoys a last bastion of support in Central America. Nicaragua would be the first Central American state to switch over to Beijing.

Nicaragua established diplomatic relations with China in 1930, when Chiang Kai-shek's nationalist forces were in control.

When the Sandinistas ousted Anastasio Somoza in 1979, they kept their diplomatic link with Taiwan despite the anomaly of a Marxist government supporting an aggressively anti-communist regime.

The two countries even signed a commercial cooperation accord in 1980.

The Chinese leadership is anxious to isolate Taipei diplomatically as much as possible in the hope of forcing the Kuomintang nationalists to negotiate peaceful reunification of Taiwan and the mainland.

About a month ago Mr Zhao made his first official visit to four Latin American countries and met with many diplomats from the region whose countries do not have diplomatic ties to Beijing.

He also stressed that his government supported efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement of problems in Central America.

China has already scored two diplomatic successes since July, winning the recognition of Bolivia and Grenada. The Chinese have stepped up contacts with two other Latin American states: Uruguay and Costa Rica.

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CSO: 4005/287

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

MORE ON PENG ZHEN'S MEETING WITH BRAZILIANS

OW091235 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0928 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, 9 Dec (XINHUA)--Peng Zhen, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, met with a Brazilian Parliamentary delegation led by Ulysses Guimaraes, president of Brazilian Chamber of Deputies, at the Great Hall of the People this morning.

Peng Zhen extended a warm welcome to the parliamentary delegation, which was composed of leaders of various parties and groups in Brazil. He said: Not long ago Premier Zhao Ziyang visited Brazil. Now President Guimaraes is leading a delegation on a visit to China. Mutual visits of leaders of the two countries, and will make these relations even closer.

Peng Zhen said: China and Brazil are developing countries. National construction is our task. We need a peaceful international environment. The two countries are forces for safeguarding world peace.

Peng Zhen said: Our two countries are vast and abound in natural resources. We can supply each other's needs, learn from each other's strong points to make up for deficiencies, and exchange our experiences. A solid foundation and the necessary conditions exist for the two countries to extensively develop cooperative relations. There is a bright prospect for trade or for economic and technical cooperation. He noted: In future, we should increase mutual visits and further strive to understand each other's needs and possibilities.

Guimaraes said: Brazilian-Chinese relations are very good. The possibilities for cooperation between the two countries are great. The two countries can increase exchanges in many fields.

Peng Chong and Wang Hanbin, vice chairman and secretary general respectively of the NPC Standing Committee, attended the meeting.

After the meeting, Peng Zhen hosted a luncheon in honor of the Brazilian guests.

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WESTERN HEMISPHERE

BRIEFS

BRAZILIAN PARLIAMENTARY GROUP VISITS--Shenzhen, December 11 (XINHUA)--A Brazilian parliamentary delegation led by Ulysses Guimaraes, president of the chamber of deputies, arrived in Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, this afternoon. This evening, Luo Tian, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Guangdong Provincial People's Congress, Li Hao, vice-governor of Guangdong and mayor of Shenzhen, briefed the visitors on the economic progress of the Shenzhen special economic zone. Guimaraes said he was impressed by what Shenzhen had achieved in 5 years and expressed the hope that Brazil and China could cooperate in the fields of economy and technology. The meeting was followed by a dinner in honor of the visitors given by the Standing Committee of Guangdong Provincial People's Congress and Shenzhen people's government. After its arrival in Guangzhou from Beijing at noon today, the delegation visited the White Swan Hotel and then took a train to Shenzhen. When the Brazilian parliamentarians left Beijing this morning, they were seen off at the airport by Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 11 Dec 85 OW] /8918

CHINA PRESS BRIEFED ON VISIT--Beijing, December 10 (XINHUA)--Despite their different political systems Brazil and China have much in common, Ulysses Guimaraes, president of the Chamber of Deputies of Brazil, told a press conference here today. Both Brazil and China need peace, strive for development, and desire a change to the unfair world economic order, said Guimaraes, who is leading a parliamentary delegation on a visit here. He said he was impressed by China's respect for the Third World countries. He was optimistic about Brazil-China relations. There was much potential for trade between the two countries, he said, adding that Brazil also hoped for expanding cultural and scientific and technological cooperation with China. Later, Brazilian Ambassador to China Italo Zappa hosted a dinner at the embassy on the occasion of the Brazilian parliamentary delegation's visit to China. Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress, attended. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 10 Dec 85 OW] /8918

NICARAGUA PLANS RELATIONS WITH PRC--Beijing, Dec 5 (AFP)--Nicaragua plans to establish diplomatic relations with China, a senior official from Managua said here today as he arrived with a high-level delegation for an official visit. Nicaragua is currently one of 24 countries in the world--and the only Marxist state--which still recognise Beijing's rival [the] Nationalists on Taiwan. "We are making a friendly visit aimed at tightening our relations and normal-

ising then," Henry Ruiz, one of nine members of the leadership of Nicaragua's Sandinista National Front, said on arrival. Mr Ruiz told journalists at the airport that the Nicaraguan delegation would discuss "all questions" relating to the normalisation of ties with Beijing. He was accompanied on the trip here by Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0712 GMT 5 Dec 85 HK] /8918

CANADIAN PROFESSOR BRIEFED ON ECONOMY--Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA)--Chinese State Councillor Gu Mu met here today with Canadian Professor Paul T.K. Lin and briefed him on China's policy of opening to the rest of the world and the development of its special economic zones. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1048 GMT 30 Nov 85 OW]. /8918

SISTER-CITY AGREEMENT--Harbin, December 5 (XINHUA)--Harbin, capital of Heilongjiang Province, and Edmonton of Canada signed a sister-city agreement here today. Edmonton, the capital of Alberta Province, has many similarities with Harbin. These include latitude and climatic conditions. But officials of the two cities are particularly interested in exchanging experiences on city planning, environmental protection and secondary education. The two cities plan to step up economic and trade cooperation and will also work together in science, technology, culture, education, public health and sports. Heilongjiang and Alberta became sister provinces in 1981. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1558 GMT 5 Dec 85 OW] /8918

INTERIOR MINISTER RELIEVED FROM POST--Havana, December 3 (XINHUA)--Interior Minister Ramiro Valdes Menendez, one of the main leaders of the Cuban revolution, has been relieved of his duties, the Cuban State Council announced today. Jose Abrantes Fernandez, deputy interior minister, was named as his successor. In a communique, the council said that Valdes remains a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and still holds his other leading posts. The decision was made following a recommendation of the party's Political Bureau. In preparing for the party's Third Congress in February, the Cuban Government has made several personnel changes, including the ministers of the transport, construction and light industries, president of the State Finance Committee and president of the National Bank. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0818 GMT 4 Dec 85 OW] /8918

CSO: 4005/287

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POPULATION CONTROL TARGET REACHED DURING SIXTH 5-YEAR PLAN

Beijing JIHUA SHENGYU BAN in Chinese 27 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by Yao Minhua [1202 2404 5478]: "China's Population Control Plan Makes Good Progress During the Sixth 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] According to data recently made available by the State Statistical Bureau, the implementation of China's population control plan during the period of the "Sixth 5-Year Plan" has been well on target. Based on analyses of the population situation at the end of 1984 and during the first 8 months of this year, the projected increase in China's population during the "Sixth 5-Year Plan" is 62 million, 10 million less than the estimate in the plan. By the end of 1985, the nation's total population will be brought under 1,050 million, entirely within the planned target of 1,060 million. This will lay the foundation for the goal to limit the nation's population to about 1.2 billion by the turn of the century.

In the first 4 years of the "Sixth 5-Year Plan," China's population grew at a rate compatible with the target in the plan, with an average annual increase of 12,250,000. At the end of 1984, the combined population of the 29 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly administered by the central government, and servicemen stood at 1,034,750,000. The average annual population growth rate was 8 percent. Characterizing population growth in these 4 years were the upward trend, in birth rate and natural growth rate, followed by a downward curve. In the first 2 years, both the birth rate and natural growth rate rose substantially, the result of the first baby boom in the 1950's and the implementation of the new marriage law in 1981. In 1982 the natural growth rate reached 14.5 percent. In 1983 and 1984, however, population increase slowed down considerably, growing by just 10 million or so each year. In 1984, the natural growth rate dropped to 10.81 percent, the lowest since the founding of the PRC, not counting the 3 very difficult years.

Given high priority by the party and government and supported by the masses, family planning work has gained new strength during the "Sixth 5-Year Plan," and family planning policies have been gradually perfected. Improvements in work methods have done much to ensure the fulfillment of the population plan, which, in turn, has profound implications for slowly changing China's reproduction patterns and achieving a relatively comfortable standard of living by the end of the century.

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CSO: 4005/180

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PROGRESS OF CONTRACEPTIVES IN CHINA REPORTED

Beijing JIHUA SHENGYU BAN in Chinese 13 Sep 85 p 3

[Article by Lu Xiaobin [0712 2556 2430]: "A New Look in Contraceptive Work"]

[Text] Guided by the spirit of Document No 7 of the CPC Central Committee, the production, supply, and distribution of contraceptives in China have assumed a new look since 1984. The document emphasizes contraception, advocates voluntary choice, allows variations to suit individual circumstances and takes a comprehensive approach toward population control. According to statistics, 11 million people are using contraceptives nationwide, up 15 percent over 1983. Of the 11 million people, 7.03 million are on the pill or take contraceptives by injection, 3.21 million use the condom and 7.6 million use a variety of external contraceptives. Sample surveys in some localities turn up an effective rate of more than 95 percent. This was disclosed at the national contraceptive work conference held in Beijing from 5th to 10th this month.

As family planning policies are gradually perfected and the masses become more and more conscious of the need to practice birth control, contraceptives are playing an increasingly prominent role in family planning. To do a good job in producing, allocating, supplying, managing, and distributing contraceptives, all the departments are adhering to the spirit, "satisfy needs and serve the masses," and have carried out a string of reforms. There has been a gradual change in their mentality toward believing in, relying on and serving the masses. The forms of management have also changed, from free allocation and unplanned management to planned management, planned allocation and the responsibility system. In operational methods, the simple handing out of contraceptives has been replaced by bringing contraceptives to the people for whom they are intended, making contraceptive knowledge available to them and providing consulting services. As a result, the number of people using contraceptives has been going up steadily while the number of unplanned pregnancies and births has dropped significantly. With the emergence of a large number of advanced units and individuals who deliver contraceptives and services to the door, a comprehensive management and distribution network has now taken form rudimentarily.

Zhejiang Province has established a six-tier contraceptive service network at the provincial, municipal, county, township, village, and village committee

levels and provided the province's 44,000 villages with contraceptive liaison personnel. Dehui County in Jilin Province varies guidance to suit individuals and allows the masses to choose their birth control method voluntarily, thereby improving contraceptive results. Shaoxing County in Zhejiang fully mobilizes the 4,300 liaison personnel at the grassroots to serve the masses enthusiastically and bring the party and people together. In implementing birth control measures, the Yiyang area in Hunan insists on the principles of free will, applicability, safety, convenience, and effectiveness and has won the support of the public. Diao Fengzhen [0431 7685 3791], director of the Women's Federation in Wuzhangzi Village, Xiba Township in Pingquan County, Hebei, has insisted on delivering contraceptives door to door since 1980 with the result that for 5 consecutive years, not a single unplanned birth occurred in the village.

Their achievements were affirmed by the recent national conference on contraceptive work, which was organized by the State Family Planning Commission, the Ministry of Chemical Industry and the State Pharmaceutical Administration. The conference summed up the experience in contraceptive work for the past year and coordinated contraceptive production and supply plans for 1986. It was attended by Minister Wang Wei [3769 0251] and Vice Ministers Chang Zongxuan [1603 1350 3551] and Peng Yu [1756 3768] of the State Family Planning Commission, and Deputy Director Li Xiaodong [2621 2556 2639] of the State Pharmaceutical Administration. Wang Wei and Chang Zongxuan addressed the gathering.

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CSO: 4005/180

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CHINA'S FAMILY PLANNING ACHIEVEMENTS HIGHLIGHTED

Beijing JIHUA SHENGYU BAN in Chinese 11 Oct 85 p 1

[Interview with Professor Zhou Lianbin [0719 5114 1755], consultant to the World Health Organization, by JIHUA SHENGYU BAN reporter Hou Wenfeng [0186 2429 5364]: "The Success Story of China's Family Planning"; date and place of interview not given]

[Excerpts] Professor Zhou, a Chinese American whose family came from Taiwan, holds doctoral degrees in medicine and public health from Johns Hopkins University in the United States and currently serves as consultant to the World Health Organization [WHO]. At the invitation of China's State Family Planning Commission, he recently visited China for over 2 months and successively toured five provinces and municipalities, Shandong, Shanghai, Nanjing, Jiangsu, and Sichuan, to inspect family planning work. While in Sichuan, he visited the provincial Family Planning Scientific Research Institute, a training center, a propaganda and education center, the Population Research Institute of Sichuan University, as well as medical and social welfare units at the grassroots and a number of counties, townships, and villages. He talked to cadres and the masses and stayed with rural families as their guest, forming numerous impressions from what he saw and heard.

"Can you tell us what impressed you most during this trip?"

Professor said, "I now have a correct understanding of China's policy advocating one child per couple. Some people overseas misinterpret China's family planning policy as one of coercion and "one birth only" and have attacked it. In this sense, I can tell the world what I have seen and heard during this trip."

"I now have a clear understanding of the basis on which China seeks to control its overall population growth target by the end of the century. For instance, Sichuan arrived at its population target of 120 million by the end of the century only through scientific forecasting tempered with the reproduction wishes of the people and years of experience in family planning. According to Sichuan's population forecasts, this target can be reached if each couple has 1.7 to 1.8 children on the average. Planning has its basis in science and popular support. It cannot be achieved through any mandatory rule allowing one couple to have just one child."

Places like Jiangsu, Shandong, and Sichuan have done a fine job in "integrating" their family planning services at the grassroots. They are offering a "basket" of services, such as premarital services, prenatal and postnatal care, eugenics training, maternal and child hygiene, family life, and care for the elderly, as a way of promoting family planning. This is a praiseworthy method and should be popularized. Many factories in China allow 7-month pregnant female workers to go on leave and await childbirth, after which they have the option of taking a leave of absence for 1 to 2 years, while collecting 70 to 80 percent of their wages. This is something many countries including the U.S. have not been able to do. China is much more considerate in this regard."

After mentioning the above impressions, Professor Zhou politely changed the topic and put forward a number of suggestions.

He said, "As work develops in depth, there will be a more urgent need among the people for all kinds of guidance of an informational nature. They will also demand that policies be explained. This means that family planning workers must be knowledgeable in an all-round way. Accordingly, their training must be improved to enhance their skills. Reportedly Sichuan has set up a college for managerial cadres in family planning. I think that's a good move."

"There is a need to improve the quality of statistical personnel and make full use of statistical data to strengthen management. Ideally every township should do its own head-counting and compile a yearbook for use. Units which undertake cooperative projects should put together an exhibition room where the establishment of the organization, its investments over the years, its development, work, and assessments are shown through words and pictures. Such a display provides training for family planning workers and can be shown to visitors. In this way, propagandistic purposes are realized and data is accumulated."

"China may explore the infiltration method of propaganda and education. In some countries, population control propaganda is introduced in all subjects, such as history, geography, and mathematics. Their citizens are exposed to population control from primary school up and are taught not to prefer male infants to female infants or to desire large families. They are educated in the relations between population and resources and in demographics. This approach should be adopted by China."

"Propaganda must be custom-made to suit its audience and carried out in an appropriate medium at the right time for optimal results. In the 1960's, 40 percent of rural women in Taiwan Province were illiterate. We learned from surveys that they liked listening to the radio and were fond of local dramas. Zeroing in on these characteristics, we broadcast population control publicity and introduced birth control knowledge from 1 to 3 pm every afternoon when they went home to rest and cook. The results were very good."

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

REPORTS OF LIU BINYAN QUITTING LITERARY WORLD UNFOUNDED

Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 96, Oct 85 pp 14-15

[Article by Luo Bing [5012 0393] and Chang Chuan [1603 1557]: "Despite Mounting Pressure, Liu Binyan Will Not Quit"]

[Text] "I heard that you have announced you are quitting the literary circle. Is that true?"

"Ha-ha! Where did you hear that?"

"Hong Kong."

"Do you believe it?"

"Of course not. But why did they say you have made such an announcement?"

"Ha-ha! Perhaps because of something I said to let off my frustration when I mentioned the pressure I was under during a regular RENMIN RIBAO press meeting."

"I am glad that the report of you 'quitting the literary circle' is not accurate."

This conversation took place between a Beijing intellectual and a well known writer named Liu Binyan [0491 6333 7159] in mid-September.

Liu Binyan, an implacable enemy of evil who deeply loves the people, is vice president of the China Writers Association. Should he leave the world of letters, he should first give up his position in the association.

Mounting Pressure On Liu Binyan

Yet he has not done so. All the talk about him "quitting the literary world" is just a misunderstanding. As firmly as ever does he continue to wield his pen to defend justice.

In recent months Liu Binyan has indeed come under particularly intense pressure mainly because he has written two works which have had a profound impact: "The Second Kind of Loyalty" and "My Diary."

Since its publication in the inaugural issue of the magazine, PIONEER, "The Second Kind of Loyalty" has been reprinted or excerpted in a dozen periodicals including ZHONGGUO BAOKAN, BAOKAN WENZHAI, FAZHI ZHOUBAO, and FAZHI WENXUE, evoking strong social repercussions.

After finishing the manuscript on "The Second Kind of Loyalty," Liu Binyan and his two assistants headed for Shanghai where they conducted interviews and investigations for a sequel to their work. These interviews and investigations were more extensive and penetrating than the first round and touched upon matters previously ignored. In terms of subject matter, they went far beyond the personal rights and wrongs of some individuals. In a report on Liu Binyan's material-gathering activities, Shanghai's XINMIN WANBAO disclosed that the sequel involved major events and the fortunes of different people at the Shanghai Shipping College. It can be said that the follow-up of "The Second Kind of Loyalty" is an in-depth look at the problems of the college.

Referring directly to Liu Binyan's latest round of interviews, the journal of the Shanghai Shipping College criticized the XINMIN WANBAO report as "inexplicable." It revealed that the college party committee, in accordance with established procedures, has filed a report with the authorities concerned and demanded that the college not be disturbed by "The Second Kind of Loyalty."

The so-called "authorities concerned," of course, include the higher authorities, even the latter's higher authorities -- the CPC Central Committee. There are rumors that Liu Binyan may be taken to court.

Deng Xiaoping's Displeasure With "The Second Kind of Loyalty"

In "The Second Kind of Loyalty," Liu Binyan praises two young men who are upright, have the courage to speak up and never toe the party line blindly -- Chen Shizhong [7115 0013 1813] and Ni Yuxian [0242 5148 6343].

Using their experience as an example, Liu Binyan extols theirs as "the second kind of loyalty," refuting the "first kind of loyalty," the irrational variety which makes one follow every order from one's superior.

A friend of mine, a dedicated journalist, told me, "'The Second Kind of Loyalty' has been criticized by Deng Xiaoping. The decision maker of Zhongnanhai said, 'It would be better for Liu Binyan to concentrate on writing. He should not remain a journalist.' The implication is that Liu Binyan should not be allowed to 'stir up trouble' everywhere as a senior RENMIN RIBAO reporter."

Why has "The Second Kind of Loyalty" annoyed the powers that be? Reportedly the work has come under suspicion for totally refuting Chairman Mao, The Thought of Mao Zedong and even party leadership. It is also regarded as a negative influence because it intrudes into the off-limits area of foreign policy, which is taboo. It is said that His Excellency Deng Xiaoping was unhappy with the film "The Mid-Life Crisis," so it is not surprising that he is critical of "The Second Kind of Loyalty" as well.

Another work by Liu Binyan which has aroused official ire, "My Diary," began serialization in WEN HUI, a Shanghai monthly, in February 1985. But suddenly an editor's note appeared at the end of the segment in the June issue: "Comrade Liu Binyan is going abroad for a visit. 'My Diary' will be suspended from the next issue onward." After some investigation, it was learned that "My Diary" ceased to be published midway not because of Liu Binyan's trip overseas. The truth is that WEN HUI has come under mounting pressure and was forced to discontinue publishing "My Diary."

"My Diary" has offended many influential people, including those in Shanghai, who joined forces to attack Liu Binyan and harass WEN HUI, to the magazine's extreme annoyance.

Liu Binyan Attacked by Restricted Publication of the Writers Association

The most astonishing thing is that this vice president of the China Writers Association even became a thorn in the flesh of the group's leading party group and was the target of a barrage of criticisms, some subtle and some less so. For instance, Liu Binyan was attacked by name in an article entitled "Understand, Cherish: Some Views on Comrade Liu Binyan's 'My Diary'" in the association's restricted publication.

Liu Binyan related a little incident in "My Diary." "Some people from the Sichuan delegation pointed out that two candidates on the list of candidates for election to the board of directors last September were 'not fit to sit on the board.' One of them held a high position in the 'gang of four' era and has not changed his "leftist" thinking in recent years, making a name for himself by listing "the 10 major manifestations of bourgeois liberalization" and broadcasting them nationwide. The other committed serious errors in the 'Cultural Revolution' and is still very much a 'leftist.' As a result, a number of Sichuan delegates wrote a letter. The presidium did not receive the letter and, in accordance with the old rules, did not announce it." This is how Liu Binyan reported the situation in the association. When he said that the two Sichuan delegates were "not fit to sit on the board," he was only quoting the Sichuan delegation. Yet the article in the restricted publication charged that Liu Binyan criticized the two delegates. Even if those were Liu Binyan's own words, he would have done no more than telling the truth. But the article went so far as to say that "Liu Binyan has done some leftist things" although he is opposed to the "left." Thus was the "leftist" label unreasonably slapped on Liu Binyan, who has done his utmost to oppose the "left."

The Shanghai Shipping College On the Offensive

A friend of ours recently had a rather lengthy interview with Liu Binyan. Below is an excerpt of their conversation. (Our friend asked and Liu Binyan answered the questions.)

Question: I heard that you have received an invitation to visit Germany but that you have been denied permission to go. Are you under a good deal of pressure these days?

Answer: As far as pressure is concerned, I have been under pressure throughout the past several years. All my writings criticize one thing or another, a locality, a province, a municipality, or a school. The pressure rises and falls over time. This year I have been on particularly bad terms with a college in Shanghai.

Question: Which college?

Answer: Shanghai Shipping College. The argument is not over yet. WEN HUI, the Shanghai monthly, has also come under heavy pressure for publishing my diary, in which I criticized the college and one of its people. This individual pesters the editorial department in person everyday. The editor-in-chief, driven to distraction, has been calling and writing me. If I were not talking to you now, I would have to write him a letter. The person from Shipping College wants WEN HUI to publish his letter in which he claims that I have been lying and that I must answer him in writing.

"Many People Complain to Beijing"

Question: Apart from Shipping College, what is the response of other units?

Answer: Today I received a letter from a person whom I criticized last year. I wrote three articles in 1984 about events in a small town in Heilongjiang called Shuangyashan. This person did not complain about me last year. Things like this certainly affect my mood. I have no choice but to deal with them.

Question: Can't you just ignore them?

Answer: No. He is still complaining. My basic attitude is this: let them go ahead and complain. If I have to reply, I'll do so. Otherwise I'll just ignore them. They came down particularly hard this time, complaining about me to Beijing one after another. What they want is a showdown. The people in Heilongjiang are preparing a systematic report to include everything I wrote in recent years. They do not have any excuse these days. They cannot put political labels on you and say you are "anti-party or anti-socialism." All they can say is that you are not telling the truth here and there...

"Asocial Tendencies"

Question: What do you think are the more notable trends in literary creation?

Answer: There is a universal question: What should be the relations between a writer and society? Between a writer and his time? Our age seethes with contradictions and all manner of conflicts. In recent years, a large number of writers consciously tiptoe around the more controversial topics and subject matter with a heavier social content. Feng Jicai [7458 7535 2088] too seems to have changed somewhat. I call these "asocial tendencies." Not that some of these writers lack interest in social issues, but they believe it is safer to talk about romance and life's trivial pursuits. People who emphasize safety maintain that the further you stay away from politics, the better, and that the more political your writings are, the less artistic they become."

He Will Not Avoid Realities With All Their Contradictions

After reading Liu Binyan's interview, readers will certainly speculate whether or not Liu Binyan, the people's writer who strongly objects to the tendencies to withdraw from society, life, and politics and stress safety, will henceforth stay away from the hotbed of tension and conflict which is real life. Are the reports that he will "stop writing" and "quit the literary world" accurate? Is Liu Binyan not going to meet life's challenges even more courageously?

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LIU BINYAN'S 'SECOND KIND OF LOYALTY' PUBLISHED

Part I

Beijing ZHONGGUO BAOKAN in Chinese No 71, 13 Feb 85 p 4

[Article: "The Second Kind of Loyalty (I)--Reportage Literature by Liu Binyan [0491 6333 7159] To Be Published in the Inaugural Issue of Quarterly KAITUO [DEVELOPMENTS]"]

[Text] Chen Shizhong [7115 0013 1813] is an extremely singular man. He was imprisoned for 14 years because of his singularity. His actions after his release from prison also show his singularity.

He was born in 1937. His father died before his first birthday. Because his mother rescued two noble-minded patriots, she was killed by the enemy when he had just turned three years old. His only other relative, the maternal grandmother, passed away from illness and poverty when he was nine years old. He has always been of good character and scholarship. During his middle school period, he was selected to be a representative at a Shanghai Municipality academic congress. During his period of study in the Soviet Union, he was the chairman of the Moscow branch of the Chinese Students Association. In 1960 he graduated with a mark of five in almost all subjects, and, after getting the title of mechanical engineer, returned to China. He came back with technical books that he had bought with 3,000 rubles that he had saved little by little by living frugally.

After returning to China, he heard of and saw the evil consequences created within the country by a series of "leftist" theories and practices, and felt extremely worried. In May 1963, overrating his own power, he put himself in a high position--he wrote letters to Chairman Mao and Khrushchev, appealing to the two parties--the CPC and the CPSU--to seek common ground while reserving differences and to join forces to oppose the enemy. In July, being audacious in the extreme he finished writing an article entitled "Suggestions for the CPC Central Committee on the General Line of International Communism." Without permission he went to Beijing and attempted to force his way into the Soviet Embassy. He was arrested for being an "active counterrevolutionary."

In prison he admitted that he had made a most serious political mistake, but in his mind he did not admit defeat. He still maintained the extremely high

interest in politics that he had manifested when he was in middle school. He was not a party member and did not have any official position, and he had not studied the social sciences, but while in solitary confinement, at the same time that he wrote the slogan "Long live Marxism-Leninism" he wrote articles amounting to several hundreds of thousands of words that, frankly, severely, and sharply criticized and remonstrated with the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao. His article "Admonishment to the Party," which came out in 1964 and was a little over 30,000 words long, was the most representative work of this kind. At the beginning of the article, he wrote: "I am at a critical juncture where life or death cannot be foreseen ... for the last time I give you most sincere advice." At the conclusion of the article, he said to Chairman Mao: If "after you have finished reading this work of mine, your 'dragon's heart' is greatly angered, then my life is also finished. But even before my execution I still must tell you: Esteemed and beloved Chairman Mao, 'your anger proves that you are wrong!'"

In this work, "Admonishment to the Party," on many pages of which the tears of young people have dropped, he wrote: "I think that the CPC Central Committee, while obtaining major successes with its line, principles, and policies, has committed a series of serious mistakes, and among them are some mistakes in principle." Of the reasons for the mistakes, "the main one is the worship of the individual, or the cult of the individual, with respect to Chairman Mao." Chairman Mao, you "respected elder, essentially do not permit others to criticize your shortcomings and mistakes. If there is some criticism on principle that is a little sharp, you immediately turn hostile and carry out ruthless struggles and attacks." "Not speaking of what was long ago, from 1957 to the present, what person who has 'criticized' Mao Zedong Thought has come to a good end?" "Based on the development of the situation in these years, I have a premonition, which fills me with anxiety, that one day, sooner or later, many central leaders, including Liu Shaoqi, Zhou Enlai, Zhu De, Chen Yun, Lin Biao, and Deng Xiaoping, could be identified by you as reactionaries, counterrevolutionaries, or revisionists." Thus, "in the course of time, those around you who will be left will be a group of villains holding sway who will boast and flatter, toady and fawn, who will watch your every mood, and who will pander to your taste. Among them some could be dyed-in-the-wool careerists and plotters. Thinking of this, I am extremely worried about the destiny of the party and the state. With feelings of utmost sincerity like those of a relative, I hope you will distance yourself from petty men and bring men of noble character close to yourself."

After "Admonition to the Party" had been written, his interrogator notified him, "In accordance with your repeated requests, we have submitted your material to the party Central Committee." But 1 month, then 2 months, passed without a reply. On the contrary, he was sentenced to 8 years in prison. Not long afterward, the big political upheaval that he had unfortunately predicted began. (to be continued)

Part II

Beijing ZHONGGUO BAOKAN in Chinese No 72, 27 Feb 85 p 4

[Article: "The Second Kind of Loyalty (II)--Reportage Literature by Liu Binyan To Be Published in the Inaugural Issue of Quarterly KAITUO [DEVELOPMENTS]"]

[Text] After Chen Shizhong had completed his 8-year sentence, he worked on a reform-through-labor farm for more than 6 years. In 1977 he was assigned to a collective factory in Harbin--Enamel Works No 3--as a technician. He was later transferred to a teaching post in the Harbin Workers Sparetime University. In April 1981, his unjust case was redressed. No matter where or at what time, in his practice he did what he had boasted he would do in "Admonition to the Party": "I'm sure that I can do the good deeds that Lei Feng did." Of course, he also kept his word: he did not learn from Lei Feng's "fatal weakness"--"he simply obeyed the higher level and never resisted its mistaken decisions."

Here we must recall several sentences of his. In the "Admonition to the Party," which he gave to the party Central Committee and Chairman Mao, he explored the question of learning from Lei Feng. He said: "There is a famous remark of Lei Feng's: 'Whatever Chairman Mao says, I do.' I think that this remark is inaccurate and unscientific. It is pregnant with enormous danger for even you (Comrade Mao Zedong) yourself." This is because "once you speak wrongly and make mistaken decisions representing the party Central Committee, who will be able to correct things?" Learning from Lei Feng will cause social practices to take on an entirely new look; not learning from Lei Feng means that if a mistake is discovered there will be a decision to resist it and there will not be blind obedience--this was the precept by which this extremely singular man, who at the time was only 26 years old, conducted himself in society.

In 1977 he joined the technical office of Enamel Works No 3. Each day he ate all three meals in the canteen, and every day he helped the women cooks carry coal upstairs and slops downstairs, a thousand days being as 1 day. When he went to the Shanghai Enamel Works on a business trip, he did not go sightseeing or visit relatives and friends. In the daytime he worked on his regular shift and studied. At night he copied his notes into four large volumes, totaling 300,000 words, of technical materials. When he left the works, the units there separately gave him four send-off parties, and 11 youths took him to his new work unit.

When he went to the Harbin Workers Sparetime University to be a teacher, the president of the university let him have 2 years' time to prepare lessons, but he did not do so. Once he began work, he audited five courses in five science departments. He took on teaching duties that involved three times the normal workload. Sometimes he taught 10 classes in succession in a day. Later he was picked to be a permanent member of the city's machining society, and was invited to be an adviser to the provincial translation company. As an adviser, he taught classes in his spare time as a member, and although this was usually not done without remuneration he did not take any. More than 30 students jointly wrote a letter to newspapers asking them to commend him. One

of them said to the deputy chairman of the Harbin City General Trade Union: "Your trade union today sets up this and tomorrow sets up that model worker. How is it that you cannot see a model worker who is right under your nose-- Chen Shizhong?"

Besides his work and study, during these years he constantly went around crying for help in redressing the mishandled cases of other people. A returned student, Wang Kunyuan [3076 0981 0337], formerly director of a workshop in the Harbin Electrical Machinery Plant, in 1960 was sentenced to 10 years in prison for writing a letter opposing the "three red banners." After his case was redressed, his party membership was not restored. Chen Shizhong went to the city's discipline inspection commission and court more than 20 times on his behalf. Wang Zhi [3769 3112], a friend during his period of reform through labor, after being released from prison, had to boil soda and mow grass for a living. Chen ran about for Wang and finally got him a post as head of the language teaching group in a middle school. There were many examples like this. To this day he is still writing letters, applying for an audience with higher authorities to appeal for help, and traveling extensively to request a redress of the case of Li Zhirong [2621 2784 2837], who was shot to death in April 1969. Li was once a platoon leader in the Kuomintang's Youth Corps. After liberation he became a physical education instructor. Because of his historical problems, he was judged to be a counterrevolutionary and sentenced to 10 years. After he arrived at the Nenjiang Farm in Heilongjiang to serve his sentence, he abided by the law and behaved himself, and he spared no effort in work. The prisoners there mowed grass, each one having a daily quota of 300 jin. One day he mowed 415 jin in the morning. In the afternoon he was absorbed in mowing grass with his head lowered when a PLA fighter said that he had stepped over the security line. Later a man who looked like a squad leader came by. He asked Li several questions and then ordered him to turn around, whereupon he shot Li in the small of the back with one bullet. Afterward they moved the corpse to a point outside the security line and lied: Li Zhirong illegally crossed the security line and didn't listen to warnings, so he was shot dead on the spot. For 3 and 1/2 years, Chen wrote many letters for an innocent victim of an incident that had happened 15 years ago. Finally, he went to Beijing, but with no result. Chen thought of Li's wife, Hu Fenglan [5170 7685 5695]. In 1961, when she went to the reform-through-labor farm to visit her husband, she was a young woman. He thought of Li's son--"Little Zao"--whose father had died in 1962. He feared that up to now the son still thought that his papa had been a "counterrevolutionary who had broke prison and fled." "He thought of how the young widow and orphan must have passed these years!" When Chen Shizhong thought of these things, was he thinking of himself? He is still thought of as a man who is under "internal control." Today, 23 years after he returned to China, he still sleeps in bachelor's quarters, because his wife and children and mother-in-law--five persons--must sleep crowded together in one bed every night ... (to be continued)

Part III

Beijing ZHONGGUO BAOKAN in Chinese No 73, 6 Mar 85 p 4

[Article: "The Second Kind of Loyalty (III)--Reportage Literature by Liu Binyan To Be Published in the Inaugural Issue of Quarterly KAITUO [DEVELOPMENTS]"]

[Text] In his "Admonition to the Party," Chen Shizhong wrote several lines of verse, "Beheading is unimportant provided attention is paid to the truth; if Chen Shizhong is killed it will be hard to find a successor." The last line was not true. The successor was Ni Yuxian [0242 5148 6343].

Ni was a senior middle school student when he joined the army in 1960. After arriving in his unit, he used the allowance he had saved to buy a complete set of the selected works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin, and Mao Zedong. The more he studied them, the more he discovered that there was a sharp conflict between the basic viewpoints of Marxism-Leninism and the social practice of China. More than half the members of his company were fighters from Anhui, and in almost every family of these comrades-in-arms a relative had died of hunger or sickness. The policy of the ultraleft--high quota directives, high quotas for requisition by purchase, equalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of resources--had a rural area, which had been in perfectly good condition, to be strewn with the bodies of the starved. This 18-year-old fighter, after a lot of investigation, wrote a 30-page statement of views to the party Central Committee and Chairman Mao. He pointed out that the fundamental reason for the current difficulties in the national economy was not natural disasters but manmade disasters. He asked the Central Committee to "immediately readjust the production relationships in the people's communes," permitting commune members to have fixed output quotas based on the household, to open free trade markets, and to develop sideline production. Three months after being mailed, this statement of views was returned with annotations to the Shanghai Garrison Command. The division's political commissar maintained that "all the views in the letter were revisionist!" The second year after he wrote the letter, namely 1964, this "first-class soldier," who for 2 years running had been assessed as a "five-good model fighter," was ordered to be independently demobilized. Not long after he passed the entrance examination for the Oceanographic Department in the Shanghai Ocean Shipping College, the "Cultural Revolution" broke out. At the beginning he did not join any Red Guard organization. On 28 November 1966, there occurred in Shanghai the incident in which troops of Zhang Chunqiao's faction suppressed the students of Fudan University. Afterward, scene after scene of mankind's most despicable acts of armed struggle, murder, and cruel torture unfolded before his eyes. He remained "free and unfettered." He pondered: In the final analysis is the ideology of the "Cultural Revolution" correct, and are the leading figures true Marxists-Leninists? After he drafted a statement entitled "Strong Protest Against the Movement of Zhang Chunqiao and Yao Wenyuan to Suppress Students," and ran up and down the streets and lanes of Shanghai putting up posters denouncing Zhang and Yao. To let people distinguish the errors in the "Little Red Book," the compiling of which Lin Biao was in charge, not long afterward he borrowed a set of the "Complete Works of Lenin" from a school. After spending half a year's time

and suffering many setbacks, he secretly edited and published "Quotations From Lenin." Focusing on Lin Biao's words in the "Forward to the Second Edition" of the "Little Red Book," he pointed out in an "editor's note": "Currently, some people are putting Mao Zedong Thought in opposition to Marxism-Leninism," "are using dogmatism to obstruct the dissemination of Marxism-Leninism," and "this fashionable trend toward anti-Marxism-Leninism must certainly be struggled against to the end."

On New Year's Eve in 1968, he took 10,000 copies of "Quotations From Lenin" to Shanghai, where all of them were immediately bought up. After 2 months, Xu Jingxian [1776 2529 6343] ordered an investigation. Not long afterward, a workers' propaganda team entered and garrisoned the higher primary schools and he was made the target of criticism and struggle. Later he was charged with the crime of "raping a young girl" and expelled from the school and punished. In 1976, when the "gang of four" fell from power, his unjust case should have been redressed. However, this did not happen and he was sentenced to death, only waiting for the trigger to be pulled.

Originally Ni Yuxian had always considered the question of how to prevent Lin Biao and his ilk from rising to power. In the spring of 1975, Zhang Chunqiao's article "On the Overall Dictatorship of the Proletariat" appeared, and Ni clearly indicated that he wanted to engage in a polemic with Zhang. He wrote an article pointing out that there was no democratic dictatorship, only the social fascism of Lin Biao. Following this, he sent a letter to Chairman Mao and the Politburo of the CPC Central Committee, setting forth his ideas. After the smashing of the "gang of four," on 8 January 1977 he posted a "big-character poem" on a Shanghai street corner, strongly urging that Deng Xiaoping be reinstated in his posts. On 30 March of the same year, he put up a long poem, calling for a redress of the Tiananmen Incident case. All of this disturbed the then first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC committee--a man who himself had once been persecuted by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." He made an annotation of eight big characters, "out-and-out reactionary, extremely vicious." On the charge of so-called opposition to Chairman X, he locked Ni up in death row. (to be continued)

Part IV

Beijing ZHONGGUO BAOKAN in Chinese No 74, 13 Mar 85 p 4

[Article: "The Second Kind of Loyalty (IV)--Reportage Literature by Liu Binyan To Be Published in the Inaugural Issue of Quarterly KAITUO [Developments]"]

[Text] On 15 September 1977, Ni Yuxian wrote his last appeal, on rough straw paper, to Vice Chairman Ye Jianying. Perhaps it was as a result of this letter that he was released on 11 January 1979 and returned home.

After being out of prison for 8 months, the Shanghai Ocean Shipping College drafted a "reexamination conclusion" for him, the content of which was: 1) during the "Cultural Revolution" Ni did not make political mistakes; 2) with regard to the problem of his lifestyle, since it is not appropriate to find the parties concerned, the original conclusion stands; and 3) his expulsion

penalty during the "Cultural Revolution" is rescinded, and in its place an administrative demerit record penalty is given to him. That is to say, Ni, who from 1966 to 1976 consistently opposed Lin Biao, the "gang of four," and the "Great Cultural Revolution," and even twice courted death in his struggle, only "did not make political mistakes"!

When Ni was assigned to work in the college's library, the party branch secretary introduced him as follows: "Ni Yuxian is tainted by the 'five evils,' and we must supervise and transform him." He said to Ni: "You must be honest and turn over a new leaf." The leadership of the Ocean Shipping College took a series of measures to compel him to "repent and make a fresh start," and did not adjust his salary or his housing.... A well-meaning person warned him to "draw a lesson" from his fall and to cultivate good relations with the higher authorities, especially with his immediate superior. He maintained an attitude of "not repenting even though I die nine deaths," and continued to resist with force and spirit.

What about the story that he had raped a young woman? It was a political frame-up. In 1969 he picked up a purse and returned it to a young woman. The girl thanked him and offered him a cup of tea in her own work unit, which was on his way. This incident was found out by personnel of the special group for the examination of his case. They colluded with the chief of the rebel faction in the young woman's unit, who used the threat of expulsion from her factory to force the young woman to sign materials that the group had written. Ni finally found the young woman and her father and older brother, and the political frame-up was exposed.

In the library he worked in the selection and arrangement section. The head of the section was a man with only a junior middle school education. He understood neither the ancient Han language nor foreign languages, and did not have any specialized knowledge. Because he was a backbone element of the rebel faction during the "Cultural Revolution," he kept in step with Zhou [6650] X X, the secretary of the library's party branch, and held down his job without doing a stroke of work. This man was quite arrogant, and he had the audacity, before all the personnel of the library, to insult the principal leading comrades of the Central Committee, saying they were "not as good as the 'gang of four.'" Every time he did this, Ni Yuxian refuted him so well that he was rendered speechless. Because of this, Ni was regarded as an "unstable element" and transferred out of the selection and arrangement section.

However, Ni Yuxian did not thereupon become "conscientious." After the Central Committee decided to sort out the "three types of people," at a general meeting of the library he exposed face-to-face the political background of Zhou X X, the party branch secretary. This man was originally an ordinary administrator. During the "Cultural Revolution" he was the first to rebel, and afterward took part in the work of the special group for examination of cases, causing tragedies for many individuals and their families. Some people were even driven mad by his persecution, but he was suddenly developed into a party member and promoted two grades in salary. After the "gang of four" was smashed, he openly vilified the line of the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh CPC Central Committee, and slandered Comrade

Deng Xiaoping by saying that he was "restoring capitalism." But the college's leadership decided that he was a natural successor. Ni's exposure was supported by many people, but in the end nothing definite was done about it.

In the world there are two kinds of loyalty: one kind requires the making of sacrifices and the other kind means sitting idle and enjoying the fruits of other's work. Chen Shizhong and Ni Yuxian chose the former kind. Isn't the path they took and the sacrifices they made sufficient to prove that this kind of loyalty is more commendable? (to be continued)

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

UNDER MOUNTING PRESSURE, LIU BINYAN DECIDES TO QUIT LITERARY CIRCLE

Hong Kong CHING PAO [THE MIRROR] in Chinese No 9, Sep 85 pp 6-8

[Article by Lu Yue [0712 2588]: "Liu Binyan and His Reportage"]

[Text] Two "prohibition orders" have made Liu Binyan's [0491 6333 7159] "The Second Kind of Loyalty" and its sequel suffer almost the same fate his "The Paper's Confidential Information" and its sequel did 29 years ago. Hence he said, "I am not merely disappointed. I feel hopeless."

It was mid-July. Liu Binyan finished his interview with Jiangxi's new female first party secretary, Wan Shufeng [8001 2579 2880], and returned to Beijing. But he stayed in Beijing for only 5 or 6 days and attended RENMIN RIBAO's regular press meetings only once, on Monday 15 July. And it was at that very meeting that he announced he was quitting the world of letters.

His colleagues think he has made a timely decision.

Liu Binyan's Many Setbacks Spring From His Lack of Power, Not Courage

"I write without thinking about danger. I wrote one work and became a 'rightist.' My attitudes have not changed in the numerous pieces I have written. For 22 years this 'rightist' has done a pretty good job; otherwise he would not have come up with anything." This is how Liu Binyan sums up the literary movement.

In the early 1950's, a thaw appeared in Soviet literature, sending shock waves through China's literary world. People complied with official wishes and denounced it as a revisionist scourge, yet Liu Binyan considered it an effort by the Soviet Union after Stalin's death to reexamine history. Combining China's internal social conflicts elevated to realities, Liu Binyan proposed that "literature and journalism should take a critical attitude toward life." In 1965, he wrote "A Building Site on the Bridge" and "The Paper's Confidential Information," the first works since 1942 to expose party style and make a case for reform in journalism. They embodied his exceptional insight and courage and destined him to be a "rightist" for the next 22 years.

In February 1979, his mislabel as a "rightist" was rectified and his lack of access to almost any source of information came to an end. He lost no time in throwing himself into the whirlpool of information in the country. In June 1979 he returned to his native Heilongjiang which he had left more than 20

years ago. He spent over 20 days in Heilongjiang doing social investigations and then proceeded to write "Between Man and Evil," which became a sensation at home and abroad. It exposed the web of shady social relations existing even in a socialist society, the kind of network which the Wang Shouxin [3769 1343 0207] crime syndicate relied on for survival. Known as "the power exchange," this network results when people in authority misappropriate power entrusted to them by the party and the people as their own. Liu Binyan has written 38 reportages and published 7 collections of essays in the few years since "Between Man and Evil." He is a master in capturing the most pressing and controversial issues in social life, exposing the shortcomings of the existing system and hence demonstrating the urgent need for reform in China by bringing to light shocking events. A courage to offend the powerful and the influential, publicize the deeds of the virtuous, and denounce those of the evil, and an ability to generate a profound social impact -- both have become Liu Binyan's unique style.

Just how influential are his works? To find out, we need only look at the masses of ordinary people and cadres who flock to Beijing from afar to seek out Liu Binyan after local party committees, discipline inspection commissions, procuratorates and courts have refused to listen to their grievances. He said that now that over 100 cases have presented themselves at his doorstep, he no longer needed to go out and look for objects for interview. This is something that cannot happen in a foreign nation.

It is said that the reporter is an "uncrowned king." In China, however, he is "less powerful than the official." Every time his reportage exposes a specific problem in a certain province, municipality or county, he unruffles some official feathers. If it were Deng Xiaoping who stumbles upon the problem as he makes his inspection rounds, it can be solved much more expeditiously. Liu Binyan wields no power but just a pen, so his writings often spell trouble for the objects of his investigation as well as for himself.

Every Work a Target of Complaint

"Two years (1981) and endless complaints in the provinces later, things did change somewhat. I have not become more courageous, only more numb. Man, after all, is a highly adaptable creature." This is Liu Binyan talking about himself.

As vice president of the China Writers Association, Liu Binyan went to Wuhan at the end of May this year to attend the fourth congress of the writers association in Hubei. Writers in that province jokingly said that Liu Binyan "can write only 29 reportages." A little reflection enables us to realize that they had in mind the 29 provinces in China today.

"Between Man and Evil" was declared a poisonous weed in Heilongjiang.

A top leader in Bin County openly declared, "'Between Man and Evil' has done more damage to the excellent situation in Bin County than what Lin Biao and the 'gang of four' between them did to us during the 10 years of turmoil." "It is time to get Liu Binyan."

The case over "A Long and Winding Road" wound its way all the way to the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CPC Central Committee. It was only when the Central Committee uncovered the problems in Shandong that the plaintiff was proved to be in the wrong.

Even more controversial was "Thirty-Eight Years of Rights and Wrongs," published in RENMIN RIBAO last year. Some local officials went so far as to put together a "mass petition" and presented it to the Central Committee.

At the fourth congress of the writers association, reportage writers unanimously appealed for extra protection for their branch of writing since they cannot take shelter behind the disclaimer of fabrication and reportage is most vulnerable to interference. In "My Diary," Liu Binyan related the unfair treatment encountered by several writers for their investigative journalism. His own experience can be described as the epitome of the kind of treatment meted out to this group of reporters in China. Every local official has his own turf and behind-the-scenes supporters, so every complaint can be pursued all the way to the Central Committee. Strangely enough the higher authorities always side with the local officials, consequently Liu Binyan every so often ends up in the dock, whether he is denouncing a villain or eulogizing a hero. And it is the latter situation which is more intriguing.

In recent years Liu Binyan wrote about three good people of our times: Zhu Baru [2612 0130 0320], Zhang Haidi [1728 3189 6611] and Xu Pan [1776 2372]. A Beijing propaganda cadre criticized Liu Binyan for describing Zhang Haidi as "long-haired." It is for this reason that "A Challenge to Fate" was not included in the booklet published by the Communist Youth League.

Liu Binyan portrayed Zhu Baru as a hero in the Lei Feng [7191 6912] mold. But he also realized their differences, which were even more valuable than the similarities. In Liu Binyan's eyes, the most remarkable thing about Zhu Baru was his independent personality, his independent thinking and his independent judgment. What determined his conduct was not some rigid and eternal dogmas, but his love for humanity and sense of civic responsibility. Never was he a tool in the hands of another man. But since what Liu Binyan extols often touches the raw nerves of the apologist of ossified dogmas, it goes without saying that he is strongly disliked. In "Because I Love," Zhu Baru gave his house key to the pickpocket he had caught earlier. Some people took Liu Binyan to task over this: "Can we write that kind of stuff? Aren't we encouraging crime?" "The Footprints Of a Female College Student," published by People's Publishing House in 1985, was a deeply moving book on Xu Pan, a brilliant student in the Physics Department of Beijing University. The publisher recommended it for the national reading movement, only to run into opposition from the propaganda chief of a certain group, who said, "A good book, but it cannot be included because Liu Binyan denounces the Cultural Revolution through her mouth." The shocking thing is that even today the propaganda chief still defends the "Cultural Revolution" against its critics.

In 1985, Liu Binyan published two major works, "My Diary" and "The Second Kind of Loyalty," which enraged several propaganda officials. It is said that they rejected his works without so much as reading them.

"The Second Kind of Loyalty" Was Banned

The "Second Kind of Loyalty" has been reprinted in 11 newspapers across the nation, more than 1 million copies of which have been sold in Shaanxi alone. It was written in late 1984 and published in THE PIONEER, whose first issue appeared in March 1985.

The "Second Kind of Loyalty" is a more far-reaching and powerful expose than "Between Man and Evil" for two reasons. The first has to do with contents. In this work, Liu Binyan portrays two contemporary political heretics, Chen Shizhong [7115 0013 1813], who presented a memorandum, "An Admonition to the Party," in 1963 in which he criticized Mao Zedong; and Ni Yuxian [0242 5148 6343], who attacked Zhang Chunqiao [1728 2504 2890] twice during the "Cultural Revolution." Through their experiences, Liu Binyan affirms a loyalty different from that of Lei Feng: "The second kind of loyalty, so earnestly practiced by Chen Shizhong and Ni Yuxian, is not exactly calculated to please. In fact, you may have to pay a high price for it, ranging from freedom to happiness to life." But "when more and more people in China speak the truth, things will get much better in the country."

The second reason is the "publication suspension" order, which led to a "jian guang huo [6015 0342 3172]" unique to China.

Reports have it that "The Second Kind of Loyalty" was leaked to the secretariat of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions even before the inaugural issue of THE PIONEER went to print. The secretariat reported it to the CPC Central Committee. Soon the editorial department received a series of telegrams and written instructions from certain individuals and departments ordering it to "suspend publication." Three reasons were cited. First, Chen Shizhong's memo to the party as quoted in Liu Binyan's article criticized the Central Committee's foreign policy at the time, which is considered inappropriate. Second, the second kind of loyalty praised by Liu Binyan is incompatible with "consciously being ideologically and politically consistent with the Central Committee." The third reason is familiar to us all: "The work also criticizes some units by name, and reportedly there are a few factual inaccuracies."

In addition, some people think "The Second Kind of Loyalty" is an posthumous attack on Mao Zedong.

During the time when the inaugural issue of THE PIONEER was put on hold, both Liu Binyan's movements and the magazine's plan regarding the soliciting of contributions were closely watched. The department concerned issued the following notice:

"XINMIN WANBAO in Shanghai reported on 7 May that Liu Binyan and his party would be coming to Shanghai to gather materials for a sequel to his reportage, 'The Second Kind of Loyalty,' which will be published in the third issue of THE PIONEER. Please note."

Subsequently, the leading party group of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions formally prohibited the magazine from carrying the sequel in its third

issue. Magazine covers already published which listed the main contents were completely destroyed.

"Not Disappointed, But Hopeless"

At the fourth congress of the China Writers Association, Hu Qili [5170 0796 4539], speaking on behalf of the CPC Central Committee, first sounded the clarion call for "creative freedom for writers." Liu Binyan was excited and went around campaigning for this cause. But the two bans mentioned above almost made "The Second Kind of Loyalty" and its sequel suffer the same fate as that of "This Paper's Confidential Information" and its sequel 29 years ago. Hence Liu Binyan said, "I am not just disappointed, I feel hopeless."

Hu Yaobang has declared, "There can be no literary development without criticism." But the wishes of some department head are no substitute for literary criticism. Reportedly the editorial department of THE PIONEER sought instructions from the Publications Bureau regarding "The Second Kind of Loyalty" and was told that "it is better to publish than otherwise." Apparently the leaders of the bureau were much wiser. Factual disputes in a piece of writing can be settled through the legal process, while differences of opinion can be resolved through discussion. Where the official will prevails, there can be no freedom of speech worth the name.

The editorial department of THE PIONEER originally planned to publish the readers' mail on "The Second Kind of Loyalty," including the two letters which opposed it and a selection of the thousands of letters which praised it warmly. Some readers extolled Liu Binyan as a writer with exactly the "second kind of loyalty." Along with the publication of the sequel, this plan was scrapped, a regrettable episode in literary criticism.

"Reportage can do what fiction cannot. To a certain extent it directly influences, and shakes up, life's processes. Now and then you may even feel its presence like a tangible object. It can deter the bad guy somewhat, otherwise life will be too easy for him. It is also a kind of painkiller for the good guy, especially one for whom survival itself is a struggle just because he stands up for society's interests."

"Reportage sometimes eases the writer's own pain. He can salve his conscience with the knowledge that he has done a little something which a Chinese of this era must do if he can."

I end my article with this quotation by Liu Binyan explaining his own feelings in the hope that readers who ardently love him and the Chinese literary circle will not lose faith in him personally. Liu Binyan says he plans to start a "letters to Liu Binyan" project. After verification by RENMIN RIBAO, all letters addressed to him will be answered. Private correspondence is not literature and should not incur further censure.

Given his sense of Chinese civic responsibility, Liu will never be silenced.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SHA YEXIN DISCUSSES LIU BINYAN, PRC LITERARY CIRCLES

Hong Kong PAI HSING in Chinese No 106, 16 Oct 85 pp 3-5

[Article by Sun Nien-tsu [1327 1819 4371]: "Sha Yexin on Liu Binyan and the Literary Circles on the Mainland"]

[Text] A 15-member Chinese writers delegation to visit Hong Kong arrived there on 4 October. In the delegation were prose writers, novelists, playwrights, and poets. The members included: Ai Wu [5337 5617], Lu Wenfu [7120 2429 1133], Shao Yanxiang [6730 3601 4382], Wang Cengqi [3076 2582 4388], Chen Jingrong [7115 2417 1369], Huang Shang [7806 5951], Gao Xiaosheng [7559 2556 5116], Gu Hua [0657 5478], Yan Ming [2518 2494], Chen Guokai [7115 0948 0418], Zhang Xinxin [1728 6580 2946], He Jiasheng [6320 2212 3932], Yang Li [2799 3680], and Fan Baoci [5400 1405 1964]. One of them, who should be put forward, is the playwright Sha Yexin [5446 5509 2450], who is fairly familiar to Hong Kong people.

The Visit to Hong Kong Was Closely Followed

There are three reasons that Sha Yexin is familiar to Hong Kong people. First, he and two other writers cooperated in writing the stage play "If I Were True," which was warmly welcomed by audiences when it was performed in China. However, not long afterward it was encircled and besieged by the ultra-"left" ideology and its performance was prohibited. Sha Yexin and the two other men were subjected to political pressure. For this reason there was an outcry among public opinion circles in Hong Kong. Therefore, the name Sha Yexin immediately became familiar to Hong Kong people, and publishing circles spread this play to Hong Kong readers. Thus the impression of Sha Yexin was deepened among Hong Kong people. And film circles on Taiwan, stemming from political sensitivity, made the play into a film. In addition to showing it in Taiwan, they prepared to show it in Hong Kong. Second, T'an Chun-lin [6223 3294 7792] (Ya Lun [0068 0243]), who plays the leading male role, is a famous singing star in Hong Kong. He has many supporters, so naturally there were many people prepared to sing the praises of Ya Lun. But the result was that the film was rejected by the Hong Kong Film Examination Office and it could not be shown in Hong Kong. Once again public opinion circles raised an outcry. This prohibiting of even a single performance made Sha Yexin even more widely known. Third, because the play was performed in Taiwan, on the mainland Sha Yexin was subjected to more pressure, and even some people who

spoke in his defense were subjected to pressure. This was because people who criticized the play "If I Were True" said: Look, even when this play is performed in Taiwan, you speak in defense of the authors! Therefore, Sha Yexin and the other authors had to issue a statement in a Hong Kong newspaper, denouncing Taiwan for, without getting their consent, adapting the play without authorization and infringing on their copyright. If they had not taken this position, they could not have been washed clean even if they had jumped in the Huanghe River. Since this statement, the name Sha Yexin has become familiar to the Hong Kong people.

Besides all this, intellectuals in Hong Kong showed full sympathy for the pressure Sha Yexin was subjected to, and many special columns and articles cried out against the injustice done to Sha Yexin. After this time, Sha Yexin became a figure whom Hong Kong intellectuals paid attention to. When his creative activities on the mainland were criticized, there would be someone to expose this fact. And it was even reported and commented on that, after the mainland's policy on literature and art became more and more open, Sha Yexin became the object of attention in literary circles, was admitted into the party, and became a literature and art "official."

He Has Become a Very Busy Person

Naturally, when this kind of a newly rising writer on the mainland whom Hong Kong people knew a lot about arrived in Hong Kong, he drew the attention of the reporters. Even the people in his delegation reckoned that this would happen. When this writer was interviewing Mr Sha, the two of us were riding an elevator down, and on it was a fellow playwright on his delegation. When he heard that Sha was just being interviewed, he quipped: "I always knew you were a very busy person!"

After Sha Yexin arrived in Hong Kong, he really became a very busy person. This writer interviewed him on the morning of the 6th, but in the two preceding days he had been interviewed by special reporters. This was understandable. The reporters are well acquainted with some past events concerning him, and naturally wanted to dig out newsworthy things from him himself.

As early as the welcome meeting on the day that the delegation arrived in Hong Kong, Hong Kong reporters inquired of members of the delegation whether the news that Liu Binyan [0491 6333 7159] had withdrawn from the literary world was true. But actually they could not find out if this news was true. This is because the people on the delegation who were interviewed almost unanimously said they had not heard that Liu Binyan had withdrawn from the literary world. When the Hong Kong reporters switched to asking whether Liu had been subjected to pressure, the people on the delegation countered by saying that Hong Kong people were too sensitive and that on the mainland it was an extremely common thing for those who wrote articles to be criticized. It was something, they said, that need not be taken too intensely and it should not be regarded as a question that is too serious. Hong Kong reporters are clever. They switched to asking them for their views on Liu's "The Second Kind of Loyalty." Some of the people on the delegation answered very straightforwardly, saying that they had not yet read this article, so there is

nothing they could comment on. For example, Mr Lu Wenfu said that he and Liu are very intimate and on good terms, but he had not yet read his "The Second Kind of Loyalty." This is probably because after a person puts on airs, or because he is worldly wise and plays it safe, even the things written by a friend may not be read by him. But it seems to be the case that he did not read the article because he knew it had been criticized. Otherwise, why would he advise people that it was unnecessary to be too sensitive? To put it bluntly, it was nothing more than that he found a good excuse to "decline comment"!

Admiration of Liu Binyan

I had feared that Sha Yexin would say that he had not yet read "The Second Kind of Loyalty"! Fortunately, Sha Yexin did not, like the other man, evade this sensitive question. He said that he had read not only "The Second Kind of Loyalty" but also Liu Binyan's other works, and that he was Liu Binyan's friend!

This was good. I probably wronged him somewhat to fear that he would evade the question. Therefore, I came straight to the point and asked him to discuss his impressions of "The Second Kind of Loyalty" as well as his evaluation of Liu.

Without holding back in the slightest, Sha Yexin said: "I feel that 'The Second Kind of Loyalty' is very well written and very moving. I also agree with Liu Binyan's admiration of the second kind of loyalty. Liu Binyan is a very serious writer. He is very courageous, very bold, and really out of the ordinary."

I asked: Are the figures Liu Binyan wrote about authentic? Since you admire the second kind of loyalty, what are your views on "learning from Lei Feng"? In China is there now the practice of learning from Lei Feng?

When answering these questions, Sha Yexin time and again stressed that Liu Binyan is a very serious writer. He said that Liu Binyan sets very strict demands upon himself, and that he ardently loves the party and the people. All the things he writes about are authentic. Precisely because this is the case, those authentic people whom he has offended are engaged in squabbles with him. With regard to the practice of "learning from Lei Feng," there are now two opinions in China. One opinion does not approve very much of "learning from Lei Feng," maintaining that after a person "learns from Lei Feng" he cannot think independently and only knows how to obey. It may be said that that kind of situation during the Cultural Revolution was in part a consequence of "learning from Lei Feng." The other opinion maintains that there are parts in the practice of "learning from Lei Feng" that are still worth advocating, and that they can keep people from being narrow-minded and can make them have an ardent spirit of considering it a pleasure to do things for others. At present in China, although there is not the vigorous propaganda for "learning from Lei Feng" that there was before, it is still affirmed that "learning from Lei Feng" is correct.

Sha Yexin said that "learning from Lei Feng" has some roots in China's ancient excellent traditions, but that they were used by the ultraleftists and carried to an extreme. The second kind of loyalty put forward by Liu Binyan precisely had the effect of making an assault on the first kind of loyalty.

To be sure, the purpose of Liu Binyan's extolling of the second kind of loyalty was also that he hoped to be able to "grow" more second kinds of loyalty in "poor" soil, and that all readers who admired the second kind of loyalty, although it could not be said for certain that they would personally act forcefully in this way, at the least they would admire the conduct of the second kind of loyalty. Sha Yexin also admires the second kind of loyalty. Although it may be said that he would not necessarily act forcefully in this way, at the very least he will, to a greater or lesser extent, incorporate the second kind of loyalty in his writings. If in him the factors for the second kind of loyalty were originally hidden, they will expand even more because of this. From the past events concerning Sha Yexin and the plays he has written, we can see that he has hidden factors for the second kind of loyalty. And from my interviews and contacts, I feel that at the very least he is willing to speak the truth. I fear that this is just a little thing, but for this specific person it is estimable. This is because Sha Yexin has just become a party writer, and the posts he holds are not small. He is a permanent member of the China Dramatists Association, member of the China Writers Association, member of the Shanghai branch of the All-China Federation of Literature and Art Circles, and president of the Shanghai People's Art Theater. According to the former pattern on the mainland for those who became officials, once they became persons with vested interests they speak with exceptional caution--we are not speaking of those who put on the airs of an official--because they are afraid of losing their "black gauze cap"--official post. How many persons would be able, like Liu Binyan, to not depart from the qualities of a true writer? Sha Yexin openly admires Liu Binyan and the second kind of loyalty. If Liu, as expected, because of the second kind of loyalty, commits mistakes, Sha Yexin at the very least must also have his brains washed. In comparison with those persons who are unwilling to comment on "The Second Kind of Loyalty," he is very different.

Wait and See Profound and Powerful Writing

Therefore, I took advantage of the fact that he was willing to tell a little of the truth and asked him several fairly substantive questions. According to the ordinary press in Hong Kong, there is a sequel to "The Second Kind of Loyalty," and the magazine KAITUO [DEVELOPMENTS], which was to carry this sequel, was closed precisely for this reason. Liu Binyan's "My Diary" was cut in half. Is it true that all these things were major factors in forcing Liu Binyan to withdraw from the literary world?

Sha Yexin said: "I know that there is a sequel to 'The Second Kind of Loyalty,' but whether it was published and whether KAITUO was closed down because of this is not clear. I have read 'My Diary,' but I have not seen the notice of suspension because I have been too busy. There is a big pile of magazines I haven't had time to look at." In his view, Liu Binyan's so-called withdrawal from the literary world was a remark made by Liu out of discontent. He said: "In my view, Liu Binyan certainly will not withdraw from the

literary world. How can a writer lightly say that he will withdraw from the literary world? Take me for example. If someone wants me to withdraw from the literary world, I won't do it! How much less would this be true of Liu Binyan? If he said this out of discontent, then this is possible. For example, in the past I once grumbled and said I would not leave one more word in the world. But it wasn't the result that I have written so much?"

I said that it would be very difficult for a writer to do this, but if what a writer writes is cut in half after being published, or is straightforwardly not published, what is he to do?

Because Sha Yexin had said that he had not seen the notice in issue No 6 of WENHUI YUEKAN [LITERARY MONTHLY] on the suspension of the publication of "My Diary," I read the "notice" aloud to him, and asked him to discuss his opinions of the "notice." Because the "notice" said that because Liu had left China on a trip the publication of "My Diary" was suspended, people could not avoid being suspicious. Even if Liu had left the country on a trip, at the most the publication of "My Diary" should have been suspended for a period of time. A diary is something that must be written in each day. A person who was used to writing in a diary would not temporarily stop keeping a diary because he was out of the country. At the most there would be a problem of mail delivery when he was out of the country. Even more how could WENHUI YUEKAN, which is a monthly and not a daily, and at the most have the "Diary" fail to come out in time, not carry the "Diary" from then on? Isn't it evident that there is a problem? Later it was discovered that Liu Binyan had not left the country, but the "Diary" did not continue to be published. Unable to explain this, Sha Yexin had to say: "This question must be answered by Liu Binyan himself."

Of course, we could not hope that Sha Yexin would tell the whole story, but we did hope that Liu Binyan would not withdraw from the literary world. If, as is rumored, a high personage wants him to write a novel, that would be all right! Novels, as they have done before, can reveal the dark side of things on the mainland. Didn't Bai Hua's [4101 5478] "Unrequited Love" and Dai Houying's [2071 0624 5391] "People Ah, People!" speak the truth?

On the question of Liu Binyan, Sha Yexin at least dared to reply that he had read "The Second Kind of Loyalty" and that he approved of it. He also verified that there is a sequel to "The Second Kind of Loyalty." Now we are looking to see whether "My Diary" and the sequel to "The Second Kind of Loyalty" will be published in China! This is because Sha Yexin has time and again stressed that if a writer writes something it can be published, and that even if "The Second Kind of Loyalty" has a sequel and "My Diary" should also have a sequel (unless Liu Binyan suddenly loses the habit of keeping a diary), they will certainly be published! With Liu Binyan's reputation, if a magazine office got a manuscript from him that it had not thought it would get, wouldn't it be unlikely that it would not publish the manuscript? Then, we will wait and see: what will Liu Binyan's "sequels" be like?

Speaking With Fervor and Assurance About the Crisis

When discussing Liu Binyan, Sha Yexin often cited his own favorable or unfavorable turns in life as evidence, giving what he said somewhat of a flavor of "explaining something by using one's own experience as an example." In this writer's interview of him, besides wanting to hear from his own mouth news about Liu Binyan, I, of course, wanted him to talk about himself as well as what he knew about the crisis appearing in plays on the mainland.

That there is a crisis appearing in plays is a public proposition raised by the mainland literary world itself. Before its format was changed, the monthly WEN YI BAO [LITERATURE AND ART] discussed this question in its first to fifth issues of this year. Sha Yexin, who is a playwright, on hearing me raise this question became very animated and very relaxed, because this is his own profession we were talking about.

Sha Yexin said: "There really has appeared a very big crisis in plays. There are many reasons for it, but there are two main ones. One is 'left' and the other is 'old.' By so-called 'left,' I mean that in the process of producing some plays, playwrights often suffer from the influence of 'many mothers-in-law' and, as the 'daughters-in-law,' must adjust their behavior to the leaders' expressions. I call this 'official art,' namely, the art and literature of official bureaucrats. By so-called 'old,' I mean that the ideas are old, and that this is manifested in old artistic techniques that do not contain new ideas. Therefore, the audience becomes bored. In Shanghai Municipality, the play attendance rate has fallen sharply. In some theaters you can catch sparrows at the doorstep--the playgoers are few and far between--and some newly rehearsed plays are only performed three times, after which there is no one to see them. Shanghai's Youth XXX Troupe has not performed a single play for a year, and its members have been drawing their salaries for doing nothing. Precisely because the situation is like this, playwrights are, one after the other, changing their profession and writing novels and poems."

What Sha Yexin talked about was basically the same as the "crisis" in plays discussed on the mainland, and was also his consistent view. As early as October last year, he had the same viewpoint published in Shanghai's WEN HUI BAO. His article said: In the great majority of "theaters," the stage is still the old picture frame type, and the stage's technical facilities still have old-fashioned lighting and sound. In play creation and theatrical performance, there is still ossification and conservatism, and the old hackneyed dramatic pattern of "one problem, two forces, three unities, and four walls surrounding a house" has not been completely cast off. Although it is no longer said that art and literature must serve politics, old habits are hard to change, and in some plays there is still the habit of coordinating with the political situation and of being eager for quick successes and instant benefit. Even though the "three prominences" are no longer being given prominence, "one prominence" still often crops up. Certain leaders in theatrical circles always, with good intentions, hope that on the stage there will be established lofty images of heroes whom the masses can study, thereby causing the audience to "receive an education" and "raise their consciousness."

Comparing what he has written with what he is now saying, it seems that what he is now saying is fairly incisive. This writer quite admires his talk about "official art," which points out sharply the essence of the mainland's theater.

Bread and Milk

Of course, Sha Yexin is himself now an "official," and naturally cannot forget to say that the present situation on the mainland is excellent. He said that, speaking for himself, from the time that he wrote "If I Were True" up to the present, day by day there has been less pressure on him and less criticism of every one of his plays. But is this because the edge of his plays is not as sharp as before? He said: "No, and my play 'Confucius, (Lenin) and Jesus,' which is not yet completed, shows that this is not so. I have three plays that I have not finished writing, and this is one of them. That I have not finished them is because I have a little 'fear.' This 'fear' is not of political pressure, but is that I fear I will not write them well." However, as to whether the facts are like this, we can only wait until after his works come out to make a judgment.

I asked: What is the treatment in life now accorded to playwrights?

Sha Yexin said: "At present the treatment of playwrights is much better than it was in the past. Playwrights have monthly salaries and extra allowance for living expenses. Also, after a play is written, when it is published in the press or magazines the playwright receives a payment. Generally speaking, a playwright with a high reputation gets 1,000 yuan in Renminbi as payment for each play, and for the mainland 1,000 yuan is not bad! If the play is reprinted in other places, there is also income for payment of the manuscript, and even if a discount is given the amount of the payment is not bad. When a play is performed in a theater, in each performance within 10 the playwright is given 600 yuan Renminbi, and after the tenth for each performance he gets 1 to 3 percent of the theater's profit. China is a big place. If a play is well-written, it will be performed in other places, and the profit taken will be even more 'not bad.' In addition, when awards are decided through discussion, there is prize money for those who get awards. They can go to recuperation resorts to create their works, with the costs being remunerated. All of this can be said to be 'not bad.'"

Hearing him say this, I could not help thinking of what Lenin once said, namely, that after the victory of the revolution, the people would invite poets to partake of bread and milk. In the period of difficulty from the revolution, "bread and milk" were already the most nourishing things sought for. But some people say this was satirical, and its meaning was that the artists must continue the sentiments maintained during the revolutionary period and must not only consider enjoyment. Actually, both meanings are all right. Provided those in power are willing to treat artists fairly, it is all right if they give "bread or milk," and it is also all right if they don't, as long as they don't make a wrong decision in a moment of weakness give the artists what they got in the Cultural Revolution! Now they are being given "bread and milk," but I hope they will never again be given what will make the

worker class envious; otherwise, the "poets," I fear, will be unable to partake of the "bread and milk."

Controversy Is Not Censure

I was not willing to say all I thought because: first, I didn't want to dampen Sha Yexin's spirits; second, I also hoped that the "Cultural Revolution" would not stage a comeback; and third, full of zest Sha Yexin had said that the "crisis" in plays will become a thing of the past, because those plays that previously were not allowed to be performed are now once again being performed; and also he said that the spiritual features of people were changing. Sha Yexin said: "For a period of time in the past, things like Shanghai's popular music concert were in great vogue. In March a popular music concert was to be held, but it was cancelled because nobody came to it. From July on, instead, symphonies were performed to full-capacity audiences. This shows very well that there is a change in what people seek. In particular, although young people don't understand and appreciate symphonies very much, they buy tickets to symphonic concerts and take pride in appreciating them. Now, all controversial plays are allowed to be performed. I recently wrote an article for Shanghai's WEN HUI BAO, in which I pointed out that controversial plays should be permitted to be performed and that controversy is equivalent to censure. Only by permitting them to be performed can the controversy continue. However, at the same time criticism should be permitted. Even if a play is criticized as being devoid of any merit, other people should be permitted to reply to the criticism, permitting a look at the facts and at whether the audience appreciates the play or not." Sha Yexin cited an example, namely, that after the play "Popular Red Skirts on the Street" was restaged, it was highly welcomed by audiences.

Traditions Must Be Respected

Recently on the mainland several brand-new talented young writers have started to search for the "roots" in literature, like A Cheng [7093 1004] who wrote "Chess King," and Zheng Yi [6774 5030], who wrote "The Old Well." In their writings they propose that Chinese literature should have its own special features. This, they say, requires that China's ancient traditions be carried on, as only thus can Chinese literature take its rightful place in world literature. They have expressed a strong aversion to the "May Fourth" movement's cutting off of China's cultural traditions. Zheng Yi has said that the "May Fourth" movement overthrew too much and affirmed very little. For example, he said, "overthrowing the Confucius family shop" struck down to the dust one of the richest deposits of natural culture, namely, the ways of Confucius and Mencius. This, he added, was not criticism but destruction, not developing what is healthy and discarding what is not but casting aside what is healthy. "Delight is of course delightful"--in all cases culture is cut off from this. I asked Sha Yexin for his views on these writers.

Sha Yexin said: "What A Cheng and the others say can, of course, be one way of putting it, but whether the 'May Fourth' movement cut history in two will require continued discussion."

In all fairness, the "Cultural Revolution" did greater damage to China's traditional culture than the "May Fourth" movement. However, the "May Fourth" movement's slogan "overthrow the Confucius family shop" clearly influenced the "Cultural Revolution" by giving it a precedent. Therefore, even if the damage caused by the "May Fourth" movement was smaller than that caused by the "Cultural Revolution," the former was the originator. Therefore, with regard to the question of seeking the "root," one really must reunderstand the "May Fourth" movement.

When I was talking with Sha Yexin, I asked many questions. For example, he had news about Dai Houying, who was a school-fellow. Sha Yexin is fairly well acquainted with her. There was a report in Hong Kong that Dai Houying had been transferred to Shantou Special Economic Zone to be a teacher in the university there. But Sha Yexin said that Dai Houying is still in Shanghai. He had seen her recently and she had not talked about going to the special economic zone, so probably the rumor was wrong. Moreover, he added, Dai Houying's situation is much better than it was, and she is no longer subjected to any pressure. After he went to Hong Kong, he learned that a theatrical troupe had put Dai Houying's "People Ah, People!" on the stage. What kind of adaptation of her play was she willing to see? Of course, playwrights are sensitive about their own profession.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC PAPER EXPLORES NEW APPROACHES TO LITERATURE, ART

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[Article by Li Zhu [2621 0402] and Ding Zhenhai [0002 2182 3189]: "Marxism and Exploration of New Methods of Theory of Literature and Art"]

[Text] Abstract: Marxism is open, continuously developing. It actively supports the exploration of all new methods of the development of China's theory of literature and art as well as the demand of Marxism in its own development. The application of a systematic scientific method to the criticism of art and literature and the exploration of the psychological approach in literature and art have various functions and significance in the development of the study of literature and art. At the same time, the exploration of new approaches should be guided by Marxist tenets, any deviation from the guidance of ontology and epistemology in dialectical materialism, historical materialism, and the Marxist principle of making a concrete analysis of concrete conditions will lead the application of new methods astray. The exploration of new methods should rely closely on new practice, base itself on practice, and be tested by the results of practice. We must guard against scholastic practice. [end abstract]

The year 1985 is regarded as the "methodology year" of theoretical work and criticism of art and literature in China. The universal concern over methodology, and the exploration and pursuit of new methods have demonstrated the unprecedented vitality of the theory and criticism of art and literature.

The topic involved in the current discussion varies. This article will have to confine itself to some preliminary ideas on a few points concerning Marxism and the exploration of new methods of the theory of literature and art.

I

There are two views: Isn't our existing Marxist approach good enough? Why look for new approaches or blaze new trails? This is one. And the other holds that it is necessary to break through the bondage of Marxism, to replace the Marxist approach with new ones. These two views are the two extremes. However, they share a theoretical prerequisite, namely, regarding the ideological system of Marxism including its approach as something solidified and closed, and diametrically opposed to new approaches. In our opinion, it is precisely this theoretical prerequisite that we must first clarify in the discussion.

True, in the ideological history of mankind, there were actually countless founders of doctrines who held their own doctrines to be all-inclusive, the highest, and perfect in their views as well as approaches and they invariably looked down upon or feared the emergence of new methods. Even the philosopher Hegel, who regarded history as a developing course and made outstanding contributions to dialectics, asserted his views and approach to be of an ultimate nature. Thus, the effort of making his doctrine a system resulted in a "great abortion." But Marxist doctrine is just the opposite. It has basically denied the existence of the so-called "ultimate truth," and has explicitly made known to the world that "a system of natural and historical knowledge which is all-embracing and final for all time is in contradiction with the fundamental laws of dialectical thinking" ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 3, p 64). "But men, developing their material production and their material intercourse, along with altering their actual world, also alter their thinking and the products of their thinking." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol I, p 31) "In every epoch, and therefore also in ours, theoretical thought is a historical product, which at different times assumes very different forms and, therewith, very different contents." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 3, p 465) "With each epoch-making discovery even in the sphere of natural science it has to change its form..." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 4, p 224) Practice is ever developing, so is ideology; the essences (concepts) of ideology are ever developing, so are its forms (approaches). A representative of Marxism pointed out: "Marxism-Leninism has in no way exhausted truth but ceaselessly opens up roads to the knowledge of truth in the course of practice." (Mao Zedong: "On Practice") As thorough materialism and thorough dialectics, Marxist theory is not solidified but ever developing, not closed, but always open. It does not oppose the founding of new approaches--on the contrary, it needs to continuously absorb new nutrients from all new methods of scientific value to enrich and to develop itself in order to continuously obtain new vitality.

In short, continuously making progress in the realm of methodology, enthusiastically supporting the exploration of all new approaches of scientific value is precisely the inherent demand of Marxism itself, and one of the basic signs by which it differentiates itself from other doctrines. Therefore, it is basically wrong to set Marxism against the exploration of new approaches from whichever angle.

Here, there is need to make some explanation on the concept of "method." We hold that as a way of thinking, as an approach for observing things and studying problems, the concept of "method" should be dealt with on three different levels: First, the approach of observing and mastering the world in an overall manner, which is to solve the most fundamental line of cognition. This is directly linked with world outlook (which determines the specific methodology,) and is the most basic approach; it can also be called a philosophical approach. At this level, Marxist materialist dialectics is the only correct approach. However, materialist dialectics was not born perfect and complete, and its levels have been continuously deepened, its connotation widened, and its form changed with the development of natural sciences, social sciences, and social practice. Second, is the median approach. This is an approach to master the world in one aspect, but not on an overall basis, which is also applicable to all branches of science. For example, all such methods of linking history with logic, induction and deduction, analysis and [word indistinct] from the abstract to the concrete,

and vice versa belong to this category. They have certain independence, and doctrines guided by different categories of world outlook may all apply to these approaches, but the results can be quite different. Only with the guidance of materialist dialectics can they be applied most correctly and thoroughly, while their correct application will in turn give concrete expression to, and enrich the world outlook and methodology of materialist dialectics. The approaches on this level will increase continuously with the development of human practice and knowledge. For example, we now have such new approaches as systems theory, information theory, and cybernetics. And more new approaches will come into being in the future. And third, the particular approaches of specific branches of science. For example, spectral red-shift determination in astronomy, the "transparent box" of cerebral nerve psychology, and aesthetic analysis in literature and art. They are applicable to certain specific branches of science, and have greater independence and more techniques, but Marxist guidance will ensure that they serve correct propositions, while the results of correctly serving the propositions will in turn provide source materials for the development of Marxist viewpoints and approaches. Because of the continuous development of the means of cognition, and the continuous emergence of new branches of science, the approaches at this level will increase.

Therefore, we can further point out that in the sense of philosophical methodology, there are no other methods to take the place of materialist dialectics. However, material dialectics itself needs to continuously produce new factors, and to open up new worlds. Regarding the second and third levels of approach, it is not appropriate to divide the approaches in these two categories into Marxist or non-Marxist. The problem is that only Marxism will give guidance to the application of new approaches by providing a scientific world outlook and philosophical methodology, and the correct application of all new approaches of scientific value is one of the important channels for the continuous progress of the world outlook of materialist dialectics and materialist dialectics itself. The two are supplementary, with inherent relations of dialectical unity.

The new methods which China's literature and art theory and criticism workers are exploring are of various descriptions, and somewhat dazzling. The most eye-catching of them, which have begun to score some results, are mainly systems theory, information theory, and cybernetics (shortened as the "three theories",) and the psychological approach in literature and art. We shall briefly analyze the necessity and importance to the exploration of new methods with the example of the introduction and application of the three theories.

Systems theory, information theory, and cybernetics are rising new branches of the natural sciences founded by Western scientists in the late 1940s. They have value as methodology in theory. They developed rapidly in the 1960's and 1970's, scored great accomplishments in natural sciences, and were applied to the study of social sciences. As a concept, systems theory holds that any organic body is a system, and the nature of the entity is not the total of the isolated functions of the parts; but a new quality formed by the mutual relation and reaction of various parts. Apart from the exchange in material and energy between the system and its sub-systems, the exchange in information is necessarily involved if their ties are to be established. Every system will continuously carry out its self-regulation through feed-back. As an approach, systems theory regards an object as a system, and conducts comprehensive study on the

mutual relation and reaction between the whole and the parts (factors,) and the system and the environment. Information theory views a system as a process of changing information through relaying and processing information in fulfilling a movement with a definite purpose. Cybernetics calls for regulating the activities of the system with their results to reach perfection. The three approaches are inseparable, and can generally be classed as a systematic scientific approach. Such a concept and approach have revealed the universal law that governs the development of nature, society, and ideology by the pattern and result (the new quality formed) of the mutual relations between the various parts that constitute the entity and self-regulation. It has also unfolded the concept of systematism inherent in the Marxist doctrine, making it systematic. Its scientific value is obvious and has been proved by facts. Its application to China's literature and art theory and criticism based on the characteristics of literature and art can be said to be a historical inevitability under the situation of opening up to the outside world. The psychological approach to literature and art has long been proposed. It has even been used before in China. However, it is only in recent years that it has been earnestly applied, and received universal attention as a specific approach in the realm of literature and art study. This approach is to study phenomena of literature and art from the angle of psychology, and to reveal the law that governs the development of literature and art through the specific psychological process of creation, criticism and appreciation (including the knowledge, emotion, and will process and their mutual relations.) The scientific results of modern psychology have determined that it contains scientific value not to be neglected. At present, though China's literary critiques' attempt at the psychological approach to literature and art is chiefly focused on creation psychology, it has shown considerable prospects.

We hold that regarding the development of Marxist theory on literature and art as well as the entire Marxist doctrine, regarding the progress of China's literature and art theory and criticism as well as the entire socialist literature and art undertakings, the exploration of the systematic scientific approach and the psychological approach in literature and art has the following roles and significance:

First, it is helpful to mastering phenomena of literature and art comprehensively, and to strengthening the sense of system. Marxist theory of literature and art with the world outlook and methodology of dialectic materialism as its philosophical basis certainly includes the requirement for comprehensiveness. Marx and Engels themselves did their best to make their approach to literary or art criticism comparatively comprehensive. However, Marxist classical writers' pursuit of the comprehensiveness and inclusiveness of literary or art theory or criticism could not but be restricted by the subjective and objective conditions of their times. While in their practical application, the literary or art theoretical circles in China have for a long time accustomed themselves to one-sided cause-and-effect analysis and partial and separate observation, and the shortcomings have been obvious. Now when the systematic scientific approach is applied, literature and art is regarded as a system, and the law that governs literature and art is under study in a new comprehensive way, which takes shape through the mutual relations and interactions of all parts, and in the movement of self-regulation. Every new phenomenon in literature and art is under study in the system of literature and art, in the relation

between literature and art, and in the mass system of development of the whole social life, spiritual civilization, the national, cultural psychology and the world culture. This is helpful to overcoming one-sidedness, and the malpractices of lacking a sense of comprehensiveness, and being out of joint with various categories, processes, and angles in the study of various special topics, and will promote the all-round study of literature and art. Thus, our all-around understanding of literature and art, in particular the law that govern China's literature and art, will be deepened, while the characteristics of the systematicness and comprehensiveness of Marxist theory of literature and art will be enhanced. Under the new situation of the four modernizations and reform, the correct application of the systematic scientific approach will be helpful to our comprehensive study of the new situations and new problems continuously emerging in the realm of literature and art, which is unprecedentedly rich and colorful. Such comprehensive mastery will not only push forward the development of Marxist theory of literature and art to a new phase, but will also play a role in pushing forward the development of the whole Marxist theory.

Second, it will promote the deeper development of the revelation of the law that governs literature and art, and help make the Marxist theory of literature and art all the more systematic and orderly in its concrete layers. Marxist theory of literature and art pays attention to different layers in depth; for instance, when classical writers discussed the course of artistic writing, they started from the object to the subjective body--the writer, himself. Their discussions on the accomplishments of the writer included his understanding, feelings and aesthetic standard. The discussion on the writer's activities in understanding began with his perceptual to rational knowledge (Comrade Mao Zedong made an all-round, and generalized discussion on the process of creation that the "beauty in life" is transformed into "artistic beauty" through the "brain of the writer," and pointed out that the "change in feelings" is the crucial factor in whether revolutionary works of literature and art will be created.) However, they did not, and could not possibly unfold these one by one in concrete layers systematically as they did in their works on philosophy, political economics, and scientific socialism. In our theoretical work or criticism on literature and art in the past, we often made it subject to political influences. More often than not, we neglected the accomplishments of the writer and neglected perceptual things and aesthetic requirements. Often, we would explain the relevant discussions of classical writers from the angle of cognition only. Therefore, we lacked a sense of layers and depth in the revelation of the whole course of writing. Today, with a new vision opening up before us in our theoretical thinking, with our correct application of the systematic scientific approach in the process of creative writing, the accomplishments of the writer, and the writer's mental processes all under our study as a whole feedback system, and with the psychological approach applied in the study of the whole psychological process in the writer's creative writing through the mechanism of changes and the interaction between knowledge, feelings, and will, it will doubtlessly help us better reveal the mystery of the process of creative writing along the process of development in depth from the object to the subjective body, from knowledge to feelings to aestheticism in our search for the signs of perceptual impulses and rational thinking by the writer. And the Marxist theory on the process of literature and art creation will become richer in layers, and clearer in order, while more effective guidance will be given to literature and art creation in the new historical period.

Third, it is helpful to abstract new realms for the development of Marxist theory of literature and art and materialist dialectics, the establishment and development of the administrative science of Marxist literature and art. As a kind of undertaking in a socialist country, how should the management of literature and art be conducted? Marxist classical writers wrote at great length on guiding principles, and general direction, but touched very little on practical managerial work which can be said to be a weak link in Marxist theory of literature and art. No one among China's theoretical workers seems to have conducted serious theoretical study on this question. Such a condition is quite unsuitable to the needs of the development of the undertaking of literature and art. Management is a branch of science. The management of material production is a branch of science, it is the [word indistinct] the management of spiritual production. Under the new situations of the four modernizations and reform in particular, how can we make the development of the undertaking of literature and art correspond to the whole undertaking of construction? How is the division of labor and cooperation between the party, the government, and mass organizations to be conducted in the leadership system of the literature and art undertaking? How are the establishment of various categories of literature and art institutes to suit the changes in the social cultural structure? How are we to deal with the relation between the law that governs literature and art and economic managerial means? How to master the aesthetical psychology of the masses while giving them positive guidance? Personal experiences and sample investigations are far from enough. Here, it is particularly necessary to promptly master all the information with the systematic scientific approach, to make quantitative analysis and comprehensive study, to find out the law that governs things in general, and to conduct functional forecast of the managerial plan, in order to accomplish the most scientific and best management and decision-making. Only then will it be possible to promote the establishment and development of Marxist science in the management of literature and art, and will it add new essences to Marxist doctrine of scientific socialism in the management of culture.

And fourth, it is helpful to providing new categories for the development of Marxist theory on literature and art and materialist dialectics. As a "knot" in the network to understand the world and to differentiate "some small phases" in the process of knowledge (?Complete Works of Lenin," Vol 38, p 90) category is a means of knowledge. As a philosophical category making universal generalization of nature, society and ideology, materialist dialectics involves such concepts as nature and phenomena, cause and effect, essence and form, necessity and freedom, contingency and inevitability, possibility and reality, the part and the whole; apart from such concepts as matter and ideas, movement and rest, time and space, antagonism and unity, quantitative changes, affirmation and negation. As a specific branch of science, Marxist theory on literature and art belongs to the category of studying the products of this particular realm, such as ideological contents and artistic forms, approach of artistic creation and style, images and prototypes, truthfulness and the principle of party spirit. The discussion on theory should rely on category, while the development of theory should be accompanied by the opening up and addition of new categories. The development of materialist dialectics and Marxism today require the addition of new categories. Since such concepts as "system," "information," "feedback," and "systematic quality" have in one respect generalized the universal quality

and relations of various things in nature, society, and ideology, and are beginning to seep into all realms of the social production and social life in China, the processing and abstracting on the basis of the wide application in all branches of science including the theory on literature and art will possibly become a new category of materialist dialectics, adding a new theoretical dimension to Marxism. Likewise, the concrete application of a systematic scientific approach to the theory and criticism of literature and art in China, and the application of those concepts of scientific value in the psychology of literature and art will also abstract a new category for Marxist theory on literature and art, and add new theoretical means for its development.

We are just beginning to see some suggestion of a new development from what we have mentioned above, and our assertion is somewhat in the nature of a theoretical forecast. However, we do believe that future practice will continuously provide facts as proof. Therefore, enthusiastically supporting the exploration of these approaches is the proper attitude of every theorist who does not want to be complacent and conservative.

III [as published]

But likewise, what should not be neglected is that the correct application of these new approaches must be guided by Marxism.

True, the systematic scientific approach has revealed the universal connection of the objective world from one aspect, and unfolded and deepened the idea in materialist dialectics that the function of the whole does not master the world in an overall way, and has not reached the height of a scientific world outlook and philosophical methodology. The literature and art psychology as a specific approach of a concrete branch of science certainly does not acquire the nature of a scientific world outlook and philosophical methodology. Moreover, in the world today, psychology itself has many schools, some of which are based on idealism and humanism (although in some of their specific contents, things of scientific value are also included.) Therefore, these approaches cannot take the place of the guidance of Marxist theory in the theoretical work and criticism of literature and art; and their correct application can only be achieved under the guidance of materialist dialectics, the world outlook of dialectical materialism and historical materialism, and materialist dialectics.

Regarding Marxist guidance on the exploration of new approaches, we can also deal with it in the following four aspects:

First, only under the guidance of ontology in dialectical materialism will it be possible to scientifically explain the origin of literature and art, and demonstrate anew the relations between literature and art and life, literature and art and the time, and literature and art and the people based on new [word indistinct]. The "three theories" have deepened Marxist doctrine on the internal relations in things. However, they do not give an overall demonstration on the origin of the world. As a peculiar approach of a concrete branch of science, neither does literature and art psychology take up the task to demonstrate the origin of the world and literature and art. Only the ontology of dialectical materialism, which holds that the unity of the world lies in its material nature, and that social existence determines social ideology, will be able to scientifically

demonstrate the origin of the whole world, and the origin of literature and art as a particular ideology. And only with its guidance will the entire discussion of the "three theories" on the "systematic mechanism" of literature and art, and the "psychological mechanism" of literature and art will have a solid scientific basis; otherwise we might be led astray. For example, because they lack such guidance, some theoretical workers have in their writings considered the relation between the subjective and the objective as a system, while laying emphasis on the object's changes relative to the writer, and his dynamic role, they have neglected the decisive role of objective life as the origin of literature and art. Some have even regarded the subjective ideology of the writer as the origin (concerning the series of layers of the writer's ideology, some theoretical workers consider "sex consciousness" as the deepest and the most basic layer,) and considered creative writing as kind of "self-reflection" of the writer's "consciousness," thus proposed the advocacy that literature creation should "face the shelf, and turn the back on realities." Others, while analyzing literature creation as a psychological course, have stressed only the mind's activities in life, but neglected the activities of the mind that are based on life; and they have only stressed the stream of subconsciousness in psychology, but neglected the fountainhead of life. Thus, the demand of the times, and the call for writers by millions upon millions of people, who are engaged in the four modernizations and reform, are all elbowed out. For another example, without the guidance of ontology in dialectic materialism, some writers, in discussing "national cultural psychology" as a system, have regarded the tradition and changes of national cultural psychology as the chief basis in observing the developing trends of China's literature and art today, while forgetting the fact that the life of literature and art should first be planted in the soil of realities of contemporary life. Regarding the relations between literature and art and life, literature and art and the times, and literature and art and the people, we should also make new demonstration based on new facts. However, new demonstration should be guided by dialectic materialism, but should not be conducted by relying on the application of new approaches only.

Second, only under the guidance of the Marxist theory of cognition, will it be possible to scientifically explain the method of literature creation starting from realities, and to place on a correct track the relations between feelings and reason in the psychological process in literature creation, and between the physiological factor which determines psychological mechanism. Systems theory stresses that the parts (factors) bring about new qualities in the internal relations of the entity. Literature and art psychology divides the psychological activities in literature creation into three interrelated parts--knowledge, feelings and will, and points out that both psychological and social factors restrict people's psychological mechanism, and studies them specifically; which is favorable to studying the whole course of literature creation and the complexity and richness of the writer's psychology in literature creation. However, neither the systematic scientific approach nor literature and art psychology themselves succeed in solving the most general question of the line of knowledge; therefore, they cannot fundamentally explain that literature creation should take the road of starting from realities. Only Marxist theory of knowledge, namely active, revolutionary theory of reflection is able to scientifically explain that literature creation should start from realities, be based on practice, and accept the test of practice, the only correct way of literary

creation; and is able to explain clearly that reason plays the dominant role in discussing the mutual infiltration between feelings and reason, and that social factors play the dominant role in discussing that both physiological and social factors play a restrictive role in psychological mechanism; thus enabling the writers to consciously go deep into realities and to seek correct theoretical weapons. Deviating from the guidance of Marxist theory of cognition, some critics, while exploring the law that governs literature creation with new approaches, have regarded subjective impulse as the starting point of the whole course of literature creation, fundamentally negated the need of going deep into realities and participating in social activities; and regarded the physiological factor as a dominant factor restricting literature creation and psychological mechanism, and intuition, mood, and unreasonable things as the dominant factor in the writer's psychological activities. They have tried to prove that the more radical is the emotion of the writer, the greater the literary work he will produce. They have even gone so far as to fundamentally reject theoretical guidance to literature creation, and the testing of literature works for social effects and results of practice. This proves that without a correct line of cognition, the application of new approaches will likewise lead people astray.

Third, only under the guidance of the principle of historical materialism, will it be possible to correctly explain the developing direction of socialist literature and art in China during the new historical period while demonstrating the need to further opening up to the outside world and actively referring to foreign literature and art. A systematic scientific approach regards the Chinese national culture as an opening system, which will help us understand the importance of horizontal exchange to the development of China's literature and art. The application of the psychological approach in literature and art will also be helpful to our consideration of the horizontal ties in the development of literature and art. But neither acquire the nature of a scientific world outlook and philosophical methodology: therefore, they cannot take up the task of scientifically demonstrating the general law that governs the development of social economy, politics, and culture. Only historical materialism will be able to basically reveal that the ultimate cause of social change is the change in the mode of material production, and what directly determines the nature and changes of the superstructure including literature and art are the changes in production relations, which is related to the economic base. The changes of productive forces will exert their influence through the changes in economic base and the changes in political links. The differences of a country's economic and political systems determine that the nature of its literature and art and their direction of development are different from that of other countries. Only under such theoretical guidance, will it be possible for us to basically explain the nature of China's socialist literature and art, and its differences from the literature and art of capitalist countries in principle, while maintaining a sober mind in persisting in the socialist orientation of the development of China's literature and art [word indistinct] new situation of opening up to the outside world. Some critics, failing to arm themselves with historical materialism, have thought that the development of literature and art is directly determined by material productive forces when discussing the developing trends of literature and art and the systematic link between China and foreign countries in their cultural development, and they have concluded that in the wake of the progress of materialist production towards modernization, the

development of China's literature and art should adopt the road of "becoming one with the world," and the modernist school of literature and art of the West as their developing trend. Still other critics have proposed, while adopting the approaches of systematism and literature and art psychology in studying the developing orientation in the concept of China's literature and art, that the key is to acquire "modern ideology," which is the result of the mutual impact between Western ideological trends on the one hand and Taoism and the Zen sect of Buddhism embodied in the Chinese traditional culture on the other. In literature creation, this gives expression to the so-called "modern sense of solitude." Here, the writer's sacred duty in building socialist spiritual civilization, and the socialist spirit of the times and the inspiration of revolutionary ideals seem to be all weakened or forgotten. It is not difficult to see what is really meant by deviating from the guidance of historical materialism.

And fourth, only under the guidance of the Marxist principle of making a concrete analysis of concrete conditions, will it be possible to correctly solve the dispute between a "scientific approach" and the "soul of art" in the exploration of new approaches in the theory and criticism of literature and art. From the very beginning of the exploration of new approaches, the dispute over the two approaches to it took place: Some comrades say that the systematic scientific approach as a new scientific result in the development of human knowledge is the most scientific; moreover, the approach itself includes the mastery of the appreciation of the beauty of the world, and is the best new approach for the development of literature and art. Other comrades say that art belongs to the realm of experience, intuition and mood, and a strict scientific approach in studying art often results in losing the soul of art while clarifying the structure and combination of art; therefore, it is not practical to establish a strict and precise science of literature and art, and the "approach of subjective experiences" in literature and art psychology is the best approach. How to provide a solution to this differences? Looking at these two views alone, it seems that both parties claim to be in the right, and it will be very difficult to pass judgment on them, and find a solution to satisfy both parties. Only Marxist guidance can correctly solve this dispute. Just as Lenin said: The essential thing and the living soul of Marxism: making a concrete analysis of concrete conditions." ("Complete Works of Lenin," Vol 31, p 144) Marxism holds that although material dialectics can only provide a general guiding principle in the exploration of concrete questions, it is impossible for it to provide a panacea in the concrete studies of various concrete questions. As a horizontal scientific approach, the systematic scientific approach has the above mentioned advantages, but it is not omnipotent; it cannot take the place of other approaches as an intermediate link, neither can it take the place of the role of various concrete approaches in the study of literature and art. For example, one of the important means of the systematic scientific approach is to conduct quantitative analysis. But it will be very difficult to make quantitative analysis of those things which take place in a flash, and are chaotic, vague, that can be understood but cannot be explained (precisely an important characteristic of literature and art.) In this concrete layer and realm, the systematic scientific approach is inferior to the approach of literary and art psychology and the aesthetic approach in more deeply mastering the object. As a concrete approach for studying a specific branch of science, the advantages of the approach of literature and art psychology lies in the study of literature

creation and the psychology of appreciation. However, in the study of macroscopic topic such as the study on the management of literature and art, it plays a lesser role than the systematic scientific approach and the approach of literature and art sociology. In short, we should have a truth-seeking estimation of [word indistinct]"merits" and "shortcomings" of all kinds of approaches for studying, bring forward the merits and avoid the shortcomings, and bring forward the advantages of each approach. Under the general guidance of materialist dialectics "the most complete, profound doctrine on development free of the malpractice of one-sidedness" ("The Complete Works of Lenin," Vol 19, p 2), let us unfold the comprehensive study of diversified branches of science from diversified angles, so that various approaches of scientific value may supplement each other and combine with each other in joining forces to push ahead the theory and criticism of literature and art in China.

IV

Practice is the basis of knowledge, and the sole criterion to test whether practice is the truth. We should genuinely accomplish the exploration of new approaches under the guidance of Marxist tenets, while enriching and developing Marxist theory on literature and art and even the entire Marxist theory through the correct application of new approaches, and press forward theoretical criticism of literature and art in China to a new stage. These two mutually related aspects share a common requirement; namely, closely relying on new practice, basing themselves on new practice and testing themselves with its results, but they must refrain from going in for scholasticism.

The exploration of new approaches should not deviate from the practice in the development of literature and art creation in the new historical period in China. Creation is the chief link in literature and art. It is necessary to closely link with the new conditions, new trends, new contradictions and new problems emerging in the creation of literature and art, in particular in such works as "Factory Director Gao Assumes Office," and "Wreaths at the Foot of a High Mountain," which represent the mainstream of development of socialist literature and art in the new historical period in China. At the same time, it is necessary to provide new things producing a tremendous response in the realm of literature and art and the people, and to draw up new theoretical generalizations and demonstrations with new approaches, while giving fresh and clear answers to some difficult problems in them.

The exploration of new approaches must also face the practice of the development of the entire undertaking of socialist literature and art. It is necessary to sum up the relations between the creation and appreciation of art with the help of new approaches, between the creation and criticism of literature and art, and between artistic production and artistic consumption, and the new experiences gained in all kinds of practice in the changes of the cultural structure, the cultural exchanges between China and foreign countries, the building of the contingent of literature and art workers, and even the management of the entire literature and art undertaking, in order to answer the new problems raised in practice, and to propose a new theoretical basis for drawing up the plan for the reform of the literature and art system and its implementation.

Closely related with this, whether the exploration of new approaches has [word indistinct] Marxist guidance, whether it has added new vitality to Marxist theory of literature and art, and upgraded the level of China's theory and criticism of literature and art, in short, and whether the exploration of new approaches is successful and how successful it is, in the final analysis depends on whether it has pushed forward the practice of literature and art creation and the entire socialist literature and art undertaking, and in what degree it has pushed forward literature and art creation and the practice of the literature and art undertakings. And the criterion should not be determined by the personal self-experience of the critics. It is necessary to continuously sum up and revise our views according to the results through the test of practice. Only then will it be possible to ensure the exploration of new approaches and to give greater and greater expression to its vitality.

If we are divorced from the new practice of literature and art creation and the development of literature and art undertakings, and conduct the application of new approaches in scholastic demonstration and development; for instance, only by changing "conditions" into "information," "connections" into "systematic mechanism," "knowledge" into "recognition," and "patterns" into "models," (not to mention that some of these changes are themselves questionable), paying great attention to the changes of concepts, going so far as to compete in "transplanting" all the terminology of natural sciences and psychology to the realm of literature and art, going in for an all-around reshuffle of concepts and a fanatical bombardment of terminology, and attempting to completely use the arrangement of new terminology in forming a new system of literature and art theory and criticism, that cannot be genuinely successful, or practically help much to push forward the practice of literature and art creation and undertakings.

Francis Bacon, the English materialist philosopher once said: Scholastic philosophy is like a convent sister who devotes her life to God, who cannot bear children; what it gives birth to is not a baby, but some boring and overelaborate dispute and word play. There is some truth in what he says, it hits the nail on the head. Guarding against scholastic philosophical practice is something which should not be neglected in the exploration of new approaches.

True gold dreads no fire. Marxism will become all the more vigorous through tempering, and its vitality will radiate. All kinds of exploration of new approaches in literature and art theory and criticism should go under the test of fire in practice, in order to show their value, and win their due place.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PROMOTION OF LITERATURE, ART URGED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO (OVERSEAS EDITION) in Chinese 11 Nov 85 p 2

[Special commentary by Wan Shaofen, member of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the Jiangxi provincial CPC committee: "Take Good Care of Writers and Artists, Produce Good Intellectual and Artistic Products"]

[Text] In strengthening our efforts to build a spiritual civilization, it is extremely important to devote a major effort to developing socialist literature and art. Literature and art play a unique role in the field of ideological and political work. We cannot forget that in the arduous war years and the heated construction period, a good novel, film, or song often had a great impact, stirring the masses in their tens of millions to forge ahead courageously. Today, as we strive to build a socialist spiritual civilization and bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the standard of social conduct, how great our need is for a large number of such outstanding works of literature and art!

Literature and art are intellectual products produced by writers and artists through their laborious artistic practice. Building up a literary and art contingent with a large number of outstanding talented people is the key to the development of literature and art and an important guarantee of the development of the socialist spiritual civilization. There are plenty of talented people in the literature and art circles throughout the country. A literature and art contingent composed of three generations of writers and artists, old, middle-aged, and young, has been formed. They are working hard to create more and better works of literature and art to enrich the people's spiritual lives, elevate their mental state, and inspire them to devote themselves to the great cause of making China prosperous and strong.

However, we should see that our literature and art contingent and the intellectual products it turns out have failed by far in both quantity and quality to keep pace with the socialist modernization drive, suit the needs of the developing socialist spiritual civilization, and satisfy the demand of the people's cultural life. Therefore, in developing socialist literature and art, the top-priority task is to strengthen vigorously the literature and art contingent, take good care of writers and artists, and turn out good intellectual products. This calls for party committees at all levels to strengthen and improve leadership and adopt effective measures to cultivate

and enhance the political quality and artistic skills of writers and artists. It is especially important to pay warm attention to them politically and help them adhere to the correct orientation, strengthen unity, respect and support one another, work with one heart and one mind, and strive to create more and better intellectual products.

To strengthen the literature and art contingent, efforts should be made in two areas. First, it is necessary to continue to train and boldly use writers and artists who have already appeared with achievements to their credit to give full play to their roles. With regard to comrades who have been promoted to leading posts in literature and art according to the criteria of being "more revolutionary, younger, better educated, and professionally more competent," it is necessary to help them raise their political and ideological level and master the art of leadership, and through them, unite and help other writers and artists give full play to their professional skills. Attention should also be paid to their actual working conditions and environment. For example, a small number of highly skilled professional writers should be allowed to spend more time to experience life at its source, keep in touch with the masses, and concentrate their efforts to produce more outstanding works of literature.

I think the greatest way for the party to care for writers and artists is to give them political attention and help. Writers and artists are "engineers of men's souls." With their works of literature and art, they influence and mold the hearts and souls of the masses of readers and viewers at all times. Party organizations should all the more warmly help them strengthen their sense of social responsibility and make it clear that the purpose of creative work is to serve the people and socialism and that they must make social benefit the only criterion for all activities and not to use literature and art as a means to make money. We still must uphold the principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" and the freedoms guaranteed by the constitution and the law. In dealing with unhealthy trends in thinking and creative work, we insist on doing good ideological and political work to make a clear distinction between right and wrong and to raise people's ideological and political level by discussion, persuasion, and education, and we do not resort to any movement or "mass criticism." As to the pornographic books and periodicals and obscene video tapes, they must be resolutely banned the same way as opium is banned, and we must not allow this spiritual opium to poison the minds of the masses, particularly the young people.

Another important aspect to taking good care of writers and artists is to organize them to go into life and feel the tremendous enthusiasm and fighting spirit of the masses in devoting themselves to the "four modernizations," from which they can draw spiritual strength and source material and avoid working behind closed doors with sheer imagination. Jiangxi is a red land rich in a glorious revolutionary tradition. The people of the old liberated areas wrote many heroic and moving revolutionary deeds with their lives and blood. Organizing writers and artists to go down to the grass roots to understand the past and reflect the dedication of the revolutionaries of the older generation not only can inspire the enthusiasm of today's people to dedicate

themselves to the "four modernizations" but will have an important effect in elevating the literature and art workers' own ideological level.

To strengthen and improve party leadership over literature and art, we should also enthusiastically encourage leading comrades of party committees to make friends with writers and artists and be appreciative of their work. I often remember that many among the party's older generation of revolutionaries, like Chou Enlai and Chen Yi, and many leading comrades of the present party Central Committee have felt a profound friendship with people of the literature and art circles.

They were good teachers and helpful friends who are often remembered and praised by writers and artists. Many old revolutionaries are highly accomplished writers themselves and enjoy the respect of the literature and art workers. I think that to do good ideological and political work among the ranks of literature and art workers, it is necessary to follow the example of these revolutionaries of the older generation, make friends with the literature and art workers, spend as much time as possible to participate in their activities, and make them feel close to us and confide in us. Only in this way can we have a thorough grasp of the situation and know what to do about the development and problems of literature and art and the discovery and training of literary and artistic talent. This is what I am learning to do. Although the effort I have made is far from enough, I feel I have been benefited a great deal.

There is a lot to be learned in strengthening ideological and political work and bringing the role of literature and art into play in building a spiritual civilization. We must study constantly, conduct investigations and research, and strive hard to acquire real knowledge through practice. I believe that writers and artists in the new period surely will create more outstanding works of literature and art worthy of our great era and contribute to the building of the socialist spiritual civilization.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

UPDATE ON SITUATION OF PHILOSOPHER WANG RUOSHUI

Hong Kong CHING PAO [THE MIRROR] in Chinese No 9, Sep 85 pp 18-19

[Article by Hsiao Ch'eng-hsiang [5618 3397 5046]: "Recent Developments Concerning the Philosopher Wang Ruoshui"]

[Text] Wang Ruoshui [3769 5387 3055] recently again had an article published in which he discussed humanitarianism. This philosopher, who never ceases to explore, is not willing to remain silent. Hu Qiaomu [5170 0829 2606] once said, with insight, about his great writings concerning humanitarianism: I welcome the publication by one who has been criticized of opinions different from my own. Now facts really prove this point. Some newspapers and publications on the mainland, after critical article were published on great authority, still do not fear to take risks, and dare to carry in an open and aboveboard fashion articles by controversial theoreticians like Wang Ruoshui. This kind of courage is highly commendable. This also shows that, in the end, it is impossible to run counter to the trend of the times.

That he is able to freely publish articles also shows that there has been an improvement in Wang Ruoshui's difficult situation. However, what actually are the recent developments concerning him? This is something that this writer really wanted to find out. On this occasion when I returned to the mainland to visit relatives, on my arrival in Beijing I asked some of my acquaintances about Mr Wang's situation. As luck would have it, one of my friends was an old acquaintance of Wang Ruoshui's and is quite friendly with him. This friend's residence is quite close to Wang Ruoshui's living quarters, and they often run into each other and have a chat. This friend of mine knows quite a lot about Wang Ruoshui's situation. When I was a guest in his home I once asked him:

"The slogan 'get rid of spiritual pollution' has not been raised for a long time. One phase of party consolidation in some high-level organizations is also said to have been completed. At this time, should Wang Ruoshui, this theoretician who has been rectified, also be liberated?"

"The matter is not that easy," my friend said.

Considered To Have Two So-Called Problems

According to what he said, Wang Ruoshui was originally considered to have two so-called problems. One problem was that Mr Wang, by publishing articles discussing the questions of humanitarianism and alienation, was spreading the "ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization," and so, when the campaign to "get rid of spiritual pollution" began, he was made out to be a "source of spiritual pollution." On this point, at the time many people in academic circles were not convinced, and now nobody thinks that this was so. The general thinking now is that Mr Wang explored philosophical questions of important significance to contemporary Chinese society, and that this basically has no connection with any "ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization." The opinions on public affairs that he published fell in the category of normal academic discussion. They were not any political problem, and even less were they any "source of pollution." The more people look the more clearly they see that on the Chinese mainland now the social phenomena that have been revealed, which are shocking to look at, of polluted social morals, corrupt party style, foul and ugly popular customs have another source. None of these kinds of "spiritual pollution" should in the least be blamed on the philosopher Wang Ruoshui. Precisely the opposite is the case. Mr Wang is looking at certain serious phenomena existing in the real life of society that are deeply worth guarding against. He is painstakingly and anxiously making theoretical explorations, just like a good-intentioned doctor meticulously examining difficult and complicated cases of illness.

My friend told me: The other problem concerning Mr Wang was the rumor spread by some people that he had illicit relations with a foreign country, and other people suspected that he was connected with the "illegal publications" on the mainland in an early period. Both these rumors are slanders and calumnies, not facts. If they were facts, they should have been investigated early within the past 2 years and made public in Mr Wang's newspaper office.

His Colleagues in the Newspaper Office Have Come to a Just Conclusion About Him

"Since this is the case, a final conclusion should have been reached about Mr Wang's problems, so why is it that there are still difficulties in this respect?" I then asked.

My friend said that a formal conclusion had not yet been made. However, Mr Wang's colleagues have already made a conclusion about him. About the time this year when spring was changing into summer, in the office of RENMIN RIBAO, all the colleagues of Mr Wang in his former department held a meeting. After listening to Mr Wang's own detailed explanations and appeals, they initiated a discussion, at the end of which they unanimously maintained: Mr Wang does not have any political problems, and he has also not committed any mistakes that would contaminate political life or damage his own reputation. This should be said to be a solemn, just conclusion from the masses.

However, the higher authorities have stalled and have not made a conclusion about Mr Wang. Since the beginning of the campaign to "get rid of spiritual pollution" in the winter of 1983, when he was relieved of his post as deputy

editor-in-chief, 2 years have quickly passed in which he has not been assigned work. With regard to a philosopher like Wang Ruoshui, who may be considered unsuitable to be an official in a propagation media department, wouldn't it be very appropriate to let him be a professor in a university? However, only because the higher authorities have not taken a conclusive stand, the universities that want to invite Mr Wang to teach do not dare to make a request to that effect to the organization department, and so the matter drags on. This is an example of wasting talent, but also it reveals the problem of the personnel system on the mainland.

He Has Become a Purely Folk Philosopher

However, Wang Ruoshui is not a person who has nothing to do. The mind of a philosopher who is concerned about the country and society will never be idle. He still ponders earnestly, sticks to his explorations, and industriously wields his pen. Every time my friend sees him, he asks what he is doing, and Mr Wang always replies, "I don't have enough time to do all the things I want to do." Many newspapers and publications ask him to write articles, so that he has more work than he can do. He has become a purely folk philosopher, and has got widespread sympathy and welcome in the society and among the public. At times, on invitation he goes to places to take part in academic symposiums. During this writer's visit to Beijing this time, he had just gone to Fujian to attend a symposium on theoretical questions. It is said that people there want to entertain him by taking him on a sightseeing tour of famous scenic spots, which look like paintings, such as Gulang Islet and Mount Wuyi.

In the multistoried building of the Journalism Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, there is a graduate course for young editors and reporters, which lasts 2 years, and Wang Ruoshui teaches philosophy in this course. Several years ago in this building, when teaching journalism to graduate students, he once lectured on problems in Marxist philosophy that fall within the category of "alienation." Unexpectedly, in the campaign to "get rid of spiritual pollution," this became an "accusation" against him. He now teaches the history of philosophy, and his lectures, which are delivered in a faint Hunanese accent, which are models of clear logic, and which explain the profound in simple terms, are highly welcomed by the young people.

Even Though He Has Suffered Adversity His Viewpoints Have Not Changed in the Slightest

Since being "dismissed from office," Wang Ruoshui has not been willing to meet with people from abroad. However, Mr Lu Chien [7120 7002] saw him in Beijing. This was because of the decisive role played by one sentence from the enlightened and magnanimous General Secretary Hu Yaobang. During his visit and talks, he asked the general secretary if it were true that he could not see Wang Ruoshui. The general secretary immediately replied: Why can't you? "To say nothing of Wang Ruoshui, you can also see Wang Ruohuo!" [a play on the last characters in each name, which respectively mean "water" and "fire"]. Therefore, RENMIN RIBAO Director Qin Chuan [4440 1557] asked Mr Lu to dinner, and on that day not only did Wang Ruoshui attend the dinner but also so did a reformer in journalistic circles--the veteran newspaperman Hu Jiwei [5170 4921 0251].

My Beijing friend told me: Wang Ruoshui is a man with an indomitable will. He has suffered political blows more than once. In the years from 1973 to 1975 (when the gang of four fell from power), because he once wrote a letter to Zhou Enlai exposing the problem of the advocacy by Zhang Chunqiao and Yao Wenyuan of the ultraleft ideological trend, he suffered greatly. Although Zhou Enlai did his best to protect him, he later incurred a great disaster. He was accused of being a "political carrerist" who wanted to "seize power" and "restore the old order." Several dozens of criticism meetings were held. Gang members incited by Zhang, Yao, and Jiang Qing turned the office of RENMIN RIBAO upside down. Wang Ruoshui was first sent down to the "May 5 cadre school" at Xiangyangshan in the Beijing suburbs, and was later transferred to the Red Star Farm in Daxing County to be a "pupil" of the peasants. He gave an authentic account of this experience in his work "The Pain of Wisdom," which was reprinted in the May issue of CHING PAO (in passing, let me mention that, according to Beijing's XINHUA WENZHAI [NEW CHINA DIGEST], Mr Wang wrote this work in January 1985, and when CHING PAO reprinted it it was mistakenly dated January 1984). Even though he suffered this kind of adversity, Wang Ruoshui is still Wang Ruoshui. His ideas and conviction, his social and political viewpoints have not changed or wavered in the slightest. That this philosopher is respected by people is precisely because of this point. With regard to the twists and turns in his experience since the campaign to "get rid of spiritual pollution" began in 1983, the situation is quite different and the circumstances he has encountered are also completely different. Viewed objectively, the appearance in the Chinese mainland society of this kind of ideological and theoretical struggle between criticism and counter-criticism is not at all surprising. One the stage of this ideological and theoretical struggle, it is necessary that the struggle be guided in accordance with society's interests and be correct, but to oversimplify from it meddle in political power or political authority would be unprofitable. Looking at the situation from the briefing given by this writer's friends, Wang Ruoshui's attitude toward this controversy is sober and calm. As a philosopher who seriously faces the times, and whose profession and duty it is to think, explore, and write, what is more than this to be looked for from him?

I wholeheartedly hope that there will very soon be a fundamental improvement in the unfavorable situation and lot of the philosopher Wang Ruoshui.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BUILDING OF SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION URGED

Beijing BAN YUE TAN [SEMIMONTHLY TALKS] in Chinese No 17, 10 Sep 85 pp 14-17

[Speech by Yu Wen [6735 2429], Deputy Director of the Propaganda Department, CPC Central Committee, at the seventh meeting of BAN YUE TAN reporters: "On the Propaganda of Spiritual Civilization"]

[Text] Comrades:

It has been 5 years since BAN YUE TAN started publication. Today, one may say that it is, in fact as well as in name, a bridge and a link between the party and the masses. It is a general publication with the emphasis on current policies, and its circulation grows at an annual average of 1 million issues, which is most encouraging. It indicates that the periodical's editorial policy and its propaganda of the party's principles and policies are winning the acceptance and support of more and more people. Comrade Deng Linqun said not long ago: "The 5 million subscribers and the copies passed around from hand to hand among people far beyond this figure are the best celebration of BAN YUE TAN's 50th anniversary and the highest honor given it by the people." I feel that the assiduity of all the periodical's comrades and its broad masses of reporters should be so rated.

BAN YUE TAN is run by the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY commissioned by the Central Propaganda Department. Thus, the department has an interest in and supports it and hopes for its continued progress, development and expansion. For this reason, when the editorial department holds its annual reporters' meeting, we make use of the opportunity to meet the reporters from all parts of the country, listen to their views and express our wishes.

This is the seventh reporters' meeting. The comrades of the editorial department summarized their work and proposed plans for the future, and the reporters' representatives reported on the conditions of the study, usage and distribution of the publication of their own areas and what they had learned in their work. You have heard several speeches on the economic reform, domestic propaganda and coverage, international situation, and so forth. Therefore, I shall not repeat what has been said in these aspects, as there is not much to add. I will express my views on the propaganda of the spiritual civilization.

The party Central Committee is very interested in the issue. Recently, Comrades Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun, Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang made a series of speeches at different occasions. Some of them appeared in the newspapers, while others were arranged by the Central Propaganda Department and published in internal publications. The People's Publishing House recently published Comrade Deng Xiaoping's book on the "four haves" and Comrade Chen Yun's important speech. These speeches have an important significance in consolidating and developing the excellent situation and solving the problems in our work. In the speeches, the central leaders all mentioned the building of a spiritual civilization. Their words were directed at the abnormalities appearing in society today. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech in March, for instance, mentioned that, recently the phenomenon of ignoring ideals appeared in society, e.g., "everything for money." Some newspapers and periodicals actually made such propaganda as "strive for money"; "money is the medal of the highest honor"; "getting money is winning the medal of the highest honor in society." Not only thus, but some newspapers, periodicals and publishers either openly or secretly resorted to all means to fish for what they called the "medal of the highest honor." A recent survey made by XINHUA reporters indicated that many publications strived to publish vulgar and extremely mediocre materials and raised the prices. To earn money, the periodical of a provincial national defense industry system unscrupulously serialized "The Romance of Jinpingmei." The price of the periodical was 0.88 yuan, but after changing hands several times, it went up to 10 or 15 yuan! Speeding up secret printing while investigating violations, the periodical, to make money, reached the stage of sham compliance and unscrupulousness. The situation was revealed in the newspapers a few days ago which perhaps you have read. There were also some publishers which, for a time, became enthusiastic about such things as knight-errants, detectives and romance. Taking advantage of the favorable conditions at work, some editorial personnel privately sold the publications at a high price to bookstalls. Reportedly, the list price for "The Story of Jinpingmei" was 12 yuan but, by the time it reached individual consumers, the cost had shot up to 100 to 180 yuan. It was probably considered as winning the "medal of the highest honor!" If this continues, it will be disastrous!

Comrade Deng Xiaoping declared: "The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee decided to introduce the open-door policy, while checking the liberalization trend. These are interrelated issues." Opening to the outside is for the purpose of introducing advanced technology, advanced experiences and foreign capital. These are the necessary supplements to our socialist modernization program. The party Central Committee also soberly foresaw that the decadent bourgeois ideology and living pattern would follow on the heels of the open-door policy. Therefore, we must, in ideology and politics, combat the filthy and obscene matters and criticize and struggle against them. It may be said that, politically, if we fail to check the unhealthy tendency of bourgeois liberalism, it will be impossible to implement the open-door policy; economically, if we fail to crack down on economic crimes of all forms, such as speculation and profiteering, swindling and bribery, it will be impossible to fulfill the open-door policy successfully. In short, we must have a stable social environment before we can effectively implement reforms and carry out construction. It is a major principle of the state administration, and many

minor principles are subordinate to it. Some things appear to be sound in one's own region or department, namely, in one's own part, but, in terms of the country as a whole, they are not that sound. Therefore, we advocate the subordination of minor principles to the major one. Discussing constitutional revisions in 1980, the NPC abolished the "four greats" [speaking out freely, airing views fully, holding great debates and writing big-character posters]. It was a major principle. I recall the XINHUA article on subordinating the minor principles to the major one. Its arguments were very sound; it was an excellent article.

The central leaders constantly stress promoting the two civilizations together. The building of material civilization and that of spiritual civilization are inseparable. We must strengthen ideological-political work and give attention to the building of ideals, morals, culture and discipline. In a certain sense, the spiritual and ideological aspect is more basic, because it is closely linked with the lofty ideals of socialism. It is the characteristic of China's construction. In his speech at a recent Discipline Inspection Commission meeting, Comrade Chen Yun declared: "Under the leadership of the party Central Committee, the economic program currently pursued by our state is a socialist program . . . The reform of the economic system is likewise the reform of the socialist economic system." He particularly underlined the word "socialist." Comrade Hu Yaobang made special speeches on the press and on literature and art in February and April this year. They appeared in the newspapers and the internal publication of the Central Propaganda Department. Comrade Hu Yaobang also stressed the importance of spiritual civilization. We must study the speeches carefully and implement them in our work.

In terms of this requirement, the work of our propaganda branch has fallen short. What should be propagandized and publicized were not boldly propagandized and publicized; what should be criticized were not promptly criticized. A while ago some unsound tabloids were widely circulated, spreading unchecked. After criticism, they have recently changed their appearances, turning into all kinds of periodicals, supplements, special issues and separate editions, an endless variety of them. Reportedly there are over 100 kinds. The covers and illustrations of a large number of publications are either gun muzzles and daggers, bloody fighting or semi-naked bodies, accompanied with "tempting" captions, such as "loosing footing," "loosing virtue," "triangular romance," "killing a man and seizing his goods," and so forth. There are also pornographic videos which are spreading sex and violence. All these seriously pollute our social atmosphere and corrupt our younger generation, and they must not be treated with indifference. We must, in propaganda work and the media, constantly and persistently propagandize spiritual civilization, enable people to distinguish between right and wrong, beautiful and ugly, good and bad, consciously resisting the unhealthy tendencies, and promote the basic improvement of social mood.

In terms of spiritual civilization and the campaign to promote the five stresses, four points of beauty and three ardent loves, I wonder whether they are not given too narrow an interpretation, as if they were confined to beautiful environments, clean streets and the elimination of dirt. Actually, spiritual civilization should include the building of ideology and consciousness and that of Marxism, socialism and patriotism. To put it briefly, it means the building

of ideals, morals, culture and discipline, and the "four haves." These are the traditions of our party, our basic construction and the most fundamental matters. Meanwhile, we should also clearly propose that the building of a spiritual civilization be implemented in the economic reform and all realms of society. In this regard, I wish to say that the Central Propaganda Department finds the work of BAN YUE TAN satisfactory. In the past several years, the publication, under the direct leadership of the XINHUA AGENCY, has consistently adhered to a correct editorial policy, upheld the four basic principles and maintained unity with the party Central Committee. When discussing propaganda, Comrade Hu Qiaomu said recently: It is permissible for political periodicals to include some interesting things, but they must not be excessive. They should increase somewhat the intellectual articles. It is better to have a smaller circulation in order to preserve solemnity. I feel that BAN YUE TAN is fairly successful in this aspect.

Comrades, besides the leadership of the party and the effort of the comrades of the publication, BAN YUE TAN's continuous progress and development are inseparable from the support of the reporters and their achievements. We are happy to see such a large group of fine reporters today. I wish to express my gratitude to everyone on behalf of the Central Propaganda Department and hope that you will unite even closer in the future and guide the broad readership toward our ideal goal!

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DIFFICULTIES IN IMPLEMENTING POLICY ON INTELLECTUALS VIEWED

Hong Kong CHING PAO [THE MIRROR] in Chinese No 9, Sep 85 pp 20-23

[Article by Lin Wen [2651 2429]: "When Will the Misery of Mainland Intellectuals End!--Third Account of Impressions Gained on a 20-Day Trip to Beijing and Shanghai"]

[Text] "How difficult it is to implement the policy on intellectuals!" "When will the misery of intellectuals end!" These are the sighs this writer heard from some intellectuals on the mainland during his trip to Beijing and Shanghai. This is despite the fact that Deng, the big boss, 7 or 8 years ago "rehabilitated" intellectuals, pointing out that "intellectuals are part of the worker class" and that an atmosphere of "respecting knowledge and respecting talents" should be created. The party constitution and the constitution of Communist China both clearly stipulate that the role of intellectuals must be given full play. The authorities have also taken, one after another, measures to raise the position of intellectuals. However, up to today, with regard to the central authorities' relevant directives, many areas look but see not, listen but hear not, have the time but do not act, and defiantly do nothing. Matters have even developed to such a degree that only if drastic measures are taken against party officials who suppress, attack, and persecute intellectuals will the problem be solved.

Why has the implementation of the policy on intellectuals all along been such a big problem? Wherein lies the obstruction? What is the root cause? After I had visited Mei Yi [2734 4135], first secretary of the party committee and secretary general of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and other well-known personages, had talked candidly and honestly with friends in intellectual circles, and had become acquainted with matters that are hard to comprehend and that are astonishing, I could not avoid making the same summation: "When will the misery of intellectuals end!"

What Is the Root Cause of So Much Misery?

With regard to the problem that it is difficult to implement the policy on intellectuals, my friends think that the obstruction is inside the CPC. Up to now, the ultraleft line, which has been pursued within the party for a long time, has still not been thoroughly exposed and criticized. In the final analysis, it is the evil consequence created by the mistaken policy of

"transforming" intellectuals, which was personally formulated by Mao Zedong. Speaking on this point, my friends, without exception, had all sorts of feelings well up within their hearts. They said that the history of the industrially developed advanced countries of the world long ago showed that a country that respects knowledge, respects talented persons, seeks out talented persons, and promotes talented persons is a country that develops rapidly. And during the Mao Zedong era for a long time the idea that "nonprofessionals should lead professionals" was propagated, and intellectuals were discriminated against. Other peoples regard intellectuals as "national treasures," acclaim them as "brain trusts," and even import "talented persons," cherishing and holding them in esteem by all ways and means. But as for our China, for a period of almost 30 years the "brain trust" has been devastated without a stop. In the "sun plot" period, 400,000 to 500,000 intellectuals were identified as "rightists," exceeding the sense of pride that Tai Shi Huang took in burning books and burying scholars alive. The intellectuals who were labeled "bourgeoisie" and "reactionary academic authorities," even if they tried hard to transform themselves were criticized for a long time, and also were "gentlemen on the beam"--burglars--who could not get close to the "skin" of workers and peasants. In the 10 years of great catastrophe, they were given the name of "stinking number nine" and put in the "other register" [a Qing Dynasty census book for listing disreputable persons]. They were scorned by "revolutionary comrades," and even their sons and daughters were implicated. For several decades the fear of "not daring to stand up because of getting hit in the head" not only was felt by individuals among them but by all of them.

Actually, in China even among the most outstanding intellectuals, the majority only wanted to contribute their strengths to the state and had no wild hope of winning promotion and getting rich. The pursuit of knowledge may be said to be a truly bitter love of theirs. With an indomitable spirit, during their silent, ceaseless climb they wore away and burned up their lives to add a little warmth and light to the world. Many of them died after they had exhausted their strength, dying young half way in life simply with one thought in mind: to do things for the country and the common people. Now some intellectuals hold leadership posts in the party and government, a step that is required by the development of the times. However, this "beauty of spirit" is not understood by "revolutionary comrades," and probably some of them will never be able to understand it.

Mei Yi's Words Give Food for Thought

Mr Mei Yi expressed considerable sympathy for the plight of intellectuals, particularly for that of middle-aged intellectuals. He said that when he worked in the Broadcasting Bureau he once recruited 100 to 200 returned Overseas Chinese, who had quite good command of foreign languages, and their work on broadcasts beamed abroad was outstanding. However, later almost all of these returned Overseas Chinese left. When they felt they could not stay, they left when they had the chance. "We could not blame them, and actually we begged their pardon." "We still owe a debt to the small number of them who remained in China to work." "This was a bitter lesson. We must never again discriminate against intellectuals." Mr Mei thinks that to implement the policy on intellectuals, first, the understanding of the role of

intellectuals by party members and cadres must be concretely raised. He said that the crucial point that makes it difficult to implement the policy is the mistaken idea of discriminating against intellectuals, which has universally existed within the party for a long time. He said that, historically, intellectuals have been an important force in promoting the advance of the times. The Revolution of 1911 was promoted by intellectuals. The CPC was founded by intellectuals. Under the guidance of intellectuals, workers and peasants joined the revolution. As early as the Yan'an period, Mao Zedong stressed the role of intellectuals, but later what he did was often contrary to what he said. The antirightist struggle was actually an attack on intellectuals (almost all the rightists were intellectuals). Later the Cultural Revolution wantonly trampled on intellectuals. Those movements in the past were really disasters for intellectuals. If one, after another 10 or 20 years, looks back one will more clearly see the harm done by the Cultural Revolution, in which at least two generations suffered losses. Mr Mei said that because it is hard to dispel this mistaken idea, the raising of the position of intellectuals is not something that can be done overnight. He thinks that organization departments and personnel departments must selflessly and fearlessly dare to stand up for intellectuals who have been rejected or persecuted, and promote justice and combat unhealthy trends and evil practices. If this is not done, it will be even harder to implement the policy on intellectuals.

"You Have Education, I Have the Party Vote"

When conversing with my friends, this writer said: Today, in the eighties, on the mainland intellectuals are being put in important positions and their position is being raised. To the outside world this looks to be simply a little short of being the "Arabian Nights." My friends said: Although the outside world makes a joke of it, those people who are reluctant to part from the ultraleft are resentful! Some people publicly accuse newspapers of "making it too much of their own business" to propagandize the implementation of the policy on intellectuals. Some of them say: "We can heed what they say but not trust them, can use them but not depend on them, and can cultivate them but not release them." Others say: "Intellectuals are hard to handle. In the years when they were the object of dictatorship and were criticized, they did not protest. Today, when they have stood up and become part of the worker class, they are, on the contrary, not content with their lot." Still others say: "Now the Number Nine [intellectuals] have gone up and the leaders keep to the sidelines. The Number Nine have become cocky, and we are dutybound to transform them." Today, when the policy of making cadres younger in average age and better educated is being put into effect, group after group of young and middle-aged cadres have been raised to leadership posts at all levels, and some of the people in power are brooding over their injuries. Some of them say: "You have education but I have the party vote; and your abilities are greater but unless you are admitted to the party you must accept by leadership." Some of them grumble: "The old ones conquered the country, and you come along and rule it."

The preceding expressions of view reflect how serious the mistaken idea of discriminating against intellectuals still is within the CPC. Some of these expressions of view reveal that the selfishness of sectarian bias, detestation

of the worthy and envy of the able, and fear that there is a threat to one's own "iron armchair" have not gone. In the areas and units where this type of party official holds power, how can one hope that they will change the lot of intellectuals!

It Is Better To Get Material Benefits Than To Ride in a Bridal Sedan Chair

With regard to the question of how to raise the position of intellectuals, my friends think that what is important is not how propaganda is done on theory but rather how actions are taken. If actions are not taken, and there is sole reliance on mass media propaganda, the results will not be great. They say that the improvement of the intellectuals' social position, political treatment, and economic treatment is, in the final analysis, a question of improving their economic treatment. In the past it was the case that "all the different kinds were inferior, and only reading was superior." Now it is a case of "all the different kinds are superior, and only reading is inferior." Because knowledge is too devalued, the treatment of intellectuals is too poor. In the past several years, various doggerels have become popular in society. First it was "workers get bonuses, peasants get freedom, and intellectuals get poverty." Next it was "the policy on workers is implemented in banknotes (bonuses), the policy on cadres is implemented in labels (raises in grade and salary), and the policy on intellectuals is implemented in newspapers (only in newspapers is their position affirmed)." Now it is "the peasants smile, the workers shout, the intellectuals ride in bridal sedan chairs,, and two dealers count banknotes." All of these doggerels portray the phenomenon of treating intellectuals too poorly. In last year's higher examinations, many examinees, when filling out the form on their aspirations in the column "will you abide by assignments?" wrote clearly, "except for teacher training, I will abide by my assignments." This year, in some localities there has appeared the phenomenon of junior middle school students in succession leaving school to go into business. All of this also reflects the fact that knowledge and intellectuals are not valued.

Therefore, my friends think that if the policy on intellectuals is to be implemented, their economic treatment must be improved. They highly endorse Professor Qian Jiaju's [0578 1367 4767] opinion: "If a barber's wages are higher than those of a physician in charge of brain surgery, if a university professor's salary is inferior to that of a consignee or driver, then, under these circumstances, no matter what propaganda you make about 'respecting knowledge' it will be of no use."

Some of my friends said that His Excellency Deng several years ago said, "We have caused intellectuals too much suffering, and we really must beg their pardon." Recently he called on cadres at all levels "to solve some problems for intellectuals, and truly get results in this respect." But, in reality, it is often a case of "loud thunder but small raindrops"--much said but little done. For example, with regard to the restructuring of salaries, it was originally decided to raise the salaries of primary and middle school teachers in January of this year, but later this decision was changed to counting the rise from January and providing it next year. Because the rise was publicized too early, a rise in the prices of some things was stimulated, and the teachers did not timely get actual benefits, so some people poked fun at them,

saying that the teachers "spent their money before they got it." Many teachers, with somewhat veiled criticism, have in succession called for the fulfillment, as soon as possible, of the decision to raise their salaries. According to a letter from a friend in Beijing, the authorities have taken account of the teachers' views, and it is very possible that before 10 September, "Teachers Day," they provide the rise in salary for primary and middle school teacher. If this proves to be true, I believe it will be universally welcomed.

A High Early Death Rate Among Middle-aged "Number Nine"

According to a friend, at present in many places there has been discovered the phenomenon of a too early death rate among middle-aged intellectuals in middle and higher school posts. Many people in their mourning period have appealed to the authorities to give this matter their serious attention and to take practical measures to remedy the situation.

The data provided by my friends especially amazed me. According to an investigation of higher schools by the relevant department in Shanghai, in the past 5 years 206 teachers in the municipality's 39 higher schools have died, 16 percent of the number of the teaching and administrative staffs. Of them 110 were lecturers or associate professors between the ages of 35 and 54, with a death rate of 12 percent, which is several times higher than the 2.6 percent death rate of Shanghai residents in the same age bracket. The main diseases that took their lives were cancer, cerebral thrombosis, and heart trouble, with 74 percent of them dying from these three diseases. A friend sighed: Because of the 10 years of catastrophe, this generation of middle-aged intellectuals lost precious time. Now they are going all out to make up time, and many of them become ill because of extreme exhaustion and give their lives. This is truly a serious loss to the country and the people!

According to a survey, there are three main reasons for the early death of middle-aged intellectuals: First, their professional work is arduous and excessively burdensome. Most middle-aged intellectuals are on the first line of teaching, scientific research, and administration. Their burdens are heavy, and every day they are busy for 16 to 17 hours. They don't get enough sleep, and they depend on tobacco and tea to give them a lift. Their health was originally poor, and now year after year they "overdraw their account," so it is difficult for them to avoid a decline in health and death. When a lecturer of a certain industrial college died he was 47 years old, and 1 or 2 days before his death he was still compiling teaching materials and doing experiments. When a lecturer at a certain university, who was also deputy director of a laboratory, took his students on a field trip, because he became excessively tired that same night he developed heart trouble and died suddenly. He was only 43. Second, their family burdens are universally heavy. At present the salaries of university teachers mostly range between 65 and 94 yuan, and the average income of a fourth of their families does not reach 30 yuan. In addition, many teachers live frugally so that they can order books, newspapers, and magazines, and their living expenses fall short of what is required. A certain university teacher lectured to four classes. He had strong capabilities in scientific research and one went to Japan to engage in advanced studies. Because his wife was not in her right mind, he

had to care for his two children. His straitened economic circumstances, his family's financial situation, and other heavy burdens left him mentally and physically exhausted, and he suddenly contracted heart trouble and died at the age of 41. Third, the conditions for medical treatment at the higher schools are poor. The average amount of money for medicines provided by the free medical services is only 2 yuan per person per day. Because they are expensive, the highly efficacious medicines required for the treatment of the diseases commonly encountered by some middle-aged intellectuals are not provided by the free medical services and the intellectuals are unable to buy them, situation that causes the illnesses to drag out and worsen. Because of a lack of funds to cover the costs, the originally stipulated practice of having one physical examination per person per year has not been put into effect, and therefore diseases cannot be timely discovered and treated as early as possible.

What people find difficult to understand is that as long ago as the fifth sessions of the NPC and CPPCC, many personages had pointed out that the phenomenon of middle-aged intellectuals dying early was serious, and had issued an appeal to save the "middle-aged number nine." In 1982, the press once devoted a large amount of space to the deeds of scientific researchers Jiang Zhuying [5592 4639 5391] and Luo Jianfu [5012 0256 1133], who died early, respectively at 43 and 47. One of the members of the Zhongnanhai brain trust, Hu Qiaomu [7579 0829 2606], also published an article calling on leaders at all levels to show concern for the living Jiang's and Luo's. Why is it that over the past several years there has still appeared this kind of incidents, which make people heartsick to hear of them? How can the middle-aged intellectuals on the Chinese mainland be doomed to the tragedy of "having no person concerned about them while they are alive, but being given honors without limit when they are dead"?! You officials, have you read Bai Hua's [4101 8470] poem, written with indignation and anger, entitled "Love Your Children While They Are Alive"? Or do you continue to denounce him for having "heretical beliefs"?

Seeking Far and Wide for What Lies Close at Hand, Favoring What Is Outside and Slighting What Is Inside

My friends also talked about a problem that recently has daily caused discussion, namely, with regard to developing talented persons, there exists the tendency "to seek far and wide for what lies close at hand, to think that what is distant is fragrant and what is near is foul-smelling, and to favor what is outside and slight what is inside."

According to what they said, the present situation is that in some units, some areas, and some provinces there is an abundance of capable people, but they are not brought forth and put in important positions. All day long there are shouts that there are no talented persons, and there is a search far and wide for what lies close at hand. People go to other units, other areas, and other provinces and cities to seek capable people. "Flowers at home are not as fragrant as those in the field"--the grass is always greener on the other side--and some scientific and technological talents who have many attainments are considered commonplace and without a reputation when they are in China, but once they go abroad they amaze the world with a single brilliant feat. In

these years there often appears this phenomenon: we can't ourselves discover many talented persons, but on the contrary foreign Bo Le's [Bo Le was a famous judge of horses in Chinese history] help us to find the "thousand-li horses" in China. There even occur cases in which foreign countries select and make our talented persons doctors of philosophy and professors, give them stipends, and invite them to lecture. but we still don't believe and affirm that they are "thousand-li horses," and still make things difficult for them, exclude them, and make them "wear shoes that are too small." And in another aspect, we value what is "foreign," respecting foreign experts and scorning our own country's experts. There are, in reality, some things that our own country's experts can resolve, and for which there is no need to spend money on foreign experts. If this idea of "favoring what is outside and slighting what is inside" and of worshipping what is foreign and fawning on foreigners is not corrected, not only will the talented persons in our own country be stifled and not emerge in a constant, steady stream, but also there is bound to be created a situation in which there is a continuous outflow of talented persons and the "golden phoenixes" will continue to fly abroad.

Enlightened by what my friends had said, I suddenly thought: when importing and exploiting talents, why can't matters be handled in line with the principle of "one's own area is primary and outside areas are secondary, what is inside one's own province is primary and what is outside it is secondary, and what is inside the country is primary and what is outside it is secondary"!

9727

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

IDEOLOGY URGED FOR MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS

Beijing RENMIN JIAOYU [PEOPLE'S EDUCATION] in Chinese No 8, 4 Aug 85 pp 2-3

[Text] We Must Learn How To Train Qualified Personnel To Meet the Needs of the New Period

To train qualified personnel to meet the needs of the new period is a task for middle school education and is also a fundamental task for ideological and political education.

As a result of our bringing order out of chaos, the focal point of school work has shifted from the past, where we took class struggle as the key link, to the present training of qualified personnel. Ideological and political work must also conscientiously adapt itself to this change and take the training of middle school students to meet the needs of the new period as a fundamental task. If we provide for the middle school students and do not let them get into trouble, can we then reckon that we have discharged our duty in ideological and political education? No, we cannot! Naturally, the schools should have the requisite administration with respect to the students but it is even more important that they conduct ideological education for them and, by exerting a subtle and uplifting experience through ideology, train them to become qualified personnel who meet the needs of the new period.

If we are to reform work in ideological and political education, then we must reform the ideology and methods in education which are not suited to the building of socialist modernization and we must be clear about what constitutes qualified personnel and how we can develop their talents. "The Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Reform of the Educational System" requires that all the qualified personnel we train should have ideals, be moral and civilized, adhere to discipline, have a warm affection for the socialist motherland and the socialist cause, and possess a spirit dedicated to arduous struggle for making the nation strong and prosperous and the people well-to-do and that all ought to pursue new knowledge ceaselessly and have a scientific spirit which seeks truth from facts and which permits them to think independently and to be boldly creative. This also is a task of moral education. The "Decision" points out further that one of the principal problems existing in our educational work at present is that students who are trained from childhood with the ability to live and to think independently, with a spirit dedicated to maintaining a resolve for making the motherland

strong and prosperous, and students who can vigorously apply a Marxist education are quite scarce. We should thoroughly study and understand the spirit of the "Decision" and implement it in our work. One of the important problems in all this is the need to alter outmoded educational ideology. We must not underestimate the influence of outmoded educational ideology left over from several thousand years of feudal society and of the semi-feudal and semi-colonial society of modern times. If we consciously or unconsciously take the criteria for becoming a good student to be good grades or judge hearsay, get used to adopting and instilling formulas, offer spoon-fed instruction, run things on our own without consulting others, or blindly or passively impose restrictions, then we shall be unable to train students to become qualified personnel who possess those new qualities and the spirit of the times as cited above. Several scholars who are foreign citizens of Chinese origin have expressed an opinion on this matter. Prof Pu Mu [5543 1970] of the University of California (European Languages Department) in the United States clearly stated that there are many shortcomings in the educational methods of American society, but one aspect from which we can draw lessons is that everywhere students are encouraged to bring forth new ideas independently. The approach in this aspect can be seen from childhood: on the streets in America, one seldom sees parents leading a small child by the hand to walk; so long as the child is able to walk, he is allowed to walk on his own. When he falls down he scrambles up by himself unless he bumps his head; otherwise, people do not try to help him get up. We do not do things that way in our society; parents carefully hold onto their children as tightly as possible, not letting them run at random and not allowing them to do this or that, and the good child is one who sits quietly without making a sound. And when these children are of school age, the teacher also guides students as to whether they should study this or that, all the while fearing they may start off on the wrong foot; while this reflects the affection the older generation feels for the younger, such meticulous concern is detrimental to the spirit of training students to think independently, to explore, and to blaze new trails. Yan Jinsun [0917 6930 5549], high technology adviser for the Kellogg Company in the United States, says that education in Chinese families and schools does not encourage children to ask questions and students do not dare to doubt the truth of what a teacher says. If this outlook is not corrected in childhood, it will be difficult to correct later on and when students go to work after graduation, they still are not used to making their own decisions. Prof Qian Zhirong [6929 5268 2827], from Johns Hopkins University, says that it is customary in the United States for parents often to ask their children, on returning home from school, what good questions they asked the teacher that day. When I returned to China to lecture, the students did not ask a single question and while this was about to drive me crazy, the students saw nothing wrong with it. These views merit our consideration. We must strive to change outmoded educational ideas, learn how to train qualified personnel to meet the needs of the new times, and give full play to an industrious and courageous spirit and to the intelligence and wisdom of our nation's new generation.

Correctly Understand and Deal with Today's Middle School Students

Nowadays, we often hear young people complain that their parents and teachers do not understand them and are always pointing out their faults. Students are fond of saying we are in the 1980's now. They feel that the perspective of their parents and teachers is still that of the 1950's and 1960's, and parents and teachers complain that students are becoming more and more difficult to discipline. This situation merits very serious study. If this kind of relationship exists between teacher and student and child and parent, then it will be quite difficult to attain any results in education, and even the prerequisite conditions may be lost.

Today's middle school students are living in socialist New China in the 1980's. Our party is now leading people throughout the country to do away with poverty and backwardness and to build socialism with Chinese characteristics. The policies the party adopted with respect to opening to the outside world, rejuvenation, reform, etc, have already proven successful. The factors which determine why our young people can intrinsically accept the party's leadership and willingly step onto the socialist road are that the party's line is correct and represents the interests of the people at large, including youth, and that everything that we do today is to make sure that our country's young people will have a glorious future. After opening to the outside world, young people have come to understand the situation in the world, perceive the backwardness of their homeland, and yearn to develop China vigorously and to build our country into the most prosperous, civilized, democratic, and powerful socialist nation; the main point is that they are actively making progress, long to acquire skills and to stimulate their thinking, and have the courage to explore and the spirit to blaze new trails. On the other hand, they are also aware that we are still not entirely rid of the influences of a decade of internal disorder, that unhealthy tendencies still exist within our society and party at present, and that the corrosive ideology of the bourgeoisie at home and abroad may be incessantly corrupting our young people. Moreover, our work in ideological and political education has not been done well enough and we have not been able to adapt ourselves completely to what young people need; consequently, there have been unavoidable complications in their ideological situation, problems, or shortcomings of one kind or another and a small handful have even succumbed to the decadent ideology of the bourgeoisie, broken the law and committed crimes. In recent years, owing to the unchecked spread of unhealthy tabloids and cassette tapes, the rate of crimes committed by middle school students has risen again, a matter which we can by no means take lightly. We must realize too that middle-school students still have not matured, do not have set patterns, and remain quite malleable. The crux of the matter is that we need to improve leadership. If the students make mistakes or have shortcomings, our only duty as teachers and elders is to help them; we have no right to give them the cold shoulder. There are no grounds for the pessimistic view that the younger generation is not the equal of ours. At present, the general trend of our country's social development is changing for the better and under the party's education our country's young people will certainly become a generation that is stronger than ours.

In socialist schools the relationship between teacher and student ought to be one where what is taught benefits both teacher and student, with democratic equality, and where the teacher cherishes the students and the students respect the teacher. We need to give full play to the teacher's leading role as well as pay attention to stirring the enthusiasm and initiative of the students and fostering their ability to educate themselves. Teachers must strive to become both a good teacher and good friend to the youngsters, for only in this way will the students divulge their innermost thoughts and feelings to you and only in this way will your assistance to them fit actual circumstances and achieve good results. Our schools need to work hard to create a lively political situation where there is both centralism and democracy, discipline and freedom, unity of will and personal ease of mind. If we foster a democratic style for students from childhood, it will have a far-reaching influence with respect to building our country with a high degree of democracy. If the leaders and teachers in the schools assume a high-handed attitude and are wanting in democracy with respect to the students, then such a political situation is unlikely to emerge and it would also be detrimental to the maturing of qualified personnel. Nor can we permit corporal punishment for students. We adults must learn too how to discover and learn from the strong points of young people so that what is taught will benefit both student and teacher.

Content of Ideological and Political Education for Middle School Students

Patriotism and communism are the main content of ideological and political education for middle school students and for the youngsters we must first of all nurture their patriotic spirit, raise their patriotic consciousness, and ensure that they lay a solid ideological foundation from childhood.

Since 1983, when the CPC Central Committee's Propaganda Department and the Research Office of the Secretariat expressed their opinions on strengthening education in patriotic propaganda, a good many schools in the provinces and cities have done a great deal of work like composing teaching materials that reflect local conditions and that suit local needs to publicize patriotism, have researched various branches of teaching so as to permeate education with patriotism, etc; they have accumulated a good deal of experience which we must now sum up and popularize.

Should or should we not conduct communist ideological education for middle school students? Is it or is it not too "leftist" to conduct communist ideological education? Is it too far removed from reality? Something from outer space? Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in his report to the 12th CPC Congress that to build a socialist spiritual civilization, we must take communist ideology as the core. Comrade Deng Xiaoping also clearly stated at a recent national work conference on science and technology that in educating our coming generation and the one to follow, we definitely must cultivate the lofty ideals of communism. Since the founding of our People's Republic, we have educated our children and young people in this way. The slogan of the Young Pioneers is "be prepared at all times to fight for communism!" Our youth league is called the Communist Youth League and it is in the schools where the mass of youths study communism. How capable are we

of adapting to the ideological characteristics of middle school students, of effectively conducting education in communist ideals? This is a question that needs to be researched well. Lofty ideals need to be closely integrated with today's practice of reform and with the building of the four modernizations. At present, to carry out education for the students on the party's general tasks and aims, that is, to foster in them an ardent love for the socialist motherland and the communist cause and a spirit that is willingly dedicated to arduous struggle to make the state strong and prosperous and the people well-to-do, is indeed a manifestation of lofty ideals. To conduct ideological education, we must also integrate it closely with the ideological characteristics of the middle school students. Lofty ideals need to be implemented with practical actions. As for middle school students, they must carry out their studies energetically so that China will surge forward. We must make students understand that at the present stage they need to combine attainment of the great goals of the future with the practice of communism.

We need to educate middle school students to prepare to take part directly in labor after graduation. At the present time it is in accord with party policy to acquire wealth through hard work at the individual household level and even honorable to do so; but our education cannot remain at that level and students must be made to understand that in the main, socialist public ownership is the ultimate objective of our country and that the socialist objective is not a polarized society but a common prosperity for the people as a whole. The policies we have adopted for the present, in their various aspects, are for the purpose of developing socialism and realizing communism in the future.

While we strengthen education in patriotism and communism we can at no point relax our struggle against and resistance to the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideology and the remnants of feudalism with respect to the young. Since last year, some unhealthy tabloids have run rampant in society and the circulation of some pornographic, obscene pictures and tape cassettes in many areas has seriously harmed the physical and mental health of middle school students. Recently, leading comrades of the central authorities have pointed out that we must unequivocally heighten our protection of young people from the corrosion of bourgeois ideology. Our educational departments and schools must definitely give full attention to this problem and we cannot lower our guard.

Methods and Channels for Political and Ideological Education for Middle School Students

To train qualified personnel to meet the needs of the new period, we must resolutely overcome a few political and professional phenomena which permeate the whole process of our school work in ideological and political education, in our various activities, and in the administration and supervision of our schools. Moral, intellectual, physical, and aesthetic education ought to be mutually helpful in promoting one another. In this way students may receive an education and an uplifting experience and we will attain results by exerting an imperceptible influence on their thinking. And if we are to

do it this way, we will have to rely on all teachers, workers, and staff members functioning together to make a success of ideological education for the students.

To develop students who have the spirit to think independently and to be boldly innovative and to develop students who at the same time can observe discipline are wholly compatible tasks. There is no need to go from one extreme to another. We need to bring the students' initiative and enthusiasm into full play and to give them a free hand in developing beneficial extra-curricular activities, without monopolizing everything and supervising them from head to toe; at the same time we must educate students to observe discipline and obey the law, to abide by the rules and regulations of the school and rules for students, and to accept correct guidance and supervision from the teachers. We need to let students gain a correct understanding of the relationship between freedom and discipline and come to understand that absolute freedom, divorced from conditions, does not exist.

In order to safeguard the healthy growth of young people, society permits adults to do certain things which it definitely prohibits for the young. Even many capitalist countries restrict what young people can see at the movies or on television. Some countries do not allow those under 20 years of age to enter night clubs, engage in excessive drinking, smoking, etc. There are some countries where things are not explicitly forbidden but neither are they necessarily advocated and in particular they are not recommended for the young. In the final analysis, on matters for which we ought to set standards, we must do genuine research, have an ample scientific basis, and not engage in oversimplification.

The schools need to concentrate efforts to coordinate and unify education for society, for families, and among the schools themselves. At present, the policies of the central authorities are correct, leadership is strong, and generally speaking the overall situation is good. We must not yield to attitudes of helplessness or inertia, but must have faith in our own strength, and in as far as possible bring into play the superiority of education in the schools, actively win over the support and cooperation of society at large, and strive together to do a good job of work in ideological and political education for middle school students.

(This article is a summary of a speech by Comrade Peng Peiyun at a discussion meeting on ideological and political work for middle school students)

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

STUDENT REJECTS OFFICIAL CAREER, GOES HOME TO ERADICATE POVERTY

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Nov 85 p 3

[Article by Liu Binyan [0491 6333 7159]: "Unprecedented Move by a Miao College Student"]

[Text] "Poverty" was the word Yang Mingyu [2799 2494 0645] heard most often since he was a child. Most of the stories he heard on his mother's lap were about her hard and penurious life. Her parents toiled a lifetime but still did not make enough money to bring up their only child. She became a child daughter-in-law at the age of 13 and they literally starved to death.

Yang Mingyu's family lived in Jiubang Camp in Yanwan Xiang near Qingshui Jiang in Jinping County, Guizhou Province. All 18 families there were said to have descended from Yang Jiye, a famous general in the Song dynasty.

Yang Mingyu did not know what a renminbi looked like even after 6 years in elementary school. The daily wage of commune members was 1 jiao, not enough to buy "resold grain." Some people borrowed money to buy food but still had a hard time surviving the spring famine. A geomancer, paid by his mother to tell his fortune, named him "Yu" (later changed to "Yu") just so that he would not lack anything in his life. As it turned out, however, he still does not have anything.

His parents were determined to make whatever sacrifice necessary to give their son an education so that he would be nobody's fool. Living up to their high expectations, Yang Mingyu was indeed admitted to college -- Guizhou Nationality College. On a summer day in 1982, everybody in the village was at the Yang residence offering congratulations and a five-table banquet was laid out. Villagers set off firecrackers and put up red festoons to celebrate the emergence of a "top scholar" in their midst. They all hoped that after he graduated, Yang Mingyu would go far, geographically and otherwise, and be a high official to bring honor to his ancestors. Who could blame them? Seventy years after the village was founded, these descendants of General Yang had not produced even a single high school graduate.

A Loyal Rebel

Only after he came to Guiyang did Yang Mingyu realize how desperately poor his native village really was.

His elders all said that Yanwan Xiang was a fertile land reduced to poverty by the chanting of slogans. Lofty slogans have brought disaster to stretch after stretch of unspoiled forests, driven out troops of apes and monkeys and herds of wild rabbits, polluted the Qingshui Jiang and impoverished the villagers, while the vainglory cadres were promoted all right. Yang Mingyu hated those slogans. He made up his mind and quietly vowed to do something practical to rescue his native village from its straitened circumstances.

Though a government major, he immersed himself in animal husbandry. His native village was a wooded area, but the trees there grew too slowly. If the place was to become prosperous, it must go into livestock farming first. He spent every weekend and Sunday in the library of the agricultural college, taking endless notes on raising poultry and rabbits and fish culture.

But he still had to tackle ignorance. Why did it take so long for the agricultural production responsibility system and the system of fixing farm output quotas for each household to be adopted in the village? He was told that after being taken in by the Great Leap Forward and the "Cultural Revolution," people were leery this time. Even after these systems were finally adopted, why did the village remain so backward compared to other places? Habitual self-sufficiency, little drive to excel, and no entrepreneurial resources. New illiteracy appeared even before the older version was wiped out: there were 18 and 19-year-old women who did not know a single character. This prompted Yang Mingyu to set up an anti-illiteracy class after conducting a social survey during his first winter break at college.

His diary was full of the drafts of all kinds of chicken sheds, chicken incubators and pig farms, all meticulously drawn. When he met someone who raised ducks, he asked detailed questions about growth period and profit rate. He studied the different prices of fresh fish, ducks, hot pepper, and bamboo ware in Guiyang, the county town and his own village and quietly worked out the profits the village could make. He visited advanced specialized households in fish culture who bred fish in running water and net pen. When he heard that their yield per mu could reach 29,000 jin, his appetite was really whetted.

To send him to college, his father sold his beloved saw. Even more distressing was the fact that his second younger brother, who had just been admitted into senior high school, had to drop out so that he could go to college. Yang Mingyu decided to lower his standard of living to the minimal level. Incomes and expenditures became an inevitable part of his weekly summary. He spent no more than 2 jiao a day on food and limited his grain intake to 1 jin and 2 liang. His budget was full of decimals and fractions: he would not waste even the tiniest sum of money. He went without cotton padded clothes in winter and shivered in the cold weather. Month after month he planned to buy an erhu but finally decided against it as long as he

remained in college. All this in order to squeeze 6 yuan from his student grant each month, half of it to pay for pig-raising data, half to be invested in his native village in the future.

He has turned his back on the pursuit of fame and fortune, betraying the hopes of the elders back home.

A Persistent Passion

There was a need to get together and organize educated young people as the backbone of the drive to develop his hometown. After painstaking thought, he went home in the summer of 1983 and set up a 10-person "Xinghua youth capital construction team." With all his wages in 1987-88 as security, he obtained a 600-yuan loan from the credit society, which, supplemented by some other funds they had raised, made possible the construction of a livestock farm. They borrowed the use of a corner of the reservoir to breed fish and raised chickens and ducks as well.

Bad news came within a few months: the livestock farm had collapsed. His initial reaction of distress soon gave way to one of "So what?" To him, the failure of the farm simply resulted from a lack of scientific and technical knowledge and managerial personnel. He was not discouraged but instead became more sober and more committed. He turned his attention to the field of enterprise management.

He neither neglected his college studies nor gave up his extensive interests - music, calligraphy, chess, photography, and dance. He kept up ball game practice and sprinting and even became the weight lifting champion in the class.

But the remote hilly village in Jinping County remained on his mind all the time. A heavily wooded area and a good distance from any stockaded village, it was often the target of wanton and discriminate tree cutters. Why could a tree farm not be set up without further delay? Alternatively, why were the commune members not contracted to do the cutting? After the system of fixing farm output quotas went into effect, there has been a labor surplus, but people did not look for new means of livelihood and would rather sleep away their spare hours. The brigade's rice grinding and flour making machines have been idle and unattended for years. People have gone back to the age of husking rice with mortar and pestle and hulling rice with a tilt hammer. How could that do? The generator plant was on the market for sale to individuals at 1,200 yuan. Still nobody could afford it. Why could it not be sold on credit? After thinking long and hard, Yang Mingyu wrote the brigade cadres a 6,000-character letter making suggestions and offering advice.

A Challenge to Old Traditions

Yang Mingyu devoted all six summer and winter vacations since he entered college to developments at home and was actually busier in those months than when school was in session. In the summer vacation in 1985, he took a major step forward: on 27 July, he went to the township government and put up the first advertisement in the building where the party rectification training

course was held so that party members from all villages could publicize his message. The heading of his advertisement was:

"College graduate says no to the iron rice bowl. Recruiting people to return to hometown to uproot poverty."

The text read: "I, Yang Mingyu, 23, came from Jiubang Cun, Wendou Xiang. I am truly distressed to see that fellow villagers remain dirt poor even though the party has relaxed its policies. However poor it may be, it is still my hometown. Accordingly I have decided that when I graduate from college next year, instead of taking the job allocated to me by the state, I will go home to uproot poverty." It also announced the offering of a training course to develop pig-raising specialized households and admission requirements.

His move stirred up a hornet's nest. Over 20 people in the family rushed to his house. The atmosphere was a complete contrast to that when they congratulated him on being a "top scholar." The food on the two tables had gotten cold, but their joint attack continued unabated. His uncle chided him for bringing ruin and disgrace to the family. His brother-in-law questioned him, "Other people all become cadres. Why is it that only you cannot bear to sit in an office?" His aunt said, "I just want people to say to me, 'You also have a nephew out there who is an official.' That will make me feel a little taller." The second brother, the most authoritative person in the family, said, "All these generations we never had someone out there to prop up the family name. If you act recklessly, do not blame me for being unkind one of these days."

His mother did not say anything but kept crying. When he thought of how she slaved all these years to raise pigs, search garbage heaps for odds and ends and dig for herbal medicine with the result that she now looked like someone in her 60's even though she was still fortyish, and when he thought of her carrying a dan of hot pepper to the market in the county town, a 140-li trip both ways, and skipping her meal, all in order to pay his monthly food bills, he cringed with pain. But then he thought, "It has been 30 years since the liberation. Why must one still go through all these hardships just to send one's son to college? Why else but the dire poverty of the village and the country. If I leave home today and settle down to a life of ease and comfort, I will only ensure that tens of thousands of mothers will suffer the fate my mother did. Clearly this cannot be the way to repay her for all that she has done for me." These thoughts stiffened his attitude. He said to himself inwardly, "Cry, mother, cry. A day will come when you understand that you did not sacrifice yourself just so that your son can be a good-for-nothing who sits in his office, smoking, drinking, and getting fat."

Yang Mingyu laid out one by one the ideas which had been brewing in his head over the past 3 years. The argument continued into the wee small hours and his elder cousin was won over. But the concession was a limited one: under no circumstances was he to give up the status of government cadre. All he could do was to put his job on hold without pay.

The pig-raising training course for specialized households was a great success, as was his home-made artificial incubation method, which achieved a

shell break rate of 95 percent. It caused a sensation in the three neighboring townships and people who did not agree with him now began to see that his words did make some sense.

Dedication and a Way For One To Develop Into a Cadre

On 25 October Yang Mingyu made a speech in a speech contest at Guizhou Nationality College, announcing his decision to the college for the first time: when he graduates next year, he will turn down the job allocated to him by the government. He will not get on the government payroll, he will not become a cadre and he will not want an urban residence registration. He will struggle to rid Guizhou of its reputation as a "poor man's province," starting with his village. Why does our village remain so poor even though party policies are getting better? Because of a lack of skilled personnel. The higher authorities every day call for support for backward areas inhabited by minority nationalities but our own experts leave home one by one as soon as they are qualified while college graduates outside are all reluctant to come here. As someone used to hard times, Yang Mingyu said he was best suited to return to his native village. Why does he insist on not becoming a cadre? Because once you are a cadre, you cannot run an enterprise. Moreover, "I dislike the overstaffing above. There are people who have nothing to do and there is work which is left undone. I particularly dislike boasts." The idea of keeping his job without pay is to give himself a way out, otherwise the folks back home will be at odds with him. "Teachers are only too anxious to see their students become county chiefs and county party committee secretaries and bring glory to the Nationality College. But I feel that a fresh graduate without any experience should not become an official right away. I want to start at the bottom rung and work my way up, accumulating experience and exploring the best way to revitalize Guizhou. If I prove to be cadre material, I can still become a government cadre." "I believe that even if I work at the grassroots on a long-term basis, what I have learned at college will still be useful. My contribution will not be less than if I sit in an office or what the state has spent on me."

Yang Mingyu's speech was greeted with 24 rounds of applause and shook the entire college, evoking strong repercussions in other colleges and schools in Guiyang. That very day an agricultural college student from Jianhe County visited and discussed with him all night. He said there were three male students at the agricultural college who were determined to follow Yang Mingyu in the path he has chosen and two female students were inclined to do likewise. At present, the text of Yang Mingyu's speech is still being circulated among and copied by students.

Yang Mingyu does not think that all college students should give up state-allocated jobs and return to their hometown like himself. But why did his unprecedented move cause such a stir? This certainly provides us food for thought. He has issued a challenge to traditional ideas. He has sounded a clarion call for speeding up the transformation of the country's backward impoverished areas.

12581

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CPC ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT HOLDS FORUM

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Oct 85 p 4

[Article: "Persist in Reform, Go All Out To Keep Forging Ahead, and Usher in a New Situation in Work"]

[Text] Recently, the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee called together some young secretaries of district and county party committees in Beijing Municipality, and some young and middle-aged leading cadres of provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions who are studying in the Central Party School, to hold a discussion on the cooperation between new and veteran cadres and on the historical responsibility of the new cadres who have replaced the old ones. The comrades at the meeting connected their practice after entering leading groups, integrated it with their study of the party congress documents, and talked freely and to their heart's content about what they had come to understand through personal experience. They unanimously expressed their determination to carry on and develop the party's excellent traditions, be good successors to the revolution, persist in reform, go all out to keep forging ahead, and usher in a new situation in work.

1. Make Clear the Historical Responsibility and Bravely Open a Path for Advance. Many of the comrades who had come to the meeting said excitedly: We young cadres came up to the leadership posts from the common workers, and history chose our generation for this change. Whether one can be a good successor and bravely open up a path for advance is not an individual question, but is a big question that relates to whether one can insure the continuity of the four basic principles and the principles and policies of Marxism, and that relates to whether one can further develop our party's cause. Zhang Guoguang [1728 0948 0342], deputy secretary of the Shenyang Municipal CPC Committee, said: "History has pushed us onto the 'stage.' No matter what our individual consciousness is like, our work is closely linked to achieving the magnificent goal of the party in the new period. Our succession, as Comrade Deng Xiaoping has instructed us, must be one in which we succeed well to the courageous spirit of the veteran comrades in persisting in revolutionary struggle, and make contributions to reform and to the construction of the four modernizations. Lu Fenyan [4151 1164 3601], chairman of the Tianjin municipal branch of the All-China Women's Federation, talked about what she had learned by attending this party congress with deep feeling. She said: "At this party congress, the spirit with which the

revolutionaries of the older generation withdrew to give way to younger comrades gave me a profound education. At the congress, no matter whether they knew us or not, the veteran comrades were very affectionate to us younger comrades when they met us. They always pulled us aside and took the trouble to make detailed inquiries, and exhorted us to do good work and be good successors. The veteran comrades' frame of mind of making the cause paramount touched me deeply. I thought a lot about how we should act in accordance with the words sent to us by Comrade Yaobang: 'put your courage and knowledge in the service of the country and the people.'" Jin Lie [6855 3525], chairman of the Economic Commission of Chongqing City, said: "With the rise to power of us young cadres, many pairs of eyes are fixed on us. We must by our own actions prove the correctness of the party's policy of cadre 'four modernizations.' Not only must we maintain what has been achieved by our predecessors, but also we must do pioneering work. In the course of building and developing socialism with distinctive Chinese features, we must struggle hard, carry out another great plan, and make contributions for the party and the people."

2. Have Self-Knowledge and Regularly Seek Advice With an Open Mind. The young and middle-aged cadres who came to the meeting said that they must correctly handle their promotions and correctly estimate themselves. They said that their authority has become greater and their post higher, but their capability and level has not automatically risen with their promotion, and that they certainly must keep a sober head and strengthen their tempering in the party spirit. Liu Zhifeng [0491 1807 1496], deputy secretary of the party committee of Yanshan Petrochemical Plant, said: "Even though I have risen to a leadership post, in many aspects I am not as good as the veteran comrade who has already withdrawn from this post. The cooperation between and replacement of veteran cadres by new cadres is a requirement of the times and of the revolutionary cause, and it does not show that younger cadres are stronger than veteran cadres. We must clearly understand this point, must have self-knowledge and must not become conceited and arrogant and forget ourselves." Zhang Guoguang said: "The superiority of us young and middle-aged cadres is that we are educated and comparatively young. Compared with the veteran comrades, our greatest disparity is that we grew to maturity in a comparatively smooth environment. We have had comparatively little tempering and testing, and in revolutionary steadfastness we are not as good as the veteran comrades."

The young and middle-aged cadres taking part in the meeting talked about their experience in cooperating and working with the veteran comrades in the leading groups. They talked about how many veteran comrades, proceeding from the party's cause, showed concern for and cherished the younger cadres, and cited examples of how they dispelled the worries and resolved the difficulties of the younger cadres. They praised the noble revolutionary feelings of the veteran comrades. At the same time, they talked about how younger cadres should be modest and prudent, take the initiative to solicit opinions, pay attention to the fact that they are in a "new profession," and obtain the help and support of the veteran cadres, in order to create good conditions for initiating work. Du Deqiu [2629 1795 6726], secretary of the Yanqing County CPC Committee, Zuo Lianbi [1563 6647 1084], secretary of the Daxing County CPC Committee, and Sun Zhiqiang [1327 2807 1730] (female), deputy secretary of the Tongxian County CPC Committee and head of the county, said that, as

younger cadres, in work they must listen attentively to the views of the veteran cadres, respect them, constantly promote feelings between themselves and the veteran cadres, strengthen mutual trust and mutual support, and work as one in leading the masses to advance. When in work opinions are not unanimous, one must take the initiative to talk things over. Whenever there is a problem that is not very urgent, one must not come to a conclusion hastily. After full investigation and study, one must, through calm, careful discussion, seek to obtain unity in thinking and action on the basis of the party's principles.

3. Take the Initiative To Cement Unity and Accept the Supervision of the Organization and the Masses. Zhang Fusen [1728 4395 2773], secretary of the Haidian District CPC Committee in Beijing Municipality, said: "The young cadres in the new leading groups must make a point of achieving a good unity of all quarters. In speaking and handling affairs, they must look at each other honestly, treat people equally, and confide in others. They must speak openly about their own weak points, and let the great number of the cadres and the masses supervise them, so that they understand themselves and help themselves to do good work." Liu Zhifeng maintains that: 1) they must correctly arrange the relationship between the individual and the organization, consciously take part in inner-party life meetings, exchange ideas, and initiate criticism and self-criticism; 2) they must correctly arrange the relationship between the individual and the collective, within the leading groups implement the party's democratic centralism, and not act arbitrarily; and 3) they must correctly arrange the relationship between the individual and the masses, put themselves among the masses and under their supervision.

The comrades who came to the meeting unanimously held that the change in position is a serious test for them, and that they must correctly exercise the authority vested in them by the party and the people by wholeheartedly serving the people. Zhao Baojiang [6342 1405 3068], vice mayor of Wuhan City, said: "We cannot for a single moment forget the people. When we ride in a car, we must not forget how many of the masses still walk while wearing straw sandals; when we attend a banquet and raise a cup of wine, we must not forget that the problem of dressing warmly and eating one's fill has not yet been completely solved for some of the masses. We must not forget our own responsibility, and must regularly remind ourselves: in the final analysis, what things have we done to make the country prosperous and strong and to make the people well-to-do?" Zuo Lianbi said: "I myself have the principal leadership post in a county with a population of 480,000, and I must correctly exercise the power in my hands, backing up the people and working for their interests. At the same time, I must earnestly practice what I advocate, in everything make strict demands on myself, not exercise special privileges, not use my authority to seek private gain, devote myself wholeheartedly to my work, regularly go down to the lower levels, understand the condition of the people, and be a good 'man in the street.'"

4. Learn Marxism-Leninism Well and Raise the Level of Work. The young cadres who had come to the meeting, from their own practice in work after coming up to leadership posts, deeply felt that Comrade Xiaoping's call for leaders to study Marxist-Leninist theory was correct and timely. In particular, the

comrades who have graduated from colleges of science and engineering felt this even more deeply. They said: After graduation, for a long time we have been engaged in specialized work, and are not familiar with party and government work; now that we have become leading cadres, we deeply feel that theory in this aspect is very necessary, very useful, and that our own foundation in it is too poor. Jin Lie said: "During economic construction and reform, there are many new problems that we are unable correctly and timely to solve, and also there are some new things and new experiences that we feel we cannot know about with accuracy. All this is connected with the fact that our own level of Marxist theory is low. If we don't learn revolutionary theory well, we basically cannot talk about forecasting and blazing new trails in work." Wang Yankun [3769 0061 0981], mayor of Jilin City, said: "We young cadres feel deeply about the party's line, principles, and policies since the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh CPC Central Committee. However, we cannot do good work by solely relying on this point. Our generation shoulders the heavy responsibility of guaranteeing the continuity of the party's policies and of upholding the four basic principles. If we don't learn Marxist theory well, we cannot, from beginning to end, maintain the correct direction." To learn Marxist-Leninist theory well, the comrades who made statements stressed that they must maintain a study style of integrating theory with reality, put emphasis on investigation and study, and display the spirit of "seeking truth." Liu Shaoxian [0491 4801 0341], head of the Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture in Sichuan Province, relating to the enormous change in the rural areas since the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh CPC Central Committee, said with deep feeling: "This change is the result of the party Central Committee's seeking truth from facts and proceeding from reality in everything. In our work, we must display the spirit of seeking 'truth.' Toward those above we must report situations accurately, and toward those below we must investigate and study." Liu Zhifeng said that by emphasizing investigation and study we can: 1) continue to study during work and constantly enrich our experiences; 2) improve our capability in applying knowledge to solve actual problems; and 3) explore paths for reform and usher in new outstanding achievements. Li Yongfang [2621 3057 5364], secretary of the Fangshan County CPC Committee, said that carrying out investigation and study is conducive to improving the ability of young cadres in five respects: discriminating, making policy decisions, forecasting, handling affairs, and exercising macrocontrol.

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EAST REGION

NEEDS OF COLLEGE STUDENTS EXAMINED

Beijing JIAOYU YANJIU [EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH] in Chinese No 9, Sep 85 pp 37-41

[Article by Zhao Jianhua [6392 1696 5478], student in the entering class of 1981, Qufu Normal College's Department of Education: "A Survey of the Needs of College Students"]

[Text] How to evaluate today's college students is an issue that has generated much controversy. I conducted a survey among a number of students at Qufu Normal College in order to produce data for an accurate assessment.

I. Method and Results of the Survey

(1) Method of the survey: 311 (195 male and 116 female) students from the Chinese department, the mathematics department and the department of education (11 classes in all) were asked questions concerning their needs and the factors that motivate them to study. They were asked to list their five most pressing needs and the three most important factors that motivate them.

Seven of those surveyed had enrolled in the Chinese department in the middle of the semester. Due to the fact that their average age is relatively high, their answers were used only for reference.

(2) Results of the survey (on the needs of students):

Table 1. Statistics on the Needs of College Students Majoring in Various Subjects

No. of People Major and Entering Class Category	Chinese	Chinese	Chinese	Math	Edu- ca- tion	Persons	%
	1984	1983	1982	1982	1981		
Education	31	42	48	20	18	159	52.3
Friendship	4	6	13	4	2	29	9.54
Romance	0	13	6	4	1	24	7.9
Self-respect	10	0	3	4	6	23	7.6
Recreation	4	4	4	7	0	19	6.3
Material comfort	2	4	4	7	0	17	5.6
Other	3	8	11	8	3	33	10.07
Total	54	77	89	54	30	304	100.0

II. Preliminary Analysis Based on the Results

Our theory concerning the needs of students should be based on Marxist principles and not on the theory concerning needs formulated by Maslow. The theory on human needs stated in the prologues of "The German Ideology" and "Wage Labor and Capital" should be our guiding principle.

The survey shows that the needs of college students are complex and multifarious. It also reflects the needs and educational level of our college students.

(1) Need for education

Of the students surveyed, 52.3 percent listed the desire to serve the four modernizations as the primary force that drives them in their pursuit of knowledge. They may be divided into three groups depending on how much each factor weighs:

Table 2. Statistics on Factors That Motivate Students (Who Listed Education As the Most Pressing Need) To Study

No. of People Major and Entering Class Category	Chinese	Chinese	Chinese	Math	Edu- ca- tion	Persons	%
	1984	1983	1982	1982	1981		
For the four modernization	7	10	13	2	9	41	25.8
For the four moderniza- tions and personal benefit	8	21	26	13	8	76	47.8
For personal benefit	16	11	9	5	1	42	26.4
Total	31	42	48	20	18	159	100.0

Category 1: 25.8 percent of those who listed education as their most pressing need study in order to dedicate themselves to the four modernizations. These students may be divided further into two groups. One group may be characterized as the aggressive and progressive type. They form the backbone of today's college students because they are idealistic and ambitious and firmly believe in Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought; they are determined to dedicate themselves to modernizing China into a prosperous socialist state. One student wrote: "My primary goal is to study earnestly Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought in order to become a CPC member with a communist consciousness and modern scientific know-how so that my dream to rejuvenate China can be fulfilled." Another student stated: "The future of the world lies in each and every one of us. A Chinese must have a sense of historical responsibility and work for the well-being of his motherland." Yet another student wrote: "The old China was humiliated in every possible way and the New China is still backward. As a college student in socialist China, I cannot be at peace with what I see. Indeed, I must study hard in order to revive the Chinese nation. I am insignificant as an individual, yet I must fulfill my responsibility as a Chinese." One student wrote: "It is universally recognized that knowledge is essential for each individual to make it in this day and age. Therefore, I believe my most important need is education. I must be well educated in order

to serve." Because some of these students have experienced persecution or have witnessed injustices imposed upon family members, they feel they must work hard to repay the party and the state for having liberated them. One person wrote: "I am a university sophomore. I must work hard to repay the party. I would never have been able to go to college if the current policy had not been implemented. I study to show my gratitude to the party and the state. I have learned over the years that if the 'Cultural Revolution' had not come to an end I not only would not have been able to attend college but also would have become a criminal. I must be content with what I have and study hard." Despite the fact that they are not completely self-motivated, these students study in order to dedicate themselves to the four modernizations and serve the party and the state.

Category 2: 47.8 percent of those surveyed study both for the construction of the four modernizations and for personal benefit. One student wrote: "My pursuit of knowledge is, of course, self-oriented. It is only natural that a person should work hard so he may live better. On the other hand, having been educated in a communist system, I am able to be concerned with the overall and collective cause of the state." Another student stated: "Only a successful career can bring me a sense of fulfillment. Youth must not go to waste. I must pursue a higher education--hopefully all the way to the Ph.D. level." One student wrote: "To put it seriously, I study in order to serve the four modernizations. In more practical terms, I study so that I may be fit for my prospective responsibilities. I want to be deserving of the 54 and 1/2-yuan salary that the state will be paying me. There is nothing I despise more than an incompetent teacher. These are the reasons why I take my studies seriously." Another student wrote: "In this day and age, we must be equipped with a sufficient amount of knowledge. On the one hand, the revival of China is dependent upon those who are well educated; on the other, people who are not equipped with knowledge cannot be expected to make it in tomorrow's world." These students pursue knowledge for self-fulfillment as well as the welfare of the state.

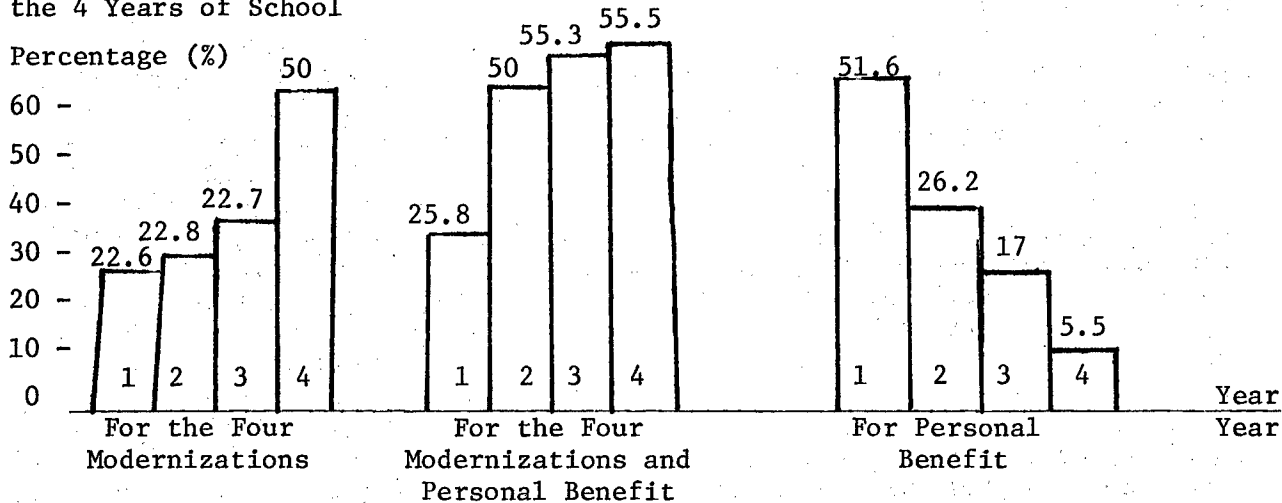
Category 3: 26.4 percent of those surveyed indicated that they study for self-respect, pride, and personal benefit. A female student answered: "I study so I can hold my head high. I cannot stand being topped by others. I enjoy being envied." Another female student wrote: "I study in order to become an urban resident and dissociate myself from the label of a 'pathetic' peasant. I want to be looked up to." A male student stated: "I study for a better future. My pursuit of knowledge is self-oriented. I attend school so that I may have a good job and a presentable girl friend in the future. I cannot be concerned with the welfare of the state until my personal needs have been fulfilled." There are also some who wrote that "I study so I may be looked up to, marry well, and improve my family's material and spiritual life. Someday, when I am rich and powerful, I would like to have my grandparents and parents live with me in the city--away from the rural village where they labored all their lives." A female student wrote: "Education can be an important part of my dowry." These students demonstrate a strong sense of pride, honor, and individuality. They yearn for respect and social recognition. They are devoted to their studies in order to realize personal goals.

Ten percent of those surveyed indicated a desire to teach. One student wrote: "I want to become a teacher. This is something that I have always wanted to do." Another student wrote: "If I could make my choices all over again, I would still choose to be a teacher. This is because I believe teaching is a noble profession." One other student wrote: "Despite the fact that normal-college students are not highly regarded or are even looked down upon, I wish to become a teacher and prove that it is a worthy profession. I study in order to become a competent teacher."

On the other hand, there are also students who, even after a couple of years, still demonstrate an inadequate understanding of the profession. For instance, one student wrote: "Because the social status of teachers is excessively low, I will become one only when I have to." Another stated: "I guess it is okay to be a teacher--as long as I am looked up to." Greater attention must be paid to this problem.

The survey also reveals that the percentages of students motivated by various factors change during the 4 years of school.

Percentages of College Students Motivated by Various Factors To Study Through the 4 Years of School



The table illustrates that the percentages of students motivated by various factors change with the years in school. The percentages of students who are motivated by either the desire to serve the four modernizations or both the desire to serve and to gain a personal benefit increase, whereas the number of those of students motivated by personal benefit tends to decrease, over the 4 years. This phenomenon can be attributed to the fact that college students, who are between 17 and 22 years of age, experience gradual maturity as they develop ideological and political beliefs and form their moral characters. During the early stage of their college years, they have yet received systematic moral training and developed a healthy outlook on the world and life; they are not yet certain about what to do with themselves. As they become better educated and more advanced in knowledge and ideological and moral development, they tend to adjust themselves to society's needs.

(2) Need for friendship

Due to mental growth and a exposure to new things, college students experience a need to express their inner feelings and to be understood. This need leads to a desire for genuine friendship. I find that 9.54 percent of those surveyed listed friendship as the most important need and 42.94 percent listed it as one of the five most important needs. One student wrote: "I need friendship. I dread loneliness. I cannot, and am afraid to, imagine what life would be like without friendship. True love (in a broad sense) motivates me in all my endeavors. I need others to encourage and comfort me. I need to be treated with genuine affection." A female student wrote: "More than anything else, I need understanding and friendship from others. If a person is chronically misunderstood or simply not understood, chances are that he will become schizophrenic." A male student stated: "My most pressing need is for friendship and understanding. I would pour my heart out to whoever truly understands me. I am even willing to make sacrifices." A female student wrote: "I need true friends--male and female. It would be even nicer if I had a lover who truly understands my needs. I want to form genuine friendships with my friends. I believe friends should help one another with school work and daily needs."

We should pay attention to the fact that some students do not fully appreciate the nature of friendship. For example, one student wrote: "I would even give up my education for friendship because without friends I feel sad and lonely and unable to go on living." Another stated: "I hope to make more friends who are sincere and who can be of use to me." We must gradually and patiently instill in students the value and nature of true friendship in order to prevent them from making mistakes.

(3) Need for romance

This is an inevitable development as young people mature mentally and physically. I find that 7.9 percent of those surveyed listed romance as the most pressing need and 42.11 listed it as one of the five most pressing needs. The survey revealed that a college student's understanding of the nature of romance varies.

For some students, romance is the force that drives them in their pursuit of knowledge. One male student stated: "I need a lover with whom I can discuss things, pursue a common goal, and be honest. She will motivate me to study." One female student wrote: "I want a boyfriend who is considerate, ambitious, and independent because I need someone with whom I can study and work and because as I grow older I will feel increasingly isolated and lonely." Some students regard romance as the spice of life. A male student wrote: "I look for romance because it spices my life." Another stated: "I need romance more than anything else. I need it to make my life less lonely." A female student answered: "I long for a partner who shares my sense of purpose, in whom I can trust, and on whom I can rely. He will share my tears and laughter."

Some students seek romance for physical fulfillment. For example, one student wrote: "I need only sexual fulfillment, not love." Another stated: "My physical need has peaked. I need sex to be fulfilled." One student wrote:

"Romance is what I need the most. I hope to find someone who is good-looking and with whom I share common interests. I believe I have reached an age in which it is necessary to have a lover." Another male student stated: "Affection, especially from a female, is what I need the most. It fulfills my physical as well as spiritual needs. I plan to get married and have children."

A number of students described the attributes they look for in their mates. A male student wrote: "I value love more than anything else. I hope to find a girl friend who is exceptionally talented and well respected; on the other hand, she should be less competent than I. She must be single-minded about our relationship, considerate, devoted, and generous." Another male student said: "I want a happy family, a steady career, and a wife who is considerate and not as successful as I am careerwise." A female student stated: "I ask only to be happily married to a man who cares for me and for whom I care." A male student wrote: "My prospective girl friend does not have to be strikingly beautiful, but she should be outgoing."

Some students expressed their views on this issue. A female student wrote: "...Romance should be a part of youth. Although schools are not openly opposed to students dating one another, they are not exactly creating opportunities for men and women to socialize." Another female student complained: "I need to be understood. I yearn for genuine love and friendship. The male-female relationship is not being addressed adequately. Individual courtships are often the subject of gossip."

People in the field of education must treat this problem seriously. They should offer proper guidance to college students and instill in them a correct understanding of the purpose of life and romance. The male-female relationship and sex education should be treated as part of the students' spiritual and moral education.

(4) Need for self-respect

Being energetic and proud, college students are concerned with how they are judged and evaluated by those around them. Of those surveyed, 7.6 percent listed self-respect as their most important need and 28.6 percent listed it as one of the five most important needs. Self-respect is a positive psychological factor that generates a sense of pride in the collective. One student wrote: "I need to be trusted and looked up to. Despite the fact that I have contributed a lot to my class, I am misunderstood by many. My feelings have been hurt." Another wrote: "I need to be respected. I think I am capable of certain things and yet I am too modest to brag about it. My teachers and classmates are not aware of my abilities. I'm afraid that I'll never be appreciated." One student stated: "I must make it known to my class director that I am talented so that I may receive more attention and respect. I yearn to be honored. I did not do well on the college entrance exam and was admitted by a school that had not been my first choice. I feel as if I had failed completely." One student said: "I want to rise above everyone else--perhaps being in charge of something in the class--in order to taste power." Another wrote: "I hope to succeed so that my name will be known. I wish to return to my hometown someday when my folks can be proud of me."

(5) Need for recreation

Recreational activities can improve a student's ability to distinguish the good, the beautiful, the refined, and the noble from the bad, the ugly, the crude, and the vulgar. Of those surveyed, 6.3 percent listed recreation as the most important need and 31.02 percent listed it as one of the five most important needs. These students consider aesthetic ability instrumental to enriching one's life and softening one's character. One student wrote: "I need a fulfilled extracurricular life that centers around calligraphy, painting, and music. I hope to improve my calligraphic skill. As for music, I do not have a good voice. I know a little bit about music and ask nothing more than the right to keep myself entertained." Another student wrote: "I need entertaining extracurricular activities to slow up the pace of my academic life. At present, my academic schedule is too hectic. I have to relax." One student wrote: "I want my life to be enjoyable, not dull. I want a life that is disciplined yet not confining." A male student stated: "I need to travel and to be close to nature in order to balance the body and the mind."

Some students need recreational activities to improve their characters and aesthetic abilities. A female student wrote: "I want my life to be exciting so that I can be freed from a lonely and dreadful existence and become outgoing." A number of male students wish to "become macho" through recreational activities. A female student stated: "I need recreational activities to improve my taste so that I will know how to dress myself and look pretty." A male student said: "I pay a lot of attention to my looks. I try to be well dressed. I want to know how to improve my looks." Some students said that they would like their schools to "feature certain aesthetically worthy films" or build "recreational centers and discos." These statements reflect that our college students yearn for an aesthetically more gratifying life; they also indicate the importance of aesthetic and recreational activities. The survey reveals that science and engineering students demonstrate a stronger need for recreational activities. According to statistics, 11 percent of the science and engineering students, as opposed to 1.6 percent of the liberal arts majors, surveyed listed recreation as the most pressing need. This can be attributed to the fact that courses in aesthetics, literature, fiction, and poetry taken by liberal arts majors fulfill, to a certain extent, their need to be exposed to aesthetically pleasing things; on the other hand, science and engineering majors are required to take courses that are mechanical and boring in nature. Therefore, the latter sense a greater need for recreational activities. The ratio of male and female students who list aesthetic and recreational activity as their most pressing need is 1:2.

(6) Need for a comfortable material life

Of those surveyed, 5.6 percent listed material comfort as their most important need and 38.06 percent listed it as one of the five most important needs. These students hope to acquire greater material comfort and a more fulfilled spiritual life. More specifically, they hope to be better fed and able to purchase books and journals. One student wrote: "My first priority is greater material comfort and an enriched spiritual life. I study hard so that I may better my ('my' includes my family, especially my parents) material life." A

female student stated: "I need money to buy books, clothes, and cosmetics...." We should guide college students to work for what they want and not simply "demand," "wait for," and complain about things. We should also address the fact that a number of college students put money above all else and have therefore ignored their responsibilities as students. We should teach them to work hard.

Of those surveyed, 8.8 percent listed other things as their most pressing needs. No elaboration will be made here concerning those needs.

I would like to direct the reader's attention to the fact that 5 (1.6 percent) of the 311 students surveyed demonstrate an unhealthy tendency toward material comfort. Their way of thinking is not only unhealthy but also wrong. For example, one student who is on scholarship wrote: "I need more money because money is everything. To be a public official means power, and power means wealth." One other student said: "My most pressing need is money; my second most pressing need, pretty women." These students are obsessed with money, fame, social status, and sex--they are the typical materialists. There is also a student whose most important need is to be "world renowned" and whose "second most important need is an enormous amount of wealth." He plans to "get" what he wants "through shortcuts instead of working for it." Furthermore, he dreams of "studying abroad" and "settling down in a foreign land." This student demonstrates arrogance and a blind ambition. He has failed to appreciate the difference between socialism and capitalism; he blindly worships the material civilization of capitalism. What is even more ridiculous is that a 20-year-old female student listed her most pressing need as "self-destruction because it delivers one from all misery." She listed her second most important need as the "destruction of the entire human race because it facilitates the destruction of all crimes." She also expressed a yearning for "seclusion" and "isolation." There are few students who are as pessimistic and nihilistic as she is; on the other hand, I have been informed that college students who do not have a healthy outlook on life tend to become pessimistic and nihilistic when the going gets tough. People in the field of education and administrative personnel of various levels must offer patient guidance to these students so that they will understand the purpose of human existence.

III. Conclusion

(1) At present, the overwhelming majority of our college students study in order to acquire knowledge and become talented. They are idealistic, ambitious, diligent, and ready to devote themselves to China's four modernizations. We do not have to worry about these students. We should begin our ideological work by offering them trust and encouragement, which are all that they need.

(2) While conscious of the importance of the four modernizations, students also expressed the need for friendship, romance, self-respect, recreation, and material comfort. I believe this is normal, reasonable, and in step with the physical and psychological development of college students. People in the field of education must study earnestly the behavior of college students so that the latter can mature in an even healthier manner. We must be cautious in criticizing or reproaching students so as not to hurt their feelings and antagonize them.

(3) We should recognize that there are still problems that confront our college students--problems that must be analyzed in a socio-historical context. Although they never participated in the "Cultural Revolution," the 10 years of upheaval must have affected them in many ways. Moreover, due to the fact that remnants of feudalism and capitalism are still evident in our society, it is almost inevitable that some college students should be overly concerned with status, power, wealth, and romance. Despite the fact that they constitute a small number of students, we must deal with them in a serious manner and liberate them from confusion.

(4) The survey reveals that as they approach their senior year, the number of students who are motivated by the four modernizations increases and that of those motivated by personal benefit decreases. The "increase" and "decrease" are the results of a proper educational approach that produces sound ideological consciousness and awareness. People in the field of education must not waste any time in guiding college students away from selfish pursuits to study programs oriented to the four modernizations.

(5) The fact that students experience different needs and are motivated by different things is because they are exposed to different social and educational forces. Generally speaking, our college students are exposed to positive forces because they live under a socialist system that provides them with a superior political environment. The party's overall policy is correct; in particular, its programs in revolutionary ideology and communist moral education are highly effective. As they mature physically and mentally, and as they become better educated, our college students become increasingly more self-conscious and capable of exercising self-discipline. Given the proper societal and academic support, they are bound to form a correct outlook on life and the world.

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EAST REGION

SURVEY OF AGING IN SHANGHAI MUNICIPALITY

Beijing JIHUA SHENGYU BAN in Chinese 16 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Wang Ying [3769 3841] and Zhu Shizhong [2612 2508 1813]]

[Text] Shanghai is the largest and one of the most densely populated areas of China. In 1983, the number of people aged 60 or older reached a total of 11.94 million people. Its population aged 8-10 years sooner than that of the other provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions.

The impact of an aging population on the national economy has become noticeable in Shanghai now. The rising number of people dependent on support signifies that an increasing percentage of the national income is needed to cover old-age pension, old-age medical care, and various services and benefits, and these are to be borne by the state, the community, and the workers. Consequently, it is urgent to face the reality of the aging population and adopt effective measures to cope with it.

Why has the aging phenomenon in Shanghai emerged before the rest of the country? How is Shanghai going to deal with these problems?

Causes of the Aging Population

First of all, a lower death rate and a longer average life expectancy are the major causes of the aged population. Since the founding of New China, far-reaching changes have taken place in the social and economic development and urban construction of Shanghai. The rising standard of living and rapid development of health and sanitation services plus prevention work, maternal and child hygiene, and control of infectious diseases have brought about an annual drop in the death rate and a continuing increase of the average life expectancy in Shanghai. These have led to a higher ratio of older people in the total population of the city. Average life expectancy in Shanghai rose from 43.78 years in 1951 to 73.24 years in 1983, the highest among the provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, which is also high by international standards.

Second, the drop in the birthrate has changed the age structure of the whole population. The anarchic population growth of Shanghai in 1950's was responsible for the peaking of its birthrate. The average annual birthrate from 1950-1957 was as high as 42 per 1,000 and the rate of natural population

growth was 33.7 per 1,000. The birthrate began to drop in the 1960's as planned childbirth was taking shape. The popular practices of deferred marriage and deferred childbirth in the 1970's have led to a further drop of the birthrate.

Another contributing factor of the declining rate of childbirths is that the women of childbearing age are better educated and actively employed. In Shanghai, 74.55 percent of childbearing-age women have received at least a junior middle school education. This is more than double the national average of 32.32 percent. In terms of the job distribution of childbearing-age women in Shanghai, the number of workers is nearly three times the national average, the number of cadres nearly four times, but the number of those awaiting jobs or doing household work is lower than the national average. Generally speaking, better-educated and working women are more prone to accept planned childbirth. This is one of the factors accountable for the declining number of births and increasing ratio of the aged in the population of Shanghai.

Third, there are unique historical and objective factors. Shanghai is an old industrial city where the working class congregates. The movement and growth of Shanghai's population before Liberation are built-in causes of today's rising number of aged. In 1946 there were 770,000 native-born residents of 20.7 percent of the total population of Shanghai, while 3 million or 79.3 percent thereof were non-natives. At that time, those who rushed to Shanghai were mostly single males. It was not easy for them to make a living in Shanghai and even more difficult to raise a family. So the birthrate at that time was rather low. These people who were able-bodied youths then have become gray-haired old men after having lived in Shanghai for decades. Some of them have no children even though others may have a few. When Shanghai was liberated, a large number of cadres came with the army to Shanghai. Today, they have either resigned or retired. This historical condition is responsible for an increasing number of old people in Shanghai.

Moreover, Shanghai has always been in a position to support the construction of China. Nearly 1 million college students were assigned over a number of years to support the inland and frontier regions. The economic readjustments and the "Cultural Revolution" in 1960's were responsible for a greater exodus over a smaller influx of people. The policy of supporting the inland, the villages, and the frontiers forced a large number of staff and workers, their dependents, and young intellectuals to leave Shanghai. In a period of 10 years, 2 million left Shanghai while 1 million moved in. The net exodus was over 980,000 people, most of whom were young and able-bodied people. According to the findings of the departments in charge, 94.2 percent of the total number of people who left Shanghai in 1964 ranged from 0 to 44 years of age. This and other social and family reasons have deprived a considerable number of the aged the companionship of their children. According to the findings of a sampling investigation, this is true of 10.3 percent of the personnel who resigned and retired.

Measures To Cope with the Problems of the Aged

The aging of the population is an inevitable result of a higher standard of living and socioeconomic development, a normal phenomenon of the natural changes of population. This is a problem which confronts the developed countries and will also confront the developing countries. The economic and social impact of a rising ratio of the aged in the whole population will no doubt lead to new situations and new problems. At present, the Shanghai municipal government and other related departments have adopted a series of measures and set up a special committee on the problem of aging in Shanghai to survey and study the problem of aging in the entire municipality, to draw up overall plans, and to organize, coordinate, and supervise investigations. The 12 prefectures and most of the basic units, including over 2,500 neighborhood committees as well as the industrial and mining enterprises, have also formed old-age social service organizations. They hope to accomplish the following:

1. Provisions for the Aged. Today there are 1,285,000 resigned and retired personnel in Shanghai. According to state regulations, they are entitled to retirement and severance annuities, ranging from 70 to 100 percent of their regular pay, depending on seniority and contributions. There are also 248,000 aged peasants who receive old-age pensions from the collectives. The desolate old people without any source of pension are accorded periodic relief by the government. There are 176 welfare houses and homes of respect for the aged which take care of more than 4,000 desolate old people. Those desolate old people who do not want to live in welfare houses and homes of respect for the aged are covered by neighborhood cooperative services provided by more than 4,200 "cells for protecting the desolate and the aged" run by the residents committees. Composed of resident group leaders, neighborhood activists and retired workers, each cell has two or three members to look after one desolate old person who is assured of "seven instant services," including grocery shopping, medical care, nursing services for sick and handicapped, cleaning and sanitation services, house repairs, New Year's and other festive day entertainment, and funeral arrangements. The 4,667 five-guarantee households with 5,078 people are under the care of the town and villages where they live for food, clothing, shelter, medical care, and funeral arrangements.

Over 90 percent of the retired staff and workers in Shanghai live with their children, usually three generations living together. The old people who enjoy the respect and love of their children who take care of their livelihood also do whatever household chores they are physically capable of handling to help the younger generations. This kind of family life based on mutual care and mutual help represents a good Chinese tradition. The bliss of togetherness for parents and children is a great consolation to the aged.

2. Employment for the Aged. The life-long careers of the old people have made them knowledgeable and experienced. Shanghai Municipality wants to bring into play the role of the old people in its economic and social undertakings. There are many professional and technical specialists among

the retirees of Shanghai. Many retirees who are hired to work both within and outside of the city limits have played a prominent role in technical supervision and consultation to help enhance production and improve management. Some 40 percent of them who are healthy and not burdened with family responsibilities participate actively in all kinds of social work, including promoting the ideological education of youth, promoting the spiritual civilization, maintaining public safety, mediating civil disputes, keeping transportation services orderly, running welfare services, encouraging neighborhood mutual help, operating cleaning and sanitation services, and keeping the environment green by planting trees.

3. Learning for the Aged. The city has established schools for the aged such as the sidewalk schools in Siping Street in Yangpu District. These schools offer the old people different courses, such as calligraphy, painting, literature and history, photography, health care for the aged, etc. They also hold periodic seminars on current events for the aged. Now the city is making preparations to set up a television college for the aged in order to broaden their learning.

To promote stronger ties based on mutual help, mutual care, the acquisition of new knowledge, and the performance of social services, the city has formed different mass organizations such as the association of retired technical workers, the association of retired teachers, and the association of retired medical workers.

4. Medical Care for the Aged. The old people continue to enjoy free medical care after retirement. The municipal department of health requires that the hospitals at all levels accord three preferential services to the aged: preferential registration for medical care, preferential clinical examinations, and preferential dispensation of medicine. The hospitals of most districts have fast clinical services for the aged who do not have to register for medical care. The city has over 20,000 family beds for the aged and over 10 hospitals with special geriatric clinics or offices. Many agencies give the retired and educated old people periodic checkups. There are neighborhood geriatric societies to study the problems relating to the physical fitness and longevity of the aged. Some hospitals even have geriatric laboratories.

5. Enjoyable Living for the Aged. It is an age-old Chinese tradition of respecting and honoring old people. The "Rules of Conduct for Elementary and Middle School Students" published by Shanghai Municipality call on the students to honor, love, and help the aged. The neighborhood "five-good family" program also focuses on respecting and honoring the aged. In recent years, Shanghai Municipality has organized city-wide events on important festive days, especially the spring festival. The leaders of the various levels would call on the aged to offer New Year's greetings, organize group birthday parties for them or present them birthday cakes, or invite them to New Year's Eve dinner parties or theatrical performances. The leaders of the district party committees and governments volunteer to serve the aged, including such activities as scrubbing their walls, mopping their floors, washing their feet, and clipping their toenails. More than half of the streets in Shanghai have old people's recreational centers where they may

play chess, read newspapers, drink tea, or listen to professional storytelling. The city has organized an old people's athletic association to encourage the aged to take part in boxing, long-distance running, and all kinds of matches and tournaments. The old people are so fond of these activities that the membership of the association has grown to over 30,000 people.

Backed by the departments concerned, the local leaders interested in the well-being of the aged are getting ready to build an old people's apartment in the suburb for the aged to live together in peace and comfort. There are also facilities for the aged, especially aged intellectual, to read, relax, and study.

The care accorded the aged by the government and community enables the old people to stay healthy and vigorous. The retired teachers of Changning District have organized a singing ensemble to liven up the cultural and spiritual life of the aged. When it sang, "people used to grumble about the misery of aging, but now they sing in praise of being old" for visitors from Japan and Chile, these foreign visitors were so impressed by the blissful lives of the aged in China that they wondered why their own governments have not yet resolved the problem of aging the way the Chinese government has handled it.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG'S DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HIGHER EDUCATION DISCUSSED

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 28 Sep 85 p 2

[Article by staff reporter Sa Zhaoxiang [5646 0340 3276]: "Rate of Increase in Student Enrollment During the "Seventh 5-year" Will Be Twice Present Rate"]

[Text] Recently, Guangdong Province drew up its provincial "Seventh Five-Year" development plan for higher education, which demands that the number of students in higher education should reach between 310,000 and 350,000 in 1990, two times more than the number in 1985.

The guiding ideology and goal of the "Seventh 5-year" development plan for higher education in Guangdong Province desires to start from the most basic level to put an end to a passive state where higher education, economic construction and social development in Guangdong Province are not mutually synchronized; to strive for development on a scale that can catch up with the national average level; and to gradually form a complete socialist higher education system which fits the characteristics of Guangdong, in order to build up a solid basis for the development and promotion of higher education in the 90s, and to better serve the socialist four-modernization construction. First, concerning the amount of talent cultivation, reaching a total of 330,000 students in higher education by 1990 is desired, of which 138,000 to 150,000 students will be in regular higher education (including 8,000 graduate students), and 180,000 students will be in adult higher education. This year, however, students in higher education amount to 164,000 of which 74,000 are in regular higher education, and 90,000 are in adult higher education.

Concerning types of talent cultivation, based on characteristics of politics, economy, history and geography in Guangdong Province, the higher education of 1990 should initially form a higher education system with comprehensive areas of specialization, with harmonious proportions, and with characteristics of the province. Therefore, it will be necessary to properly readjust the proportion of various levels, [in higher education] by striving to raise the proportion among undergraduates, students pursuing studies in a single speciality and graduate students to 1:0.8:0.1 in 1990 from that of 1:0.4:0.05 at present. [It will also be necessary] to adequately raise the proportion of engineering students in key areas, and to rapidly develop specialities which are in short supply so as to meet the needs of changes and developments

in the economic structure. In the next 5 years, the first priority will be given to developing specialities like finance, economics, management, politics, light industry, food processing industry, architecture and civil engineering, textile industry, petroleum industry, transportation, oceanography, foreign trade, agriculture products processing, forestry, and foreign languages. Also, training teachers of vocational and technical skills will be carried out according to the needs in agriculture, industry and business.

Concerning the quality of talent cultivation, based on the demands of the "three orientations," it will be necessary to further renovate the teaching system, content of courses, teaching methods and teaching measures; to up-grade the knowledge structure and intellectual structure of university students by laying a solid foundation for them and by broadening their general knowledge; to strengthen the cultivation of ability; and to pay close attention to the cultivation of interdisciplinary talents. As for those 85 decided key subjects, they will be determinedly stressed in order to give an impetus to raising the quality of the entire higher education.

In the scale and layout of schools, by the year 1990 Guangdong Province will have 60 regular institutions of higher learning, an increase of 17 schools compared to those at present. Every key city in the province, following the growth of economic power, should at least have one short-term university for staff and workers. And the average number of students in each college will reach about 2,500.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN HOLDS CONFERENCE ON EDUCATIONAL WORK

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 28 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by staff correspondent Huang Shiguan, and staff reporter Duan Zhijian [7806 2514 6034, 3008 1817 1017]: "Hunan Draws Up Plans To Implement the CPC Central Committee Decision on Education"]

[Text] Hunan Province recently called a conference on educational work, and drew up plans and measures for strengthening the reform in the educational structure and for further development of education in Hunan Province.

The conference decided that the whole province is to be generally divided into three types of districts, and proposed that each district should basically attain the goal of nine-year compulsory education around the year 1995. Each district should also rapidly develop vocational and technical education and strive for generally equal student enrollment between the various kinds of secondary vocational and technical schools and regular high schools by the year 1990. Higher education has to have more development to enable the structures of administrative levels and areas of specialization to basically meet the needs of economic and social development in the province.

In order to carry out the above-mentioned plans, [starting] from next year, it will be necessary to have a more substantial increase in investment, to finish construction on ten teachers junior colleges in the province within 3 years, and to strive for student enrollment in teachers junior colleges to have a 50 percent increase within five years. Regular undergraduate schools with adequate facilities, television universities, basic universities and short-term universities for staff and workers [should] set up secondary teachers training classes to meet the needs of making nine-year compulsory education universal.

In order to increase educational investment by every possible means next year, the growth rate of educational expenditures at the provincial level has to have a 50 percent higher than that of its general financial revenues. The growth rate of educational expenditures in prefectures, autonomous prefectures, cities and counties should be more than 2 percent higher than that of their financial revenues. The proportion of local reserve finances for education should not be lower than 20 percent for the province,

prefectures, autonomous prefectures, cities and counties. Thirty percent of capital construction subsidy for the minority nationality regions should be used in education. Fifteen to twenty minority nationality regions should be used in education. Fifteen to twenty percent of total city maintenance taxes will be used for the construction and repairs of school buildings in middle schools, elementary schools and kindergartens. Next year, capital construction investment in education in the whole province will increase 10 million yuan on the existing basis. After that it will be increased every year until it reaches the amount that makes it more than 20 percent of the total capital construction investment of the province. Meanwhile, in starting to collect the educational surtax, points for experiment will be selected in 1985 and it will be carried out on a full-scale in 1986. To earnestly strengthen the leadership of educational work, whether one stresses educational work or not will be made one of the major criteria in evaluating leading cadres at all levels. Concrete evaluation indexes together with economic evaluation indexes will be formulated and transmitted to lower levels. They will be used as an important basis for assessing the work in prefectures, autonomous prefectures, cities, counties, townships and towns.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

CRACKDOWN ON ECONOMIC CRIMES IN SHENZHEN DISCUSSED

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 9 Oct 85 p 1

[Article by Wang Guoan [3769 0248 1344] and Li Hansheng [2621 3352 3932]:
"Procuratorial Agencies in Shenzhen Tackle Serious Economic Crimes"]

[Text] Fully discharging their legal and supervisory roles, procuratorial agencies in Shenzhen have made the crackdown on serious economic crimes their top priority and aggressively investigated and punished criminal behavior involving the buying and reselling of foreign exchange at a profit. The initial results have been satisfactory. From last January to July, the municipality's procuratorial system placed 38 serious economic crimes on file for investigation and prosecution, 3 more than the number of cases in 1983 and 1984 combined. It was discovered that more than \$100 million in foreign exchange were resold at a profit.

In those 7 months, procuratorial agencies emphasized the investigation and prosecution of three kinds of economic cases:

First, the buying and reselling of foreign exchange. Coordinating their act with units like the Municipal Discipline Inspection Commission and the foreign exchange control agency, they investigated some municipal units and discovered that in an attempt to make money 66 of them were buying and reselling foreign exchange heavily to the tune of more than \$100 million. Of the 66 units, 10 have resold more than \$10 million each, while the largest of them involved \$40 million. In July and August 1984, Jiabin Shopping Center sold as much as 60 million yuan in Hong Kong currency and cash to criminals in society. Most of this foreign exchange, which was of illegal origin, was sold to Hainan Island to finance automobile imports. Led by Deputy Manager Liang Yuan [2733 0337], the Haihua Joint Trading Co, Ltd, a joint enterprise between "Seaworld" Co, Ltd., of Shekou and Hainan County Materials Co, bought \$800,000 from the Wuhan International Economic and Trading Co at the rate of \$1 to 5.085 yuan (the official rate was \$1 to 3.08) and then resold them to units in Dingan and Changjiang Counties on Hainan Island at the rates of \$1 to 5.7 and \$1 to 5.8 respectively. As a result, Haihua Joint Trading Co made a profit of 46 million yuan, "Seaworld" earned 630,000 yuan, and Wuhan International Economic and Trading Co pocketed 1.6 million yuan. Liang Yuan himself received 10,000 yuan in bribes.

The second type involves cases where import documents were bought and resold at a profit. After preliminary investigations, procuratorial agencies uncovered 12 cases in which documents for the import of cars and electric appliances were bought and resold for a combined profit of 9 million yuan. Licenses for the import of 36,000 "8 38" electronic calculators by Dongfang General Electric Co, Ltd. in Poan County were successively resold by 5 units within 1 month, with total profits reaching 1.002 million yuan.

The third type of cases is bribery. Law courts from the municipal to the district and county levels are all trying a host of cases involving corruption and the acceptance, soliciting and offering of bribes. Checking the accounts of Yang Xinneng [2799 3512 5174], who was in charge of the information and reception desk at Xinyuan Guest House, the people's procuratorate for Luohu District discovered that he embezzled HK\$ 60,000 in public funds in just 2 months by receiving payments without making out a receipt.

Right now procuratorial agencies in Shenzhen are in hot pursuit of criminal elements.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

SERVICES FOR AGED--The Hunan provincial committee on aging proposed six measures to urge the whole province to improve the services for the aged. These measures proposed at the First Provincial Conference on Aging held on 22-24 July cover the following areas: First, ask the street offices of the rural areas, town and cities of all the counties in the 15 prefectures and municipalities to set up this year well-staffed and adequately funded service organizations for the aged. Second, launch more effective propaganda on aging to make the community, especially the leading cadres at all levels, aware of the importance and urgency of the problem. Third, reinforce the investigations and research on aging and keep summarizing experiences and identifying the problems involved in order to provide the party committees at all levels with suggestions on improving the services for the aged. Fourth, develop aggressive social services for the aged to offer them adequate provisions, medical services, and enjoyable living. Fifth, strive to bring into play the role of the aged by encouraging them to lead a meaningful life through work and learning. Sixth, promote scientific research by the aged. [Text] [Beijing JIHUA SHENGYU BAN in Chinese 16 Aug 85 p 1] 5360/12948

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SOUTHWEST REGION

EFFORTS URGED TO STEP UP SOCIALIST SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] Studying documents on the recent National Party Congress, leading comrades from the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government specially discussed the strengthening of the building of spiritual civilization. The consensus was that the recent party congress forcefully emphasized the strengthening of the building of spiritual civilization, a sign of its urgency and importance. Analyzing the development of spiritual civilization in Sichuan, the comrades concluded that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have been relatively quick to launch discussions on the "truth standard" and publicize agricultural and industrial reform and relatively steady in implementing the spirit of the national ideological front symposium. We have also been conducting an educational campaign on "socialism with Chinese characteristics" on an extensive scale. Since the beginning of this year, we have systematically introduced new educational campaigns in ideals, goals and discipline, launched "five stresses, four points of beauty and three loves" activities throughout society and strengthened management over education and publicity, etc. All these moves have been useful in spurring the "four modernizations," correcting party style, reversing unhealthy tendencies, opposing and resisting spiritual pollution and giving cities a new look, among other things. However, as Comrade Deng Xiaoping has pointed out, "The results so far have not been satisfactory enough, mainly because party committees at all levels have not taken the matter seriously." There indeed exists an imbalance between the building of the two civilizations: spiritual civilization has been neglected and ideological and political work has been weakened. Corrupt capitalist ideas and ways have infiltrated into our political and cultural arenas, to a serious extent in some cases, a state of affairs which cadres and the masses find highly objectionable. We must strengthen the building of socialist spiritual civilization and take effective measures to solve the problems.

In the leading comrades' opinion, the latest party congress has pointed out a direction for the building of our spiritual civilization by emphasizing that ideological and political work "must consistently uphold the four basic principles, that we must make national interest our No 1 consideration, that we must devote ourselves to the general tasks and goals and that we must serve the construction and reform now under way." It is the party's central mission to succeed in reform, develop social productive forces and quadruple the

annual gross industrial and agricultural output value by the end of the century. The accomplishment of this mission requires the contributions of spiritual civilization and ideological and political work. We must adhere to the socialist course. If we fail to strengthen the development of spiritual civilization, our material civilization will also be undermined. Such a roundabout route is no way to build socialism with Chinese characteristics.

All agree that leading comrades on the CPC Central Committee have made us more confident of our success in building spiritual civilization by identifying common ideals and iron discipline as our strengths. We have faith in Marxism and communism, which we relied on in the past to overcome all manner of difficulties. Today we must also intensify the building of spiritual civilization so that the "four presences," that is, those of "ideals, ethics, culture, and discipline," can serve as a powerful driving force behind the "four modernizations."

Leading comrades from the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government also discussed ways to strengthen the building of spiritual civilization in Sichuan and agreed that the first thing to be tackled was the question of understanding among leaders at all levels. The leaders must consider the building of spiritual civilization a long-term strategic policy, a matter to be taken seriously. Party committees at all levels must strengthen their leadership in it. Second, the party style must be purified. A sound party style holds the key to a basically better social climate. Today the masses wholeheartedly support the party's line, principles, and policies. But they are also highly critical of the unhealthy trends in the party as reflected in the conduct of some party members and leading cadres. We must make the correction of party style an important part of party rectification and continue to work at it. Third, we must strengthen ideological and political work and expand the ideological and political work contingent. To regularize and systematize ideological and political work, the intellectual and educational communities must produce more good spiritual products and the ideological, cultural, educational, and public health agencies must uphold social results as the sole criterion. Cadres and the masses must be educated in the situation, policies, ideals, and discipline. Party members must be educated to serve the people wholeheartedly. Young people must be educated in patriotism, collectivism, socialism, and communism. Ideological and political work must be reformed and there should be continuous efforts to discover new principles and methods so that it can be updated and developed constantly to adapt to the demands of the new era. There must be an ongoing effort to solve some of the practical problems in ideological and political departments and in the development of propaganda, culture, and education.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

DEVELOPMENT OF ADULT HIGHER EDUCATION IN SICHUAN DISCUSSED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Oct 85 p 1

[Article by Chen Ruzhen [7115 0320 3791]: "Adult Higher Education Making Rapid Progress in Sichuan"]

[Text] Adult higher education has flourished and achieved gratifying results in Sichuan in recent years. Altogether over 50,000 students were recruited by all kinds of adult institutions of higher education this year, bringing the overall enrollments to 120,000, up 45 percent over 1984.

The establishment of a variety of institutions of higher education for adults is the policy adopted by higher education in order to achieve "walking on two legs." It is an important means of mobilizing resources in all social quarters to speed up the development of higher education. Over the last few years, we have obtained approval to set up a TV university; a staff and workers university; correspondence courses, evening university and cadre training courses, all run by regular institutions of higher education; colleges for managerial cadres run by the provincial departments concerned; colleges of education and colleges of continuing education for teachers. In all cases, papers have been filed with the former Ministry of Education.

For the most part, these institutions recruit among employed people under the age of 45. A small number of their students are young people awaiting employment and young individual householders. None of these institutions allocates jobs. After passing an examination at the end of their course of studies, students are awarded a certificate. In adult higher education, the point of departure is actual social needs and the needs of the unit which runs the institution; theory is combined with practice, a variety of flexible teaching methods are used and most of the students have a definite amount of working experience and are very hardworking. For all these reasons, adult education has achieved relatively good results. According to a survey by the provincial TV university on 1,973 worker students from 9 cities including Chongqing and Chengdu who enrolled in the university, 80 percent of the graduates became technical or managerial cadres. A survey by the Adult Education Office of the provincial Bureau of Higher Education on the 2,627 graduates of the staff and workers university in 1981, 1982, and 1983 shows that 2,429, or 92.3 percent, found work as technical or managerial cadres and 74 became cadres above the rank of workshop leader.

At present, provincial departments concerned are in the process of summing up their experience in adult higher education in order to do an even finer job in training more qualified personnel for the four modernizations.

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NORTH REGION

ROLES OF PARTY BRANCH, COMMITTEE DEFINED

Hohhot DANGDEJIAOYU [PARTY EDUCATION] No 9, 1 Sep 85 pp 18-21

[Text] 1. What is the Nature of a Party Branch?

The party branch forms for the party a powerful fighting force amidst the basic-level organizations; it is the fundamental unit that facilitates communication between the party and the public.

2. Which Agency Is Qualified to Form a Party Branch

The party's regulation concerning the forming of basic-level organizations is as follows: basic-level agency with more than 3 and less than 50 party members may form a party branch committee; one with more than 50 and less than 100 party members may form a general party branch comprised of various branches; and those with more than 100 party members may form basic-level party committees comprised of various general branches or branches. Production, operation, administrative, and combat units that have fewer than three party members may form coalition branches with neighboring agencies. Provisional party branches may be formed by party members (more than three) who are out of town on business attending short-term seminars and conferences or on temporary-transfer missions. The forming of branches, general branches, or basic-level party committees must be approved by high-level party organizations.

3. What Measures Are To Be Taken to Perfect a Party Branch?

We must take certain measures to perfect party branches so that they can fulfill the eight missions stated in Article 32, Chapter 5, of the party constitution and function as a powerful fighting force. These measures include: (1) holding "three meetings and one lecture"--the regular branch meeting, the branch committee meeting, the party unit meeting, and the lecture on party regulations. (2) Instituting the system of democratic activity sessions by holding such sessions on a regular basis so that party members may exchange experience and engage in criticism and self-criticism. Members of the branch committee must attend democratic-activity sessions hosted by the party unit as well as those by the branch committee. (3) Strengthening ties with the masses by inviting the public to attend seminars, by visiting them at home, and by having individual party members establish

ties with them: (4) Instituting a system whereby lower-level personnel must ask for instructions beforehand and submit reports afterwards when dealing with major issues exceeding their functions and powers. Moreover, they should file regular reports on their progress and special cases to high-level party organizations; (5) Establishing a security system. Assign individuals to be in charge of security. Documents, files, and classified information must be carefully guarded and reviewed on a regular basis.

4. How Is the Branch Meeting Conducted?

The branch meeting should be attended by all the members of the party branch. Presented on the floor of the meeting (held once every 3 months) are progress reports, reviews, and examinations of the work conducted by the party branch committee.

According to the party constitution and regulations concerning basic-level party organizations, the following issues are discussed at the branch meeting: (1) the branch's work schedule; (2) the branch committee's progress report; (3) plans to recruit new members, promote reserved members to regular ones, publicly praise outstanding members, and reprimand those who have erred; (4) elect representatives to attend the branch committee meeting and high-level party representatives' assemblies and review, fire, or replace incompetent representatives; (5) discuss the specifics concerning the mission of high-level party organizations; and discuss other problems presented by the branch committee.

Proper preparations must be made prior to the meeting. The branch committee should decide on the agenda before notifying all members concerning the purpose, goal, agenda, and time of the meeting. Should the branch secretary be absent, the meeting may be presided over by the assistant secretary or the branch committee chair. The chair of the meeting should declare the number of party members expected to be present, the number actually present and absent, and the reasons for their absence.

The meeting must proceed according to the agenda. Each member is expected to speak up on the major issues and the will of the majority should prevail. Certain resolutions--those concerning recruiting new members, promoting reserved members to regular ones, and reprimanding members--may not be in effect until they have been approved by high-level party organizations.

5. How Are Resolutions Reached by the Branch Meeting?

All issues presented to and discussed on the floor of the branch meeting should be resolved. Prior to the meeting, the branch committee ought to come up with preliminary proposals and resolutions, which may be modified or vetoed on the floor of the branch committee. The meeting must be conducted according to the democratic process and center around the important issues on the agenda.

Proposals once killed may be raised again by the branch committee at the branch meeting; however, the branch secretary should be notified of such a

decision beforehand and the will of the majority ought to be respected. Proposals not discussed at the branch committee meeting may not be raised on the floor of the branch meeting.

All party members eligible to vote must do so as each motion should be taken seriously. Those unable to arrive at a decision may abstain; however, they must submit to the resolution of the majority. The voting procedure must be attended by more than half of the regular party members who have the right to vote; a motion is passed only when more than half of the above-mentioned members vote in the affirmative. Comrades assigned to attend the meeting by high-level party organizations have the right to speak but not to vote. Issues that cannot be resolved may be put on the agenda of the next meeting or be presented to high-level party organizations for instructions. It is improper for individuals to speak up during the voting procedure. The views of those absent should be used only for reference and should carry no weight in voting.

6. What Should Absent Members Do If They Later Discover That They Oppose Certain Resolutions of the Branch Meeting?

The branch committee and each and every one of its members (including those absent at the meeting) must faithfully implement the resolutions of the branch meeting. Should an absent member disagree with a certain resolution, he may present his proposal, which, if considered proper or basically appropriate by the branch committee, will be included in the agenda of the next meeting or presented to high-level party organizations. On the other hand, if his proposal is deemed inappropriate, reasons must be given and explanations must be made.

7. What Is the Appropriate Size of the Branch Committee? What Are the Responsibilities of Its Members?

The party constitution dictates that members of the branch committee be elected (generally speaking once every 2 years) according to the democratic process. The size of the branch committee should vary according to the size of the party branch and its workload. Generally speaking, each branch committee should have an odd number of members--between three and five and no more than seven. Party branches with fewer than 10 members may each elect 1 secretary (and an assistant secretary if necessary) who is responsible for day-to-day operations. Branch committees may also elect secretaries (and assistant secretaries, if necessary) and organization and propaganda members; if necessary, they may also elect members to be in charge of matters concerning discipline inspection, youth activities, the united front, security, and women. A committee member may be allowed to be in charge of affairs in more than one area and each area may be under the supervision of more than one committee member.

8. What Are the Duties of the Party Branch Secretary and What Are His Work Methods?

Under the collective leadership of the branch committee, the branch secretary attends to the day-to-day operations. His duties include: (1) calling branch

committee meetings and branch meetings; faithfully implementing the resolutions and instructions of high-level organizations; and planning the party branch's work and deciding which problems should be presented to the branch committee and on the floor of the branch meeting. (2) Keeping track of party members in terms of their ideology, work performance, and progress; resolving the difficulties that party members encounter; and engaging in ideological and political work. (3) Examining and reviewing the implementation of the resolutions of the branch meeting; filing regular reports to the branch committee, the branch meeting, and high-level party organizations. (4) Establishing close ties, exchanging experiences, and cooperating with his administrative counterparts; coordinating the ties among various party, political, labor, and league units within the branch and bringing into full play the initiative of each unit. (5) Overseeing the branch committee and calling, on behalf of the branch committee, democratic activity sessions in order to strengthen solidarity and the leadership provided by the party committee. The assistant secretary should assist the secretary in his work. Should the secretary be unable to report to work, the assistant secretary should act on his behalf.

The secretary must learn to conduct his work using scientific methods. First, he should bring into full play the function of the party branch instead of attending to every single matter. Second, he should rely heavily on the party unit in carrying out his duties. Third, he should stay well informed of circumstances in both "higher- and lower-level agencies." Fourth, he should design the overall work schedule and stress major issues. Fifth, he should implement faithfully all rules and regulations.

9. What Are the Respective Responsibilities of the Party Branch Committee Members?

Duties of the member in charge of organizational affairs include: (1) understanding and keeping track of the organization of the party branch; proposing plans to coordinate the party unit and review and supervise its organizational work; and preparing for the reelection of party branch members. (2) Understanding and keeping track of the ideology of party members and activists; handling work related to the nurturing, educating, reviewing, and recruiting of party members; and reviewing reserved members' applications to become regular members. (4) Managing party members; nominating and praising outstanding members; evaluating the performance of party members; compiling a list of members and filing statistics on members regularly; coordinating the ties between members and party organizations; collecting membership fees; and announcing the financial status of the committee on a regular basis. (5) Party branches that are not staffed with discipline inspection members may have their discipline inspection work handled by members in charge of organizational affairs.

Duties of the member in charge of propaganda include: (1) handling propaganda and educational work; keeping track of the ideology of both party members and non-party member personages; proposing plans to conduct propaganda and educational work; propagating the line, goal, and policy of the party in a variety of formats; reporting on domestic and international situations; and

initiating the "543" propaganda and educational campaign. (2) Organizing cadres and party members to engage in political and theoretical studies according to plans approved by the branch committee. (3) Organizing a propaganda force that aggressively propagates progressive thoughts and deeds. (4) Supervising and coordinating unions and leagues and initiating mass cultural and exercise programs.

Duties of the member in charge of discipline inspection include: (1) defending party rules and regulations; handling party discipline education, and consolidating the style of the party. (2) Protecting members' democratic rights; overseeing the implementation by party members of the "rules" and party discipline; and fighting against deeds that violate party discipline. (3) Investigating and dealing with cases concerning actions that violate discipline and making swift decisions on the terms of punishment of party members who violate political ordinances and state laws. (4) Accepting complaints and suits filed by party members and examining, keeping track of, educating, and assisting reforming members. (5) Reporting frequently to the branch committee and high-level discipline inspection committees on the work style of his branch. The member in charge of discipline inspection work is under the supervision of both the branch committee and the high-level discipline inspection committees; however, the branch committee plays a more important role. He should also report to the high-level discipline inspection committee on work progress and violations of party discipline by members. Should he and the branch committee be unable to agree on something, he may bring his case to the high-level discipline inspection committees.

Duties of the member in charge of youth activities include: overseeing the league party branch in initiating activities and keeping track of the growth of league cadres; supporting the branch in sponsoring recreational and exercise programs; offering help to the league branch in strengthening political and ideological education by encouraging young people and league members to study and love their work; and bringing into full play the Communist Youth League's function as a shock brigade and as the bridge that covers the difference between the league and young people.

Duties of the member in charge of security include: teaching party members and the masses to safeguard party and state secrets, to be more cautious, and to fight against sabotage and cooperating with the administrative departments in investigating and analyzing various incidents to assure order.

Duties of the member in charge of the united front include: conducting among party members educational programs in the policy concerning the united front so that they can have a better understanding of the political and ideological background of targeted personnel; implementing thoroughly the policy concerning the united front; and maintaining close ties with party members and offering them guidance generously.

10. What Is on the Agenda of the Branch Committee Meeting? What Procedures Are Involved for the Branch Committee to Convene?

Party branch committee members should meet once every 2 weeks. As a basic-level organization, the committee should conduct ideological and political work and educational programs among party members; implement the instructions and resolutions of high-level party organizations; resolve problems related to production, scientific research, and administrative issues, education, and training; recruit new members and elect cadres; and resolve problems related to the union, the Communist Youth League, women's groups, and people's militia.

Successful branch committee meetings are essential to effective leadership and to realizing the party branch's function as a powerful fighting force. The following steps must be taken by the branch committee in order to convene successfully:

- 1) The agenda should be delineated. The branch secretary should decide on the specifics of the agenda in accordance with instructions from his superiors and the condition of the party branch. The branch committee meeting should cover only the major issues.
- 2) Ample preparation should be made. Notifying committee members through "public announcements" of the agenda prior to the meeting so that they may be fully prepared. The committee secretary, assistant secretary, and concerned members should study possible solutions to problems prior to the meeting.
- 3) The democratic process should be honored. The secretary should conduct things in a democratic way by "letting everyone have a say" instead of putting on a "one-man show." He should invite members to speak up and synthesize their views. Members of the committee should have a sense of responsibility, be concerned with the overall situation, and participate in the discussion enthusiastically. Should they be unable to reach an agreement on an issue, they must not try to resolve it in a hasty way (with the exception of emergency issues) but should study the problem carefully and try to reach a consensus of opinion or to include the issue on the agenda of the next meeting.
- 4) The party's organizational principles should be observed. The branch committee meeting must insist on having the minority submit to the majority. A motion is passed only when more than half of the present vote is in the affirmative. Should members fail to reach a decision, they may as high-level party organizations for instructions; however, they may not reveal to non-party personages details of the discussion.

11. When Should the Branch Committee Call an Enlarged Meeting? What Are the Steps To Be Taken?

The party branch committee may call an enlarged meeting when an emergency occurs and when orders must be passed on to members for immediate resolution of a problem. Enlarged meetings cannot replace branch committee meetings and should not be held too often; otherwise, the leadership of the branch committee would be weakened. The enlarged meeting may be attended by party

unit directors, concerned party members, cadres, and administrative personnel. Caution: non-party personages should not be present at enlarged meetings; invited participants may be heard but should not be allowed to vote; and enlarged meetings must be attended by more than half of the party branch committee members. It is against the party constitution to have branch committee meetings and enlarged meetings replaced by joint meetings organized by party, political, labor and league units or by party and political units.

12. What Are the Principles the Party Branch Committee Must Observe in Carrying out Its Duties?

1) Integrate the collective leadership with a division of labor. The party constitution dictates that all major decisions be made by the branch committee, whose secretary and members are on an equal footing in terms of administrative power. Despite the fact that the secretary is in charge of the committee's day-to-day operations, he should not put on a "one-man show" or institute the patriarchal system. Members of the branch committee should fulfill their respective responsibilities.

2) Be mass-oriented. The party branch committee should instill in the public the party's beliefs. It should consult the masses on issues and respect their views.

3) Act within the constitution and the law. In carrying out its responsibilities, the party branch committee must respect and operate within the law and denounce all illegal words and deeds. It should teach party members and the public to be law-abiding.

4) Be realistic and pragmatic. In carrying out its work, the party branch committee should refrain from being subjective and hasty; it should not engage in "unitary" and "impetuous" actions but should instead initiate programs that are consistent with the needs of the masses.

13. How Can the Party Branch Committee Be Improved?

First of all, it should be consolidated and all vacancies should be filled as soon as possible. Reelections should be held on schedule. Second, it should strengthen educational programs in political theory, science, cultural affairs, and managerial skill. Its members should engage in serious criticism and self-criticism on a regular basis in order to strengthen unity, boycott non-proletarian thoughts, and rectify erroneous practices. Finally, the party branch committee must initiate new phases, explore newly developed circumstances, and study newly arisen problems.

14. What Principles Must a Party Branch Without a Branch Committee Observe in Carrying out Its Work?

It must present important issues (such as reelecting the branch secretary and recruiting new and reprimanding old members) to the branch meeting. Decisions concerning routine work may be made jointly by the secretary and the assistant secretary. Issues that should not be brought up on the floor

of the branch meeting may be presented to high-level party organizations by the secretary or the assistant secretary.

15. Can a Branch Committee with Three Members Call the Branch Committee Meeting When Only Two of the Members Are Present?

Under ordinary circumstances, no. If the issue awaiting resolution is not of an urgent nature, it should be delayed until the third member is present; if it is urgent or if the third member cannot be present in the foreseeable future, it may be presented on the floor of the branch meeting. Decisions reached by the party branch committee or the branch meeting may be implemented by the two members without being further discussed by the committee or on the floor of the branch meeting.

16. What Should Be Done If a Motion Receives the Same Number of Affirmative and Negative Votes on the Floor of the Branch Committee Meeting or the Branch Meeting?

In resolving problems, the branch committee meeting or the branch meeting must insist on having the minority be subject to the majority. Should the above-mentioned situation arise, members must investigate further, review the case involved, and resume discussion at the next meeting so that the majority of members may reach a consensus. If the case involved is of an urgent nature or if members are unable to reach a resolution after repeated discussion, high-level party organizations may become involved.

17. What Are the Ties between the Branch Meeting and the Branch Committee?

The branch meeting offers guidance to the party branch. When it is not in session, the branch committee acts on its behalf and takes over the branch's routine operation. The branch committee is under the supervision of the branch meeting, to which it must file regular reports and whose resolutions it must implement. The branch meeting reserves the right to modify or veto decisions reached by the branch committee but the branch committee is not given the right to modify or veto resolutions reached on the floor of the branch meeting. When the branch committee finds that a certain resolution is in violation of the party's policy and high-level instructions, it may reconvene to modify it.

18. How Is the Branch Committee Meeting To Be Distinguished from the Administrative Cadres' Committee Meeting?

The two differ from each other in nature. The branch committee meeting deals with party affairs and issues that concern the operation of the party branch; it abides by the principle of having the minority submit to the majority. The cadres' committee meeting deals with administrative affairs and is called by the administrative leader; it studies problems related to production and administration. We must distinguish one from the other.

19. When Relating High-level Decisions and Instructions, Why Is It That the Party Branch Should Observe the Principle of "Party Members Come Before Non-party Personages?"

All major decisions and instructions concerning the party's line, goal, and policy should be related to and studied by party members before they are passed on to other members so that the former may have a sufficient amount of time to study and understand them, become more aware of the party's policy, prepare themselves for propaganda and organizational work among the masses, and play a leading role in implementing these decisions and resolutions.

20. How Are the Minutes of the Branch Committee Meeting and the Branch Meeting Kept?

In order that the party branch and high-level party organizations may review the party branch's work progress and relevant material, minutes of the branch committee meeting and the branch meeting should be kept by the secretary, the assistant secretary, or an appointed member. The minute should include the title, date, and agenda of the meeting and the names of the chair, those present and absent (minutes of the branch meeting may indicate the number of people present and absent), non-voting delegates, and the minute keeper. Also recorded are summaries of each speech, resolution, and objection. The minute must be accurate and precise and placed on file.

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NORTH REGION

TIANJIN MUNICIPALITY INCREASES EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURES

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 5 Oct 85 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Kou Qi [1379 3825]: "Leading Cadres at All Levels in Tianjin Municipality Stress Education; All Professions and Trades Support Education"]

[Text] The People's Government of Tianjin Municipality allots 60 percent of its local reserve financial resources to education this year, making the various capital construction areas for educational service reach more than 326,000 square meters. At present, a good general atmosphere that leading cadres at all levels stress education and that all professions and trades support education is gradually forming in Tianjin Municipality.

In August of this year, Tianjin Municipal CPS Committee and Municipal Government decided to invest 33.6 million yuan to construct the Tianjin Institute of Technology; and to invest 7.7 million yuan in 2 years to repair dangerous classrooms in 18 middle and elementary schools (first investing 3.3 million yuan this year); to allot one million yuan over a two-year period to establish award funds for education (alloting 500,000 yuan first this year); to make a supplementary educational expenditure of 8.4 million yuan for rural areas; and to invest five million yuan next year to construct 10 elementary schools. The Government is also preparing to invest and construct the Educational Science Research Institute, the Teachers Sanatorium, the Teachers Activity Center and the Education Service Street. These four items have been placed in next year's big ten affairs of the Government. In order to solve teachers' housing difficulty the government also decided to allot 103,000 square meters of housing quota to the educational system.

The Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee and Municipal Government also called a conference of the responsible personnel of commissions, general offices, districts and bureaus affiliated to ministries to demand that all units establish close contact with schools, and build up fixed relations. While big plants and key offices and institutions with more than 1,000 people are expected to establish contact with one junior high school, medium-sized and small enterprises and institutions are required to contact with one elementary school. Not long ago, the Deputy Secretary of the Municipal CPC Committee and Mayor Lee Ruihuan [2621 3843 3883] listened to reports concerning support of education by society, and led the leading comrades of commissions, general

offices, districts and bureaus affiliated to ministries to the sites to understand the situation there. [Representatives] from the Municipal CPC, Committee the Municipal People's Congress, the Municipal Government, and the Municipal People's Political Consultative Conference, formed an inspection team and set out for different areas in the municipality to examine and ascertain the situation. In a few days, 656 middle and elementary schools all over the municipality were contacted by enterprises and institutions. By 17 September, more than 700 plants, offices and institutions had supported schools by supplying educational facilities, equipment, books and reference materials, assisted schools in repairing school buildings, facilities, and beautifying school environments, and in all contributing more than 6.22 million yuan in funds.

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NORTHEAST REGION

FIRST WOMAN PARTY SECRETARY OF HEILONGJIANG INTERVIEWED

Harbin FENDOU [STRUGGLE] in Chinese No 10, 1 Oct 85 pp 15-16

[Article by Ri Hua [2480 5478]: "An Interview with Heilongjiang's First Woman Party Secretary--Zhang HuiFang [1728 1920 5364]"]

[Text] I took the north-bound train to Yichuen--a city skirted by mountains and blessed with clear waters. Early next morning, Comrade Zhang Huifang paid me a visit but left in a hurry for a meeting. Indeed, as the newly appointed secretary of the municipal party committee in a city that has recently been devastated by a spectacular fire and flood, she is burdened with many responsibilities. I did not get to speak with her again until that evening.

I began the conversation by congratulating her on the upcoming trip to Beijing for the CPC National People's Congress. With all sincerity, she said: "I am honored and flattered by the party's decision to make me a representative. I am unworthy of all the attention and nervous about this interview." As we continued with the conversation, I scrutinized the madam secretary of the municipal party committee. I feel this medium-built, bespectacled, and modestly dressed woman is a hard-working, outgoing, and warm person who is idealistic, intelligent, and dedicated to reform.

I am quite familiar with Comrade Zhang Huifang's biographical profile. She was born to a poor worker's family in Beijing, in September 1941. The liberation of China brought to her a new life. With the blessing of the party, she enrolled in Haiding District's Xieshuihu Elementary School. The year in which she graduated she became a member of the Communist Youth League at the recommendation of the principal. Having been a top student, she attended junior and senior high schools without having to take any entrance exams. Moreover, she was awarded silver medals.

In 1962, Zhang Huifang passed the college entrance exam with flying colors and was accepted by the Physics Department of Beijing Normal University, where she was also the secretary of the school's party branch. As she was studying to become an educator, China was plunged into the "10 years of upheaval." Shocked, bewildered, and troubled, Zhang never took part in any "combat," nor did she speak up at "criticism sessions."

Upon graduation in 1968, she volunteered to teach in places where material life was the harshest--the border area. In October that same year, she bid farewell to her family and the city of Beijing, where she grew up and received an education, for the Bureau of Iron and Forestry in Manchuria's Xiaoxinganling Mountains. The director of the bureau told her: "We would like to run a school up on the mountain. But the conditions there are so backward. Why don't you just stay here?" "No, I made it here. I'll make it there!" With determination, she left for the mountains and reported to the high school there. Several dozen children gathered around her, asking: "A few days ago a teacher with a college degree left after having spent less than a day with us. Ma'am, are you going to stay for a while?" Moved by the look of perplexity and yearning on their faces, she replied: "Yes!" She was determined to serve China's educational undertaking by teaching these children, who are so innocent and bright, and by teaching the workers who day in and day out labor in the mountains. There having been no dormitory for teachers, she slept with the students on a huge brick bed. There having been no available textbooks, she designed her own teaching material. Together they constructed school buildings and planted trees. She taught physics, mathematics, foreign languages, and music. She and her colleagues laid the groundwork of the school and nurtured in their students a solid educational background. She was loved by her students and respected by their parents. The bond between them is as deep as that between family members.

In 1971, she was appointed dean of the Bureau of Iron and Forestry's Third High School. In those days, the prevalent theory was that "education is frivolous." It was an era during which "open-door schooling" was in practice and teachers and intellectuals were often persecuted. Zhang Huifang ignored criticisms and assaults, boycotted "leftist" ideals, and stressed the "importance of education" by making her students spend "5 days studying and 1 day engaging in physical labor." In 1977, she was appointed vice principal of the bureau's First High School. None of the school's graduates had passed the college entrance exam that year. However, 5 years later, because of her outstanding leadership, more than 140 of the 200 graduates who took the exam were accepted by various colleges, vocational secondary schools, and technical schools, including Beijing University. She was elected one of the nation's progressive figures in consecutive years and granted CPC membership.

Having reviewed her biography, I said: "You initiate new phases no matter where you go!" She smiled: "Oh, no, it's just that I like to be a success at what I do. I am competitive. I believe a person should be the best he can be no matter what his responsibilities are--a teacher, a dean, or a principal. This is what I tell my students--that a person should be the best he can be." I was once told that Zhang Huifang's achievement can be attributed to her outstanding organizational and administrative abilities; on the other hand, we should know what drives her are her ideals and ambition. She has passed up many opportunities to go back to Beijing so that she can bring civilization and progress to the border areas. In 1971, she urged her husband, who holds a B.S. in mathematics from Beijing University, to move from Mudanjiang City to teach with her in the mountains. Last year, she sent from Beijing for her father-in-law, who is paralyzed, her aging

mother-in-law, and her brother-in-law, who is mentally retarded. They all live together happily. She cares for her in-laws so that her husband could concentrate on his work and be supportive of hers. Her sense of responsibility and dedication and her caring for the elderly and the young are widely known and approved of in Yichuen.

I learned from Comrade Zhang Huifang that since she left the First High School she has at one time or another been the director of the Bureau of Iron and Forestry's educational center, the propaganda minister, a standing member, and assistant secretary of Yichuen's municipal party committee. She felt that her responsibilities grew increasingly heavy as she changed from one job to another. She did not feel that she was sufficiently competent. She knew she had to work hard to fulfill her duties. She did not elaborate. However, I have been informed by many people that during her tenure as propaganda minister she stressed conducting propaganda work in accordance with the needs of the economic reform; the experience she acquired in ideological and political work was affirmed by high-level departments. When she was assistant secretary of the municipal party committee, she was always concerned with the overall situation and important issues; she achieved impressive results in party consolidation, in rectifying newly developed erroneous practices, in system reform, and in implementing the policy toward intellectuals. Despite the fact that she was continually promoted, she remained a friendly and personable leader. She is self-disciplined and refrains from taking advantage of personal ties. She makes frequent visits to basic-level organizations. She reads and answers letters from the public so she would know about their problems. She writes most of her speeches and reports herself.

"Comrade Huifang, as the first female municipal party committee secretary in our province, how do you plan to carry out your responsibilities?" She pondered the question for a while and then replied: "I spoke with Secretary Lian a while ago. He told me to do my best and be determined. He said that if I am sure about something I should proceed with it; if not, I should consult others. He reminded me that since my status has been elevated I must now be concerned with the overall situation and the major issues. He told me that I might encounter difficulties as people in Yichuen are not quite familiar with my approach yet. He urged me to lend an ear to the people. His advice is pertinent and inspiring. I am aware that as a junior cadre I shoulder a heavy burden and must carry on a fine tradition as I initiate new phases. I have always worked in the field of education. Now that I have been assigned party and political work I must stress economic construction. And since I am inexperienced in this particular area, I must study earnestly Marxism, the party's goal and policy, economic theory, advanced science, and the law. I should also learn from the experience of senior cadres and experts and scholars. In short, I must learn from books as well as practical experience." She told me how the municipal party committee and the municipal government plan to strengthen the four modernizations, their leading circles, and the quality of cadres. She also revealed her own plans and ideals.

Comrade Zhang Huifang also told me that the fact that she is a woman has generated controversy. She said with a smile: "People wonder if my father or uncle holds an important position in the party Central Committee. That is nonsense. Those who know me know that I owe my career to the party, the people, and leaders and comrades of various levels. Some people are prejudiced against women and look down on them. The number of female cadres and leaders is still small. We should discover, nurture, and assign work to female cadres. Women cadres should exercise self-discipline and be proud of themselves. They should have confidence that they are capable of accomplishing whatever their male counterparts are capable of accomplishing. People should work for what they want in an honest way."

I saw hanging on the wall in her house a piece of Tang quatrain. Two of the lines are perfectly applicable to her: "Those situated in high places are heard in faraway places without having to resort to auxiliary measures."

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NORTHWEST REGION

EDUCATION IN XINJIANG MAKES SPECTACULAR PROGRESS

Urumqi XINJIANG SHEHUI KEXUE [SOCIAL SCIENCES IN XINJIANG] in Chinese No 5,
1 Oct 85 pp 8-13 [Excerpt]

[Article by Jia Na Bu Er [6328 6719 1580 1422]: "Three Decades of Rapid Educational Progress in Xinjiang"]

[Text] 1. General education is flourishing. In the early years after the liberation, there were only 9 regular middle schools and 1,335 elementary schools in Xinjiang with a combined enrollment of a little over 207,000. Most of these schools were in cities and there were many remote farming and pastoral areas not served by a single school. Illiteracy was rampant. Over 80 percent of school-age children were denied opportunities for an education. As the economy forged ahead after the autonomous region was set up, general education has undergone numerous changes under the guidance of the party's nationalities policy. In 1984, there were 8,253 elementary schools with a combined enrollment of 1,960,000, a 4-fold increase over 1955 when the autonomous region was established and a 9-fold increase over the early days of the liberation. Of the students at school, 1,090,000, or 55.9 percent, were from minority nationalities. The percentage of school-age children actually enrolled in school rose from 19.8 percent soon after the liberation to 94.2 percent. After inspection, 7 counties were found to have reached the regular elementary educational standard. At present, there are 1,461 elementary school students per 10,000 people in the region as a whole, 151 more than the national average of 1,310, the fifth highest nationwide.

There are 2,143 regular middle schools in the autonomous region, with a combined enrollment of over 906,000, up 31-fold over 1955 and 300.9-fold over the early days of the PRC. Minority students number 284,000, or 31.3 percent of total enrollments in regular middle schools. Regionally, there are 146.4 regular senior middle school students and 541.7 junior middle school students per 10,000 people, both highest in the nation. Since the liberation, over 2,578,000 students have graduated from regular middle schools.

Preschool education and special education have also made rapid progress. Regionwide, there are 885 kindergartens enrolling 76,000 preschoolers of various nationalities, 3 schools for the blind, deaf and dumb and 1 work-study school.

A network of general education has gradually taken shape. Basically, every county today has its own senior middle school, every township has its own junior middle school and every village has its own elementary school. Most pastoral areas have established a system of boarding schools. The development of general education has significantly improved the educational level of all nationalities in the region, promoted the development of spiritual civilization in Xinjiang, developed for the various fronts in the region a large reserve of educated workers with socialist consciousness, and provided qualified freshmen for institutions of higher education.

2. There has been rapid progress in higher education and technical secondary education. When the autonomous region was established in 1955, there were three institutions of higher education, up from one in the early post-liberation days. By 1984, there were 14 institutions of higher education: development in the intervening years has been so rapid that one institution was built every 3 years. Enrollments in 1984 stood at over 19,000, up 8-fold over 1955, and 51-fold over the early days of the PRC. There were over 11,000 minority students, making up 57 percent of all students in higher education. Regionwide, there were 14.6 undergraduates and professional students per 10,000 people, exceeding the national average of 13.5, the 12th highest in the nation. Institutions of higher education in Xinjiang recruited the first batch of graduate students for their master's programs in 1978 and 80 graduate students are currently enrolled. There are 100 technical middle schools in the region with a combined enrollment of over 2,800, up 4-fold over 1955, and 13.3-fold over the first years after the liberation. Minority students number more than 15,000, or 54.8 percent of total enrollments. Regionwide, there are 20.8 technical middle school students per 10,000 people, exceeding the national average of 12.78 by 8.02, the 7th highest in the nation.

Since the liberation, the region has turned out over 42,000 college graduates of various nationalities, and 75 graduates from graduate schools. Altogether technical middle schools have graduated a total of 162,000 students. Add the graduates from a wide array of adult higher educational institutions and adult technical middle schools, and there are well over 200,000 people in the region who have received post-secondary or secondary professional education of one form or another, constituting a contingent of intellectuals who are expert as well as red. Under the party's leadership, they strike root in the border areas, undertake heavy responsibilities, have the courage to innovate, consciously choose a path that brings them together with the masses of workers and peasants of all nationalities, and have made immense contributions to the great mission of developing Xinjiang.

3. Vocational and technical education has scored some preliminary achievements. Vocational and technical education in Xinjiang made some headway in the 1950's and 1960's. Influenced by "leftist" ideas, however, people soon came to consider vocational education bourgeois "dualism." It was disrupted and basically came to a halt during the "Cultural Revolution." After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, as modernization developed a demand for qualified personnel and government and party organizations at all levels gave vocational education priority, it has revived and made some preliminary progress. In 1984, there were 82 agricultural technical schools and 583 agricultural technical courses offered by regular

middle schools. The total enrollment at agricultural technical senior middle schools was 36,000, and the ratio between it and enrollments at regular senior middle schools was 1:5.3. If we include enrollments at technical middle schools and skills-training schools, 30.4 percent of all students currently enrolled in senior middle schools are receiving vocational or technical training, which marks a change from the structural uniformity characteristic of secondary education in the past.

4. Adult education has taken a major stride forward. The CPC committee and people's government of the region attach a good deal of weight to improving the educational and scientific standards of all nationalities and have vigorously developed education. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, in particular, adult education in Xinjiang has assumed a brand-new look. In 1984, adult institutions of higher education of various types numbered 33, with a total enrollment of more than 20,000 students. Regionwide, there are 15.6 students enrolled in an adult institution of higher education per 10,000 people, exceeding the national average of 12.6, the 7th highest in the country and the highest in the northwest. There are 86 adult technical middle schools with a enrollment of 15,000. Much progress has been made in the "two kinds of remedial training" for young workers of various nationalities. In cultural remedial training, 46.5 percent of people who received such training passed in 1984; the pass rate in technical remedial training was 35 percent. Before the liberation, more than 90 percent of the people were illiterate and semi-illiterate. After the autonomous region was formed, an extensive campaign was launched to eliminate illiteracy through a variety of methods and to develop education. Since then illiteracy has gradually declined year after year; adult illiteracy regionwide dropped to 46 percent in 1964 and declined further to 35 and 18.6 percent in 1976 and 1984 respectively. Today 10 counties, 177 townships, and 2,083 villages have basically wiped out illiteracy.

5. A contingent of teachers is now in place consisting of people from all nationalities who are red as well as expert. In 1984, there was a total of over 226,000 teachers in the region's colleges, middle schools, elementary schools, and kindergartens, including 171,000 full-time teachers, of whom over 79,000 are from minority nationalities. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, under the direct leadership of the party committee and people's government of the autonomous region, Xinjiang made a serious effort to implement the policy on intellectuals, reversed many an unjust verdict and took a series of measures to expand the teaching force, raise the teachers' professional standard, evaluate their job ranks and improve their working and living conditions, with notable results. Among the 5,109 teachers in institutes of higher education in 1984, there were 36 professors, 275 associate professors and 1,598 lecturers. Following reform, expansion and training, the quality of middle school and elementary school teachers has improved substantially. Regionwide over 20,000 minority private teachers have successively become public teachers. More than 70,000 teachers have undergone teaching material and professional teaching examinations. To speed up the improvement of the educational level and teaching standard of middle and elementary school teachers, the autonomous region in recent years has attached increasing importance to and strengthened teachers training and continuing education for teachers. Currently, the region has 4 normal universities or

colleges, 10 colleges of education and teachers training colleges, and 77 teachers training schools. Some localities have also organized short training courses for kindergarten teachers and vocational middle school teachers.

Under the party's leadership over the past 30 years, the masses of teachers have worked their hearts out and taken infinite pains to train qualified personnel for all nationalities. Their contributions have been tremendous. A host of outstanding teachers and advanced workers have come to the fore, 29 of whom from various nationalities were commended at the national congress for advanced teachers, which was part of the "five stresses and four points of beauty; set an example for others as teacher" activities in April 1983. In 1984, 101 elementary and middle school teachers of various nationalities were judged to be "the nation's outstanding 'class teachers.'" For the first Teachers' Festival this year, the autonomous region set up a number of "Gardener's Awards" to commend 500 teachers from middle and elementary schools and kindergartens.

6. There has been a gradual improvement in teaching facilities at all levels and in the conditions in which schools operate. On the basis of an all-out drive to develop the economy, the region has increased educational expenditures year after year and improved the conditions in which schools operate. From 1955 through 1984, educational allocations by the regional government went up 10.8 percent every year on the average. The increase was even more marked after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, averaging 18 percent annually. Educational allocations also came to account for an increasing share of the region's budget, from 10.7 percent in 1955 to 16.5 percent in 1984. Since 1980, the region has additionally earmarked 57,120,000 yuan for the development of nationality middle schools, education in farming and pastoral areas and the establishment of boarding schools. From 1979 through 1984, allocations for laboratory equipment in regular middle and elementary schools grew by 28 million yuan. As a result, laboratories are much better equipped. Outlays for the maintenance and repair of hazardous school buildings and new school construction totalled 125,760,000 yuan. Altogether 1.4 million square meters in school premises were repaired or constructed and 175,000 school chair/desk sets were made, thereby improving in a preliminary way the conditions in which the region's elementary and middle schools operate. In order to develop higher education, the region's people's government set aside 72,154,000 yuan in the past 6 years as capital funds for institutions of higher education. A total of 239,336 square meters in new school space were completed, which account for 40.6 percent of all completed floor space since the liberation. In 1984, capital investments for higher education were valued at 1,729,000 yuan, and 135,700 square meters were under construction, a historic high.

The development of minority teaching materials has also had outstanding achievements. So far the region has edited, translated, and published teaching materials in five minority languages, Uygur, Kazak, Mongol, Kirgiz and Xibe. Elementary and middle schools have reached a stage at which textbooks are available to every student before class. The editing, translating, and publishing of university-level teaching materials in minority languages has also made considerable progress. Furthermore, we have edited, translated, and published a significant amount of reference teaching works,

extracurricular reading and other reference materials, all in various minority languages. A start has also been made in the editing and translation of teaching materials for skills-training schools and adult education materials.

Electronic education, formerly nonexistent, is developing apace. Modern teaching methods are beginning to be widely adopted in the region.

7. Ideological and political education has been strengthened and all kinds of schools at all levels have become an important bastion for the construction of a socialist spiritual civilization. Even as it went all out to develop education and vigorously provided training over the past 30 years, the region insisted on using Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought, and communist ideals and ethics to train the next generation. In particular, it took the region's realities as its point of departure and strengthened young people's education in nationality policy and national unity, with visible results. After the guiding ideology was ratified since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, schools at all levels have done a lot of ideological and political work: tightening academic discipline, enforcing "student regulations," launching an ideological education which revolves around such ideals as patriotism and communism, and developing moral education, character training, education in national unity, and training in discipline and legality. It has initiated such activities as "Learn from Lei Feng [7191 6912], develop a new style and do the three goods," the "five stresses, four points of beauty and three loves," and the "National Unity Education Month." A profound change has taken place in the profile of our schools. Students now are much more ideologically conscious. They are fiercely patriotic, concern themselves with state affairs, safeguard national unity, love the collective, obey discipline and study hard. A new generation is maturing, one which includes members of all nationalities, emphasizes civilized ways and politeness, is eager to cultivate a socialist public spirit, has ideals and moral values and is well educated and well disciplined.

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NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG ACHIEVES RAPID EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 21 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Zhang Dongliang [1728 2639 0081]: "The Rapid Educational Development in the Xianjiang Uygur Autonomous Region"]

[Text] October first of this year is the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. During these 30 years, Xinjiang's education has received close attention and concern from the CPC and the Government. Particularly after the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the CPC Committee and the Government of the Autonomous Region have stressed the work of education as a strategic focal point, and have made education develop vigorously. According to the statistics from the department concerned, currently there are more than 8,250 elementary schools in the Autonomous Region, which equals to 6.4 times the number on the eve of liberation. Middle schools and secondary specialized schools amount to more than 2,240, an increase of more than 100 times compared to that on the eve of liberation. There was only one regular institution of higher learning before the founding of the PRC, but there are 13 now.

The Autonomous Region has been paying particularly close attention to basic education. Currently in the whole region, there are more than 1.96 million elementary school pupils. In prefectures and autonomous prefectures where minority population is relatively dense, like Yili, Aletai, Tacheng, Boya, Changji, Bajiguoleng, Akesu, Keshi, Hetian and Kezilesu, the enrollment of school age children has reached over 90 percent. In the whole region, elementary education has been made universal in 8 counties where minority population is relatively dense. Meanwhile, nationality education is also rapidly developing. In recent years, the Autonomous Region has also set up a large number of secondary and elementary nationality schools that were closed or merged during the period of the "Cultural Revolution." In the pastoral area, nearly 300 secondary and elementary nationality schools with boarding facilities have been restored or constructed. Since 1980, the minority students of poor rural communes and brigades as well as counties near the border in southern Xinjiang have been immune from their miscellaneous school and book expenses. During the same period, institutions of higher learning and secondary specialized schools have lowered their scores for accepting minority students.

By 1984, there were more than 5,240 schools in the whole region educating their students in national languages such as Uygar, Kazak, Mongol, Kirgiz, and Chinese. School students amount to nearly 3 million. In the entire region, there are 12 publication institutions of national languages which translate, edit and publish text books in Uygur, Kazak, Kirgiz and Mongol languages.

The entire region currently has 21 secondary teachers training schools. Since 1978, 14 teachers colleges and universities have been established in succession, such as the Xinjiang Teachers University, the Kashi Teachers College, the Hetian Teachers Junior College, and the Yili Teachers College. There are 96 schools of advanced studies for teachers. The north and the south of Mount Tianshan basically form a net of teachers education. For the last 30 years, teacher training schools at all levels in Xinjiang have trained nearly 80,000 minority teachers.

Through efforts over 30 years, the higher education in Xinjiang has begun to take shape. The whole region has totally 44 various types of institutions of higher learning. Besides 13 regular institutions of higher learning, there are 10 educational colleges, and 21 spare-time universities. The 13 regular institutions of higher learning offer 92 areas of specialization, and have more than 400 full professors and associate professors. The total laboratories of all institutions of higher learning amount to more than 300, and there are more than 3 million volumes of books. While developing general education, the whole region has also set up more than 400 various spare-time universities and secondary specialized schools, in which more than 40,000 staff and workers of various minorities are studying. The television university has 16 campuses. By 1984, 450,000 young and adult farmers and herdsmen in the whole region had become literate, and more than 300,000 farmers and herdsmen participated in various kinds of skill-learning classes. Three counties have reached a 90 percent of literacy rate, and Shanshan County has become the first county without illiterate people.

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TELEPHONE CONFERENCE IN SHAANXI ON PARTY RECTIFICATION

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 22 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by Zheng Geng [6774 0474]: "Investigate Major Cases To Ensure the Quality of Party Rectification"]

[Text] The Shaanxi CPC Committee held a telephone conference in the evening on 20 September to make plans for the investigation and prosecution of major and important cases. The conference was in line with the guiding spirit of leading comrades on the CPC Central Committee: "In party rectification, we must talk less and do more. We must conscientiously solve the more glaring problems in our unit and come up with new achievements in the investigation and prosecution of major cases." Zhou Yaguang [0719 7161 0342], deputy party secretary and secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission, spoke at the conference.

Comrade Zhou Yaguang said, "Party rectification in most prefectural and municipal organs and units subordinate to the province has now entered the later stage. It is understood that some localities and units, suffering from impatience and burn-out, have slackened their efforts to rectify the party and solve major cases. This slack mood must be quickly corrected." He demanded that party committees in all prefectures and municipalities, all offices and bureaus and all party organizations aggressively go after major and important cases, unravelling them and punishing the people concerned. Where resources are inadequate, they must be reinforced. To investigate unsolved cases, leaders must be designated, personnel allocated, timetables drawn up and quality of work ensured. Cases where investigation has been completed must be dealt with as soon as possible. He emphasized that as long as the cases have not been thoroughly investigated, a unit must not proceed to the stages of organizational rectification and membership registration, and if it is already in those stages, it must not declare rectification at an end. Through the investigation and prosecution of major cases and the analysis of typical cases, we can sum up our experience and lessons, educate party members in party spirit and improve their ideological and political quality.

Comrade Zhou Yaguang pointed out, "The Party Rectification Office of the party committee and the Discipline Inspection Commission will put together a team after National Day to investigate 10 prefectures and municipalities, paying special attention to the investigation and prosecution of major and important cases. If a unit is found to be in need of remedial work, it must put in such work. If it has to go through rectification all over again, it must do so."

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

MORALE OF AIR FORCE CADRES REMAINS HIGH AFTER STREAMLINING

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Nov 85 p 4

[Article by reporter Liu Yong [0491 0516] and Qi Hanxiao [7871 0698 4562]:
"At Their New Posts Standards Are Not Lowered and Vigor Is Not Diminished"]

[Text] XINHUA, Beijing, 16 November--In the PLA Air Force surface-to-air guided missile units, a batch of leading cadres were demoted to divisional posts during the streamlining and reorganization. At their new posts, standards are not lowered and vigor is not diminished. They say: It is the duty of a communist to work for the party; one who haggles over whether his post is high or low is not worthy of the name of communist.

In this system restructuring, streamlining, and reorganization, the organizational system of the Air Force surface-to-air guided missile units was changed from a division and regimental one to a brigade and battallion one. Because of work requirements, some cadres who formerly held division-level posts remain in the leading groups of the newly formed brigades. Some of these cadres had worked at divisional posts for several years, and some of them had just been promoted. Putting the party's needs before everything else, they gave no consideration to the rise or fall in the level of their posts, and cheerfully took up their new burdens. Former Division Commander Dai Hongsheng [2071 7703 3932] graduated from the Air Force Guided Missile School and is a master in the military profession. After changing to the post of brigade commander, he still puts his whole heart into his work. For the past 2 months, he has made a circuit of all the brigade's subordinate units to find out situations and solve problems. He has done painstaking and solid work.

Wang Yunjie [3769 0061 0267], former division political commissar, graduated from college in the sixties. He has studied three times in higher level military academies and schools. His theoretical level is fairly high, and he also has practical experience in surface-to-air missiles, air units, and organization work. When he was a divisional political commissar, the division's party committee and the party committees of four regiments were appraised as advanced party committees. It is said that when Wang Yunjie's demotion in post was made effective, someone sympathized: "One can't keep up with one step or many steps." Wang Yunjie said: "We work for the party and do not seek posts. Wherever the party thinks I am suited, there I will do

good work." After changing to his new post, he focused on the characteristic that the majority of the leading cadres were former divisional leaders, and he proposed that "the old group be the new group." He timely formulated new work measures, and many times organized personnel to carry out political work studies and ideological forecasts for the new period, all of which played a very good support role for the overall unfolding of unit streamlining and reorganization.

These leading cadres who had been demoted for use at lower posts took the overall situation into account and kept the cardinal exemplary actions in mind, setting very good examples for the cadres and fighters. Now, although this unit is in a period of change, the thinking of its cadres and fighters is stable, and cadres of all levels, no matter whether they were reorganized or not, are holding fast to their posts, fulfilling their duties and responsibilities, and the work of the units is in good order.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

ELECTRONIC REFIT ON BOARD Y-7 AIRCRAFT DISCUSSED

Beijing GUOJI HANGKONG [INTERNATIONAL AVIATION] in Chinese No 11, 5 Nov 85 p 6

[Article by Wang Daqing [3769 1129 1987]: "Refit of Electronic Equipment On Board Y-7 Aircraft"]

[Text] Refitting of the first modified Y-7 I aircraft, which is made in China, has been completed. This refit mainly consisted of improving the aircraft's air conditioning system, passenger cabin furnishings, and on-board electronic equipment. This article will only be a simple introduction to the refit of the on-board electronic equipment.

The main characteristics of this refit of electronic equipment were that the equipment's standard system was changed from Soviet manufacture to U.S. manufacture and the number of flight crew was changed from five to three. Some equipment on the aircraft that was poor in reliability, heavy in weight, complicated to operate, and few in functions was exchanged for equipment that is high in reliability, light in weight, simple to operate, and multi-functional. Also, some new electronic equipment has been added. For example: the 628 T-3 HF transceiver replaces the DF-2 or DS-3 transceiver; the PRIMUS-90 weather radar replaces the 251 radar; the ADI-84A altitude pointer and the FGS-65 flight pointer system replaces the BDP-4 altazimuth; and the RMI-36 radio indicator replaces the ZH-9 magnetic direction indicator and the ZHW-5 or ZHW-6 radio direction indicator. In addition, the following pieces of equipment have been added to the aircraft: very high frequency omnidirectional beacon/instrument landing system, range finder, traffic control responder and cabin recorder, Omega navigation system, passenger cabin broadcasting system, alternate warning system, near-earth warning system, and electronic level posture indicator. To use the new system and to match them up with the abovementioned equipment, on the aircraft were fitted an automatic direction finder, a low-altitude radio altimeter, a guidance beacon instrument, a very high frequency transceiver, an aircraft internal intercom system, and a vertical gyro.

After the traffic control responder was added to the aircraft, it joined the ranks of aircraft in air traffic control. After the very high frequency omnidirectional beacon/instrument landing system was added to the aircraft, its short-range navigational capability was improved, and it now possesses the capability for instrument landing. After the Omega navigation system was

added to the aircraft, it now possesses the capability for long-range navigation. All of this is an economically effective means of navigation for the majority of areas in our country, in which the ground stations do not have very high frequency omnidirectional beacons and range finders. The Omega navigation system on the Y-7 aircraft is an LTV-211. It can preset nine flight path angles and can provide for the pilot navigation information such as flight path angle, ground speed, course, angle of deflection, deviation distance, flight path error, immediate position, distances between route points, estimated flying time, wind direction, wind speed, advance flight path angle, and (?addorsal platform--xiangbei tai 0686 5154 0669). The EHSI-74 horizontal state indicator displays information from the automatic direction finder, range finder, very high frequency omnidirectional beacon/instrument landing system, and magnetic course reference system on the relative position, distance, course deviation, downslide deviation, advance flight path angle, (addorsal stage), off-course distance, estimated flying time, flight path angle, ground speed, and course. Based on this information, the pilot directly operates the aircraft, and the former on-board navigator is dispensed with. After the very high frequency omnidirectional beacon and Omega navigation systems are put through the flight guidance system, the coupler designed by the (Lideng) Company for the Y-7 aircraft, and the Y-7's original automatic pilot, the Y-7 will automatically fly on course along a preset flight path.

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