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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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VILLAGE-LEVEL PARTY RECTIFICATION DISCUSSED

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 41, 13 Oct 86 p 6

[Article by Song Jishui [1345 0679 3055] and Yu Fengchuan [0060 7685 1557]: "Doing a Good Job of Nationwide Village-Level Party Rectification"]

[Text] A comprehensive nationwide village-level party rectification will be started this winter. It is a major affair within the party building of the new era. The Central Committee and local party committees at all levels attach great importance to this work and have made thorough preparations. As early as May and June of this year, the party rectification guiding committee of the Central Committee held separate party rectification symposia at Zhengzhou, Nanjing, Changsha, and Lanzhou for party secretaries of the various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities, to arrange the measures, methods, and focal points of the present village-level party rectification and to formulate specific policies. During the last few months, party committees at all levels all over the country have actively implemented the spirit of the symposia and done much work during this preparatory stage of village-level party rectification. Vast numbers of party members and party cadres at rural basic levels also actively helped in various aspects of preparatory work.

As almost 1 million party branches and 2 million party members will participate in the present village-level party rectification, it constitutes by its scale and scope an important phase in the overall party rectification. If village-level party rectification is earnestly and effectively carried out, it will have major significance not only by promoting socialist material and spiritual civilization, and by initiating a radical turn for the better in party workstyle and in the general mood of society, but also in promoting an intensive progress in rural reform and the further development of the rural commodity economy.

Of course, there are still many problems awaiting solution before rural party rectification could be accomplished successfully. It has become known that in certain places party committees and comrades in the party rectification offices of party committees have to varying degrees assumed a relaxed mood as regards village-level party rectification, in the assumption that the work has already to a greater part been finished and one may now "take a breather." Preoccupation with economic work is taken as an excuse, and there is impetuosity to quickly get done with party rectification, while village-

level party rectification is also viewed as beset with great difficulties, and contradictions are being dodged out of fear of these difficulties. These moods can be summed up as still due to the failure to recognize the significance of the present party rectification, insufficient understanding of the guiding mentality of promoting reform and economic development, and a lack of confidence in the successful accomplishment of the present party rectification from start to finish. This makes it necessary to straighten out the mentality of party committees at all levels, to inspire them with new enthusiasm, to have them seize the opportunity, to do a good job of leading, organizing, and guiding village-level party rectification, and to make earnest, down-to-earth, and copious preparations, so that smooth progress of the present party rectification is ensured.

There are many favorable conditions for a successful accomplishment of village-level party rectification. The symposia held by the Central Committee's party rectification guiding committee made the principles, tasks, and methods of village-level party rectification increasingly clear. Abundant experience, useful for rural basic-level party rectification, have been gathered in party rectification activities during the last 3 years. The vast number of rural cadres and the rural masses have placed very high hopes on party rectification, which has their serious concern and support.

As a turn for the better is currently taking place in party workstyle and in the general mood of society, as the entire nation actively implements the policies of reform and opening up, as the four modernizations progress smoothly, the present situation is one of the most favorable since the founding of the PRC. To maintain its momentum, it is necessary to further strengthen party building, including continued party rectification.

Innumerable facts tell us that there is a great difference whether or not party rectification is carried out. If only the party organizations at all levels would take rural basic-level party rectification seriously as a good beginning for strengthening the buildup of the party in power in the new era, and would effectively carry it out, the mental attitude of the entire contingent of party members would take on an entirely new look and would become imbued with new vitality. If only the vast number of party members and party cadres would constantly bear in mind and carry out the party's fundamental tenet, namely to serve the people wholeheartedly, they would be bound to receive the sincere support and trust of the masses. If only party rectification would be sincerely carried out with the guiding ideology of promoting reform and economic development, party rectification would become a huge motive power in the promotion of economic undertakings.

Judging by the practical experiences of advanced regions and experimental units, the present rural party rectification must primarily concentrate on efforts in three directions: First, from start to end education of party members must be firmly taken in hand. This has a bearing on the large issue of comprehensive improvement of the quality of party members in the new historical period. Because party workstyle is closely bound up with the quality of political thought of party members, ideological education is a matter of primary importance in party rectification. The ideological problem must under no circumstances be solved in a way that would leave matters more

or less as they stand, and even less by dissipating all energy on trifles and by replacing party rectification by activities on behalf of specific production problems. Only by educating the vast number of party members and party cadres in the party's fundamental tenet of wholehearted service to the people, education in the traditional workstyle of the party, education in standards for party members, education in policies governing the present situation, education in observing discipline and abiding by the law and in the ideal of discipline, can the quality of party members be comprehensively raised. Second, we must take hold of and rectify the problems to which the masses have most strongly reacted; we must particularly solve the problem of a small minority tyrannizing villagers and of rural party cadres seriously abusing their powers for private gain or violating law and disrupting discipline, acts that are greatly resented by the people. We must conduct serious investigations of their problems, still aiming at having them give up their mistaken conduct, correct their errors and make a fresh start. As to party members and party cadres who have committed not very serious errors, they should mainly be allowed to reform in actual practice and to review and learn from the experiences and lessons of the past. Third, we must effectively set up leading groups in village-level party organizations. As to party cadres who have seriously abused their powers for private gain, violated law, and disrupted discipline, they should be resolutely eliminated from leading groups. Adjustment are also necessary as to all who cannot uphold the principles of the party, who dare not fight evil tendencies, and who are incompetent at their posts. Party members with strong party spirit, with good workstyle, and still in the prime of their lives should be selected to serve in leading groups, thereby truly raising the political quality and efficiency of leading groups. Only with this kind of leading groups can the consolidation and development of the results of party rectification be ensured.

The above-listed three aspects are set forth as typical under general conditions. However, since China's rural area is so vast, great differences exist between its different regions. Between coastal areas and the inland, between north and south, between plains and mountain areas, in the remote border areas, regions predominantly inhabited by national minorities, and areas inhabited by Han people, historical conditions vary greatly, and the extent of their socioeconomic development is also quite uneven. Although party rectification should resolve all ideological, workstyle, discipline, and organizational problems, manifestations of these problems in the different rural areas may be quite different. The need to uphold the principle of starting out from the realities, to differentiate between different situations, to give specific guidance according to the situation in question, therefore becomes a critical problem that must have the attention of the leadership and of party committees at all levels when guiding the village-level party rectification. In sum, in party rectification we must strictly proceed according to the relevant decrees and policies of the Central Committee. We must uphold the party's principle of seeking truth from facts. We must resolve whatever problems we meet, and must choose the way of disposing of problems according to the nature of the problems. Only by acting in this way will we succeed in "solving problems without creating confusion."

We believe if only there is everywhere a competent leadership, if measures are appropriate, policies are firm and reliable, and if work is carried out in a down-to-earth manner, the village-level party rectification throughout the entire country is sure to achieve its anticipated results.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

COMMENTATOR'S ARTICLE ON VILLAGE-LEVEL PARTY RECTIFICATION

Beijing NONGCUN GONGZUO TONGXUN [RURAL WORK NEWSLETTER] in Chinese No 11,
5 Nov 86 p 6

[Article by staff commentator: "Effectively Carry Out Village-Level Party Rectification"]

[Text] Comprehensive village-level party rectification is now unfolding in all rural areas of the country. This is the last, but decisive, battle in the present party rectification, involving almost 1 million party branches. The results of the village-level party rectification will directly affect rural reform, rural economic development, and party building in the new era. It is absolutely necessary that rural leadership at all levels give utmost attention to this work and make it a success.

Since May and June of this year, all provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions have done much work in preparation for village-level party rectification. Judging by the general situation, many favorable conditions augur well for success in the village-level party rectification. The problem is now its uneven development; in some places preparations for party rectification have not been sufficiently substantial, and the present need is for efforts to deepen understanding and attain unification of thought.

Some cadres are heart and soul for reform and for achieving prosperity, but attach little importance to party rectification, even mistakenly believe that party rectification may impede reform. This is a lopsided view. There is nothing wrong with efforts toward reform and achieving prosperity, but there do exist certain problems in the countryside that impede the healthy development of reform, and it is precisely the removal of all these obstructions to reform that the party rectification wants to achieve, so as to promote and ensure the healthy development of reform and promote prosperity in the rural areas. Reform and party rectification are, therefore, identical and do not stand in hostile opposition to each other.

Though they may look forward to an effective party rectification, some party members are afraid it might offend certain people. This mental attitude has to change if party rectification is to be effective. To be sure, present party rectification will indeed primarily engage in education by positive measures and adhere to a policy of having errant individuals learn from their

past mistakes to avoid future ones, thus "cure the sickness to save the patient," but there will be no extortion of confessions or public criticisms and denunciations. However, to achieve a real solution of problems, it is necessary to launch normal innerparty criticism and self-criticism. The small minority of serious offenders must be dealt with according to party discipline and state law. If one were afraid to offend where a small minority of people or acts have done harm to the interests of the party and the masses, it would of course mean offending the much larger majority of people. Evil must not suppress righteousness. If everybody would only encourage standing up for what is right, unhealthy trends and evil practices can be driven out.

Some cadres participating in the party rectification are afraid of difficulties; they worry about the difficulty of bringing all personnel together, of not being able to keep within time limits, and of being unable to resolve problems. There is no need for such worries. Experiences in the experimental districts have proven that with only some measure of ingenuity many problems can be easily resolved. For instance, with due consideration for the special characteristics of the rural regions in question, many places have arranged study of science at certain hours, group counseling, group discussions, assigning comparatively better educated party members to various groups, make-up lessons at home in the case of old or physically enfeebled party members, to ensure that all party members participate in party rectification as demanded. It shows that the key to success is getting active.

Once a foundation of improved knowledge and uniformity of thought has been established, the party committees at all levels must energetically strengthen their leadership in the village-level party rectification. The principle of the present party rectification is resolving problems without causing confusion. We must avoid working perfunctorily. Judging by conditions in the experimental districts, it is necessary in all this work to have someone specially responsible at every level, to establish a responsibility system in party rectification, and to strengthen checking and supervision. Leadership at every level must regularly involve itself closely with the basic levels and at all times study and resolve the various problems that crop up during party rectification.

During village-level party rectification it is absolutely necessary to concentrate efforts on focal points. Special emphasis is to be placed on the resolution of such conspicuous problems as cases of party cadres seriously abusing their powers for private gain and serious violations of law and disruption of discipline. Forces have to be strengthened where key villages show comparatively more problems. Where there are serious questions in the case of certain persons, more thoroughgoing and painstaking work is required. After investigation of all internal and external aspects, clarification of all facts, and after securing all evidence, intensified education should also be administered to the person in question.

Attention must be paid to the study and mastery of policy. Persons with serious problems who show no signs of mending their ways after education shall be subjected to party disciplinary sanctions, as conditions demand. Those who have broken laws shall be prosecuted according to law. Illegally obtained or

occupied collective assets shall generally be returned or compensated. We must not allow people to get away with superficial self-criticism while retaining the actual profits gained. Problems that have arisen during the reform due to insufficient experiences must be resolved with great care. Attention must be paid to the preservation of enthusiasm for the reform.

In the latter phases of the party rectification we must do a good job of setting up of leading groups. Necessary adjustments must be made where members of the party branch are found to have serious problems or to be incompetent, and upcoming younger forces must be added, thus nurturing and developing new party members, enriching organizational life and promoting democratic centralism, imparting abundant vigor and vitality to the rural basic-level party branches, and turning them into the powerful core for the development of spiritual and material civilization in the rural areas.

Upper and lower levels throughout the country are now paying close attention to village-level party rectification. We wish that the present village-level party rectification will not disappoint everyone's hopes and will indeed achieve its anticipated results.

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CSO: 4005/243

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CADRE SYSTEM REFORM

Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Oct 86 p 3

[Article by Han Dayuan [7281 1129 0337]: "Institutionalization of the Selection and Promotion of Cadres"]

[Text] Observing the current experiences of various countries, the following systems are mainly used in the employment of cadres: the electoral system, selection through examinations, appointment by higher authority, and contractual engagement. For instance, Hungary employs the three methods of elections, appointment by higher authority, and work contracts. In its employment of cadres, Romania uses a method that integrates centralized placement with a system of inviting applications followed by contractual employment. Article 63 of the "Labor Code" prescribes that candidates may be employed as cadres only after testing their professional knowledge in individual or unified examinations and after a probationary period (15 days for ordinary positions and 30 days for leading positions). Certain Japanese methods of selecting government functionaries merit attention. The core of the current Japanese system is the examination system. Since the Meiji Government promulgated the "Civil Officials Employment Law" in 1893, Japan has all along used an examination system in the employment of its officials, with a history now of over 90 years. There are three kinds of examinations for government officials in Japan: 1) Examination of senior officials (1st and 2d rank); 2) Examination of officials for the foreign service; and 3) Judicial service examinations.

China has currently no strict and unified system of examinations, particularly no uniform standards for the selection and promotion of cadres. Employment of cadres is, therefore, handled through extremely narrow channels. The problem of cadre employment is frequently solved by the leadership adopting such methods as leaving it to accidental discoveries, recommendations coming from within a limited circle, designation of candidates by the leading cadre, or by transferring in someone from another office. A strict system of examinations would ensure a high quality of cadres, and effectively stop the practice of "entering through the backdoor." For instance, a strict examination system would stop the malpractice of arbitrary promotions or suppressing lower level personnel, depending on individual impressions or the degree of relationship to the candidate. Speaking of the promotion of cadres, this would indeed encourage working personnel to strive continuously to improve their position.

The extent to which promotions are given in a rational way will have a bearing on whether the entire work force in that position will fully display initiative and creativity, and as a result of how promotions are handled they will either repress talents or lead to the development of more talents. Given current conditions in China, it is my belief that the following few questions should be shown consideration in the selection and promotion of cadres: 1) Effective implementation of the "Election Law" is of major importance. The primary method for cadre selection is the electoral system. Particularly at the present stage when the sphere of direct democratic action is still limited, efficient use of the electoral system would be comparatively more effective. At present, enforcement of the "Election Law" is not what it should be. In many localities elections are actually mere exercises in formalism, and matters are not handled strictly according to the "election law." This is mainly due to two reasons: First, the will of certain persons in leadership positions is allowed to play a decisive role, while the democratic rights of the people are not respected. Second, as far as the people themselves are concerned, they have a very dim concept of their own rights and do not cherish their own democratic rights. The elective system is the fundamental form for political participation of the Chinese people in government. Through elections the people can have cadres that are to their liking and can replace cadres whom they find unsatisfactory. From now on, we must therefore strengthen propaganda and theoretical study of the "election law," ensure that elections are properly carried out, so that selection and promotion of cadres will truly represent the will of the people. 2) Adopting the principle of selecting the best for employment, ensuring equal opportunity and, within the limits set in the constitution and the laws, use more diversified ways and methods of cadre selection. Apart from employing cadres by election, by unified state placement, and through appointments by higher authority, we must gradually institute a system of public invitations to apply, to broadly gather up talents, and open up a greater variety and more rational channels of employment. Of course, there are limits to the scope within which public invitations to apply can be carried out. For instance, in the hiring for political-legal organs an especially cautious policy must be followed when using the method of inviting applications, and attention must be paid to the character requirements in political-legal cadres. Judging by the trend of developments, the elective method should be employed in the case of party and administrative cadres, while the system of contractual employment should be used in the case of S&T cadres. 3) The system of promotions should assume legal form. According to experiences abroad, there are mainly four ways of promotions: seniority in office, promotions on the passing of examinations, promotions because of achievements, and promotions by more than one grade at a time. There is also the system of periodical routine promotions, but priority should be given to promotions because of achievements at work. China has presently no unified standards for promotions; they should be properly fixed in an institutionalized way. I believe the most appropriate method for China is to combine the system of promotions on passing examinations with the system of promotions because of achievements at work, and to formulate unified, clear, and specific standards for promotions. Promotions by more than one grade at a time are not to be advocated. Especially in the case of highly placed leading personnel the method of promotions by more than one grade would be even less appropriate. Advancement has to be step by step. Even if the person should be an outstanding talent,

this should still be the method. From a political science viewpoint, cadres are actually persons charged by the people to exercise powers. To have these powers always exercised according to the will of the people, is not possible--as experiences and lessons of the past have taught--without careful and long examination of the character of the cadres in question under the various different circumstances of the cases. 4) In the future, recommendation of cadres must be developed in the direction of lateral recommendations; subjectivism as well as tendencies toward undiscerning action and bias must be overcome; selections must be from below to further up. If cadre selection is dependent on the subjective impression of the higher ranking leadership and on their favorable or unfavorable sentiments, if it is carried out in a direct line from above toward the lower levels, it will frequently lend itself to such abuses as appointments of people merely on the basis of favoritism or due to connections through female relatives, and will lead to the suppression of true talents by mediocre persons. Finally, in the matter of selecting and promoting cadres, provisions have to be made for necessary punishment of people engaged in malpractices, in order to ensure smooth progress in the work of selecting and promoting cadres.

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CSO: 4005/246

ADMINISTRATIVE STREAMLINING DISCUSSED

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 42, 20 Oct 86 p 4

[Article by Mo Ruo [5459 5387]: "Streamlining Government Administration by Higher Staff Capability is Imperative"]

[Text] When "a friend came from afar," talk turned to the very serious state of affairs of having in many places party and government organs that overlap organizationally, are overstaffed, engage in constant wrangling with each other, and show low efficiency. Of course, certain localities have experience and achieved successes in recent years in carrying out organizational reforms and retrenching their personnel, but there are still many other places which are not reducing but rather enlarging their organizations, or where retrenching is only done in name while they actually expand, where, so to say, "the east temple is torn down to mend the west temple," and where all they do is to resort to all kinds of subterfuges. Let us take the example of Huimin Prefecture in Shandong Province. Huimin Prefecture has 8 counties and 1 municipality under its jurisdiction. It began its organizational reform of the two levels, the counties and the municipality, in 1984. After 2 years, the result was a net increase of over 100 organizational units and of 3,600 persons. This, you may say, is a case of "the more retrenchment the more inflation," with a 20 and 30 percent increase in organizational units and personnel!

It happened not only in Huimin; many other places could be cited too. What is going on? The central authorities emphatically demand "streamlining government administration by higher staff capability" and raising work efficiency, but what has actually been accomplished is adding more "superfluous staff and compounding government administration." The more "retrenchment" there was, the more did personnel increase, completely contrary to the purposes of the organizational reform.

The answer to why this is so is: trees have roots, and water has its sources. The sources are, ostensibly, certain leadership organs; the persons in leadership positions have no intention of reducing their organizations. Some not only defy retrenchment, they even intend to expand. They, so to say, "drive their chariot south while they should go north," and the results are conditions like those in Huimin Prefecture. Many of our leaders and leading organs fail to sense the urgency of organizational retrenchments and have never experienced the bitter consequences of organizational inflation, rather believing it to be a "sweet" affair. Since they take their position to be one of "leadership" and not one of "service," they feel no need for retrenchment.

This in the end leads to all kinds of odd situations. We can name five of such oddities:

1. Tearing down the east wall to expand the west wall. Abolishing a small unit here, while enlarging another unit there. Abolishing one section and one office here, while establishing a few additional companies and centers there. Finally, there is not only no retrenchment, but, on the contrary, need is created for more personnel and more funds.

2. The upward drift. Hadn't there been a fashion, raging throughout the country, of upgrading all subordinated units? Sections became departments, departments became bureaus; what used to be handled by a few people was set up as an independent new unit. In the end, the newly promoted department required several sections, and the newly promoted bureau required several departments; it was like splitting the atom, with many new units being engendered almost overnight. For instance, if there was a prefectural party committee with originally only one records department, it was felt--who knows how they got the idea--that a "department" was not impressive enough and its rank suddenly jumped up to "bureau," with several departments and sections deriving from such upgrading. The organizational department originally had only one cadre section, but after "splitting" there were six: a cadre examination section, a young cadre section, an intellectuals work section, a cadre education section, and even cadre transfer and cadre group arrangement sections, where one really wonders what they were all doing. We are told that this trend has not died down in certain places and units, and while "organs are to be considered as exhaustively established," upranking of units is still going on.

3. Creating jobs to accommodate persons. Though no actual work would justify it at all, merely for the purpose of finding a job for someone or to promote someone, a cadre would in the end erect a "new temple." There are many examples for such action, some are so bizarre as to even outdo the stories in the "Jingu qiguan". In one place, a propaganda department with a total of only 20 persons had 4 heads and deputy heads of department, 2 investigation and research officers with the rank of department heads, 12 section heads and deputy heads, while the remaining 2 persons were 1 clerk and 1 driver. There are also places where certain cadres had been found unsuitable for whatever work there was, but since cadres "can only go up but not down," also "had committed no mistakes," a new unit was set up to "support" them.

4. Conformity between higher and lower levels. Units in upper levels demand corresponding units in the lower levels. If there are certain provincial departments and bureaus in the upper level, the prefectures and counties must have corresponding departments and sections. We are told that if this is not done, the higher level will exercise pressure, accusing you of not attaching importance to the task in question, even giving you the "tight shoe" treatment--not approving items awaiting approval, and will not allot funds that should be allotted, thus forcing the lower level to establish the additional unit. A tricky way out would be to establish a certain section or department in name only, while assigning other work to it, thus perfunctorily complying with what is officially demanded. However, most would not dare do so because they could not afford to antagonize their superiors.

5. Indiscriminate choices. We have some persons in leading positions who base their action not at all on investigation and research of the item in question or on scientific argument, but merely follow a lopsided idea, give way to a sudden impulse or are moved by a sudden inspiration in making some sudden final decision, resulting in the rash creation of a new unit.

A detailed investigation will of course show that these are not the only reasons for the increasing inflation in administrative units; there may be more and more important factors involved.

May we make suggestions? If we are to reduce government organization and effect "streamlining of the administration by greater staff capability," we have to fulfil the following three conditions:

First, the mentality of leading organs and persons in leading positions must be set straight. If the leading organs and leaders are not at all clear and determined in the matter of retrenching government organization, if they are not at all sensitive to the great harm of organizational inflation, how can they possibly be expected to take action in the spirit of the central government's decree. Some comrades do not really understand that the organizational inflation obstructs work efficiency and is a hotbed for bureaucratism.

Second, key to greater staff capability is retrenchment of administrative organization. The crucial point in the retrenchment of administrative organization is delegation of powers. We have many organs who are in charge of a broad sphere of affairs. Their authority is also wide and seems to encompass everything, with the result that nothing is handled effectively, merely adding uselessly to the complexity of things. Don't we now ask for scientific support for actions and decisions? We must conscientiously debate the functions and powers of organs already established and especially of those newly established. We must establish organs because of need, no, only because of urgent need. Where there is no specially urgent need, they should not be established, they should be dispensed with.

Third, in the retrenchment of administrative organs, upper and lower levels must take concurrent action, contradictory plans must be eliminated. If an organ is abolished at the lower, but not at the higher level, there will still be the same amount of meetings, statistical tables, and reports and official communications back and forth, so that in the end it would be found most expedient to effect a "restoration," a state of things not infrequently met with. Work methods should also be changed. What arrangements should be made for cadres who become supernumerary due to the organizational reductions? This is also a big problem. If no solution is found, there is bound to be much hesitation and indecision in the execution of retrenchments, and this will be very troublesome indeed. It is therefore necessary to work out one overall measure and to give overall consideration to the problem.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SIMPLER ADMINISTRATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION DISCUSSED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 26 Nov 86 p 2

[Article by Yang Zhihan [2799 2535 5060]: "More than 30 Presidents and Party Committee Secretaries of Academies Unanimously Called for Simpler Administration and Decentralized Power in Higher Education System"]

[Text] At the third seminar of the Higher Education Administration Research Institute held in Lanzhou recently, more than 30 presidents and party committee secretaries of academies unanimously held that there should be simpler administration and decentralized power in the higher education system before the institutions of higher learning could be revitalized. In these institutions, the "bosses" are too many, and the control is too rigid, thus affecting the development of higher education. Some presidents and secretaries are very meticulous in minor matters but unable to cope with major issues. This affects the schools' major policy decisions.

The president of a certain academy in Zhejiang Province said: One capital construction project had to pass "10 barriers" and would take 2 years from the time of application to the date work started, because of the wrangling among five or six departments. The school had to "pay homage" to each of these departments and finally sent people in private to request "concession" before the project could be approved. The participants held that capital construction projects should be under the control of the State Educational Commission, and the schools should be given certain decisionmaking power.

The institutions of higher education should also be given personnel power. As the situation now stands, some people not wanted by the schools were sent to them by administrative means, and some of their key personnel were transferred away by administrative orders. Personnel movement in the institutions of higher learning has to be approved by the personnel bureau of the counties where the institutions are located. Thus it would be very difficult to improve the result and quality of the schools. They held that after being formally established, the school should have the power of hiring and firing its teachers or workers.

The schools should also have the decisionmaking power of management. Xinjiang and some other remote provinces and regions have entrusted their personnel training to the institutions of higher learning at the coastal areas. The

preferential rate of charge, as agreed by both sides, was 1,400 yuan per person each year. The provinces and municipalities, where these institutions of higher learning are located, insisted on an additional charge of capital construction fees which brought the total amount up to 2,600 yuan per person each year. As a result, the cooperation between these regions failed to materialize. The participants held that in such cases, the leading departments at higher levels should permit the schools to run their own business instead of exercising any rigid control over them.

There should also be simpler administration and decentralized power in the institutions of higher learning. The participants pointed out that the institutions of higher learning are over-staffed, and many of them have 80 to 90 units at the department level and a total of 300 to 400 cadres. Such a large number of cadres affected the institutions' efficiency, since the cadres' duties and responsibilities with regard to their vertical and horizontal relations were not clearly defined. The scope of leadership by the presidents and secretaries was too broad. Since they have to be concerned with everything including "eating, drinking, going to the toilet, sleeping, living, aging, ailing, dying, and retiring," they are buried among their routine jobs and have to relax their efforts in the study of policy decisions for the school. Now should be the time to simplify the administration and decentralize the power. The school should not be required to set up their office-level organs to correspond with the departments and bureaus of the State Educational Commission, and even less to raise their "sections to the office level. If the present finance department and capital construction department will return to their former status as "sections" under the general affairs department, their functions can by no means be weakened.

Lanzhou Railway Academy has a clever way to overcome the confusion from pressure of work among the leading cadres at the school level, namely, implementation of the principle of "centralized leadership and differentiated administration." The academy president delegates his authority to the departments which in turn delegate their authority to the teaching and research office and the sections, and all their authorities and responsibilities were clearly defined. Generally, the president does not issue any direction by skipping the level immediately below, and thus help the school leadership function in systematic way.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PAPER ON FUTURE POLITICAL, IDEOLOGICAL WORK

HK291433 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 13 Dec 86 p 2

[Article by Liu Qide (0491 0796 1795): "Development Trends of Future Ideological, Political Work--an Exploration"]

[Text] The party's ideological and political work is a part of the superstructure. It is restricted and influenced not only by the economic base, but also by the relevant factors at higher levels in the superstructure. The great changes in economic life caused by economic structural reform are the essential cause affecting contemporary ideological and political work. However, predicting development trends of future ideological and political work merely from the background of economic structural reform is rather limited. After 2 years' practice of economic structural reform in China, political structural reform and cultural structural reform have been placed on the agenda. The influence of economic structural reform on ideological and political work can be summarized as the influence of the economic base on the superstructure; and the influence of changes in political and cultural structure on ideological and political work can be summarized as the interaction between all parts of the superstructure. Therefore, I hold that the study and prediction of future ideological and political work must be conducted in the vast area of the whole of life of society and with the three structural reforms as its background.

This article will focus on discussing the influence which political structural reform and cultural structural reform will have on ideological and political work and will predict development trends of future ideological and political work.

1. Political Structural Reform Will Result in Great Changes in the Management System of Ideological and Political Work

Political structural reform is for the purpose of establishing a socialist political system with a high degree of democracy and a scientific system for making political policy decisions. It includes at least two problems: 1) further solving the problem of excessive concentration of powers; and 2) properly solving the problem of the form of the party's leadership. So, what direct influence will the relative deconcentration of powers, the strict limitations on the extent of powers, the expansion and guaranteeing

of democratic rights, the gradual separation of joint administration of political life by party and government, and the changes in the form of the party's leadership exert on ideological and political work?

--Great changes will take place in the entire management system of ideological and political work. The changes will be reflected in two aspects: 1) The original vertical and strict leadership system from high to low levels will expand horizontally along with deconcentration of power. Due to the upgrading of the degree of democracy and the limiting of government power, its strict and commanding nature will be weakened to a certain extent. 2) In enterprises, ideological and political work will be channeled into the orbit of the overall management systems of the enterprises and treated as a part of the overall management work. Party organizations will exercise their leadership over ideological and political work through another channel, that is, by managing party affairs.

--As a basis for traditional ideological and political work, power and prestige will be further separated. Traditional ideological and political work always bases itself and relies on power of different degrees. With the changes in the political structure, the two powers that ideological and political work rely on will also change: 1) The party's power will change along with changes brought by political structural reform. 2) With the separation of party and government, the administrative power that the party can exercise through the administration system will also disappear. Thus, ideological and political work will probably appear in such forms as exchanging knowledge, feelings, mentality, and ideas.

--The degree of socialization of ideological and political work will be upgraded. The division between the content of ideological and political work undertaken by the management system inside an enterprise and that by the party organization of the enterprise will become more and more distinct and stable and the demarcation line will gradually become clear. It can thus be predicted that society will be mainly responsible for conducting education and enterprises will be mainly responsible for dealing with workers' mentality and regulating human relations.

2. Cultural Structural Reform Will Exert Far-Reaching Influence on the Content, Methods, and Standard of Ideological and Political Work

The problem of how to treat national culture and world culture, which people are discussing at present, is inevitably involved in cultural structural reform. The essence of the problem is change in people's thinking, which will involve the necessary examination of some of the content of ideological and political work and the interaction between ideology and culture. As seen from the current situation, backward ideas, conservative ideologies, and outdated ethics and morality have seriously hampered the in-depth development of economic structural reform and political structural reform. There are, of course, social and historical reasons for the formation of these ideas and concepts, but reflection is needed on the part of ideological and political work. We must find a foothold in cultural structural reform where ideological and political work can advance in step with today's social and historical development.

--Upgrading people's cultural quality and understanding must be placed in an important position in ideological and political work. The traditional method of from ideology to ideology may give way to the method of from culture to ideology. One who has a low cultural level, does not know how to control himself, and has poor subjective consciousness cannot have real political ideology. Future ideological work must be carried out by creating a good cultural environment and must open up various broader roads for people to accept communist ideology in the new period.

--China's traditional culture has its brilliant as well as backward aspects. Our ideological education is precisely based on parts of both the brilliant and backward aspects. Under the conditions of reforms and opening up, there is a phenomenon of imbuing people with Marxist ideas in place of certain specious traditional ideas. Therefore, ideological and political work must play an active role in replacing old ideas with new ones, must first abandon those specious ideas, and must redetermine the contents of people's education.

--Re-establish new moral standards suited to economic structural reform. While basic morality must be inherited, morality should also reflect the characteristics of the times. Abstractly talking about moral conduct and good and evil without considering the economic and cultural conditions of a particular time is meaningless and will not be accepted by contemporary Chinese. Therefore, the important thing is that the conflict between moral and economic conduct in the course of economic structural reform must renew people's moral concepts so that people's moral conduct can coincide with their need for developing socialist commodity economy and so that moral and legal constraints on economic conduct can reach consensus.

3. Political Structural Reform and Cultural Structural Reform Will "Conflict" With Certain Theoretical Principles of Ideological and Political Work

Along with the gradual development of political structural reform, we shall find ourselves in an increasingly relaxed and harmonious political environment. Upgrading the people's democratic ideology and legal protection of the principle of freedom of speech as stipulated in the constitution in the ideological and cultural fields are objective needs for gradually changing ideological and political work into forms for exchanging people's ideas, feelings, mentality, and knowledge.

The first change caused by cultural structural reform is the change in people's ideas. Closely related to ideological and political work in the changing of ideas are changes in people's way of thinking, in their value judgement systems, and in human relations.

It can be asserted that these new changes following political structural reform and cultural structural reform will most likely "conflict" with some theoretical principles of traditional ideological and political work.

--The "conflict" between inculcation and selection. The strengthening of people's subjective consciousness is an inevitable outcome of democratic politics and new cultural ideas. Self-exploration, self-consciousness, and cognitive determination have become the main psychological characteristics of contemporary people. As with their selective material demands, the people's selective spiritual and cultural demands will be reflected strikingly at different levels and in different contents of education. Providing people with various kinds of materials for their selection, comparison, and examination will become an effective form of education. Providing people with various kinds of materials for their selection, comparison, and examination will become an effective form of education. The traditional method of working out a plan, giving several lectures, selectively studying several books, and making preparations for establishing several ideas is outdated. Coercive inculcation will probably give way and selective inculcation may occupy a certain position. People will more often approach and accept communism by means of selection.

--The "conflict" between purposeful education and unconscious education. Setting a clear target in conducting education reflects the utilitarian nature of traditional ideological and political work. But this may easily conflict with the questioning mentality recently formed in waves of reform. One may make good comments on a film if one watches it on one's own, but contrary comments if one is organized to watch it with others and after having been educated purposefully. Thus, the question of unconscious education has been raised and put into practice, and its position is being upgraded with each passing day. It seems that conducting unconscious education skillfully is an effective method of dealing with the "conflict."

4. An Overall Structural Reform Will Bring About Overall Changes in Ideological and Political Work

Along with the development and victories of an overall structural reform, ideological and political work will inevitably make a big breakthrough and bring about overall changes. We can make the following predictions about the signs of the overall changes.

--Ideological and political work will get rid of the trammels of ideological and political work in a narrow sense and of intrinsic concepts and will change to having the overall function of training a new generation.

--The party's ideological and political work will naturally be channeled into the orbit of the entire system of building socialist material and spiritual civilizations. It will occupy a guiding position and play a promoting role in cultural and ideological parts of the building of spiritual civilization.

--People will more conscientiously absorb useful things from subjects relevant to ideological and political work and from new subjects to enrich the contents, methods, and means of ideological and political work so that traditional ideological and political work will have characteristics of the new times.

--In the course of conducting education and giving guidance, full consideration will be given to the personalities and needs of human beings and attention will be paid to the individual character of human beings. Traditional "adverse guidance" will be changed into tactful guidance.

In short, the switch from "taking class struggle as the key link" to serving economic work is only one aspect of ideological and political work "returning to its own place." Only with the overall development of economic, political, and cultural structural reforms can ideological and political work be genuinely upgraded to a new level and overall change genuinely be brought about.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LEADERS ATTEND CPPCC NEW YEAR TEA PARTY

OW012010 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0758 GMT 1 Jan 87

[Report by reporters Zou Aiguo and Zhang Sutang]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 1 Jan (XINHUA)--The CPPCC National Committee this morning held a New Year tea party at the Committee's auditorium. More than 400 people of various circles happily gathered there to celebrate the New Year.

Ulanhu, Xi Zhongxun, Tian Jiyun, Qiao Shi, Hu Qiaomu, Hu Qili, Yao Yilin, Wang Zhaoguo, Peng Chong, Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain, Zhou Gucheng, Yen Jici, Rong Yiren, Liao Hansheng, Yang Jingren, Kang Keqing, Hu Ziang, Qian Changzhao, Yang Chengwu, Zhou Peiyuan, Burhan Shahidi, Miao Yuntai, Fei Xiaotong, Zhao Puchu, Qu Wu, Qian Xuesheng and Lei Jieqiong attended the tea party.

The tea party was presided over by Yang Jingren, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee. Zhou Shaozheng, secretary general of the CPPCC National Committee, read a New Year greeting letter from Committee Chairman Deng Yingchao to people of various circles at the tea party.

Song Defu, first secretary of the CYL Central Committee, wished the participants a happy New Year on behalf of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the All-China Women's Federation, and the CYL Central Committee. He said: We must protect and cherish today's good situation as if we were protecting our own eyes. In order to have stability and unity, we must maintain a sober mind and guard against speeches and activities that advocate bourgeois liberalization and irresponsible arguments, including all kinds of rumors which will confuse people's minds. In particular, patriotic youth with good will must maintain a sober mind, keep cool, and guard against being used by people with ulterior motives.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BEIJING MODEL WORKERS ON SHANGHAI DEMONSTRATIONS

OW252050 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1605 GMT 25 Dec 86

[Report by reporter Li Li]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Dec (XINHUA)--Model workers and recipients of the national "1 May" Labor Medal in Beijing attended a discussion meeting today, which was sponsored by the Beijing Municipal Trade Union Council in connection with street demonstrations by some university students in Shanghai. Reminding the students that China's way out lies in reform, which must be guaranteed by stability and unity, participants in the meeting urged the youths not to do things detrimental to stability and unity.

Zhang Xiuqin, a municipal model worker, recipient of the national "1 May" Labor Medal, and trade union chairman of the Beijing Changcheng Raincoat and Windbreaker Co, said: Street demonstrations by some Shanghai students disrupted local stability and unity. To express opinions or make suggestions, young students should go through proper channels and never commit acts that disrupt public order. He called on the students to set their mind on study and master solid skills to serve the motherland's socialist modernization drive.

Wang Huangui, a special-grade model worker and a sales clerk of the Dongzhimen Food Co in Beijing, said: Without a peaceful and stable social environment, it is impossible for our generation to smoothly carry out the reform and for our nation to stand up in the world. Reform is not plain sailing, and it depends on solid work. It is impossible to push reform by staging demonstrations and shouting slogans. Did not the decade-long demonstrations and slogans during the "Cultural Revolution" make the people starve?

Mu Zaisheng, a special-grade model worker and sales clerk at Beijing Department Store, said: Having experienced the sufferings of the Old China and bitterness of the decade-long "Cultural Revolution," we especially treasure the current nationwide situation of stability and unity. We must uphold party leadership and Marxism-Leninism and safeguard stability and unity in order to accelerate the modernization drive.

Yang Benli, a model worker, recipient of the "1 May" Labor Medal, and No 10 bus conductor, said: Despite shortcomings in the course of reform, I am convinced that our country will become stronger and stronger with each passing day. When problems arise, we should not resort to radical means to the detriment of stability and unity, wherein lie the vital interests of the country and the people.

Du Deshun, a model worker, recipient of the "1 May" Labor Medal and manicurist at Hufang Road public bathhouse, Peng Shixiong, senior engineer of the Electricity Research Institute and other participants said: The students' concern for progress in reform and for the motherland's future is understandable. But the handful of people with ulterior motives should be condemned for spreading rumors to sow discord and openly opposing the four cardinal principles to undermine stability and unity.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NPC DEPUTY ZHAO CRITICIZES STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS

OW291249 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 28 Dec 86

[Text] Professor Zhao Jinsheng, NPC deputy and famed specialist in water conservation, talked to our reporter on some students taking to the streets to demonstrate. He hopes that students will properly exercise their democratic rights and will not do anything harmful to the country's stability and unity.

Professor Zhao is 84 years old. He has gone through feudalist rule, disturbances caused by the warlords, aggression by formidable enemies, and the 10-year turmoil. This rough experience has made him especially cherish today's peaceful, stable life. He said: The 8 years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee have been the best in my whole life. Although I am advanced in age, I will make the best use of this favorable situation to sort out what I have gained in teaching and research in the last half century and leave them with my students.

Regarding college students' demand for democracy and freedom, Professor Zhao said: China's socialist democracy is continuously improving. Students can express their views. The Constitution guarantees that every citizen has extensive democratic and freedom rights. The question is how we exercise these rights correctly. Street demonstrations disturb social order, affect stability and unity, and hinder other people's normal work and life. No matter how noble the motivation, the results are harmful to the state and the people.

Prof Zhao Jinsheng said: At a time when China is not affluent, our party and government still manage to provide a good environment for our college students to study. The whole nation has great expectation of them. I hope that students will take their social responsibilities seriously and learn their skills well in order to serve their country and nation in the future.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

COLLEGE GRADUATES COMMENT ON DEMONSTRATIONS

OW270550 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 26 Dec 86

[Report by station reporter (Cai Xiaolin)]

[Text] Nearly a decade has elapsed since the reinstatement of the examination system for institutions of higher education, and during this period, the coal-mining units of our country have employed more than 30,000 college graduates. Fortunately, I had an opportunity to meet with some comrades among these college graduates yesterday afternoon at the General Planning and Design Institute of the Ministry of Coal Industry. Being a young man who left college just a few years ago, I quickly became acquainted with these comrades of the same age.

In conversation, we naturally dwelt on the street demonstrations held recently by some college students in Shanghai. The consensus was that while at college, we often imagined our society according to our own wishes and cherished a variety of unrealistic illusions regarding various issues. Over the past years since we began to work and entered society, we have had the opportunity to face many practical questions and become more realistic and intensive in understanding our society and thinking over its problems. We feel a sense of social responsibility. Each and every one of us sincerely hopes that China will become strong and prosperous as soon as possible.

Comrade (Xie Xiao), who graduated from the Harbin College of Architectural Engineering in 1982, said: In the past few days, I heard from radio broadcasts that some Shanghai students took to the streets. This is something for us to think seriously about: Are street demonstrations the best way to solve our country's various problems in the course of advance? With deep feeling, this young man, who has had more than 4 years of work experience, made this remark: After smashing the gang of four, China eliminated chaos and restored order. It has not come easily that our work in various areas has been put on the right track and the situation has become stable. Now is certainly a good time for construction.

(Ding Xiangyang), a 1984 graduate of (Fujin) Mining College, is a reticent youth. He seldom speaks, but expressed the feeling that our country has an age-old lesson; that is, turbulence can only lead to poverty and backwardness. Only with stability and unity can we engage in worry-free construction, he said.

(Dai Gongniu), a 1982 graduate of Jilin University, said: I, too, was a college student, eager to meet China's needs. Yet our country is a big one, and we have a large population. This can be likened to a big machine. After 10 chaotic years, it takes time for this machine to return to normal operation. He continued in a humorous tone: If I had an opportunity to go back to school at this time, I would think this way: I would rather remain in school to study more and get more knowledge than take to the streets to participate in demonstrations.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SHANGHAI PROFESSORS URGE STUDENTS TO RESPECT ORDER

OW280530 Beijing Television Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Dec 86

[Report over video by unidentified reporter; video shows group of unidentified men seated in semicircle in Shanghai television studio, zooming in to medium shot of each individual as he speaks, speakers identified by screen caption; date not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] Recently the Shanghai Television station invited some experts and professors from institutions of higher learning in Shanghai to attend a forum on how to cherish and improve the political situation of stability and unity.

[Zhang Xu, Jiaotong University professor and member of an academic division under the Chinese Academy of Sciences] We went through a decade of turmoil and suffered tremendous losses. During that period we could do nothing. Things have greatly changed since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. We can now go all out to do things. Mainly, we rely on the situation of stability and unity. How can we do anything if such a situation of stability and unity does not prevail? Therefore, every one of us realizes the importance of maintaining stability and unity.

Recently some students have sought to quicken the pace of reform, the fostering of more extensive democracy, and the achievement of greater freedom. Their aspirations are understandable. However, we advise them not to put up big-character posters. Still less should they take to the streets and stage demonstrations. There are many channels through which they can air their views. The school administration will pass their views on to the higher authorities for consideration.

[Zhang Youwen, Jiaotong University professor] I myself have enjoyed the advantage of stability and unity. I was a college student in the early 60's. Now I am teaching. Prior to the Cultural Revolution I wrote five papers. At that time I enjoyed political stability and unity fairly well, and spent most of my time studying.

However, I did not achieve anything during the entire period of the Cultural Revolution. How could I achieve anything? There was no way I could work during that period. In the 8 years since the Cultural Revolution and

since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee things have greatly changed. During that period I wrote a total of 45 papers, which were published in well-known magazines at home and abroad. I also published an 800,000-word book in 1983.

[Dong Yefen, professor in the foreign languages department of Fudan University] All of us have realized--and no one can possibly deny--that the several years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee has been the best period in Chinese history, in which people have enjoyed democracy and freedom most. This is also the period in which all of us have been able to make the best use of our own particular skills to serve the people and the country. Other professors present here have also mentioned this point.

Let us take the example of teaching foreign languages: In the past few years we have done more than in the past 30 years in formulating a teaching program, compiling teaching materials, improving pedagogical methods, and creating an environment for the teaching of foreign languages. How did we do all this? Naturally, we are still faced with many problems and there is plenty of room for improvement. However, we were able to do so much work mainly because we have enjoyed political stability and unity. Without such a fine environment it would be impossible for us to score any achievements. I believe that it is important for us to cherish this situation of stability and unity.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

JIUSAN SOCIETY LEADER SPEAKS ON STABILITY, UNITY

OW251616 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0900 GMT 24 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, 24 Dec (XINHUA)--Today's BEIJING RIBAO frontpaged Zhou Peiyuan's message to youth. Zhou Peiyuan, vice chairman of the Jiusan Society and a noted scholar, urged youth to take full advantage of the present fine situation of stability and unity to master scientific and technological knowledge. He called on them to produce more results and shoulder the heavy responsibility of serving the country in a scientific spirit of seeking truth from facts.

He highly praised the RENMIN RIBAO editorial "Cherish and Develop the Stable and United Political Situation" when the BEIJING RIBAO reporter interviewed him. He said some youths do not know ours is a golden age. The 1950's were not bad either. Back then people were really excited since the three big mountains of imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucratic-capitalism had just been overturned. But people then did not have specific ideas about reconstruction. After groping, trial and errors, and paying high prices, we now finally have a clear direction and find our own socialist way, which is really hard to come by. We have come a long way not only in democratic construction but also in industry, agriculture, and science and technology since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The main point is how to take advantage of the excellent situation. There is no denying that we still have many difficulties. But what attitude should we take with regard to difficulty and backwardness? In my view, we should act in accordance with the central authorities' principles and policies. There will be no way out by taking another path. If we continuously maintain the stable and united situation, carry on reforms, and greatly develop production, science, and technology, difficulty will not become our stumbling block.

Zhou Peiyuan said: I am 84 now. I have experienced many historical periods. The present is the best of historical periods I experienced. In Old China, I trained only four masters degree holders. But since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, I have trained three doctorate and four master's degree holders. At present, there are five to six master's and doctoral candidates studying with me. Zhou Peiyuan said: Young people should cherish, realize, and make full use of the present excellent situation to study. They should acquire solid knowledge and do things that are not only good for the country and the people, but also for themselves.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

27,000 PAY RESPECTS TO MAO'S REMAINS ON BIRTHDAY

HK261518 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 1438 GMT 26 Dec 86

[Report: "What One Sees and Hears on Mao Zedong's Birthday"]

[Text] Hong Kong, 26 Dec (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)--According to a report from Beijing, 26 December this year is the 93d birthday of Mao Zedong, and more than 27,000 people paid their respects to the remains of Mao Zedong today.

At 0900, Mao Zedong's son Mao Anqing, daughter-in-law Shao Hua, and grandson Mao Xinyu went to the memorial hall to present a bunch of flowers to Mao Zedong's statue.

Li Zhisui, former responsible person of a medical group for Mao Zedong, revealed that after attending Marshal Chen Yi's memorial meeting, Mao Zedong felt depressed. After arriving home, he suffered from myocardial infarction. Hearing this, Premier Zhou Enlai rushed from the Great Hall of the People to Mao's residence, located by a swimming pool in Zhongnanhai, to organize the group to rescue him.

Li Zhisui disclosed the situation of Mao Zedong's illness at today's symposium attended by the experts and scholars of Mao Zedong's medical group and Mao Zedong's remains protection group. He also recalled: When he accompanied Mao Zedong to return to Mao's hometown Shaoshan, Mao felt sorry about the pulling down of an old Guandi temple in his hometown. Mao Zedong said: "When I was a small boy, once I was ill; my mother took me to this Guandi temple to burn joss sticks, and then asked me to eat the joss stick ash. Soon afterwards, I felt well. At that time, China lacked doctors and medicine; the sick, to a great extent, depended on spiritual support." Mao Zedong suggested the collection of all the folk prescriptions and proven recipes of the traditional Chinese medical doctors in the whole country and examination of them to choose some useful ones to serve the people.

Two pieces of protective glass have been added to Mao Zedong's crystal sarcophagus. Ma Yanlong, a technician responsible for Mao's makeup, said: "It is a miracle that Mao Zedong's remains are preserved so well."

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO ON SUCCESSFUL PEASANT ENTREPRENEUR

HK301013 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Dec 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by Yang Zhenwu (2799 2182 2976) and Gao Wenhua (7559 2429 5478): "Everyone Has the Responsibility of Serving the Country--Profile of Peasant Entrepreneur Wu Jilong of Gaocheng County"]

[Excerpts] Casually dressed, chain-smoking, 41-year-old Wu Jilong, one of the brooding type not given to talking, strikes one at first sight as a pragmatist.

This peasant of Caocheng County, Hebei has stolen the show in the economic reform, successively contracting for and leasing the workshops of three moneylosing state enterprises and in 5 years accounting for more than 5.3 million yuan in profits for the state and over \$6 million in foreign exchange.

Wu Jilong, with his undoubted achievements, has attracted the attention of leaders at various levels. The leadership of the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee praised him for having performed well. Premier Zhao Ziyang said in praise that he had blazed a new trail in the state enterprise economic responsibility system.

In his most difficult moments, the Gaozheng County CPC Committee gave him the greatest support. Secretary of the county party committee Zhu Jiuan encouraged him many times: "Act with courage. Do not submit to biased views of the world. Do not shrink from charges brought against you. So long as you are committed on a contract basis, the county party committee will fully support you." To support what is right and overcome what is evil and to promote reform, the Gaozheng County CPC Committee specially held in August this year an award-giving rally conferring the title of "fine party member" and peasant entrepreneur with the courage of a pioneer" on Wu Jilong. Not long ago, the Shijiazhuang Prefectural CPC Committee also awarded him the title of "model worker."

Accusations brought against him did not undo Wu Jilong but, on the contrary, ended up in his becoming "red." This was not what the accusers had expected. Just as Wu Jilong said, he has been able to do something for the state, first because of the party's good policies and second

because of great support from the leadership at various levels. Without these two factors, Wu Jilong, with all his talents, would have cherished big ambitions left unfulfilled and could have had no way to do anything for the state in return.

"It is up to everyone to serve the state!" With his reform experience, Wu Jilong has provided our state and people with a remarkable answer. This answer is worth pondering by people, and especially by statesmen and state enterprise managers who are considering economic reform.

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RENMIN RIBAO REPORTS 'CONNECTION NETWORK' INVESTIGATION

HK160821 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Dec 86 pp 1, 4

[Report by reporter Gao Xinqing (7559 2450 1987): "The Web Spinner Is Bound To Get Himself Entangled--How Li Guihai's 'Connection Network' Was Unraveled"]

[Excerpts] As far as the whole country was concerned, this was neither an important nor big case. However, people were shocked at the difficulties encountered in cracking the case. Why? The key is in the "connection network."

"Who" Protected the Criminal?

In October 1983, in accordance with letters written by the masses to expose the crime, and instruction of "conscientiously investigating the case" issued by Comrade Li Xing, party secretary of the Shijiazhuang Prefectural CPC Committee, Hebei Province's Gaoyi County CPC Committee, and the Discipline Inspection Commission under the county party committee decided to send a working group to investigate the case of Li Guihai, director of the Foreign Trade Bureau of the county, and the problems of the bureau. After the start of the investigation, Li Guihai vowed solemnly before the working group and leading comrades: "You can rest assured that I have a clean record. I have done nothing wrong." Some 6 months later, he stared at the investigators again with his cunning eyes, saying: "I told you long ago that I am innocent. You insist on investigating me. It is like burning a light for the blind, simply wasting a candle!"

However, the masses said that Li Guihai was a greedy and cruel man. They added: There is nothing he does not want, and nothing he cannot get, including power, money and goods. The only things which he cannot get are stars in the heavens, and the moon in the well." According to incomplete statistics, from 1981 to 1983, Li Guihai took bribes amounting to approximately 1,200 yuan, and brought economic losses to the state amounting to nearly 4,000 yuan because of dereliction of duty and malfeasance. He was also mainly involved in a case of violating the policy of the state, and illegally dividing funds of enterprises amounting to approximately 4,600 yuan. Besides, he was also guilty of offenses such as offering bribes, speculation, and so on.

During a period of 6 months, 638 persons were investigated, and the working group travelled over 13,000 kilometers. During the first hearing, 142 persons refused to give evidence, and 257 persons produced 895 false statements.

Why did those who were connected with the "connection network" try to protect the criminal? It was because they shared vested interests with Li Guihai. If Li fell, his hangers-on would be harmed. If he got to the top, they would benefit. We will have a particularly deep understanding of all this when we review Li Guihai's history of gaining fame and fortune, and the ways and methods he employed to spin the "connection network."

Practice has proven that there should be a system which can restrict the power of cadres, and supervise how they exercise their power. Without all these, some cadres are bound to abuse and corrupt their power, and betray the people--the "masters" who endow them with power. The problem is that there is no true guarantee for people's rights of "being the masters of their own affairs," their participation in and discussion of political and government affairs, their involvement in democratic management, and their power for excising democratic supervision. This is the very reason why Li Guihai could knock together his "connection network," abuse his power, and unscrupulously seek private gains. We have drawn a painful lesson from all these. Do we not think that we have done too little in this regard?

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SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION, OPEN-DOOR POLICY DISCUSSED

Zhengzhou HENAN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Nov 86 p 1

[Commentary: "Spiritual Civilization and Opening to the Outside World"]

[Text] The "Resolution of the CPC Central Committee on the Guiding Principles for Building a Socialist Society with an Advanced Culture and Ideology" adopted at the Sixth Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee clearly pointed out: "As a basic, unalterable state policy, opening to the outside world applies to our efforts to develop not only material civilization, but also spiritual civilization." This ideological guideline is of great significance in promoting the development of socialist spiritual civilization in China.

China as a nation has a long historical and cultural background. For a long time in a feudal society, it adopted the policy of closing the country to external contact. With blind egoism, it treated other countries as "barbarian enemies" and rejected everything from outside. This idea still has its influence on some people. In recent years, following the opening of the "windows" to the outside world, it would be difficult to prevent some "flies" and "mosquitoes" from flying in and producing certain negative effects. Some comrades have become unhappy about it. They either have misgivings on the development of spiritual civilization along with opening to the outside world, or simply want to close the "windows" once again. In either case, they would seriously hinder our critical assimilation of the useful ideas and knowledge from foreign countries for our reference, and our efforts to achieve a more practical standard of national spiritual civilization.

Socialist spiritual civilization should be the quintessence of the spiritual civilization of mankind. After the victory of the October Revolution, Lenin said: "I cannot imagine any form of socialism other than what is based on the experiences obtained from the gigantic capitalist culture." ("Collected Works of Lenin" Vol 27, p 285). The modern history of China and of the world shows that no country can progress if it refuses to accept elements of advanced science and knowledge from abroad. Closing the country to outside contact can only lead to stagnation and backwardness. China's old democratic revolution was inseparable from the influence of the democratic ideas of Western bourgeoisie; its new democratic revolution is the result of "Marxism-Leninism brought to us by the roaring cannons of the October Revolution." China's

socialist modernization must be carried out on the basis of maintaining our independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands, relying on our own efforts, and inheriting and carrying forward the fine cultural traditions of the Chinese nation and the Chinese revolution, while orienting itself to the world and actively assimilating the fruits of human civilization in the contemporary world. We must learn whatever is advanced in the socialist countries and the Third World Countries, as well as the advanced science and technology, the experiences of economic administration and management that is universally applicable, and other useful knowledge from the developed Western countries, test and develop them in practice, and turn them into our own assets. Otherwise, we will remain ignorant and be unable to modernize our own country.

In the course of developing socialist spiritual civilization, we cannot judge some concepts and lifestyles from external sources by simply applying the traditional yardstick. Instead, we must think over and analyze them in a rational way. We must certainly reject, resist, and firmly discard all the ugly and decadent aspects of capitalism. However, we must carefully observe the combination of both desirable and undesirable aspects which is not without certain reference value. They should also be studied instead of being summarily dismissed as fallacies. On the whole, instead of "rejecting" and taking "precautions" passively, we should "orient" the development of socialist spiritual civilization to the promotion of socialist modernization, to the reform and opening to the outside world, and to the embodiment of the four cardinal principles, and turn it into a tremendous force for the reform, the opening to the outside world, the development of a commodity economy, and the building of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Some people have the worry that if the country is opened to the outside world along with the development of spiritual civilization, the external impact may nullify the great achievements in China's spiritual civilization. This worry is unnecessary, because people with healthy minds must have great adaptability and strong powers of assimilation. We should have this concept: the socialist spiritual civilization that is guided by Marxism is a very strong spiritual force which can never be weakened by the impact of bourgeois civilization. On the contrary, it will be further enriched and strengthened during its interaction with foreign ideas and knowledge. We must unswervingly implement the policy of developing spiritual civilization and opening the country to the outside world, courageously assimilate all the great achievements from foreign ideas and culture, overcome the incomplete and limited sphere of our own nation, and continue to achieve a more practical standard of socialist spiritual civilization in order to further accelerate China's modernization drive.

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COMMENTATOR'S ARTICLE ON SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 43, 27 Oct 86 p 4

[Article by staff commentator: "Do a Solid Job"]

[Text] The resolution of the CPC Central Committee on the guiding principles for building a socialist spiritual civilization is now being widely propagated throughout the party, the military, and the people of all nationalities throughout the whole country. The people praise this great strategic decision of the Central Committee as timely and important, and of primary significance for the present as well as for the future, to ensure the smooth development of China's socialist modernization projects.

Since we now have guiding principles for the establishment of a spiritual civilization, we are faced with the question of how translate building a spiritual civilization into specific action so that actual progress and results will be achieved. A common saying says: The first step is always the hardest. Probably the time between September of this year and September of next year is decisive. During this period it will be shown whether it is possible to explore a basic approach, gain certain practical experiences, and arrive at a feasible plan of action. This, then, should give us great hopes for further possible developments.

However, we must draw attention to one thing, namely to avoid at all costs engaging in formalism. We have suffered too much already from formalism. When a certain task was received, a large group of personnel would be set in motion "on a grand scale," and a show would be put on "on a grand scale," support would be profusely expressed, and all would really amount to one big hullabaloo. But in reality? The essence of the undertaking would not have been clarified, and actual steps toward accomplishing the undertaking would be even further out of question. All that there would be, would be only futile vibrations of "hot air," without the slightest actual accomplishment. Or, without seeking truth from facts, without investigation and research, only because of a sudden brain wave, all kinds of unrealistic norms and demands would be set forth, and although attempted, because forced to do so, nothing would be accomplished in the end, the undertaking would be called off, and it would be concluded without a conclusion. The result would be great losses for the economy and a dampening of the people's enthusiasm. In worse cases deceptions would be resorted to, deceiving oneself as well as others. To

produce some kind of "exemplary case" for their district, people would bamboozle their superiors. How many of such cases have there been in those years! All these cases show the way formalism works, and we cannot even say that there is none of it today. In certain places and certain quarters the ghost of formalism may still be loitering!

It is very necessary to sound this word of caution: In the course of building spiritual civilization, let us do solid work and oppose formalism.

What has to be done? Briefly, we are now faced with three conditions, or rather three questions:

First. Have you earnestly studied the resolution of the Central Committee; have you understood and fully comprehended the fundamental spirit of the resolution; have you applied it to the reality of your own thinking? The resolution is concise and comprehensive, with many new formulations and new concepts, which can only be truly understood and mastered by spending quite some time on its careful study. An earnest study of the resolution is particularly important for comrades charged with leadership duties at all levels.

Second. Have you earnestly investigated and studied the realities of your particular area and of your unit? Not by a mere "approximately will do," or mere skimming over the surface, only by steady and dependable investigation and study, by truly finding out the conditions and existing problems of one's area and unit, will it be possible to pursue a well-defined objective in one's work.

Third. Have you worked out measures and plans for building spiritual civilization in a way that conforms with the spirit of the resolution as well as with the realities of your area and your unit? Measures and plans must be realistic, must be capable of being realized, even though only through hard work and untiring effort. There must be no mere spouting of hot air and false posturing. There are actions to be taken soon and there are objectives for the future. Plans have to conform with the hopes and demands of the masses and must not be too high so as to be out of reach and divorced from the masses. The country has its particular conditions, and so have provinces and counties. Each trade too has its particularities. Plans for spiritual civilization must conform to actual conditions.

If the above-stated conditions are satisfactorily met with, the building of spiritual civilization rests on solid ground. If work is then continued item by item, substantial results will follow.

Are we justified in expressing this kind of expectation for building spiritual civilization? In four sentences: let the objective be clear, measures be realistic, no empty talk, and concentrated efforts on actual tasks. Comrade-readers, let us encourage each other in our endeavors.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

XIE YONGWANG ON NEW ATMOSPHERE IN LITERATURE CIRCLES

HK180512 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 17 Dec 86 p 2

["Special Dispatch" from Beijing by reporter Chang Shao-wei (1728 1421 1218): "Spokesman of Chinese Writers' Association Holds an Informal Discussion with Chinese and Foreign Reporters"]

[Excerpt] In an interview with Chinese and foreign reporters today, Xie Yongwang, spokesman for the Chinese Writers' Association, said: In the past 6 months, the atmosphere in China's literary and art circles has been quite cheerful and lively. Criticism in literary and art circles has been more animated, with continuous development in the creation of literary works.

Xie Yongwang is a member of the secretariat of the Chinese Writers' Association and the editor-in-chief of WENYI BAO. Today, together with Deng Youmei, Zhang Jie, Liu Xinwu, Li Guowen and other writers, he met with more than 40 Chinese and foreign reporters at the Chinese Correspondents' Association Club, discussing China's literary scene.

Xie Yongwang described the situation in the past 6 months as "normal weather with occasional whiffs of wind and puffs of cloud." He mentioned several features: First, criticism in literary and art circles has been more animated, with many new viewpoints put forward. These viewpoints have also been subjected to free discussion on an equal footing. For example, the article on "The Identities of Literature" written by Liu Zaifu in the spring of this year evoked a critical article from Chen Yong, published in HONGQI, arousing widespread attention. Some people had worried whether this would interfere with practice of the guideline "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend." Facts have proved that this discussion was marked by equality and freedom. Articles with different views refuting Chen Yong's viewpoint were also published in HONGQI. Other newspapers and magazines published many articles with different viewpoints. Liu Zaifu continued editing his journal WENXUE PINGLUN [LITERARY COMMENT], while Chen Yong started a new journal called WENYI LILUN YU PIPING [LITERATURE AND ART THEORY AND CRITICISM]. The two magazines have concentrated on airing their own views while also publishing articles with different viewpoints. This debate is currently continuing, but emotions have calmed down.

Young Writers' Meeting Will Discuss the Problem of Creating Literary Works

He said: In September this year, the Academy of Social Sciences Society for Study of Literature held a seminar on "Literary Experiences in 10 Years in the New Period." Debate was rather heated at the meeting. Some people said that "the main trend in literature in the new period is humanism." Some others maintained that "the main trend in literature in the new period is realism." Still others believed that "there has been no main trend in literature in 10 years." The achievements and inadequacies of literature in the new period were also discussed freely on an equal footing. A young commentator called Liu Xiaobo gave a long speech at the meeting. He considers that China's literature is at present facing a serious crisis. He basically negated existing active writers. Liu Xiaobo's viewpoint has aroused widespread attention in literary and art circles. It can be considered as a view aired with a hundred schools of thought contending.

Second, there has been development in the creation of literary works. No really sensational work has come out this year, but many writers are experimenting with their own creative method. Many works reflecting real life have appeared. Especially in works reflecting such themes as reform, fiction writers have done away with the simple formula involving "reform" in relation to "reform." Instead, they have portrayed the peculiar psychology and mental state of people involved in reform. The writers also have different views in their assessment of facts of life. They can spell out their own viewpoints. For example, Wang Runzi, a Shandong writer, recently published a novel entitled "A Dilapidated Bridge." It was chiefly devoted to the rural economy coming alive, but with people demonstrating undesirable changes in their sense of morality. He described a young rural youth seeking his fortune in the city but ending up being corrupted by money. There have been different comments on this work. This shows that a writer can freely make known his own assessment of life.

There are still many works on the "Cultural Revolution." In reviewing the "Cultural Revolution," these works are different from former "scar" literature. They put emphasis on describing the follies and backwardness of ordinary people, giving expression to the causes of the "Cultural Revolution." There has also been an increase in literary works depicting "sex." This is a new phenomenon. But commentators have their own different views about whether it is good or not to write on the subject.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HU YAOBANG, BAI HUA ENCOUNTER DISCUSSED

Hong Kong CHING PAO [THE MIRROR] in Chinese No 113, Dec 86 pp 28-29

[Article by Gu Wei [6253 5517]: "Why Did Hu Yaobang Meet Bai Hua?"]

[Text] On the morning of 13 November, Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of CPC, met the writers attending the second meeting of the Fourth Council of the China Writers Association and had a group photo taken as a memento. On the following day, the mainland papers reported that on this occasion, Hu Yaobang met, shook hands and talked with Bai Hua [4101 2901], the controversial writer and poet of many years. The news report was very brief and seemed to have "omitted the details." This led to a spate of speculations on some "behind the scene news" of the meeting.

Recently, I met Bai Hua unexpectedly and asked him about this matter. Bai Hua invited me to his home so that he could give me the details "over a pot of tea."

The Most Substantial Council Meeting

"In fact, what Hu Yaobang told me was just the few sentences already quoted in the press. Because of their misunderstanding, the readers thought that many things he talked about are being kept secret. However, I may tell you a little about the so-called "behind the scene news," namely, something about personalities and incidents not yet publicized in the press, although our talk had no direct connections with them." Bai Hua rambled on, as he was pouring tea for me.

He was in his study, busy with writing of a long novel. He stopped his work upon the arrival of the guest. That day, he was wearing his favorite deep-color "khaki," which harmonized with his grey hair and made him look very sharp. In fact, he is only 55 years old. According to a common saying, "55 means a tiger out in the mountain," and a person at this age should be full of energy. Of course, aside from his grey hair, Bai Hua compares favorably with any young man in energy. At a dance party not long ago, he and his wife, movie star Wang Bei [3769 5563], danced all night without showing any fatigue. His stamina can be easily imagined.

Let us return to the main topic. Bai Hua began from the very beginning: "This council meeting was originally a routine meeting held once a year according to regulations. The writers congress was held in January 1985, followed immediately by the first council meeting, and the second meeting should have been held at the beginning of this year. The reasons for the delay are many and varied. In my opinion, it was the problem of political climate. It would be best for it to be postponed until then."

From force of habit, Bai Hua got up from the sofa to pace the floor in his study, analyzing the situation and gesturing to express his views. He said: "People in ideological circles have conducted several discussions since the writers congress. First, the controversy over "humanism" as everyone already know. Zhou Yang [0719 2254] published his article; Hu Qiaomu [5170 0829 2606] also published his article and a pamphlet; and finally Wang Ruoshui [3769 5387 3055] published his articles in book form. These ideological controversies naturally had a strong impact on people in the literary circles."

When Bai Hua mentioned Zhou Yang, people cannot help but recall a previous press report to the following effect: Zhou Yang was sick, and the hospital refused to let anyone see him. He did not react much to the visit by his wife Su Lingyang [5685 7227 2254]. He simply opened his eyes a little to look at her briefly. He is now relying solely on "infusion" to prolong his life.

Our conversation then turned to Ba Jin [1572 6855]. Bai Hua believed that Ba Jin would complete Volume 5 of his "Random Thoughts" this year, and the repercussions produced by this volume among people in the literary circles cannot be underestimated.

"Finally, there was the recent international seminar on China's contemporary literature. This seminar acquainted us with the views of the outside world on China's contemporary literature." Bai Hua believed that all these events deserved to be mentioned in the council meeting.

He held that this meeting was a success. "It is the most substantial meeting of its kind." There was no "discussion about personal disposition" and no "reading of articles specially prepared for the occasion," but a serious discussion on the question of Chinese literature. What Bai Hua particularly liked was expressed in these words: "In this meeting, everyone presented his own views without drawing any foregone conclusion. Even in Feng Mu's [7458 3668] closing speech, the speaker was only speaking for himself. There was some democratic atmosphere."

Divergent Views on Literature Freely Aired

I very much liked to know the divergent views expressed in the council meeting on Chinese literature, because these views might have been more or less kept "behind the scenes."

"Naturally, there were divergent views. People generally belong to three different types. The first type believed that the current Chinese literature is not closely coordinated with the development of spiritual civilization, the

'four modernizations,' and the party policies. There were people, though not many, holding this view.

"The second type of people were unduly alarmed, or even flabbergasted by some phenomena in the present literary field, including the weird form and abrupt methods of expression. They cannot be accustomed to these phenomena.

"The third type of people, mostly old and middle-age writers, including myself and Gu Hua [0657 5487], author of "Hibiscus Town," are optimistic. They hold that the profusion of colors in the current literary circles should not be condemned. All views on literature should be freely aired. But we believe that the fine traditions of Chinese literature carried forward from the time of Qu Yuan to that of Lu Xun and closely linked with most people's destiny should not be ignored."

Bai Hua talked about the impressions left on him by his previous trips to the Soviet Union and Japan. He said: "In the Soviet Union, the literary form remained unchanged from the time of Tolstoy of Russia to that of Sholokhov of the Soviet Union. Pragmatism was firmly upheld. Yet its high literary value is universally recognized."

"Recently, a Soviet literary delegation visited China. I met Soviet poet Izayev and wrote a poem as a gift to him. He was very pleased and said: In Western countries, this kind of poetry, with flesh and blood, is very rare." Naturally, Izayev also praised the "individuality" and "inspiration" of Bai Hua's poem.

"Chinese people have Chinese sentiments and the Chinese way of expressing them. If we have to imitate Western sentiments and forms of expression, it would be not only improper, but also ridiculous."

Bai Hua told me a small joke: "A Czechoslovak writer said: In China now, the works of some writers are specially designed for foreign consumption. They are like the embroidered purses sold in the vending stalls of Beijing Hotel."

"Therefore, I prefer Steinbeck's United States to Pearl S. Buck's China." Bai Hua's idea was that the United States portrayed by Steinbeck is realistic, while the China portrayed by Pearl S. Buck has been distorted. Although they are both Nobel Prize winners, their works are as far apart as the sky and the sea.

"In Japan, I could see that literature was almost devoid of vitality. The literary field was flooded with absurd inferences, violence and pornography. I found a real feeling of "bewildered fin-de-siecle." Some young Japanese with clear minds have realized that happiness is not directly related to material wealth. Material production in Japan is now highly developed, but there is no way to eliminate the spiritual void. They are now searching for new spiritual strength. Probably some enlightened scholars or brilliant writers may satisfy their want once again."

Incidentally, he mentioned the "portrayal of sex." Bai Hua said: "Portrayal of sex is now out-dated in the West. After all, I don't think we should copy from other's defects and as though they are something worthwhile."

What Did Hu's Meeting with Writers at This Time Mean

Finally, Bai Hua recounted his experience in his meeting with Hu Yaobang: At first, it was thought that Hu Yaobang would make a speech at the meeting. However, on the morning of 13 November, he had a group picture taken as soon as he arrived at the People's Great Hall. He did not make any speech.

When Hu Yaobang came before Bai Hua, Li Zhun [2621 3294] rushed in to shake hands with him, and "introduced himself" as "Li Zhun." Hu Yaobang nodded and said: "From Henan."

Hu Yaobang then turned around to see Bai Hua, shook hands with him, and asked: "What have you written recently?"

Before Bai Hua could reply, Hu Yaobang asked again: "I asked you what have you written recently." Bai Hua replied: "Some novels and scripts for movies and dramas. Hu Yaobang said: "That is fine."

Song Renqiong [1345 0117 4522], who stood on one side, said: "We are old acquaintances." In 1949, Song Renqiong was the political commissar of the Fourth Army Group to which Bai Hua belonged.

Bo Yibo [5631 0001 3134] then said "very well-known" four times consecutively.

Nevertheless, Hu Yaobang's meeting with the writers and shaking hands with Bai Hua at precisely this time has given this impression: CPC's policy toward the literary and art circles and the intellectuals appears to be one of prolonged relaxation and harmony. Bai Hua quoted some people's words: "Finally, this is a gentle punctuation for the council meeting of the China Writers Association."

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XINGUANCHA CHIEF EDITOR INTERVIEWED BY FOREIGN REPORTER

Beijing XINGUANCHA [NEW OBSERVER] in Chinese No 21, 10 Nov 86 pp 10-11

[Summary of interview with Ge Yang [2047 2254] by (Keluoda Qifuwa) of LE MATIN 29 Sep 86 at interviewee's home, prepared from recording by Zhou Ping [0719 1627]: "A Meeting of Our Editor-in-Chief With French Reporter of LE MATIN"]

[Text] In the evening of 29 September, (Keluoda Qifuwa), reporter of the French LE MATIN, an experienced and broadminded middle-aged female reporter, went by bicycle, accompanied by our magazine's photographer, to the home of Ge Yang [2047 2254] for an interview. The following is a gist of the dialog between host and visitor.

XINGUANCHA is Receiving Much Attention in France; Educated Frenchmen Are Interested in China's Reform

Question: Because of my strong interest in China's reform, I read XINGUANCHA with great interest, but in the 20-odd days that I am now in China I could not buy it at the newsstands.

Answer: Our magazine goes mainly to subscribers, and we have now 150,000 long-term subscribers, also some individual sales, but not very many. Recently, a salesperson at a newsstand said they had received 100 copies of XINGUANCHA and sold them all in one morning. Next year we will straighten out the over-the-counter sales. How is it with your LE MATIN?

Question: In France the best known newspapers are LE MONDE, LA LIBERATION, and LE MATIN. LE MATIN is a leftist newspaper. I am an independent correspondent and write for several newspapers, but mainly for LE MATIN. For financial reasons, LE MATIN has reduced publication, but I cannot give exact figures.

The French people consider XINGUANCHA a very good magazine, it has a certain influence in France and enjoys much attention. I have at one time heard in France that the magazine had ceased publication.

Answer: It did cease publication once. XINGUANCHA started in 1950 and ceased in 1960, but resumed publication in 1980. I was editor-in-chief from 1950 to 1958 and am it again from 1980 to today. The magazine had ceased publication for 20 in the intermittent period of 22 years. In the economically difficult year of 1960, there was a shortage of paper, and cessation was not completely due to political reasons. For political reasons, I was labelled a "rightist"

in 1958 and left the XINGUANCHAs. I am going to present you with a copy of the memorial volume on the occasion of the 35th year of XINGUANCHAs. The first unsigned article "XINGUANCHAs Speaking" was written by me; it gives the history of XINGUANCHAs.

Question: I am most grateful.

Answer: How long are you intending to stay in China; what do you want to see?

Question: I intend to stay to the end of October. I visited China in 1979. This time I feel much has changed. The Chinese people are more relaxed, more warmhearted, more charming. There is much trust and warmheartedness in person to person relations.

Answer: What do French people find most interesting in China?

Question: Educated Frenchmen find China's reform most interesting. Deng Xiaoping called this China's second revolution. No other country in the world has had a similar experience. Educated Frenchmen are as a rule critical of the Soviet Union, but welcome China's reform. In France, interest in China is a tradition since the 18th century. But it is a very interesting thing: after Deng Xiaoping proclaimed a policy of opening up, Japan and West Germany took full advantage of the opportunity to break into the Chinese market, while the French did nothing of the kind. We often chide ourselves on this point.

Answer: Deng Xiaoping said that China's policy of opening up will never change, so the French still have an opportunity to catch up.

Reform is the Common Heartfelt Desire of the Chinese People; No Force Can Reverse the Course of History

Question: China's reform is not only beneficial for China itself but also for developments in the whole world as well in stabilizing the world situation. I would like to ask: Can China's reform sustain its smooth progress?

Answer: There is no other way for China but to reform. Reform is the common heartfelt desire of the Chinese people. There are of course obstacles. Some people want to turn back, but the majority will not allow any reversal. Having experienced the lessons of the "Cultural Revolution," it is clear in everybody's mind. From all people I had contact with I got the deep impression: First, the common people of China resolutely oppose turning back. Second, the Chinese intellectuals resolutely oppose turning back. Third, Chinese entrepreneurs resolutely oppose turning back. The lower you go the clearer you will see that the people will not stand for any turning back again. There is a saying in China: "Contrast past misery with present happiness." In the past, people used to recall the misery of old China and think of the happiness of new China. Now, people recall the misery of the "Cultural Revolution" and of the former "leftist" line and think of the present happiness of reform and opening up; there is no possibility of returning to the former "leftist" line.

Question: What problems could there be in China's further reform? For instance, political resistance against transferring authority downward to enterprises?

Answer: There is indeed resistance, that is why Deng Xiaoping put forth the proposal of reforming the political system. The general secretary of the party, Hu Yaobang also said that the focal point of next year's reform is the solution of the problem of allowing enterprises self-determination. Only by transferring authority into the hands of the enterprises will it be possible for China's economy, S&T, and society in general to progress.

Question: Deng Xiaoping acted correctly, but are there not also forces that oppose Deng Xiaoping?

Answer: There are invariably contradictions at all times, but as I just said, the majority of the people demand that the reform go on. This is China's historical trend. There is today no force that can turn back China's history. I have this confidence, and that is why I still, at age 70, want to run this magazine. Since its began publication again in 1980, the magazine has all along advocated reform and published many letters, reports, commentaries, and literary articles in support of reform.

Further Reform Will Not Only Eliminate the Pernicious Influences of Feudalism But Also Eradicate Influences of Erroneous Traditions from the Stalin Era

Question: Why would Deng Xiaoping want to reassert the hundred-flowers policy?

Answer: It is this year 30 years since the hundred-flowers policy was proclaimed, the commemoration of the event was brought up by theorists and literary and intellectual circles themselves. If there is to be reform in China, there has to be democracy. The principles set forth in 1956 of "let a hundred flowers blossom, a hundred schools of thought contend, let us coexist for a long time to come and mutually supervise each other" is a very good policy of socialist democratization. It has not been realized in the past. From 1979 to today, reform and opening up have promoted democratization, but in a country so little developed economically and culturally the realization of democracy is an arduous process.

Question: What difficulties did China's democratization experience?

Answer: There is the problem of economic and cultural backwardness. With poverty and low level of education, people will hardly participate to any large extent in politics. The intention is, therefore, to first develop the productive forces and education. In its historical tradition, China not only never had a tradition of bourgeois democracy, but also no tradition of an ancient democratic system like Greece. For over 2,000 years since Qinshihuangdi, China's tradition of a high degree of despotism is unique in world history. This fact has already attracted the serious attention of ideological circles and theorists. Today, I want to talk about something else: the Communist International, especially the influence on China of Stalin's mistaken theory and practice. This question has so far never

attracted serious attention. The CPC has accepted Marxism through the Third Communist International and the Soviet Union. But the Soviet theory and practice during the Stalin era deviated from Marxism in many respects, and this has had a profound impact on China. Much of what now obstructs reform and opening up is actually the mongrel born of the feudal despotism of China's antiquity and the erroneous tradition of the Soviet Union of the Stalin era. Further reform in China must, therefore, first of all eliminate the obstacle of these two types of traditions. Most recently, the SHIHJIE JINGJI DAOBAO published an article, entitled "Dialog Between Li Shu [7812 3412] and Dai Qing [20712532]," which for the first time approached this question. I think once this problem is resolved, China's reform can advance in big strides.

XINGUANCHAs Mission is To Pave the Way for Reform; I Am Full of Hope for China's Future

Question: Please speak about the present mission and goal of XINGUANCHAs.

Answer: The mission of XINGUANCHAs is to pave the way for reform. All that we have published and will publish has this one objective.

Question: How many editors and correspondents do you have?

Answer: Not many, only 20.

Question: Oh, many.

Answer: Twenty people is considered very few for running a semi-monthly magazine in China.

Question: Are all editors and correspondents members of the communist party?

Answer: Most are not.

Question: Are there pressures when running this kind of a magazine?

Answer: Yes.

Question: What forms do these pressures assume?

Answer: There are still no tangible pressures, the pressures I mean are a kind of feeling, they are spiritual. For instance, the XINGUANCHAs recently published an article that dealt with the topic of having a museum of the "Cultural Revolution." I received a telephone call that it was really showing quite some courage to publish this kind of an article. I did not do it out of courage, but because I see clearly the direction of China's historical advance; I have great hopes for China's future.

Question: A final question: the French are wondering whether, after Deng Xiaoping will have passed away, China's reform policy can continue along the present line? Also, whether the next generation in China's revolution will have the strength to take charge of the historical mission of continuing the advance?

Answer: I believe they will be able to take it on. Whoever will not be able to take on this historical mission will certainly lose the people. The people will choose those who can make further progress in reform and opening up. China's progress in the last few years is the result of the common effort of millions upon millions of Chinese. Deng Xiaoping enjoys highest prestige among the people, precisely because what he did conformed with the demands of the masses. The forces of reform in China will, therefore, not disappear with the disappearance of one man.

Allow me now to ask you a question in return: Do you believe China's reform is more likely to succeed or more likely to end in failure?

Question: I have gained some clear ideas about the factors that promote China's reform. For instance, that it conforms with the desires of the people, that it is based on the support of the people, these are hopeful signs for its success. What is not clear to me is whether there are strong forces that oppose the reform. It is also not clear to me whether the future young leaders could cause the reform to suffer reverses.

Answer: Deng Xiaoping has recently replied to this question, speaking to foreign correspondents: If anyone in China would try to change the policy of reform and opening up, followed since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the people would not agree to it and would overthrow him.

Question: Do the Chinese people have this power?

Answer: They have it. The April 5 movement in 1976 laid the foundation for the overthrow of the "gang of four."

Question: Another thing that worries the West is the rapprochement between China and the Soviet Union; is there really a true rapprochement?

Answer: I don't know the details of this matter, but one has to realize that the Soviet Union is also in a process of change.

Question: Only thanks to Deng Xiaoping, the Soviet Union is now changing.

Answer: There will be reform not only in China, but also in the Soviet Union, all over the world, including France. That is the irreversible trend of advances in human history.

Question: Very well. I feel extremely fortunate to have had this discussion with you. Thank you.

Answer: It has been a very great pleasure for me too. We have had an enjoyable evening.

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HONG KONG PAPER ON PRC REFORMS IN JOURNALISM

HK260435 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 25 Dec 86 p 3

["Special Feature" by contributing correspondent Wen Po (2429 3134):
"Reforms in Journalism Are Essential"]

[Text] The year 1986, which will soon end, is one that has witnessed extraordinarily active thinking in the media circles in Mainland China, with much talk about reforms in journalism and steady progress.

A Demand on the Law Governing Journalism Itself

Since the beginning of the 1980s, a new newspaper came into being on an average of every 36 hours on the Mainland. By March 1986, there were 2,191 newspapers throughout the country. This increase in volume and variety of newspapers over the past few years is unprecedented in the history of the Chinese press; it is also a rare phenomenon in the world of journalism over the past century.

At the same time, the monopolized structure of the Chinese press, dominated by CPC papers, has been broken through, and the trend of a plural development of the press has begun.

However, investigation has shown that the readers feel that improved credibility and readability in the press is desired, and that subscriptions for major newspapers have recently taken a downturn.

The media circles have held two important conferences this year, namely, the Harbin national conference for chief editors of provincial newspapers, held in the summer, and the Quanzhou national conference for chief editors of evening papers, held in early winter. The information disclosed from these two conferences showed that universal dissatisfaction was found among the chief editors with their own newspapers, and their unanimous appeal was: Reforms in journalism are essential.

Journalism reform has been the most talked-of topic within media circles. Some units held special symposiums or published commentator's articles on this. Personalities in the media circles have universally felt a sense of pressure.

One journalism scholar believes that journalism reforms are the demand of the law governing its own development. The reason why some news items are not welcomed today lies chiefly in the fact that they have failed to subject themselves to the law governing journalism itself and to meet the requirements of social development: China has already entered modern society, while some of our journalist workers' concepts of journalism, modes of thinking, and patterns of reporting are still following the patterns of the 1950's.

The Urgent Task Is To Do Away With False Reports and Empty Words

It has been 10 years since the conclusion of "the Cultural Revolution." Basically, there is no place for false reports in the newspapers today, but there is still a lot of empty words. There are too many news items in newspapers or on television that are not really necessary. Some readers criticize the situation, saying: "You never carry what we want to know; and we do not want to read everything you have been trying hard to carry."

People in the media circles share the common view that it is the pressing task of the moment in the reforms of journalism to do away with false reports and empty words!

There are just too many "news items on conferences, they should be greatly streamlined and reduced!" Someone proposed that it was first necessary to reform news items on conferences at the national conference for chief editors of provincial newspapers. Teng Teng, deputy director of the Propaganda Department under the CPC Central Committee, approved this: The newspaper offices themselves have the right to decide on what to carry or not in their own newspapers.

When the conference was over, GUIZHOU RIBAO was the first to take action. The editorial committee sent a report to the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee, and made the suggestion whether news items on conferences be carried or not should be based on the principle of news value. The suggestion was accepted, whereby the situation of long coverage of conferences has been changed rapidly, and there are now many more new columns popular among the readers.

Since the beginning of this year, all media units have been working hard at increasing the volume of information. A commentator's article in ANHUI RIBAO proposed that one of the most important tasks of the paper is: "Spreading a huge volume of information that is incessantly taking place and circulating," and required reporters and the readers to relay the best new items at top speed to the newspaper office. An investigation showed that in September 1983, an average of 41 news items were carried daily in all provincial newspapers, while in September this year, the number was 51. The news items today are brief, but the substance is better. The Central People's Broadcasting Station has decided that beginning 1 January 1987, the national morning news will be prolonged to a full

hour from the present 30-minute program; and the evening news program will be broadcast 30 minutes earlier, at 18:30 [Beijing time], with an aim to vie for audience with the 19:00 television news program. [sentence as published]

Give Play To the Multiple Functions of Journalism

What functions should journalism possess as a popular media? Modern newspapers should possess the six major functions of news publication, propaganda and mobilization, reflecting public opinion, popularizing knowledge, providing entertainment, and pushing the marketing of commodities. These were explicitly proposed at the national conference for the chief editors of provincial newspapers.

Changing the single function of the newspaper into multiple functions is beyond doubt a great advance in the concept of running a newspaper.

This concept of running a newspaper is embodied in the format. For example, all newspapers have opened columns on news of a service nature, with an increase in advertisements. Some advertisements are even carried on the front page, sometimes taking up the most conspicuous position, since the national conference for chief editors of provincial newspapers. In reflecting the masses' opinions, RENMIN RIBAO proposed appropriately increasing items of criticism, as one of the specific measures for reforms of journalism.

Newspapermen Should Loosen the Bonds by Themselves

Like the entire reform, the reforms of journalism are not of a basic nature, but are a self-perfection and self-development under the premise that the basic nature of socialist media should remain unchanged.

Reforms of journalism should rely on the efforts of the media circles themselves. At present, the situation remains in the media circles that "people are worshipping the god they have created themselves"; such superstition should be done away with in one's concepts, and the media circles should loosen the bonds by themselves.

For example, there have never been any stipulations on what news should be given a banner headline, but the news circles themselves have bound themselves by their own habitual practice. Almost none of the 10 top news stories of 1985 universally acknowledged in the world were given banner headlines in Chinese newspapers. There have been some changes in the situation this year. When the U.S. space shuttle exploded, the Central Television Broadcasting Station transmitted it as the first item in its news program that very same evening. In November, RENMIN RIBAO carried a banner headline with a letter from a secondary girl student, who complained about being cold-shouldered for her poor results in her studies. That was unprecedented in the history of the newspaper over several decades.

Commentator's articles used to represent the views of a newspaper office, and were never signed. This year, several major newspapers have carried signed commentator's articles. Here this is believed to be a major reform in news comment.

News workers should loosen the bonds by themselves on the one hand; on the other, they must update their concepts in a hurry. At present, reports on new life through old vision and old concepts still often emerge in various newspapers and journals, such as news items commending widows who refuse to remarry.

Reviewing the process of reforms of journalism over the past year, we cannot help associating it with the lines "walking around the mountain the whole day, we found its scenes gradually changing"; people are hoping for greater strides in journalism reform. The news workers are shouldering heavy responsibilities.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SHIJIE ZHISHI DISCUSSES HUMAN RIGHTS

HK170540 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI [WORLD AFFAIRS] in Chinese No 23, 1 Dec 86
pp 4-6

[Article by Shao Jin (6730 3160): "Holding High the Banner of Human Rights--Commemorating the 20th Anniversary of Two Human Rights Covenants Adopted by the United Nations"; first paragraph is SHIJIE ZHISHI introduction--passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] The two human rights covenants have enlarged the scope of human rights and raised the status of human rights in international law, thus arousing ever greater international attention. Now 85 countries have become signatories to the two covenants.

The 16th of December this year is the 20th anniversary of the UN adoption of the "International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights" and the "International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights," hereinafter called the two human rights covenants for short. In the past 20 years, the two human rights covenants have had a widespread and significant effect on promoting the realization of the UN aim of universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedom.

The Development of the History of the Concept of Human Rights

The concept of human rights was put forward and gradually institutionalized by the rising bourgeoisie from the 17th to the 19th centuries in the struggle against feudal despotism and theocracy. The formation of the concept of human rights marked a giant step forward in the history of mankind. It dealt a heavy blow to feudal despotism, stimulated the development of capitalist economic relations and productivity, and consolidated the results of the struggle of the rising bourgeoisie. The core of the bourgeois concept of human rights is "the theory of natural rights," with personal rights held as the most important. Under the capitalist system, human rights are of a highly deceptive nature, as far as the laboring people are concerned. There cannot be real overall equality of rights between a capitalist and a worker.

The thunder of the guns of the October Revolution ushered in a new era in the history of mankind and also a new period in the development and realization of human rights. Socialist society did away with the falseness

of the bourgeois traditional concept of human rights, making "human rights" real and also greatly enriching the components of fundamental rights and freedom.

The large-scale wanton slaughter of the people of our country and of occupied areas by the fascist countries of Germany, Japan and Italy during World War II shocked the conscience of the whole world. The various countries that participated in and supported the anti-fascist war raised the banner of human rights. A "Joint Declaration of States" issued in early 1942 expressed the firm belief that: "A complete victory over the enemy is indispensable to the protection of life, freedom, independence and religious freedom and to the upholding of human rights and justice in a given country and in other countries." In UN organization born in World War II took the promotion of international cooperation and "the promotion and encouragement of respect for the human rights and fundamental freedom of all mankind" as one of its aims. It also established the Commission on Human Rights and other international organs. Meanwhile, the UN energetically worked out international legal documents on human rights. Under the guidance of the programmatic document, the "World Declaration of Human Rights," adopted in 1948, the UN General Assembly adopted the "International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights" and the "International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights" on 16 December 1966.

From Personal Human Rights to Collective Human Rights

The two human rights covenants were general conventions on human rights that appeared for the first time in the history of international law. As far as member states are concerned, they called for raising the observation of concretely defined human rights and fundamental freedom to the high plane of an international legal obligation. The two human rights covenants made up, to a large degree, for what the "World Declaration of Human Rights" lacked in legal restraints and showed some development in certain ways.

/The two covenants stipulate that all people should enjoy the right of self-determination and the right of permanent ownership of natural wealth and resources. These two human rights have gone beyond the traditional realm of "personal human rights" and are in the category of "collective human rights" enjoyed by a country and its people./ They are prerequisites for the realization of other human rights, and are of particularly great significance to the large number of Third World countries and oppressed nations in controlling their own destiny, maintaining national independence, and developing the national economy.

The "International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights" has affirmed the principles that should be respected. It provides that every social member shall have the right to obtain work, the right to enjoy fair and good working conditions, the right to enjoy social protection (including social insurance), the right to be educated and participate in cultural life, and other rights, and that the family, the mother, children

and young people should receive the widest possible protection and help. Given the different levels of economic development of various countries, the Covenant provides relatively flexible stipulations in its implementation: "Each member state undertakes to do its best, by taking steps, or with international help and cooperation, ... to gradually bring about the full realization of the rights recognized in the Covenant."

The concrete stipulations in the "International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights" cover the following: The right to life; no one can be made a slave; no one can be arbitrarily arrested or detained; for the same charge, there should be no further trial or punishment; anyone deprived of personal freedom should be given humanitarian treatment. Arbitrary or illegal interference in a person's private life, family, home or correspondence is prohibited. The covenant provides that every citizen have the right to participate in handling the affairs of a country. All people are equal before the law and have the right to equal protection of the law.

In fully stressing respect for and protection of man's freedom and fundamental rights, the two covenants do not put human rights in absolute terms. Such a stipulation is of especially great importance to the state and society. The covenants allow a state to approach concrete problems with restrictions imposed under given conditions. Such conditions cover the following: As provided for in the law, the need to safeguard national security, the need to maintain public order, public health and morality, the need to uphold others' rights and freedom, and so forth. In addition, the covenants also provide that if the authorities of a member state declares to be in a state of emergency, it can be excused from certain obligations based on the covenants within given limits.

The birth of the two covenants was not smooth sailing. It took 18 full years for them to be adopted by the UN in 1966, after it was first put forward in 1948. In the intervening period, the international situation underwent tremendous changes. Many colonial states successively rid themselves of colonial shackles and won independence. To maintain independence and develop the economy is where the fundamental interests of developing countries lie. Thanks to their efforts, the two covenants went beyond the traditional Western concept of personal rights being most important. They not only provided for civil and political rights but also stipulated economic, social and cultural rights. Meanwhile, included in the covenants were such points as national self-determination, all nations being free to decide their own political position and seek economic, social and cultural development and enjoying the right to freely handle their natural resources and wealth, and so forth. The two covenants are products of compromises made in various fields, with given limitations. But they have enlarged the scope of human rights and raised the status of human rights in international law. They have thus become more widespread. In the past 20 years, the two covenants have aroused ever greater attention of the international community and have played an important role in upholding personal rights and fundamental freedom. To date, more than 80 countries have become signatories to the two human rights covenants.

Aggression, Military Occupation, Genocide, and Racial Segregation Are All Acts of Large-scale Encroachment Upon Human Rights

The commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the two human rights covenants is of great realistic significance. At present, large-scale encroachment and threats to human rights still exist in many parts of the world. Apartheid in South Africa has become an increasingly serious threat. Large numbers of black men and women have suffered the pathetic fate of being suppressed and massacred by the Pretoria government. Namibia is still under the illegal rule of the South African authorities. The people's rights have been brutally trampled upon. The /Palestinian/ people are still deprived of national survival and other human rights. Large tracts of Arab land have been continuously occupied by Israeli aggressors. In Asia, /Afghanistan and Cambodia/ are still under the cruel oppression of foreign occupation troops. Up to one million civilians and women and children have been forced to flee their hometown as refugees. All these are the most brutal violations of human rights and fundamental freedom. To ensure universal respect for and observation of human rights and fundamental freedom, the international community must look for effective means, including decisions by international organs to bring about international cooperation and to take concerted and unified actions to stop cases of gross violation of human rights on a large scale. All acts of seriously violating the "UN Charter" and the two human rights covenants, especially aggression, military occupation, genocide, and other inhuman crimes, constitute cases of large-scale gross violation of human rights that threaten international peace and security. These should be condemned by just international public opinion and stopped by the international community. Meanwhile, concerning cases of violating human rights and fundamental freedom that happen in individual countries with their effects basically confined to given countries, the UN can, in line with the aims and principles of its Charter, urge, in a proper way, the authorities of the countries concerned, or the relevant party to stop or check these acts of violating rights.

The Right of Development Is an Inalienable Right

The realization of human rights in the world calls for necessary international conditions and for international cooperation. The three things--peace, development and human rights--are closely interrelated. They promote each other and depend on each other. The realization of human rights depends, to a large degree, on the maintenance and consolidation of international peace. To ease the tense international situation, maintain international peace, and remove the threat of war, especially the threat of nuclear war, is to make positive contributions toward promoting and realizing human rights.

Development is of decisive significance, as far as the realization of human rights and especially the realization of economic, social and cultural rights are concerned. The universal realization of human rights and fundamental freedom is a castle in the air, given the economic backwardness, poverty, prevalence of disease and the lack of education. Therefore,

/the concept of "the right of development being an inalienable human right" has been established as an important part of the concept of human rights of the new generation./ Development must depend on a given country's own efforts but is inseparable from proper international conditions and international cooperation. The most important environment for international cooperation calls for a new and just and rational international economic order. Just as pointed out in a resolution by the UN General Assembly, the establishment of a new international economic order is "an indispensable factor in [word indistinct] promoting human rights and fundamental freedom."

Now, there exists a widening economic gap between developing countries and developed ones. The differences in scientific, technical and other fields have also become ever greater. Such a trend has been highly detrimental to peace, development, and human rights and has also limited the sustained and steady development of developed countries. The international community must jointly and realistically undertake to bring about effective and many-sided international cooperation and to continuously narrow north-south economic differences. This is a way to fundamentally stimulate the universal realization of human rights and fundamental freedom.

The Time for China To Give Full Protection to Human Rights Has Come

The victory of the Chinese revolution has created a realistic possibility for the realization of human rights and fundamental freedom for the mainland of China, representing one-fourth of the world's population. Everyone knows that in old China, corpses were littered everywhere, illiteracy was common, and the people had no semblance of political democratic rights to speak of. Now, this pathetic plight of the Chinese people has become a thing of the past.

The 1954 Constitution--the first constitution of the new China--really laid down for the first time fundamental civil rights. The fundamental civil rights stipulated in the existing 1982 "Constitution of the PRC" are of a very high level. The "Penal Code of the PRC" and the "Law of Criminal Procedure of the PRC" have been promulgated and put into force. A reliable guarantee has been provided for the realization of human rights and fundamental freedom.

The fundamental civil rights laid down in China's Constitution cover the following: Citizens being equal before the law; no violation of personal freedom and human dignity; no encroachment upon the sanctity of the home; the freedom and privacy of correspondence; a citizen having the right to complain of, file charges against, or report transgression of the law and neglect of duty on the part of any state organ or state worker to a state organ. Those people who suffer losses from an encroachment upon civil rights by a state organ or state worker have the right to seek compensation, as stipulated in the law.

China's Constitution stipulates that a citizen's ownership of legitimate income, savings, housing and other legitimate property and his right of inheriting private property shall receive state protection; that a citizen

should have freedom of speech, freedom of publication, freedom of assembly and association, and freedom of demonstration; that a citizen should have the right to participate in the management of state affairs and in the management of economic and cultural affairs and social affairs, according to provisions in the law. All citizens above 18 have the right to vote and to stand for election.

China's Constitution stipulates that minority nationalities should be given protection; and that the areas where various nationalities of China predominate should practice regional autonomy.

China's Constitution stipulates that women should enjoy equal rights with men in political, economic, cultural, social, family life, and other fields. Marriage, the family, the mother and children should be given state protection. Children have the obligation to support their parents, and the ill treatment of old people is forbidden.

China's Constitution stipulates that economic, social and cultural rights cover the right to work, the right to rest, the right of social protection, and the freedom to receive education, and to make scientific studies and engage in literary and art creation and other cultural activities.

Just citing various rights and freedoms is not sufficient to provide an overall illustration of conditions about human rights in China. Included in China's Constitution and laws are also measures and safeguards to realize these rights and freedoms. China is a developing country with a population of 1 billion. Especially substantial efforts have been made in realizing fundamental civil rights and economic, social, and cultural rights in particular.

There is no denying that the effort to realize China's fundamental civil rights was once seriously disrupted during the so-called "Great Cultural Revolution." Such a situation has become a thing of the past. Notably, since 1978, our government has taken a series of effective measures to provide a reliable guarantee for the full realization of fundamental civil rights. With the development of the political situation of stability and unity, with the introduction of economic and political reforms, and with progress in modernization and in building socialist spiritual civilization, the fundamental civil rights enjoyed by the Chinese people will surely be more perfectly realized and guaranteed on the existing basis.

Summing up the above, we can see that, when compared with the two covenants, the fundamental civil rights enjoyed by the Chinese people, except for certain differences in individual non-essential fields stemming from tradition and the level of development, are not lower than the standards set in the two covenants.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

WANG RUOSHUI PROMOTES MARXIST HUMANISM

HK280244 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 27 Dec 86 p 2

[Interview by reporter Wang Jian (3769 0256): "Wang Ruoshui Discusses the Value of Man"]

[Text] Wang Ruoshui came to Guangzhou to attend the symposium on "Humanism and Philosophy of Man." His schedule was fully arranged. On a certain occasion, this reporter has a chance to listen to Wang Ruoshui's new views on humanism at the guesthouse where he stayed. His remarks were full of wit and humor.

"It would be unimaginable in the past to see 'In Defense of Humanism' on sale in the street bookstalls in Beijing and Guangzhou." With great excitement, Wang Ruoshui told this reporter: "The books sold at the street bookstalls are usually popular literature and best sellers. I feel excited to see my theoretical work being sold at the street bookstalls. Moreover, the book is being sold in Beijing at a high price on the black market."

Reform and Value of Man

This reporter asked Wang Ruoshui first about the immediate significance of the study of humanism and the relations between the essence of man and the current reform, opening up, and the development of a commodity economy.

This question is very important, Wang Ruoshui replied. I am going to deliver a speech at the symposium on humanism. While conducting a study of humanism at present, we should first affirm the value of man. Humanism is a concept of value which cannot be limited merely to ethics and morality. Even the concepts of ethics and morality should be upgraded. We cannot say that all ethics and moral principles conform to humanism. We should not advocate the moral concepts of "meekly accepting humiliations" and obeying orders blindly, because they negate man's dignity, belittle the value of man, and do not conform to the concept of value of humanism.

Wang Ruoshui emphasized that the heart of humanism is the value of man. This is precisely the point rejected by the person who criticized me. His definition of humanism did not include the value of man; his explanation

of socialist humanism was merely ethics and morality. He also said that this was entirely different from the publicity of the value and dignity of man in the abstract. My opinion is exactly opposite to what he said. The essence of humanism lies in putting the value of man first. Only by affirming the value of man can we have the criteria to speak about the ethics we need.

Wang Ruoshui believed that humanism should also change the environment. Besides transforming itself, it is necessary to create an environment favorable to and suitable for the development of others. The purpose of reform is to create an environment conducive to the development of talented people, to improving the quality of man, and to giving full play to men's initiative and enthusiasm.

Oppose All Forms of Alienation

Instead of simply repeating freedom, equality, and universal fraternity of the 18th century or merely opposing feudalism, Wang Ruoshui said, Marxist humanism aims to eliminate alienation and realize the complete emancipation of man. In the past, we mistakenly regarded Marxism merely as opposition to exploitation. This was a narrow view. Exploitation is only a certain form of alienation. Marxism is against all forms of alienation. Linking humanism with the elimination of alienation is a new development of Marxism which has contemporary significance. Now it seems that we must pay attention to the great significance of the technological revolution. The computer is the means of human emancipation. In China, we should resolutely carry out the reforms of the political structure as well as the economic structure. The people should be awakened and realize that they are the masters. Unless you realize that you are the master, you will not be able to play the role of a master. Wang believes that the development of a commodity economy is advantageous to man's independence. Naturally, there are also negative aspects in the development of a commodity economy. In the past, people became slaves of power. Now they may become slaves to money. We should not be surprised at this phenomenon, as it is unavoidable. To develop from a natural economy to a commodity economy represents considerable progress and the great development of the role of man.

Wang Ruoshui greatly appreciated Guangdong's achievements made in implementing the open policy. In the course of opening up, he said, the people in Guangdong have become bright and capable. With the development of a commodity economy, lateral ties between people have increased. Competition and challenge give rise to quick minds and capable people.

From a long term point of view, Wang Ruoshui said, the economic contacts and cultural exchanges between various countries have laid the conditions for great global harmony. Marx predicted that history would become a history of the world, economy would become an economy of the world, and man would become man of the world who is free from geographic and ethnic limitations. Naturally, the specific culture of various nationalities will be retained, thus presenting a diversified cultural scene. This

trend is inevitable. In the idea of a "global village" mentioned by people of some countries, the globe is actually a village.

Create Conditions for World Harmony

While discussing the cause of the study of humanism, Wang Ruoshui said, the issue of humanism was first raised not long after the end of the "Cultural Revolution." It was closely related to "scar literature" and opposition to ruthless class struggles. In the course of opening up, reform, and developing a commodity economy, the study of the question further deepened in connection with humanism.

As we are Chinese, Wang Ruoshui said, we should inherit Confucianism critically. It is wrong to take a nihilist attitude. However, we cannot restore Confucianism because it is conservative. Confucian ideas are incompatible with the concepts of democracy, freedom, and equality. Although we cannot depend on Confucius to save China, we should not totally negate his ideas.

Lastly, Wang Ruoshui said that he was unable to withstand the frequent social activities in the year which contradicted with his writing plan. He wished that he could close himself behind the doors and concentrate his attention on writing in the new year.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO ON DEVELOPING SOCIAL SCIENCES

HK051027 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Dec 86 p 5

[Article by Hu Sheng (5170 4939): "Make Efforts To Bring About Great Development in Social Sciences"--"Excerpts" of a speech delivered at the "National Conference on Planning for Philosophy and Social Sciences During the Seventh 5-Year Plan," with subheads added by RENMIN RIBAO editor]

[Text] Accomplishments and Present Conditions in the Field of Social Sciences

Great achievements have been scored in the field of social sciences in recent years. Through extensive investigation and research, and repeated reflection and exploration under the guidance of the party's ideological line of seeking truth from facts, social science workers have acquired new understanding regarding the essential characteristics of socialism, the laws governing its development, and its operative mechanism, the path of socialist development under the specific conditions of China in particular, the economic structural reforms in both urban and rural areas, and the strategic place and role of socialist spiritual civilization in building socialism with Chinese characteristics. The resolution adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee proposed and demonstrated that socialist economy is planned commodity economy based on public ownership; this is an important development in socialist political economy. Social science workers have conducted in-depth exploration on a large scale into the targets, essences, and methods of economic structural reform, proposed many suggestions and plans with deep insight, which are highly prized by the party and state leadership, and have played a helpful role in decision making. Research into the strategy of economic development, policies, the science of law, and sociology, which had been neglected for a long time in the past, has made rather quick progress over the past few years; and the results of research into these aspects have played a positive role in real life. Corresponding to the policy of opening up, we have also made rather great progress in the research on international issues, and we have achieved remarkable improvement in our understanding of the world. Extensive achievements have also been scored in history, archaeology, philosophy, literature, and other branches of learning. Great accomplishments have been made in the development of scientific research organs, the building of the scientific research

contingent, and academic exchanges between China and foreign countries. In short, the period between the 1978 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the present is one in which social sciences have developed the fastest, with the liveliest thinking, the most results, and the greatest social benefits since the founding of the PRC.

Soberly, however, we have also seen that the present conditions of philosophy and social sciences in China are far from meeting the needs of the new historical period in China. Many practical and theoretical problems pressing for solution are still waiting for due study, or have not been studied deeply. The combination of theory with practice has not been so close, and the research in theory has fallen gravely behind practice. The scientific research contingent urgently needs to upgrade its qualities. Many newly rising, marginal, and overlapping branches of learning badly needed in socialist construction still have blanks or weak links. The existing structure of social sciences is unsuited to the needs of China's socialist modernization and the trends of development in modern sciences; and the state of self-seclusion and separation has not undergone [word indistinct] change. The means of research in social sciences and the modernization of scientific research management are still far behind those of the developed countries. Work in information and data is incomplete and imperfect, and needs to be shaped into a network; access to information is slow, and efficiency is low. All this has gravely impeded the development of social sciences and the effort to give play to the results of research in social sciences. We should adopt effective measures to gradually resolve all these problems.

Social Sciences Must Undergo Great Development

China is now in a new period of great changes. Under CPC leadership, the Chinese people are working hard to build socialism with Chinese characteristics, and striving to build China into a modern socialist country with a high level of culture and democracy. To build China into a modern socialist power, social sciences must be greatly developed. Socialist modernization with Chinese characteristics, as well as the self-perfection and development of the socialist system, require scientific theoretical grounds, hence the need for social sciences. The research in social sciences should, and can, play a role in helping the decision-making of the party and government become scientific and democratic, as well as in promoting the self-education of the masses to suit the new situation. All-round reforms and opening up to the outside world have brought about extremely profound changes in economics, politics, social life, and ideology. New conditions and new problems awaiting solution emerge one after another. Some issues that were regarded as having arrived at a final conclusion need be studied again. This can be said to be a challenge to social sciences. All comrades who are determined to go in for social science undertakings can see that the fine situation of our country is also the best opportunity for bringing into full play the role of social sciences. Our social science workers should consciously establish a sense of historical mission and social responsibility, and actively contribute their strength, in order to live up to the expectations of the times, the country, and the people.

It is an important task of China's social sciences to strengthen research in Marxist theory. Adherence to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is the basic guarantee for realizing China's socialist modernization and the healthy development of social science undertakings in China. Marxism is not an ossified, rigid doctrine, but an open and developing science. We should earnestly study the new conditions, experiences, and problems emerging in the construction and reforms in China, the new situation in world political economy since the end of World War II, and contemporary ideological trends, and earnestly sum up and absorb the new results of human civilization since the beginning of the 20th century, including those in natural sciences and the technological revolution, so that Marxism may be continuously substantiated and developed in the course of combining theory with practice. We should admit that we did not work hard enough in our study in these aspects in the past. Now there are many issues urgently awaiting in-depth research; for instance, the historical fate of Marxism and its new development in the world situation today, the application and development of Marxism in contemporary China, the new development of contemporary socialist theory and practice, and all kinds of contemporary ideological trends and sects of Marxist doctrine.

The socialist modernization and reform undertakings under way in China are a great beginning. Regarding such great pioneering revolutionary practices, we should carry out in-depth and systematic investigation and research from the angles of philosophy, economics, politics, sociology, the science of law, and the science of nationality, as well as other branches of learning. We should promptly sum up experiences in practice, work out comprehensive scientific explanation, observation, and prediction in different categories and various tiers, and provide practice with all kinds of suggestions and plans. We should do our best to bring into full play the role of theory in taking the lead as well as in feedback, and to heighten consciousness and prediction in our practice. For example, problems particularly demanding our research are: the essential characteristics of socialist economy, the operative mechanism of socialist commodity economy, the structures and forms of ownership systems in socialist society, the formation and development of the socialist market system, changes in the economic structural pattern, macroscopic regulation and microscopic invigoration of economic control, the reforms of the price and distribution systems, socialist democratic and political structural reforms, the reforms of the state administrative and personnel systems, the exploration in ways of development in the rural areas, urban administration, population control and the upgrading of population quality, social services and security, urbanization and the development of small towns, the changes in the social structure, the theory, approach, and patterns of prediction, legal issues involving foreign relations, legal issues in the course of structural reforms, and the economic development and the exploitation of intelligence in nationality regions.

For the needs of China's socialist modernization, as well as safeguarding world peace, improving the understanding of all countries in the world and the research on international issues have extremely great significance. Problems pressing for in-depth research in this aspect are likewise numerous.

For example, the prediction of the development of the world economic and political situation in the 1990's and China's policies regarding it, the research in the trends of economic development in the countries of the pan-Pacific region and their mutual relations, the research in the development and prospects of the economies, politics, and military affairs of the United States, the Soviet Union, and Japan and their foreign relations, the research in development in the various Third World nations, the research in the relations between China and its neighbors, the research in the comparison of the practices and theories in reform in the Soviet Union and the East European countries, world energy resources issues, and world financial issues.

The resolution adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee expounded on the strategic place of the building of spiritual civilization, which plays a tremendous guiding role in building socialism with Chinese characteristics. Social sciences are closely related to the building of spiritual civilization. Many problems need to be studied in this aspect. For example, the changes in the value concept, the moral concept, and the outlook on life in reforms and opening up, the issue of socialist lifestyle, the issue of socialist humanism, the issue of how Marxism should deal with traditional and foreign cultures, the issue of the strategy for cultural development, the development of patriotism in our own [words indistinct] of "the cultivation of lofty ideals, moral integrity, cultural accomplishments, and discipline" and the all-round development of man, and the issue of political and ideological education in the new period. Philosophy and all branches of social sciences are closely related to research in these issues. The building of socialist spiritual civilization requires developing China's educational undertaking in big strides, not only in quantity but also in quality. Special attention should be attached to research in pedagogics.

The studies in philosophy, history, literature, ethics, aesthetics, social psychology, and linguistics will help people, young people in particular, to establish a scientific outlook on life and a value concept. The results of scientific research in these aspects will be helpful to broadening people's vision, providing them with ideological criteria for distinguishing between right and wrong, good and evil, and beauty and ugliness, and stimulating them to pursue lofty ideals and sentiments. Not only will this have a direct bearing on people's behavior and the entire social atmosphere, but it will also upgrade their qualities in ideology and ethics, as well as science and culture. Such social benefits are profound and far-reaching, and should not be slighted just because no prompt and substantial effects are seen in solving specific problems at present.

All branches of social sciences should strengthen their own building, especially regarding those theoretical issues of great importance to the development of each branch. In many branches of social science, attention should be paid to systematic basic research, without which it is impossible for us to solve any specific problem. Some systematic basic research may not solve any specific problems for a time, but from a long-term point of view, its significance is multiple, and we should by no means neglect it.

At the same time, all branches of science should attach importance to the study of history. Such study of history means summing up the experiences of China and the world in development since ancient times, and their economic, political, social, cultural, and ideological development in modern times in particular. Only with an ample understanding of the past will a correct idea of the present and mastery of the future be possible. History, of course, should be studied in a truth-seeking way according to what actually occurred. However, starting from the plane of the new times, people are capable of posing new questions in history, making new observations, and opening up new realms of research. Strengthening research in history will play an important role in promoting the development of all branches of social sciences.

Regarding those branches of social sciences that are comparatively weak at present, it is necessary to train qualified people, to adopt measures, and to strengthen them step by step. Attention should also be attached to building newly rising, marginal, and overlapping branches of learning. It is necessary in particular to develop in a big way "soft science," which renders service to decision making, and is characterized by mutual infiltration between natural and social sciences, as well as joint research in a variety of branches of learning.

An important task is to translate, introduce, and comment on worthy works of philosophy and social sciences of all countries in the world. We should attach importance to this, and pay attention to bringing up qualified people specializing in academic translation, as well as those capable of conducting analysis and criticism.

Earnestly Implement the Relevant Party and State Principles and Policies

In order to promote the healthy development of social sciences, to yield more and better research results, it is imperative to earnestly implement the relevant party and state principles and policies.

We advocate the use of Marxism to guide research in social sciences in the study of the objective world. This means the correct understanding and application of basic Marxist tenets and approaches, not the seeking of ready answers from Marxist works to all kinds of contemporary problems. Such ready answers do not exist. Marxism is a powerful ideological weapon for knowing and transforming the world. Failure to study Marxism earnestly or dealing with Marxism with a dogmatic attitude will not help us master this ideological weapon. Those scholars who are bent on developing Marxism should apply the Marxist stand, viewpoint, and approach with creativity in studying the actual conditions of China and the world. Many practical problems contain theoretical problems that need to be explored. Inference, using the method of deduction based on Marxist tenets, cannot help solve any problems. Only by correctly applying Marxist tenets based on the actual conditions will it be possible to score high-quality results in solving important theoretical and practical problems. It is necessary for us to continuously sum up the practical experiences of socialist construction in China, and to continuously absorb the results of

civilization that mankind has created, so that we may make some breakthroughs and progress on the basis of our predecessors' understanding. In some aspects, a Marxist school with Chinese characteristics may gradually take shape. We must exert long-term efforts to achieve this.

Linking theory with practice is the basic principle for developing social sciences, as well as the fine scholarly style initiated by Marxism. The most important task for social practice in China is to adhere to all-round reforms and opening up to the outside world, to work out a socialist path with Chinese characteristics. Social sciences must serve this general task. The practical work of construction and reforms cannot be done without theoretical guidance. If we should fail to give ample reasons for why something should be done in a certain way or not done, we would end in a state of blindness in practice. If economics, politics, and sociology should fail to aim at the developing and changing economic, political, and social phenomena, and also at people's ideological condition at present, and to solve many problems put forward by reality that need to be solved by social sciences, research work would become both aimless and groundless. Only when theory and practice are closely linked will it be possible for practical work to have an explicit direction and make progress in a down-to-earth way, and will it be possible for research work to be full of vigor and vitality and to continuously create something new. Therefore, social science workers must work hard to conduct in-depth and systematic investigation and research regarding the new conditions, problems, and experiences emerging in socialist modernization and reforms, to master voluminous data, to extract from them laws governing things, and to draw up new theoretical generalizations and scientific conclusions to guide the practice of our construction and reforms. Of course, that will not be easily achieved, and only arduous work and reliance on collective efforts will make it possible. Even small achievements scored in this direction should be encouraged. In our research work, we must oppose empty talk deviating from the new conditions and situation; at the same time we must also oppose rash conclusions on important scientific and theoretical issues in the mode of impressions, and merely rely on individual and minor information without in-depth and arduous study. Accomplishments of scientific value are impossible without going down to the rural areas when doing research in rural issues, without going down to the factories when doing research in industrial issues, without conducting social investigation when doing research in sociology and politics, and without going down to minority-nationality regions when studying issues of minority nationalities. Of course, the goal of study of various branches of learning and the ways of linking with practice vary; we should refrain from narrow understanding, and from imposing uniform requirements on them.

We advocate the study of Marxism; however, by no means does this mean forcing people to accept it by administrative means. Some scholars who are not Marxists are capable of valuable accomplishments in their own fields of study. Some branches of learning and research work, for example, linguistics, logics, documentary textual research, and archaeological excavation, have their own [words indistinct] and research approaches, and Marxist labels should not be forced upon them. It is a Marxist attitude

to acknowledge and show respect toward all research work and accomplishments that are significant for the development of science and culture, and to be good at absorbing essences from them that are helpful to the development of Marxism.

We must adhere to the "double-hundred" principle and to implementing academic freedom in the field of social science research. The resolution adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee explicitly pointed out: "It is imperative to resolutely implement the principle of 'letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend,' and to support and to encourage bold exploration and free discussion on the basis of scientific research, so that theoretical research in Marxism may be greatly invigorated, and all kinds of decision making may be based on a more democratic and scientific groundwork."

"Regarding academic and artistic issues, it is necessary to observe the principle stipulated in the constitution, and to implement academic freedom as well as freedom of writing and discussion, and the freedom of criticism and countercriticism." This is an explicit and profound explanation of the party's "double-hundred" principle. The general principle we follow is precisely adherence to the four basic principles, reforms and opening up, and pushing forward socialist modernization, as explicitly proposed in the resolution adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. We must be firm and unswerving regarding this. It is necessary for us to distinguish between right and wrong and to explore truth in conducting research in social sciences. Only scientific conclusions are helpful to the socialist cause. It is more often than not difficult to distinguish between right and wrong in scientific research; this should be handled carefully. The questions of how to correctly distinguish right and wrong in academic and theoretical issues and how to correctly unfold academic discussion and criticism are crucial to the implementation of the "double-hundred" policy. In the course of scientific exploration, the emergence of some mistakes is inevitable for various subjective or objective reasons. We must make allowance for mistakes and allow their correction. Only through ample discussion and tests of social practice can we decide what is correct or otherwise. Therefore, in scientific research, adherence to truth in the interests of the people, subjugation to truth, and the principle that all men are equal before truth must be advocated. The end of academic debate is a clear understanding of trust; however, unity must be achieved between opponents, and attention must be paid to broad unity. Criticism should be constructive, and based on developing science and culture; it should not result in satisfaction at "overthrowing" an opponent, and all the more should we refrain from the motive of "attacking" others. It is true that everyone in a debate believes himself to be correct, but he should modestly listen to different views, and correct his own view when he finds it wrong. He should analyze an erroneous view in a truth-seeking way, and all the more should he pay attention to showing respect for his opponent in a debate. Both sides should mutually absorb all valuable essences of each other, including data, approaches, and viewpoints. In the course of a debate, a unanimous conclusion may not be reached on some issues, and it should not be imposed, for it is impossible to do so, neither will it pay. There are no forbidden

areas in academic research, and all topics helpful to national construction and the development of science may be subjected to research. Academic workers should observe the constitution, be subject to the leadership of the party and government, and serve socialist construction; however, their research work is conducted on their own, and they arrive at their own conclusions through investigation and research, as well as their own independent thinking. The academic results of a scholar in his research do not represent the views of the party and government, and the researcher should bear full responsibility for them.

The resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee pointed out: "As a basic state policy, opening up to the world is not only applicable to the building of material civilization, but also to the building of spiritual civilization." Likewise, it is applicable to research in social sciences. While inheriting and making use of the fine cultural heritage of China, we must absorb nutrients of advanced science and culture of all countries in the world over a wide scope. In modern times, China imported democratic ideas, Marxism, as well as all kinds of new concepts and approaches of philosophy and social sciences. Ideological and cultural development, as well as social progress, were inseparable from these imports. To realize a great development of social sciences at present, it is imperative to thoroughly overcome the hindrance of conservative ideas of all descriptions, to change the self-seclusion of research work in the past, and to boldly import academic ideas of all countries in the world, while distinguishing, selecting, criticizing, absorbing, and digesting them on the basis of ample study. If a nation should fail to utilize the general achievements of human civilization, it would fail to make rapid progress, and would become backward. If Marxism should fail to absorb nutrients from the new development of all branches of learning, enrich itself, and compete and strive with all schools in theory, it would fail to develop itself. In the course of opening up to the world, foreign academic knowledge and culture, including excellent scientific results and also nonscientific and even decadent and dying things, will come in all at the same time. An important question in our social sciences is what attitude is to be adopted regarding bourgeois sociopolitical doctrines. Here, we might as well review our conditions during the revolutionary period. When our party was leading the people to change the semicolonial and semifeudal old society by revolutionary means, Western bourgeois sociopolitical doctrines had nothing in common with the revolution we were conducting, because when those doctrines were introduced to China, they aimed at advocating reformism, even when they did not try to maintain the old social system. It is understandable that we rejected those sociopolitical doctrines at that time. But even then, we Marxists did not adopt an attitude of negating everything regarding Western bourgeois academic knowledge and culture. Things underwent a fundamental change with the beginning of the period of national construction after the victory of our revolution; and our main task changed from breaking up the old world to building a new one. With the change in our main task, the principle and essence of the research in social sciences also needed to change. However, for a rather long period, we failed to make this change satisfactorily. That was because some sociopolitical

doctrines from the West were shrouded with the mist of bourgeois ideas, and the abolishing of politics and sociology in an oversimplified way was one of the expressions of failure to do a good job of making this change. It was wrong to do so. To build our sociopolitical doctrines in the course of socialist construction, it is necessary for China to continuously sum up its own practical experiences; at the same time, it is necessary to earnestly study all sociopolitical doctrines of mankind in the past, including bourgeois ones. Capitalist society is the highest stage of class society of mankind, and much should be learned and inherited from capitalist society in building socialism. Developed capitalist countries possess advanced science and technology as well as organizational and managerial experiences, which we must learn from them. They have also accumulated lots of experiences in economic and political operations as well as the building of science and culture. Of course we should not copy these experiences in socialist China in an oversimplified way, but so long as we are good at analysis, we can refer to and utilize these experiences. It is necessary for us to accept all fine achievements accumulated in human civilization from all kinds of foreign ideology, academic knowledge, and culture, and to make them serve socialism. At the same time, we must conduct serious criticism of the capitalist ideological system that maintains exploitation and oppression, as well as things that are really contrary to science, and temper our Marxist theory through such criticism. The belief that Marxism is outmoded, and the blind worship of some bourgeois philosophical and sociopolitical doctrines are wrong. We must resolutely wage struggle against the decadent ideas of capitalism and feudalism. The struggles of this category in the ideological realm should also be waged through discussion and reasoning. Only by adopting such methods will it be possible to really overcome erroneous ideological tendencies, to promote scientific research, and to develop Marxism.

Structural Reform and Building a Social Science Research Contingent

To make philosophy and social sciences develop still faster in China, and to better serve socialist modernization, another important issue is structural reform, and the building of social science research contingent.

1. The tendency of scientific development at present is the combination of a high level of division and synthesis, with synthesis as the key link. True, research in different classifications is still needed in the research of social sciences, and individual research by scholars themselves is not to be excluded. However, the successful research of major issues proposed in socialist modernization more often than not requires the joint efforts of many branches of learning. The existing structure of China's social sciences is suitable to a single branch of learning, and to isolated separate research. This condition should be changed step by step. For a long time we did not pay enough attention to this point. We should regard the management of social sciences as a branch of science, and organize people to study it.

In scientific research, it is necessary to strengthen planning and organization, and at the same time to bring into full play the initiative and creativity of every research unit and worker. Collective efforts should be organized to tackle several major comprehensive topics.

2. It is necessary to strengthen lateral ties, and to change the present state of mutual separation and closure. The ties between all aspects of a branch of learning should be strengthened, as should, in particular, the ties between research forces of different branches of learning. Research workers should change their mental state of flinching from doing research in practical issues and fearing to bear responsibility for risks; and they should dare to take up research work entrusted by practical departments. It is also hoped that practical departments will provide convenience and conditions for research work, and help research workers play their due role in the course of decision making.

Likewise, international academic exchanges should be further strengthened.

3. It is necessary to gradually change the practice of purely relying on administrative means in the management of social sciences. A great number of problems are awaiting solution in this respect. It is necessary to create conditions for structural reform step by step to solve those problems.

4. Great importance should be attached to the building of the research contingent of social sciences. The major problems existing in the research contingent of social sciences are ageing, temporary shortage of successors to those who lead in different branches of learning, and the failure to meet the needs of the new situation in theoretical level and knowledge structure. It is necessary to attach attention to discovering and training talented people. As for the cream of young qualified people, it is necessary to adopt efficient measures to accelerate their training.

5. To upgrade the level of social science research and the ability to serve decision making, it is necessary to greatly strengthen the building of the information and data network.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

GU MU VISITS PLAYGROUND--During his inspection tour in Heilongjiang Province, State Councillor Gu Mu visited the Harbin worker's winter playground on the afternoon of 5 January. During his visit, he stated: Heilongjiang Province has a bright future in developing winter tourism. During his visit to the Songhua Jiang, leading comrades including Gu Mu viewed the winter sports games including winter swimming. They also visited the construction site of the tourist project on Taiyang Island and the site of a minority tribal village. [Text] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 5 Jan 87] /9604

YU QIULI, YANG DEZHI ATTEND CEREMONY--Beijing, 29 Dec (XINHUA)--The result of choosing the 10 best PLA athletes through public appraisal was announced today. The activity was sponsored by JIEFANGJUN BAO. Yu Qiuli, Yang Dezhi, Zhang Aiping, Yuan Weimin, and others attended an award ceremony held this afternoon. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1451 GMT 29 Dec 86] /9604

HAO JIANXIU, ZHANG JINGFU VISIT EXHIBITION--Beijing, 24 Dec (XINHUA)--The Great Hall of the Beijing Exhibition Building was partitioned into hundreds of bars, bedrooms, conference rooms, offices, and washrooms today. The National Interior Decoration Exhibition, which opened in Beijing today, showed China now has the capability to decorate houses with modern articles. Hao Jianxiu, Zhang Jingfu, Song Ping, Fei Xiaotong, and other comrades attended the opening ceremony for this exhibition. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1232 GMT 24 Dec 86] /9604

ASSOCIATIONS DISCUSS PROMOTING DEMOCRACY--According to BEIJING RIBAO, the presidents of student associations of institutions of higher learning in Beijing pointed out at a joint meeting recently that to promote democracy, it is necessary to proceed from the actual conditions in China. On 14 December, the Beijing Municipal Students Federation held a joint meeting of presidents of student associations of institutions of higher learning in the capital to exchange the experience of the student associations in the past 6 months in promoting democracy and managing their own affairs. At the meeting, the presidents pointed out: The practice of fostering democracy is a gradual process. To promote democracy, it is necessary to proceed from the actual conditions in China. To foster democracy, the student associations must start by managing their own affairs, and learn how to practice and promote democracy. [Text] [Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 0205 GMT 19 Dec 86] /9604

INTERVIEW WITH CHINA'S FIRST FEMALE GOVERNOR GU XIULIAN

Hong Kong PAI HSING [THE PEOPLE] in Chinese No 133, 1 Dec 86 pp 22-24

[Interview with Gu Xiulian [7357 4423 5571] by Lu Keng [7120 6972] in the guest room on 10th floor of Jinling Hotel, Nanjing, 9-10 pm 7 November 1986: "A Chat with Gu Xiulian in Nanjing; China's First Female Governor Interviewed"]

[Text] Unwilling To Talk about Herself

Lu: Because you are the first female governor in China, people would very much like to know about your origin, and your family and educational background, your promotions, your work style and your problems. Since there is not much time tonight, we will not discuss major political issues which may worry you. So let us chat about yourself.

Gu: (Laughing) I don't want to talk about myself, because there is not much to talk about. Since the revolutionary years in China, many female comrades, such as Sister Cai Chang [5591 2545], Sister Deng Yingchao [6772 4481 6398] and Sister Kang Keqing [1660 0344 3237], have participated in the revolutionary cause and done a great deal of work. I always admired them and tried to follow their examples. What they did has inspired me all along. I grew up with the education and assistance from the party and many old-timers, and consider myself very ordinary. If you want to talk about me, I really can't find anything to talk about. I am not in the habit of doing this.

Lu: We can't blame you, because Chinese culture is always hidden and not exposed. Chinese people are not aggressive and don't brag, while Westerners are fond of "self-advertisement" by boasting about themselves. Thus different philosophies of life beget different life styles. I understand why you don't want to talk about yourself. But can you give me just a simple introduction? Are you a native of Nantong?

Gu: Yes. Nantong is my home town.

Lu: Nantong is well-known across China. It is the cradle of modern national industry in China and has produced scholars of the highest honor in the imperial examinations of the past. Both the place and the people are outstanding. Were you born in Nantong city or the countryside?

Gu: I was born and raised in the countryside of Nantong. I received my education and began my work after liberation.

Lu: I have heard that at first, you were specially trained for the financial and economic sector.

Gu: No. I began to work at the age of 16, and what I learned was about machine building. I began my work later.

Lu: Did you study in Nantong?

Gu: In Shenyang where I also began to work.

Lu: You were a girl of the south. Were you accustomed to things in the north?

Gu: There should no cause of my being unaccustomed to anything, because everywhere was the same to me.

Lu: Did you have any problem with the dialect?

Gu: No problem. Mandarin is spoken in the northeast. This region was the center of industrial development in China during the 1950's, and many people were glad to go there for tempering.

Lu: Could your parents bear the thought of letting you to? Are they still in Nantong?

Gu: Yes, they are still in Nantong. They are quite open-minded. (laughing)

Lu: What was your father's occupation?

Gu: My father was a workers and my mother, a peasant--a combination of industry and agriculture. (a hearty laugh)

Lu: How many brothers and sisters have you?

Gu: Six brothers and sisters.

Lu: How senior are you among your brothers and sisters?

Gu: I am the oldest. I don't want to talk about myself. My only desire is to work hard and do something for the country.

Fond of Talking about Suzhou

Lu: I understand. Excuse me! However, I still want to ask something about yourself. Is your husband [Xiansheng], or lover [Airen] in communist language, a government official?

Gu: No. He is a scientific researcher.

Lu: Where is he now?

Gu: In the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing.

Lu: What is the field of his research?

Gu: Mathematics in atomic energy.

Lu: To which province does he belong?

Gu: Hunan.

Lu: How many children have you?

Gu: Two. They are both in senior secondary school.

Lu: Have you been to Hunan to see your mother-in-law? Does she like you?

Gu: I have visited her. She likes me very much.

Lu: She must be very proud of having a governor as her daughter-in-law.

Gu: Not necessarily.

Lu: I have a question, out of feudal curiosity though. You and your husband are in separate places--one in the south and the other in the north, like the cowherd and the girl weaver [the Altair and the Vega separated by the Milky Way]. Isn't this rather inconvenient?

Gu: He is usually invited to give lectures in Shanghai. The Nantong University has also invited him to serve concurrently as professor. Thus he has time to visit me.

Lu: I want to know about your sparetime hobby. People must have some hobby or favorite hobby. Some people like to play chess; some like to play ball; and some like to sing. How about you?

Gu: I believe that a person's hobby changes with his living conditions. For example, I liked sports when I was young. Now it is different.

Lu: What do you like now?

Gu: I now like to work. (a loud laugh) The state has given me a job (as the governor of Jiangsu Province), and my most ardent desire is to do this job well. The state wants the several coastal provinces to be ahead of others in socialist modernization, and particularly in the reform. Our province, Jiangsu, has fairly good geographical conditions. My main concern now is how to do my job well in Jiangsu under collective leadership. You ask me to talk about Gu Xiulian, but I like to talk about Jiangsu.

Developing Rural Enterprises

Lu: Well, let us talk about Jiangsu. It is after all a large province with a population of 62 millions. When I visited Suzhou and Wusi last year, I already found out that Jiangsu's GVIAO ranked first in the country.

Gu: So you already know! In fact, Jiangsu has ranked first 5 consecutive years. Since the objective of quadrupling the GVIAO was laid down at the 12th CPC Congress, this province, thanks to the efforts made at various levels, already doubled it during the Sixth 5-Year Plan. The GVIAO of the province was increased from some 60 billion yuan (renminbi) in 1980 to more than 126.9 billion yuan in 1985. We are now striving for the fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan ahead of schedule. Did you just ask me what do I like? This is precisely what I and my comrades like. Now our main effort is directed at economic construction and at cultural and educational development with, however, priority for agricultural development. This means a step forward for the system of household responsibility. Judging from the situation of Jiangsu, we can see that what is needed now is to develop larger-scale agriculture, that is, to get what is scattered apart organized, and the scale will develop from 50 mu to 500 mu. I visited Shazhou recently and found that it had already developed to 1,000 mu, and thus brought about agricultural mechanization. Yuanhe village is in Changshu County. In this village, four women led 16 other women in developing large-scale agriculture. They farmed 50 mu and the annual income per person averaged 1,300 yuan. Telephones have also been installed.

Lu: That is not bad at all!

Gu: That's not bad! Although this is only the beginning, it shows the way for our advance. During the Seventh 5-Year Plan, we plan to develop this trend in southern Jiangsu so as to bring about a large-scale agricultural development with the best possible results.

Lu: This seems to be a pioneering undertaking of yours.

Gu: It cannot be called a pioneering undertaking, because this is the trend of the development of productive forces, and we are simply going along with it. Of course, this can be achieved only under certain conditions, such as sufficient strength for economic development. Industry in southern Jiangsu accounts for 85 percent of the local GVIAO. Yangzhou is not yet able to give such performance, and the situation there should be improved step by step. Huaiyin is further to the north, and it will take some time for the system of household responsibility to be popularized. Therefore, we cannot do everything in a hurry. We must provide different guidelines and solve different problems according to different circumstances. Socialism of a Chinese type should be built by Chinese people themselves. Instead of developing large cities, we rather let the peasants live and work in peace and contentment in the countryside. The rural enterprises are fairly well developed in our province...

Lu: This has been highly praised by Professor Fei Xiaotong [6316 1321 6639].

Gu: Rural enterprises are, in fact, very important economic and technical sources in the countryside. By building small towns, our peasants will help build a modern state without leaving their farmland. Instead of taking the Western road, we will take China's own road. Comrade Xiaoping wants to build a type of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and I feel that what we are doing is a very important feature of this type of socialism.

Improving People's Quality

Lu: Formerly, 69 percent of Jiangsu's revenues had to be turned over to the central authorities. The difficulty in developing local construction can be easily imagined.

Gu: Now is different. We can get slightly more than 40 percent. The central authorities are supporting strongly us.

Lu: In fact, it is the localities that are supporting the central authorities. All what you have said seem to indicate that everything is proceeding smoothly. Can you tell me about your present difficulties?

Gu: There are difficulties in fulfilling the seventh 5-year plan, such as the difficulties with funds and energy resources. Improving people's quality is even more difficult. The difficulty with energy resources is fairly prominent, and we are trying to overcome it. On the basis of 3.7 million kw, we will build power stations for an additional 3.38 million kw and hope to attain this goal during the seventh 5-year plan.

Lu: This is mainly a matter of personnel. From Beijing to Nanjing, no matter how meticulous are the plans made by the cadres at the upper levels, the cadres at the lower levels may not follow them. Then it would be hard to do anything.

Gu: This certainly concerns the improvement of people's quality. However, the people at the lower levels may sometimes be correct. Many innovations have begun at the basic level units. The duty of the leadership is to discover good things, review and raise them to higher standards, and then popularize them throughout the areas. Our duty is to point out the existing problems and to tell people what to do. In Jiangsu, many good ideas have come from the masses. That is why whenever I ran out of ideas, I would quickly go down to the cities, counties, and townships, and soon found some source of enlightenment. Contradictions between the upper and the lower levels are usually caused by the poor service and failure on the part of the former to solve the problems of the latter, although inappropriate rules and regulations in their development may also be one of the causes. Anyway, we are living amid contradictions, and our work is to resolve them. In the case of price reform, for example, people accustomed to a product economy and to prices which remain unchanged for a long time, may not welcome the price readjustment in a commodity economy. Last year, I went to the countryside for an in-depth investigation. Although the prices have fluctuated, the people's possessions have also increased. Formerly, there were no TV sets or some household electrical appliances. Mind you, Mr Lu, I am talking about 5 years ago, but not a long time ago. Now there are such articles. In Jiangsu, aside from

1,000 jin of grain for each person, the people's money has also increased. The only trouble is that not only the people, but also some cadre are not accustomed to a commodity economy. They do not understand what a commodity economy is. Anyway, after the change from a product economy to a commodity economy, it will take some time for people to be adapted to it. In Jiangsu, prices were decontrolled in July last year. This was immediately followed by a huge increase in prices, causing many outcries among the people. It was amid these outcries that we devised our plans. In the case of Suzhou City, for example, the call was issued for building vegetable bases, contracting for pork supply, and breeding fish. During the spring festival this year, the price of fish sold by the peasants was even lower than the state-set price. Crucian carp sold for only 0.80 yuan a jin.

Resolutely Refraining from Seeking Special Privileges

Lu: From what you said, you are quite optimistic and self-confident about the rural reform. However, the urban reform may not be so easy. Furthermore, the enthusiasm of young intellectuals may be doubted. Yesterday, I heard an intellectual saying that those who are really active in work are mostly over 45 years of age, while those below this age are either struggling with the modernization of their small families or with their scientific research, or are immersed in studying English to be ready for going abroad.

Gu: Our urban reform is just beginning with, for example, the delegation of power to lower levels, and the enforcement of the system of factory directors assuming full responsibility and the system of floating wages. All these measures are now being experimented with. This is a very complex problem, but I believe that it can be solved step by step. In the case of education, the 10 years of "cultural revolution" has caused tremendous damage, and it is very difficult to make up for the lost time. However, we have noted this problem. Practice has proved that when production has developed to a certain stage, it would be impossible for education to be lagging behind. That is why we need talents. There are now 80 universities and specialized colleges in Jiangsu. All cities and counties are also actively developing education according to local conditions. In the case of Shazhou, for example, a vocational industrial college has been opened, and the cadres are aware that without knowledge, neither production nor construction can make any headway. Nanjing has opened the Jinling Vocational University to cultivate self-educated people. Our (Jiangsu) province has established its links with North Rhine Westphalia and Bavaria in West Germany for cooperation in education. We are also cooperating with Johns Hopkins University of the United States in establishing a cultural research center and a scientific and technical training center in Nanjing in an effort to promote science and technology and to cultivate talents. On the whole, I am optimistic about Jiangsu, China, and the reform.

Lu: As a Chinese proverb says, "some people may act as though they are counting their family treasures." This seems to be what you are doing. In your elation, let me pour some cold water on you. From this whole discussion, I can see that you are full of confidence in the reform and in opening Mainland China to the outside world. However, from the overseas perspective, we can observe many problems, especially the very serious problem with special

privileges. How do you view the cases of corruption and malfeasance involving Governor Ni Xiance [0242 3759 4595] of Jiangxi and Secretary Huang Huang [7806 3874] of the Anhui Provincial Party Committee?

Gu: I wish this had not happened. Since it did happen, the only way is for the culprits to be punished according to law.

Lu: During your 3 years as governor, has anyone tried to bribe you?

Gu: No.

Lu: If someone asks you for favors, what would you do?

Gu: I would act according to set policies. If what I have to do conforms to policies, I would do it; otherwise, I would refuse. The abolition of special privileges should begin with the leading cadres. I am quite serious about it. Incidentally, I may mention one example. My younger brother is a contract laborer in Nantong. After I became a governor, there should be no problem with my brother's becoming a regular worker. However, my brother has never asked me for help to get a promotion, and I have certainly not given him any help.

Lu: I remember that on one occasion, Mr Bo Yibo [5631 0001 3134] of your party criticized the unhealthy trend in the party by quoting this saying from Zhang Jiuling of the Tang Dynasty: "The state's collapse is brought about by the officials' corruption." To all appearances, this unhealthy trend will continue. I hope you will continue to preserve your high integrity, maintain your close relationship with the people, refrain from seeking special privileges and set a good example for the other government officials in Mainland China!

Gu: Thanks for your thoughtfulness. I would welcome the opportunity of seeing you and listening to your views again. I believe that there will be even greater changes in Jiangsu and in China in the next few years.

A Very Favorable Impression Left by this Interview

When a journalist with a propensity for news coverage meets some persons in the news, he would have the feeling of "entering a treasure mountain and returning empty handed" if he fails to interview them. This time, I was among a group formed by people of all walks of life in Hong Kong and Macao to visit Dr Sun Yat-sen's tomb in Nanjing. As soon as I got off the plane, I saw Governor Gu Xiulian smiling affably in front of the reception party. I immediately marked her as the person to be interviewed.

Before the reception banquet in the evening of 6 November, Gu Xiulian and some other leaders of Jiangsu Province and Nanjing City, accompanied by Xu Jiatun [6079 1367 1470], came to meet our group. I told Xu Jiatun about my desire to interview Gu Xiulian, and when he introduced me to her, he said: "He wants to interview you." Gu promptly replied, "Fine! Let me try to find the time." I told her that I knew she would be very busy these few days, because, in her

own words, "this is the first time so many distinguished guests have come to Nanjing."

After some arrangement, the interview was scheduled for 7:30 am, 7 November, when the governor and I were to have breakfast together. After the banquet, however, I was suddenly notified that Governor Gu would have some important business the next morning and that the interview had to be postponed. Because we had only 3 days in Nanjing, this notification might mean a cancellation of the interview. After pondering over this matter, I finally found the cause. My article "A Program of Compromise" commenting on the 6th Plenum of the 12th CPC Central Committee, published in PAI HSING was reprinted in DA CANKAO [MAJOR REFERENCE MATERIALS]. Among all the commentaries on the Sixth Plenary Session, mine was considered the most incisive, particularly because of the arbitrary tone of the 48 words contained in 8 sentences. Gu Xiulian had also read this article; her hesitation in granting the interview was only natural. Later I gave her a verbal message with the assurance that no sensitive issues, such as about the political climate in Beijing, would be discussed and that the questions I would confine my questions to herself and Jiangsu only. Thus the interview was rescheduled for 9 pm, 7 November, the same evening when the movie "The Extraordinary President" was to be shown.

The interview was conducted in a relaxed atmosphere and lasted about 1 hour. The first female governor in China, who had also been personally selected by Zhou Enlai for the post of Vice Minister in Charge of State Planning Commission, was not pretentious at all. When the discussion ended, I told her that my several children, knowing of my arrival in Nanjing, had come to see me after a separation of 8 years. They too very much like to have a look at the first female governor in China. She immediately told Mr Xu Jingan [6079 0079 1344], deputy secretary general of the provincial government, to usher them into the guest room, talked to them cordially, and finally had a group picture taken as a memento.

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BEIJING'S IMPLEMENTATION OF SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION WORK

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 45, 10 Nov 86 pp 23-24

[Article by reporter Shao Quan [6730 3123]: "Building Spiritual Civilization Requires Down-To-Earth Work; A Leading Member of the Beijing Municipal Party Committee Discusses Measures for the Development of Spiritual Civilization"]

[Text] Just at a time when the entire party and all people throughout the country are earnestly studying the "Resolution of the CPC Central Committee on the Guiding Principles for Building a Socialist Spiritual Civilization" (hereafter "the Resolution"), adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, the RENMIN RIBAO, BEIJING RIBAO, and the Xinhua News Agency published on 12 October "Certain Measures on Strengthening the Buildup of Socialist Spiritual Civilization During the seventh 5-year plan" (hereafter "the Measures"), drawn up by the Party Branch and Government of Beijing Municipality in implementation of the "Resolution." This is a plain and unadorned document of substantial content and has attracted general attention.

What was Beijing's chief guiding ideology in drawing up this document? I recently interviewed Comrade Xu Weicheng [1776 1919 6134], deputy secretary of the Beijing Party Committee.

Pursuit of Substance, Not of Comprehensiveness

After listening to my questions, Xu Weicheng said jokingly: "This is a document 'without principle,'" and he went on to explain, "the 'principle' I mean refers to guiding policy, and this has already been formulated with extreme clarity in the Central Committee's "Resolution." Our task is to study and comprehend, implement and put into effect, not to merely copy the Central Committee's policy statement, also not to interpret it, and even less to draw up any additional policy. We only wrote, therefore, that we have to conscientiously study the Central Committee's policy and to take measures to implement the policy and carry it out. If we were only to copy Central Committee documents from top to bottom, we would be unable to do any other work."

This reminded me of a case where the Central Committee issued a document and the lower agencies, level by level, issued some documents they called "implementations," which were really only copying over and over again what was

said in the Central Committee document. Many felt that these kinds of documents made no sense, were not worth reading, simply useless. If party and government agencies could rid themselves of this bad habit, it would lower the "mountains of paper" quite a bit. We must free ourselves from the pressure of these "mountains of paper," devote more time and energy to doing more real work and actually implement and carry out the policies of the Central Committee.

Xu Weicheng said furthermore that in its measures for the implementation of the "Resolution," our document omits anything already in the process of being carried out, anything that should be done but for which conditions are not yet ripe, anything for which conditions are ripe but for which feasible methods have not yet been worked out, also anything for which feasible methods exist but which have already been dealt with in other documents. For instance, in scientific research, Beijing is now in the process of reforming its S&T system, studying a S&T developmental strategy, just now carrying out its "spark plan," etc. There are already special documents on these matters, and there is no need to duplicate them again in the "Measures." There are still many other things to be done, for instance, for good social order, the problem of overcrowding in transport facilities should be solved. But it would require huge expenditures to extend the subways, repair and build roads, develop elevated roads, and solve the problem of insufficient roads, a problem neglected for several decades, while the financial means of Beijing are limited, and it would, therefore, be impossible to accomplish these tasks. That is why we did not write about traffic problems. Of course, not writing about these problems does not mean that they are not important, that nothing has been done about them, or that we should not make energetic efforts to create favorable conditions for their solution. The guiding ideology of the municipal party committee is: the "Measures" must start out from the realities of the situation in Beijing, must not strive for large dimensions or comprehensiveness, but for feasible results. We have, therefore, called our document "certain" measures and not "all" measures. Compared with documents that are large and comprehensive, but insubstantial and fictitious, our document is more useful in implementing the spirit of the "Resolution."

Establishing New Social Patterns

During our conversation Xu Weicheng emphasized: We are "building" and not instituting a "struggle campaign" for spiritual civilization. As we are engaged in building, we must not--like in the past--declare "class struggle to be the key link," and must not employ the method of running a political campaign. This demands reforming the work of our ideological departments and have them devise new methods of operation. The important thing is that efforts must be directed toward the creation of new social patterns for livelihood, work, and studies, so that people will be able in these new patterns to more easily acquire correct ideals and moral concepts and live cultured and healthy lives. Beijing was the imperial capital of five dynasties and has a broad social background of feudalistic, anticommercial, secluded, and conservative mentality. To eliminate these antiquated ideas and establish new concepts in step with our policies of reform and opening up, it is necessary to establish new social patterns. For instance, we must eliminate the concept of egalitarianism in the minds of our cadres, the

concept of everything being stiflingly centralized, the concept of having the party committee handle all affairs, etc. The "Measures" prescribe that four additional courses should be included in cadre education: courses on socialist commodity economy, on democracy and legal system, on party building in the new era, and on contemporary international economics and politics. They also prescribe reform of the instructional content and method of political courses in schools, have theories linked with the contemporary reality, to conform to the demands for modernization, for turning toward the world, and for consideration of the future. The purpose of the above-stated demands is to create a pattern that would facilitate realizing a conceptional renovation among our present and future cadres.

There is now only one normative frame of reference in the minds of students: getting into higher schools. We have prescribed in our "Measures" that factories and enterprises should more and more open up to students, asking model heroes at all fronts and persons with outstanding contributions throughout the municipality to return to their alma maters and give reports. We have also demanded that visits to various museums should be made part of the curricula for middle and primary schools. This will, on the one hand, enhance the notoriety of factories, enterprises, and advanced personalities, and, on the other hand, can also create a new pattern in the schools, allowing the students to broaden their vision, gain new knowledge, and understand society, and thereby help establish a new normative frame of reference in the minds of the students, namely eagerness to contribute more to society. Another paragraph in the "Measures" proposes "arranging for exemplary members of the Young Pioneers to stand guard at memorials to martyrs." Guard duty will be very short and of a very light nature, but will be very honorable, and will link a sense of honor among the children with our revolutionary past. Each prefecture and county in Beijing Municipality has this kind of memorial, and they could all organize such activities on memorial days. If this is kept up for several years, it will be an education for several tens of thousands of Young Pioneers, and could equally form a pattern that would be beneficial for the healthy development of children. To sum up, if every occupation and trade would establish a variety of new patterns, so that men, women, young, and old could live in these new patterns, there would be a very real progress in building our socialist spiritual civilization.

Search for the Point of Intersection

In the "Measures" adopted by Beijing, there are many innovations that are estimated to cost little but expected to achieve good results. How were all these "ideas" thought out? Xu Weicheng told me that the said document had been studied by the leading comrades of the party committee and municipal government, that opinions had been solicited from the democratic parties, that it had been discussed by several hundred people in many units, had been revised according to important suggestions by the leading comrades of the Central Committee, had been discussed at the enlarged meeting of the party committee, and only then was it formulated in its final form. But I want to make it clear, he said, that there are certainly many good methods that have not yet been thought out and included in the document, and the methods that are included are not only written in because there was someone particularly clever around. Constructive undertakings require, of course, creative action,

but creative action does not come out of thin air, there has to be, first, a grasp of the demands of the masses, and, second, discovery of objectively conditions. There is a point where these two factors intersect. Finding this point of intersection and effecting a breakthrough there will create the objective facilities that will satisfy the demands of the masses. Beijing now experiences difficulties in providing child-care. If one would merely rely on the state to build many new child-care centers, financial difficulties and the difficulty of finding vacant land would make it impossible to accomplish anything in a short time. The "Measures" propose to "mobilize social forces for the development of child-care facilities in a way that could quickly relieve the shortage of child-care centers. This method bases on objectively extant facilities. In the residential districts of Beijing there are many old ladies sitting at home with nothing to do. During daytime, their children are at work or in school, rooms are empty, and could be fully used for home child-care centers. Helping these old ladies, who are capable and willing to do this work, to gain some scientific child-raising knowledge would solve the problem. This is finding a simple solution for a big problem. The county libraries in the Beijing suburbs hold many books, but peasants wanting to read them find it difficult because they can't possible walk several dozen miles to the county seat. What to do? Arrange for some persons to borrow the books from the county library and bring them to the countryside. However, who wants to do it without incentive or travel expenses? The "Measures," therefore, state, "villages and townships are encouraged to operate book lending stations and to charge for loan of books." If the charge for borrowing a book would be a few fen, this would provide incentive as well as travel expenses, and so another matter could be accomplished. It might appear that this method does not benefit the masses because it introduces a charge for books where there had been no charge before. But actually it is in the interests of the masses because peasants can now have books to read where they did not have the possibility before. This may be called "culture at a charge." In many situations there can be culture if charged for, and there will be none if no charge is made. This too is a point of intersection in the development of cultural affairs. China's book publishing houses are now paying the authors but will never charge an author. However, there are many persons in our society who have for years labored on a book in the hope of having it published, but the publishing houses will refuse publication, either because they feel it is below standards, or they don't understand its value, disagree with its viewpoint, or are afraid they will lose money if they publish it. In these circumstances, the author can do nothing. In the "Measures" we have, therefore, proposed to set up "vanity publishing houses." These publishing houses will publish books according to law, but the publishing expenses will be born by the author. The publishing house will then publish your book regardless of its standards, as long as it conforms to the four cardinal principles, does not propagate lewdness or violence, and does not violate law. This adds vanity publishing to the methods of remunerated or subsidized publishing. Certain books of scientific or artistic value would be buried forever if not published, but if published at the author's expense they may be acknowledged by society and provide the author with an opportunity to put his talent to good use. If books of little value are published at the author's expense, the author may not receive recognition in society, but will at least satisfy his desire of leaving something to posterity or of making presents to his relatives and friends. Vanity publishing will cost much money, but it is

voluntary, and it is better to have this one more alternative of publishing than not to have it.

After presenting the above-related three examples, Xu Weicheng said: "We are no supernatural beings and cannot do anything that is impossible due to circumstances. But we can discover existing possibilities and by drawing up necessary policies and devising methods can function as levers and catalysts to change possibility into reality. There are limitless possibilities and all we have to do is to continuously explore them."

Economic Construction Must Be the Core

In the course of the interview, Xu Weicheng repeatedly emphasized that economic construction must be the core of building spiritual civilization. He emphasized three aspects of this guiding ideology. First, the quadrupling of output value and the four modernizations are the present historical tasks and fervently desired aspirations of the Chinese people. The only spiritual civilization that China and the Chinese people need is one that will serve these strategic objectives. The "Measures," therefore, state that whatever the undertaking, it must be directly or indirectly beneficial for the reform, for opening up, and for the development of productive forces. Second, a spiritual civilization must have a material foundation. Any cultural undertaking needs money. For instance, it took Beijing 3 years to build a TV relay station in the suburbs that raised TV coverage by over 95 percent and as such was very effective. The "Measures" point out that construction of this kind should be promoted so that remote mountainous regions may be able to receive two or three rather than only one TV program. Such undertakings require money. If the development of spiritual civilization does not also promote the development of productive forces, it will find itself without an increasingly abundant material foundation and will thereby be limited in its own development. Third, the development of spiritual civilization shall endeavor to provide the spiritual impetus, intellectual support, and directional assurance for the development of material civilization. Otherwise, if care is only taken to provide money and materials for the departments of material production and the fact is ignored that the productive forces require invigoration, then no support would be forthcoming and they would lose their vitality. Many cultural and educational departments are experiencing shortage of funds, but the departments of economic research have money because they serve production and the realities of the present situation, bring in profits for production departments, and the people want them to be subsidized.

Xu Weicheng said there are many things that must be done and can be done when linking up with the realities of Beijing and concentrating on economic construction as the core. Beijing makes a living by rendering services. It has to render services to the CPC Central Committee and the State Council in their leadership of the entire country and of international relations. It renders services for the people of the whole municipality in their work and livelihood. It serves its Chinese and foreign visitors. Whether the attitude and quality of Beijing's services in trade, services, finance, traffic, post and telecommunication, health services, and city administration are satisfactory has a direct bearing on the capital's reputation and the state's image, and also on the development of modernizations in the capital and on the

improvement of the people's living standards. The "Measures," therefore, include a special chapter on "promoting work ethics and realizing excellence in services." We demand that education in work ethics be linked with work responsibilities and benefits, demand that each occupation and profession gradually sets its own standards of work ethics and service, also decide on the development of vocational education, and gradually institute a system of certification of occupational qualifications, similar to what we have in the case of drivers who are not permitted to drive a vehicle without driver's licenses. Thus, staff and workers should not be allowed to work without proper training, examination, and obtaining qualifying certificates. This system, conversely, may also promote the development of vocational education.

The "Measures" formulated by Beijing, this document "without principle," is indeed very "well-principled" itself. In adopting measures, the starting point has always been the real conditions in Beijing Municipality, but even so it will not be easy to put them actually into effect. The crucial point is whether our cadres at all levels will have the mental attitude of courageously breaking new ground. We hope the "Measures" will become reality at an early date, so that Beijing, the capital of our great motherland, will shine in the greater dazzling brightness of a socialist spiritual civilization.

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LIAONING PROCURATOR'S REPORT TO PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

SK302248 Shenyang LIAONING RLBAO in Chinese 8 Dec 86 p 3

[Text] Hu Qicheng, chief prosecutor of the provincial People's Procuratorate, delivered a report on the situation of investigating and handling criminal activities related to state working personnel to the 23d Standing Committee meeting of the 6th provincial People's Congress on the morning of 7 December.

Hu Qicheng said: In order to ensure the smooth progress of reform and opening work and to conscientiously safeguard the citizens' personal rights and interests and their democratic rights, procuratorial organs throughout the province investigated and handled 2,135 criminal cases related to state working personnel from January 1985 to August. These cases can be divided into three types: economic criminal cases, cases of violating the citizens' personal rights and interests and their democratic rights, and cases of abusing one's power to engage in criminal activities. Most of these criminals knowingly violated the law, while some of them with the duty to enforce the law violated the law. Some working personnel of public security and procuratorial organs, courts, judicial organs, and administrative and legal units abused their power to seek private gain and to insult others. Although only a minority of state working personnel engaged in criminal activities, the implementation of the principles, policies, and regulations related to reform and opening work has been obstructed, the organism of the party and the state has been corroded, and the construction of socialism is in imminent danger.

With regard to the number of the cases of these three types investigated and handled from January 1985 to August, Hu Qicheng said: In this period, the province investigated and handled 1,135 major and appalling economic cases, including cases of corruption, cases of accepting bribes, and cases of engaging in speculation and profiteering. Of this, 925 cases were placed on file for investigation from January to August 1986. Stolen funds totaling 76.329 million yuan were returned to the state in these 8 months. Through investigating and handling cases of this type, not only were criminals shocked but also some enterprises that were on the brink of bankruptcy due to the damage caused by economic criminals have been rescued. The procuratorial organs also investigated and handled 227 cases in which state working personnel tortured somebody to extort a confession, illegally took somebody into custody, bent the law for the benefit of their relatives and friends, or made a judgment by perverting the law. The number of cases of violating the

citizens' democratic rights and personnel rights and interests was not reduced due to the fact that some working personnel in the public security and judicial organs had privileges but were incompetent and unqualified. A total of 233 cases investigated and handled in this period were serious cases caused by the neglect of duty. Most of them took place in enterprises and establishments where leading cadres practiced bureaucracy and abused their power. Some were cases in which more than 30 persons died in an accident. Some cadres who neglected their duties brought about losses of several hundred yuan, or even thousands of yuan, at a time.

With regard to the problems of procuratorial organs investigating and handling cases of state working personnel violating the law and engaging in criminal activities, Hu Qicheng said: To date some procuratorial cadres with leftist influences still have a lingering fear in their hearts when investigating and handling criminal cases related to state working personnel. Simultaneously, it is possible that they will meet with interference and obstacles in investigating and handling cadres' criminal cases in complicated situations. So, problems of not strictly enforcing the law or not effectively investigating or handling such cases still exist. Under the new situation of conducting reform and carrying out the policy of opening to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy, we have failed to do a good job in investigating and studying the new situation and new problems related to state working personnel conducting criminal activities, and in drawing clear lines of demarcation in applying policies to handle economic criminals. The work of investigating and handling criminal cases has been done in a rough but not a solid manner. We have even failed to accurately determine the nature of some individual cases or to properly handle them. While investigating and handling cases of state working personnel committing crimes, all cities, to varying degrees, took some people into custody and tried them. However, some still repeated the old practice of "arresting somebody and putting them into prison without investigation." Thus, some people were arrested improperly. In essence, such practices indicate that these state working personnel with a duty to enforce the law violated the law due to the lack of a strong sense of legality. Such practices must be eliminated in the future.

With regard to the situation in which the tasks for investigating and handling cases related to state working personnel are heavy and arduous due to the complicated nature of the cases, Hu Qicheng pointed out in his report:

1. Procuratorial organs at all levels should enhance their awareness, change their old ideas of handling cases, enhance their awareness of reform, and strengthen a sense of responsibility for investigating and handling criminal cases related to state working personnel. We should focus on changing the old idea of judging a case as it stands and fostering the idea of suiting the demands of the development of the socialist commodity economy. We should link the work of handling cases with that of reforming the economic system, and strictly distinguish cases of making mistakes in the course of reform from those of taking advantage of the opportunity of conducting reform to engage in criminal activities. In the course of handling cases, the procuratorial organs should protect reform and must strictly punish serious

economic criminals violating criminal law. Simultaneously, we should take into consideration the economic interests of enterprises and establishments and safeguard the development of the social productive forces. In the course of handling cases, the procuratorial organs should assist relevant units to comprehensively improve social order and to strengthen the construction of legality.

2. We should first resolutely and second accurately investigate and handle criminal cases related to state working personnel. In line with the principle of "abiding by the law, strictly enforcing the law, and investigating those who violate the law," and the principle of "all citizens are treated equally before law," the procuratorial organs must thoroughly investigate all cases no matter who is involved and no matter what obstacles they may meet. Criminal cases involving cadres and policemen of public security departments should be investigated according to the principle of strictly punishing law-breaking policemen. By so doing, state law can be upheld and policemen will comply with the will of the people. We should accurately investigate and handle criminal cases related to state working personnel and solidly grasp actual plots and evidence of the cases so as to ensure that the cases that have been handled will be able to stand the test of history.

3. We should strengthen the construction of democracy and legality, handle affairs strictly in accordance with the law, eliminate "leftist" influence, stop the practices of taking somebody into custody and trying them, strictly prevent the practices of arresting somebody, and strictly stop law-breaking activities of torturing somebody to extort a confession in an effort to prevent the occurrence of new unjust, false, and wrong cases. Prosecutions lodged against those whose cases are not determined to be criminal cases must completely be withdrawn. Efforts must be made to resolutely correct cases falsely handled in the past.

4. The procuratorial organs should rely on the leadership of the party committees and accept the supervision of the people's congress standing committees to improve their work and work style.

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CSO: 4005/304

LIAONING COURT PRESIDENT ON IMPLEMENTING CIVIL LAW

SK270353 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 8 Dec 86 p 3

[Excerpt] In his report on "Preparing To Implement the General Rules of Civil Law" to the 23d Standing Committee meeting of the 6th provincial People's Congress on the morning of 7 December, Zhang Huanwen, president of the provincial Higher People's Court, stated that the people's courts at all levels throughout the province have done much preparatory work to implement the general rules of civil law during next year.

Zhang Huanwen said: The general rules of civil law will formally go into force beginning 1 January 1987. This is a great matter related to the construction of our country's legal system. To ensure the implementation of the general rules, the vast number of the cadres in charge of trial work in the people's courts at all levels throughout the province have conscientiously studied and disseminated these rules after the rules were promulgated. They compiled 362 different materials to explain and publicize the general rules of civil law; and went deep into organs, enterprises, establishments, and residential districts to explain and publicize the rules on 653 occasions, and with an audience of 1.78 million people.

He said: To make good preparations to implement the general rules of civil law, the provincial court and all intermediate courts went deep into grass-roots people's courts of 16 counties and districts to implement the general rules on a trial basis by handling various types of civil cases according to the regulation as set forth in the general rules of civil law. Simultaneously, they analyzed and studied in a timely manner different situations that crop up in handling civil cases, conscientiously summed up experiences, and especially conducted investigations and study of the new situation of civil activities and civil disputes which often occurred.

Zhang Huanwen said: Implementing the general rules of civil law indicates that our country has entered a new stage of trying civil affairs and economic cases according to the law. Thus, implementing the general rules of civil law is a new milestone in our country's civil affairs and economic trial work. It is a task of long-term and important significance to conscientiously study, disseminate, and implement the general rules of civil law. At present, the implementation of the general rules of civil law is a demand of the new situation in which economic contacts between various citizens, between

citizens and economic legal persons, and between various economic legal persons are developing at an unprecedented rate due to the rapid development of a socialist commodity economy, and in which the activities of civil affairs have enlivened with each passing day. Viewing the situation in which the courts accepted cases, we have come to understand that the number of civil disputes and disputes related to economic contracts have increased by a large margin. The province accepted more than 43,000 preliminarily tried civil affairs cases last year, an increase of 470 percent over 1977. The number of civil affairs cases accepted and handled by courts throughout the province during the January-September period of this year increased by 5.9 percent over the corresponding period last year while the number of cases related to disputes caused by economic contracts increased by 15.9 percent. It will be certain that some new types of civil cases will be submitted to the courts after the implementation of the general rules of civil law. Activities of civil affairs and civil disputes are matters not only related to each and every household, but also to the work of state organs, enterprises, and establishments, and production and management activities. Simultaneously, they are also matters related to not only property rights, but also personal rights and intellectual property rights. Thus, the implementation of the general rules of civil law has a close relationship with the development of a socialist commodity economy and directly serves the building of a socialist economy and a spiritual civilization. Thus, the people's courts must vigorously strengthen civil affairs and economic trial work and bring into full play their functional role in safeguarding the legal system, protecting the people, safeguarding reform, and serving the four modernizations. However, viewing the current situation of the people's courts at all levels throughout the province, we have come to know that the situation in studying the general rules of civil law is uneven, that the people's courts fail to deeply and extensively conduct investigations and study, and that there are fewer or unqualified personnel in charge of civil affairs and economic trial work meeting the demands of the heavy trial tasks and the new situation.

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CSO: 4005/304

LIAONING HOLDS MEETING ON BUILDING PARTY ORGANS

SK280434 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 27 Dec 86

[Text] The organizational department under the provincial party committee held a forum on the province's work of building party organs in Anshan City from 25 to 27 December.

During the forum, the participating comrades put forward concrete demands to enhance the party's organizational work by aiming at dealing with new problems that crop up in the new situation in which the drive to conduct reforms and enforce the policy of opening to the outside world has been carried out. The demands set forth the following tasks: Efforts should be made to know well the position and role of the party organizations under party organs, as well as the work orientation of these organizations. Efforts should be made to perfect the party's life and to upgrade the quality of organizational life. Efforts should be made to enhance supervision over party members of these organs, particularly over leading party-member cadres. Efforts should be made to improve the education conducted among party members and to create something new in ideological and political work undertaken by the organs. In building and improving the leading organs, it is necessary for the party organizations under these organs to bring their assistant role into full play and to enhance the party's work among these organs and the building of the cadres' contingent.

Shang Wen, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee, presided over the forum during which representatives from the seven units delivered reports on introducing their experiences gained in this regard.

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CSO: 4005/304

HEILONGJIANG HOLDS VILLAGE-LEVEL PARTY REFORM MEETING

SK290455 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 27 Dec 86

[Excerpt] On the afternoon of 27 December, the provincial party committee's Party Rectification Guidance Commission held a telephone conference on the province's party rectification work at the village level to make arrangements for the next stage of village-level party rectification work.

During the conference, Liu Chengguo, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered a speech in which he stated: In conducting party rectification work at the village level, our province has earnestly implemented the decision of the CPC Central Committee on party rectification and the spirit of the circular issued by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. In line with the guidelines set forth by the provincial party committee concerning successfully conducting party rectification work at the village level in a constructive manner, our province has achieved more sound and smooth development in this regard; however, we still lag behind the advanced provinces. The next stage in which we will conduct ideological summary, implement organizational measures, and register party members, is crucial in the province's party rectification work at the village level. We should do a good job in grasping the following tasks:

1. Efforts should be made to fully discern the importance of success in conducting ideological summary, organizational measures, and party member registration, and to enhance leadership over such work in a down-to-earth manner. Such work is the continuation and penetrating development of education on party spirit. Whether party members openly conduct self-criticism during this party rectification period, whether they dare to strictly and earnestly criticize others, and whether we are able to strictly deal with mistakes committed by party members represent the practical test of the party rectification achievements scored in the former period and a strict test for the consciousness harbored by party members and the fighting strength of the party branches. In line with their actual situation, localities throughout the province should arouse their leading personnel and party members to concentrate efforts and time to press on without letup until they fulfill their work in this period with high standard and quality.

2. Efforts should be made to define the work standard and to set forth strict demands for laying a good foundation for the next stage of work. In line with

the experience gained by various localities, we have put forward five principles as a standard for party branches to shift their party rectification work from this stage to the next. These principles chiefly concern party members who have understood the basic spirit of the documents concerning party rectification, those who have successfully played a vanguard and model role in conducting the party rectification role, the problems that crop up among the leading bodies of party branches which have been dealt with, the fighting strength of the party branches which has been upgraded, the cases concerning the leftist influence and profiteering which have been basically investigated, and the party rectification work that has actually promoted the work in various fields. Without the conditions mentioned above party branches should not be allowed to shift their party rectification work from this stage to next.

3. Efforts should be made to strictly deal with party members who have violated discipline and to do a good job in conducting party member registration in a down-to-earth manner. In conducting organizational measures and party member registration, it is imperative to implement the principle of strictly running the party, to uphold the principle of seeking truth from the facts, to strictly enforce policies, and to prevent the trend of conducting party rectification work in an excessively perfunctory or serious manner. At present, it is particularly necessary for us to prevent the problem of adopting an excessively lax or lenient attitude toward the party rectification drive. In line with the provisions of the policy, we must punish those who deserve to be punished and by no means should we not conduct organizational measures against wrongdoers just because they have adopted a good attitude toward repentance, delay the party member registration of wrongdoers or refuse the registration instead of imposing disciplinary sanction on them, conduct administrative sanctions against them instead of imposing party disciplinary sanction on them, or impose disciplinary sanction on them instead of giving them criminal punishment.

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HEILONGJIANG'S SUN WEIBEN ATTENDS GERONTOLOGICAL WORK CONFERENCE

SK250838 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 24 Dec 86

[Excerpt] Today's provincial gerontological work conference reviewed the work performed by the provincial committee on aging since November 1983 when it was founded, and put forward tasks for future gerontological work. Attending the conference were Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee; Liu Chengguo, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; Zhang Lin, vice chairman of the provincial advisory commission; Wang Lianzheng, provincial vice governor; Zhao Dezun, retired provincial-level cadre and honorary chairman of the provincial committee on aging; and Wang Yilun, retired provincial-level cadre. Comrades Sun Weiben and Liu Chengguo spoke.

Wang Luming, chairman of the provincial committee on aging, said in his report: The issue of gerontology is the common major social issue of the modern world. By the year 2005, the number of old people will increase sharply, equal to 23 percent of the total population of the province. One out of every four people will be old, and one married couple will have to support four old people. If we do not pay attention to gerontological work immediately, our political, economic, and social development, and people's normal lives are bound to be seriously affected.

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HEILONGJIANG CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

SK280519 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 27 Dec 86

[Excerpts] The 25th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress concluded at the Beifang Building in Harbin City on the afternoon of 27 December.

Chen Yuanzhi, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over today's meeting, which approved the province's provisions on labor safety; the province's provisions on punishing gambling activities; the resolutions made by the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concerning enhancing the management of seeds for agricultural crops, concerning studying, publicizing, and implementing general principles of the civil code, concerning the date of electing deputies for the next term at county and county-district levels, and concerning readjusting staff members of the provincial electoral and study commissions; and the namelist of personnel changes.

During the meeting, Li Jianbai, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, delivered a speech on issues of implementing the spirit of the enlarged plenary session of the provincial party committee and the work conference of the provincial party committee, earnestly studying and publicizing the electoral law and the Organic Law for Local Congresses and Governments, and organizing deputies to carry out inspection work.

Attending today's meeting were members of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, including Lu Guang, Wang Jinling, Wang Pili, Wang Zhaozhi, Wang Jun, and Zhang Ruoxian.

Attending the meeting as observers were Liu Zhongli, vice governor of the province; Zhang Lin, president of the provincial Higher People's Court; Jia Chengwen, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate; and responsible persons from concerned departments.

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REGIONAL AFFAIRS

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING HOLDS NEW YEAR RECEPTION FOR DIPLOMATIC PERSONNEL

SK280401 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 27 Dec 86

[Text] On the evening of 27 December, the provincial and Shenyang City People's Governments held a new year reception at the Fenghuang Hotel in the Liaoning Building. More than 600 persons were invited to the reception, including officials from the consulates general in Shenyang City from the DPRK, Japan, and the United States; foreign experts and businessmen who are currently in Shenyang City; and foreign tourists and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots.

Also attending the reception were leading comrades from the provincial and Shenyang City People's Congresses, People's Governments and CPPCC Committees.

During the reception, Li Changchun, acting governor of the province, and Peng Xiangsong, vice governor of the province, delivered speeches in which they, on behalf of the people throughout the province, expressed their heartfelt appreciation for the vigorous support and active contributions made by our friends of various countries and wished them a happy new year and success in their careers. They also sincerely wished that cooperation projects undertaken by our friends from various countries will achieve richer results in the new year.

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CSO: 4005/309

JILIN CPC STUDIES RESOLUTION, URGENT SITUATION

SK190950 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Excerpts] The provincial party Standing Committee concentrated for 17 days, from 20 November to 13 December, on studying, in line with actual conditions, the resolution of the 6th plenary session of the 12th Party Central Committee, with the focus on transforming thinking, deepening reform, and being inspired with enthusiasm for rejuvenating Jilin; and on discussing the guiding ideology of further correcting the province's work.

While studying the resolution, the provincial party committee Standing Committee members unanimously held: We should clearly understand the severe situation ahead for our province and strengthen the sense of urgency in developing all undertakings. Jilin has made great achievements and progress over the past few years. However, we must understand that our province still lags far behind the advanced provinces and municipalities in terms of development. If we do not redouble our efforts and go all out to catch up with them, we will be even more backward. We must also realize that we have many difficulties.

The provincial party committee Standing Committee held: Our province has made much progress in reform. However, viewing the overall situation, we know that the development of reform has been slow, the steps for reform narrow, and no breakthroughs have been made in reform. Our failure to make greater steps in reform has been caused by the trammels of leftist and old ideas. In order to make greater steps in reform, first of all we should update our thinking, transform our ideas, and focus on fostering the concepts of the socialist commodity economy, markets, results, competition, information, time, efficiency, skilled persons, and progress. At present the departments in charge of propaganda, the press, and ideological and political work should concentrate their tasks on making the people's awareness and their work embark on the path of socialist commodity economic development.

The provincial party committee Standing Committee held: The fundamental way for persisting in Marxism is to persist in the Marxist world outlook and methodology. That is, we should persist in dialectical materialism. We should define work principles in line with our actual conditions, persistently carry out the principle that practice is the only criterion for judging truth, creatively implement the party's principles and policies, and correctly link

the sense of principle with flexibility. We should unshakably persist in things that are conducive to developing socialist production and to making the country strong and the people rich.

The masses are allowed to launch on a trial basis reform activities for which they cannot make an accurate appraisal in a short period of time. We should never restrict or prevent them from practicing reform activities. On the contrary, we should enthusiastically protect and support reform and the masses' creativity, and adopt the method of reform to solve the problems cropping up in the course of reform.

On the basis of studying the resolution, upgrading awareness, and seeking unity of thinking, the provincial party committee Standing Committee studied the guiding ideology for the province's 1987 work. The overall requirements for next year's work are to focus on economic construction, to persistently attach primary importance to reform, to transform thinking, to be inspired with enthusiasm, to unite as one to overcome difficulties, and to promote great progress in the province's socialist modernization.

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CSO: 4005/309

JILIN PARTY SECRETARY ON NEXT YEAR'S ECONOMIC WORK

SK240742 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 23 Dec 86

[Text] At the provincial planning conference, Comrade Gao Di gave his suggestions on how to make next year's provincial economic work successful.

Comrade Gao Di said: Next year, our province will come across many difficulties and rigorous tests in its economic work. The fundamental way out for economic work is to conduct reform. It is necessary to spark the masses' enthusiasm and to tap the potential of all quarters through reform. As far as agriculture is concerned, next year, while ensuring a stable increase in grain output, we should speed up the development of the diversified economy and comprehensively invigorate the rural commodity economy. In industry, at present, all prefectures, cities, counties, departments, and bureaus are implementing various forms of the economic contract responsibility system at each level. Next, they should implement the responsibility system among enterprises. They should also let most of their wages or even all of their wages float upward or downward. In the commercial sector, at present, we should grasp the contract system well, particularly the all-round contracting responsibility system. If problems cannot be solved after implementing the contract system, we may adopt other methods such as selling, changing ownership, or leasing out the business. Next year, the economic contract responsibility system should also be tried out in establishments and organs. We should collect operational and administrative funds, and further tap potential in this regard.

While touching on the circulation of funds, Comrade Gao Di said: In this field, we may make an issue of it for it has great potential. In the circulation of funds, basically, we may adopt two methods: We may speed up the circulation of funds by opening the money lending market among banks and we may collect funds from collectives and individuals and use them for production and construction.

In particular Comrade Gao Di touched on the development of the collective economy. He said: Party committees and governments at all levels should firmly grasp the collective economy for this is where we pin the hopes of the province's economy. In the future, we should grasp the collective economy and consider it a major point of industry. This includes both the urban and rural collective economy.

Comrade Gao Di said: The key to making reform successful lies in decentralizing power. Changing enterprises, which used to be government subsidiary bodies, into independent economic entities is the key to making reform a success. All business departments should examine what they manage and what they are unable to manage. They should also examine what regulations are incompatible with the current situation and change them immediately.

Comrade Gao Di also pointed out: To do a good job in reform, it is necessary to improve the quality of cadres. A task of top priority is to replenish all levels with cadres who have economic knowledge. All cities, prefectures, and autonomous prefectures should select and assign promising cadres who know industry well to work in the counties. The province will also select and assign this kind of cadres to work in all cities, prefectures, and autonomous prefectures. These cadres should not be considered a part of the position quotas of the cities, prefectures, and autonomous prefectures. We should mobilize outstanding personnel from organs, research units, colleges, and universities to work in enterprises.

He stressed in conclusion: Governments at all levels should show great concern for the people's livelihood and maintain a political situation of stability and unity.

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SUN WEIBEN ADDRESSES SOCIAL SCIENCE FORUM

SK240732 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 23 Dec 86

[Excerpts] At a conference sponsored by the provincial philosophy and social science associations on drawing up plans for the implementation period of the 7th 5-Year Plan, Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee, sponsored a forum with a number of specialists and scholars from philosophy and social science circles on the afternoon of 23 December.

During the forum, the participating specialists enthusiastically voiced their opinions and ideas and Comrade Sun Weiben earnestly heard their opinions and held a discussion with them.

Referring to understanding social science work, Comrade Sun Weiben stated: Philosophy and social science associations have played a tremendous role in building socialism. Leadership at various levels should attach importance to social science work, as they do to that of natural science. They should consciously apply social science to direct their own work.

Prior to making various important policy decisions in the past, our leadership at all levels also heard opinions raised by social science workers. However, the scope of such opinions was narrower than at present. Henceforth, we will not only invite natural scientists to offer their advisory and appraisal opinions before making our important policy decisions, but also social scientists--think tanks--to offer theirs. Efforts should be made to foster a system in this regard to offer more opportunities in which these workers are able to create something new and to fully play their role.

Answering a question raised by specialists on whether a dialogue system between leading personnel and experts can be established, Comrade Sun Weiben stated: Such an opinion is very helpful. Our leadership at all levels should act in the capacity of practical workers to frequently and openly present the weak points and difficulties that crop up in their work to sincerely solicit opinions from the people and to hold equal and comradely discussions on these weak points and difficulties with them. In line with the needs of their work, the leadership at all levels should often give selective questions to social science workers, invite them to attend meetings, and help them obtain the first-hand materials needed in scientific research. Only then can we bring

into play the role of social science workers and promote prosperity and the creation of new theories.

During the forum, Comrade Sun Weiben also stressed that party committees at all levels should create a good social climate for workers who engage in philosophy and social science and uphold the principle of "double hundred" and freedom in conducting academic work, creating something new, discussing or probing questions, and conducting criticism and self-criticism. Efforts should be made to foster a long-term and stable social climate for these workers.

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HEILONGJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING ADOPTS DECISIONS

SK280726 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 27 Dec 86

[Excerpts] Following is the decision adopted by the Standing Committee of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress on the date for electing next term deputies at county and township-city district levels. The term of the current deputies at town-towmship, county-level-city, and city district levels throughout the province will expire respectively at the end of 1987 and in early 1988. According to the relevant decisions made by the NPC Standing Committee and the province's actual situation, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee meeting has decided to complete the election of next term deputies at the county level before the end of 1987. The first plenum of newly elected People's Congresses will be convened no later than the end of February 1988. The first plenum of newly elected People's Congresses at the city district level will be convened no later than 15 March 1988.

Following is the appointment namelist made by the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee meeting. In line with the proposal submitted by Li Jianbai, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the Standing Committee has decided to appoint Qu Shaowen acting secretary general of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

The Standing Committee has accepted the resignation submitted by Zhang Ruoxian from his post of secretary general of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and has decided to submit his resignation to the next plenum of the provincial People's Congress for the record.

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THREE CRIMINALS EXECUTED IN HARBIN

SK290903 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 28 Dec 86

[Text] On the morning of 27 December, the Harbin City Intermediate People's Court, in accordance with the law, checked the identity of prisoners (Zhang Fujing), (Zhang Furen), and (Zhang Fude) who had committed the crimes of murder, plunder, armed robbery, robbery, and trying to escape, and sent them under escort to the execution ground where they were executed by firing squad.

After stealing three rifles on 7 December 1985, these criminals, who had been imprisoned on several occasions, committed more than 40 crimes in which they killed four persons and wounded one other, and stole a pistol, jeep, motorcycle, more than 1,200 yuan in cash, and articles worth more than 4,600 yuan.

On 17 December this year, in line with the law, the Harbin City Intermediate People's Court sentenced these criminals to death, depriving them of their political rights for the rest of their lives. The three criminals refused to accept the sentence and appealed. After examining their cases, the provincial Higher People's Court decided to uphold the original sentence in line with the law by maintaining that the facts of their criminality were clear and that the evidence against them was substantiated, and by refusing to accept their appeal.

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CSO: 4005/309

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

WANG ANG INTERVIEWED ON FARNBOROUGH AIR SHOW

Beijing HANGKONG ZHISHI [AEROSPACE KNOWLEDGE MAGAZINE] in Chinese No 12, 6Dec86 pp 2-6

[Interview with Wang Ang [3769 2491], deputy minister of the Ministry of Aviation Industry in his office by Xie Chu [6200 4342]; prepared from transcript by Wang Yong [3769 0516]: "Wang Ang Talks About the Farnborough Air Show"; date of interview not given; first paragraph is source-supplied introduction; second paragraph is source-supplied biography]

[Text] Editor's Note: The participation for the first time of China's aviation industry in the 27th Farnborough International Air Show held in England during September 1986 aroused the attention of international aviation circles. Ministry of Aviation Industry Deputy Minister Wang Ang, who led the Chinese delegation, zestfully received this magazine's chief editor, Xie Chu [6200 4342], for an interview in his office not long ago. The following is an account of the conversation during the interview.

Particulars about the person interviewed: Wang Ang is 51 years old. In 1958, he graduated from the airplane department of the Beijing Aviation Academy. Following graduation, he joined a Chinese PLA Air Force flight testing unit where he trained as a test pilot. In 1966 he began to assume responsibility for aircraft research and testing. On 3 January 1980, the Central Military Affairs Committee issued an order honoring Air Force flight testing regiment Comrade Wang Ang with the title "scientific research test flight hero," and the Air Force CPC Committee awarded him a Model Hero Medal First Class. (See the article in the March 1980 issue of this magazine titled, "Wang Ang: Devotes Youth to the Blue Skies and the White Clouds." In 1982, he became director of the Flight Testing Research Institute of the Ministry of Aviation Industry. In 1985, he was appointed deputy minister of the Ministry of Aviation Industry.

Question: Deputy Ministry Wang, China's successes during its participation for the first time in the 27th Farnborough International Air Show have reverberated inside and outside China, and readers are also very interested in this. I would like to ask you to talk about this air show as well as about the impressions you obtained as a result of having led the delegation to the

United Kingdom and France. First of all, can you tell us a little something about the aircraft and missiles that China exhibited?

Answer: I am very happy to be interviewed by you and I am also very happy to take this opportunity to tell everyone something about this event. The sending of a delegation to take part in the 27th Farnborough International Air Show marks the first time since founding of the People's Republic more than 30 years ago that China's aviation industry has taken part in a large international air show outside of China. China displayed a total of 11 different exhibits, principally models and photographs of aircraft and missiles augmented by video recordings and publicity materials. The models displayed included aircraft currently being developed and test flown such as the Model F-8-II twin engine single-seat all weather fighter, the Model F-7-III single-engine single-seat all weather fighter and the Model FJ-7 single-engine two-seat supersonic jet training airplane. Some of these aircraft have gone into serial production and some units have been used to equip twin-engine single-seat Qiangwu attack planes used by military units. Yun-8 marine patrol aircraft have been turned over to units, and Yun-7 passenger aircraft as well as multi-purpose Yun-12 aircraft have been put in service to carry passengers for Chinese civil aviation. In the realm of guided missiles, there are the Model PL-5B AAM and the models FL-1 and FL-7 ship-to-ship missiles. Exhibits at this fair were of many types, of all varieties and were technically upscale, substantially reflecting the size and strength of China's aviation industry. Thanks to the diligent preparations made in China in advance of the air show, the exhibits were a success and produced excellent results beyond expectations.

Question: Reportedly China's participation in the Farnborough Air Show caused a sensation?

Answer: Yes. China's participation in the show for the first time really caused a sensation at the fair and became a particularly big news item at this air show. On the day that the fair opened, correspondents from all countries surged toward the Chinese pavilion and vied with each other to conduct interviews and to get hold of data and photographs. Reporters from more than 10 television stations came to make video recordings. In particular the interviews conducted by the Yugoslav television station correspondents was exceptionally diligent. After our working personnel had given a briefing in English, they also asked that we repeat it in Chinese so they could record it. They said to our personnel, "We are all developing socialist countries. Yugoslavia sends a delegation to the air show every year. Who would have thought that China's aviation industry would make such an outstanding showing the first time it participated. They show the real situation in your country's aviation industry." Other Chinese ministries participating in this air show included the Ministry of Electronics Industry and the Ministry of Ordnance Ministry. The British attached extremely great importance to China's participation in the show. The British queen's husband, Prince Philip, came to our pavilion on opening day without having made any prior arrangements and asked extraordinarily detailed questions. British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe and other government officials paid a call on the Chinese on 4 September. The Chinese Embassy in the United Kingdom rendered vigorous support and assistance to China's participation in this show. Ambassador Hu

Dingyi [5170 1353 0001], together with the military attaches and other personnel, came to the Chinese pavilion on the very first day to offer their congratulations. Ambassador Hu said happily, "We never took part in any of the previous air shows at which one saw only foreign exhibits. Today we finally see our own exhibits displayed by China's delegation to the show. We are extremely pleased. This not only deepens the understanding of China's aviation industry by people in aviation circles in all the nations of the world, but also raises China's stature in their minds." Ambassador Hu also allowed the embassy staff to visit our exhibits in groups. Numerous Chinese students studying in the United Kingdom traveled great distances and spent \$10.00 to see the exhibit. Throughout the period of the air show, large numbers of foreign friends congregated outside the Chinese pavilion, and our staff simply had more to do than they could attend to.

Question: Since this was the first time that the Chinese researched and developed F-8-II made an appearance in the west, it must certainly have aroused extremely great interest among aviation circles in all countries?

Answer: After seeing our exhibits and videos, quite a few foreign friends felt astonished at the size and strength of China's aviation industry. They had never imagined that China would be able to develop and produce so many kinds of military aircraft, civilian aircraft and missile systems. The response was especially strong toward our newly developed F-8-II fighter that we displayed. After listening to our briefing, quite a few foreign colleagues were still incredulous. It was not until they had seen the video pictures of the F-8-II test flight that they believed. China has departed from the Soviet MiG series models in the development of military aircraft. They supposed we have a number of crack designers and that we have already developed a very strong design force. Even though our aircraft have a fairly long way to go in terms of on-board electronic equipment as compared with advanced foreign fighter planes; nevertheless, they did not denigrate China in this regard, but rather believed that it had been a very wonderful achievement for China to have been able to progress to its present level from the completely closed situation of the past.

Question: Did the USSR also send a delegation to take part in the show in the United Kingdom? Did they have any contact with the Chinese delegation?

Answer: The USSR also sent a delegation to take part in this air show. During the period of the show, a deputy minister of the Soviet Ministry of Aviation together with several chief designers visited the Chinese pavilion. At first, they did not make known their identity but only gathered around the exhibits and looked at them very intently. Later on, only after the pavilion staff inquired did we find out that these were comrades from the USSR who had come to visit. General Manager Sun [1327] of the Chinese Aviation Technology Import and Export Company, who also took part in the show, personally received them. We were not at the pavilion at that time because the French had invited us to take a look at Europe's next generation fighter, the "Rafale," which the French had developed. These Soviet experts, who had helped China build its aviation industry during the 1950's, seemed very well informed about every Chinese exhibit. When our staff members took the initiative in briefing them, they indicated in a very friendly way that they already had a very good

understanding and did not need a detailed explanation. They acknowledged that we had improved quite a bit on the Yun-7, Yun-8 and the FJ-7 fighter trainer, which are based on Soviet manufactured aircraft. They expressed very great interest in the F-8-II, asking very detailed questions. Finally the Soviet comrades posed with the Chinese comrades in front of the pavilion for a souvenir photograph.

Question: Did any compatriots from Taiwan visit our pavilion?

Answer: We saw several compatriots from Taiwan linger for a long time in front of the Chinese pavilion without being able to bring themselves to leave. As descendants of the same race, they likewise revealed unintentionally a sense of gratification when looking at the burgeoning development of the motherland's aviation industry.

Question: How did experts from the United States and other countries regard China's exhibits?

Answer: After having seen the exhibits, two American aviators who had flown F-20, F-16 and F-15 aircraft said by way of evaluation that fighter aircraft of Chinese design had an originality all their own. The design was externally aerodynamically clean and trim. Some people in the same industry from Third World countries such as Pakistan, Egypt and Bangladesh felt a sense of kinship when looking at the Chinese exhibit. Some of them had flown some of the aircraft. More interestingly, some middlemen who did not know us very well, some of them having met us only once or twice at Chinese press conferences, took the initiative when there were two few hands from the pavilion at a luncheon hosted by the Chinese. They stood outside the pavilion acting as hosts helping us with introductions and in the distribution of materials. Some of them even exaggerated how much commission they could earn by selling a Chinese airplane.

Question: It costs a pretty penny to participate in an international air show. What with inflation, these costs increase year after year, so why do so many countries and firms want to participate?

Answer: The current Farnborough Air Show had the largest participation of foreign firms and companies ever, and the costs for participation in the show were also high. Despite the expense, the number of participating firms increases with each passing year. This shows that as the modern aviation industry develops and as competition among the nations of the world becomes more intense, there is competition, no matter the cost, to get a place in the international markets. Furthermore, because traders from all countries flock to these shows at which there are a host of spectators, these large air shows offer an excellent opportunity to publicize one's own products, and they are also an important channel for obtaining trade information. Of course, one can also see the latest trend of development of world aviation technology.

Question: So, what kinds of information did our delegation obtain at the Farnborough Air Show?

Answer: We directly obtained the following two kinds of information: First, there is a potential for export of a Chinese produced airplane; there are many buyers. For example, Bangladesh, Nigeria and some western European countries are very interested in the Y-12 short range small feeder line airplane. They feel this airplane is low priced and that once it has been equipped with Canadian made model PT-6 engines, it will have pretty good performance and good reliability. It is an airplane for which there is very much hope. Second, some European countries took the initiative in saying that they hoped to cooperate in the retrofitting of existing Chinese aircraft with on-board electronics. They feel that this is a virgin territory that has not yet been pioneered in the development of China's aviation industry. Some also proposed cooperation on export models of the F-8-II, on Y-8 model changes, and on refitting aircraft to provide or take refuelling. Some proposed preferential preconditions.

Question: In your opinion, which foreign airplanes at this air show attracted most attention?

Answer: The ones that attracted most attention at this air show were the next generation of European fighter aircraft. One of these was the French "Rafale" experimental plane and another was the British built EAP experimental plane, which gave me the most profound impression. The French built "Rafale" took only 18 months from design until flight. It made its first test flight on 4 July 1986, and it was exhibited at the air show at the end of August, where it gave a demonstration flight showing off its most important characteristics such as high speed, low speed and mobility. That France has been able to develop a fighter airplane with advanced technology demonstrates the results obtained from a large amount of advanced research. Both the French "Rafale" and the British Experimental Aircraft Program (EAP) aircraft share common features in the adoption of a canard configuration, dual hydraulic systems, and quadraplex digital air flight control system technology, extended static stability as well as the liberal use of composite materials. Overall, we feel that the "Rafale" airplane shows a somewhat more mature technology than the EAP. One might say that the current way of developing new aircraft has gotten away from the former large amount of test flying of prototypes so as to accelerate progress in research and development. It is following a path of testing and verification. This way of doing things has the advantage of little technological risk and small investment. When I visited the Dassault Aircraft Company in France, I asked what they would have done had such a technologically advanced fighter aircraft, for which testing had been done on only a single aircraft, crashed during a test flight? They maintained that the results of such a large amount of advance research makes them absolutely confident about the safety of test flights. The new technologies used on the "Rafale" had all been tested on the French developed Mirage-2000 and Mirage-4000.

Question: The point you have just mentioned about development of new fighter aircraft in western European countries taking a new approach in testing and verification is very interesting. But just what is the difference between the current testing and verification that is done first on a single plane in developing a new fighter plane and the former test flying of several prototypes?

Answer: In terms of approaches to technological development, the approach of testing and verifying a single aircraft is a trend. Not only do countries such as the United Kingdom and France do this, but reportedly the United States is also preparing to take this approach now in working on its next generation Advanced Tactical Fighter (ATF). Formerly the development cycle for a fighter plane was approximately 8 to 9 years. But by taking this new approach there can be two rounds from testing and verification of the aircraft to production of a prototype during the same cycle. This is more desirable technologically.

Question: Do tested aircraft need further improvement?

Answer: Yes. The "Rafale" uses active control technology and it uses a fourth generation cockpit display system for dialogue between pilot and aircraft. When these were installed on the prototype aircraft following comprehensive testing done on the test aircraft, test flights were much better. The power equipment presently used on the "Rafale" is the American F-404 engine. Plans call for subsequent powering by the M-88 engine, which France is presently working on. This approach has been taken out of the realization that risks would be fairly substantial in equipping a new test aircraft with a newly developed engine. The use of a proven engine on the test plane is also for the purpose of better dovetailing with progress on research and development. This has also been the case with the British EAP. During test flights, this plane was equipped with RB-199 engines. The next step is to equip them with FT-40 engines that will bring the thrust-weight ratio to between 9 and 10.

Question: Does the test plane approach shorten the test flight cycle for prototypes?

Answer: The improved technology on the test plane can be embodied in the prototype, insuring that no major glitches will keep recurring when the prototype is test flown. During its sixth test flight, the "Rafale" flew at Mach 1.9, and during its fourth test flight, the EAP flew at Mach 1.4. One might say that these two aircraft enveloped in their basic performance and they have been able to fly within a very short period of test flights.

Question: Is the "Rafale" aircraft able to fly at a maximum of Mach 2?

Answer: Criteria for modern high performance fighter aircraft no longer consist of the pursuit of high altitude or high speed, but rather stresses mobility at intermediate and low altitudes.

Question: Reportedly, performance of the "Rafale" at low altitudes is rather good?

Answer: That is true. Flying at the air show showed that when maneuvering freely at low altitudes, the major angle of attack is approximately 35 degrees, and the speed visible with the naked eye is in the neighborhood of several tens of kilometers. This results from the use of the canard configuration in which the small wing forward on the fuselage improves low altitude stall properties. With the nose of the aircraft held flat, once the afterburner has been kicked in, vertical maneuvers can be done. This requires good ability to kick in the afterburner when the engine is at low speed, plus active control techniques to insure that the airplane will not go into a spin. The "Rafale" is entirely electrically controlled. In order to prevent a sudden breakdown from occurring in the electrical system, a dual hydraulic system and a quadraplex digital AFCS technology (no mechanical system) have been used. This is a back-up to a back-up. The advantages in this method, insofar as extending the static stability of the aircraft are concerned, are that (yudu) becomes a "negative" value. It would be very unsafe to switch over to a mechanical system of operation should trouble occur since the pilot would have no way of estimating in advance in which mode no trouble would occur.

Question: At what time do plans call for the "Rafale" to be put to use?

Answer: Probably during the mid-1990's.

Question: Isn't this a short research and development time?

Answer: The R&D plan was probably proposed around 1980. Originally France had planned on working on it jointly with the United Kingdom, but because each refused to budge on individual proportional shares as well as which engine was to be used, they subsequently went their separate ways. When I was at the Paris Air Show in France in 1983, I saw separate British and French wooden mock-ups of this airplane. This time I saw the actual airplane go through its paces.

Question: It seems you have been very greatly impressed by the "Rafale" airplane. You are an expert on airplane test flights. Did it make a good showing while going through its flight paces?

Answer: Yes. The "Rafale" impressed me most with its take-off and landing performance. In a thrust augmented take-off, it needed only approximately 200 to 300 meters from the beginning of run until lift off. Its glide curve was very steep during landing and it touched down at a very low speed. It did not have to deploy a drag chute on its landing run. The plane required 300 meters at most to come to a halt. In this regard, the "Rafale" airplane has the edge over the EAP airplane. The EAP requires more running distance for take-off than the "Rafale." During landing, the EAP has to deploy a drag chute and its running distance is also long.

Question: Among the civilian aircraft shown, were there any models that attracted particular attention?

Answer: The ATR-42 new first generation feeder line passenger airplane developed jointly by Italy and France gave a flying exhibition in July 1986 at Capital Airfield in [Beijing] China. I personally test flew it at that time. When we visited France on this occasion, they put on another flying demonstration just for us at the Toulouse aircraft plant. They invited me aboard the airplane during the demonstration. Its major strong points seem to be the following: 1) Low noise. According to the French, maximum noise is only 83 decibels at a seat in the cabin on the same level as the propeller. I made sure to sit in such a location and found the noise to be really slight and the amount of vibration also low. Speech in an ordinary conversational voice could be heard distinctly. You could say that this was above average compared with other passenger aircraft of a similar class. 2) In order to reduce noise and vibration, they did things such as moving the engines on both sides farther away from the passenger cabin and reducing the propeller diameter while solving numerous difficult problems in improving the propeller. During the demonstration at Toulouse, I asked about whether the plane was able to fly on one engine. The pilot then calmly notified the tower and shut down the right engine all the way to the point where the engine stopped and the propeller feathered. The pilot turned on a regulator on the control panel and the airplane's sideslip disappeared at once. The other engine also functioned rather smoothly. 3) The route into the airport is small. In particular, when the airplane is on its final approach, running distance is very short, and should it becomes necessary to go up again, acceleration is also fast. The airplane also descends at a fairly high speed comparable to that of a jet aircraft. This both reduces take off and landing times and saves fuel. 4) Though the ATR-42 supposedly has a conventional aerodynamic configuration, I executed a 45 degree spiral while test flying it and found the stick to be very light.

Question: By a 45 degree spiral, do you mean that the airplane was tilted at a 45 degree angle?

Answer: Right. The French pilot also did a quick 90 degree maneuver.

Question: Were you on the airplane when he flew it at a 90 degree angle?

Answer: At that time, both Comrade Wang Yong [3769 0516] and I were on the plane. Another strength of the ATR-42 is that while the airplane is waiting on the ground, the propeller may be disengaged; only the gas generator is engaged. This insures that the airplane interior can be properly air conditioned and it also reduces noise inside and outside the cabin. (The propellers used in China today cannot do this). When the airplane is taxiing along the ground to the runway, only a single engine is used. Just before entering the runway, the other engine is engaged. Use of this feature at large airports outside China can save large amounts of fuel. When the airplane is taxiing along the ground, the propeller may be feathered or reversed, so the aircraft can back up by itself. This means that should a mistake be made or some trouble occur, or even in the event of a surprise situation, it would be fairly easy to deal with it. The maximum altitude of

the ATR-42 on a single engine is 2,750 meters. The automatic pilot and the microwave landing system aboard the aircraft can directly maintain the aircraft through the down glide to just before touch down. This system is very easy to use. All the pilot has to do is set it for landing and that is all there is to it.

Question: Which places did you go to during this trip to France?

Answer: Mostly I went to the helicopter and aircraft sections of the French space navigation company. I also visited the (Toubomeika) Engine Company, the (Yisite) Test Flight Center, the consolidated electronics laboratory and the design institute of the Dessault Aircraft Company, and two airborne electronics equipment sections of the (Tangpusen) Company.

Question: Can you summarize your impressions of the French aviation industry?

Answer: I want to talk about this question in terms of the situation in China. I feel that under the new circumstances, we should expand the export of our aviation products, gain markets, orient toward the world and orient toward customers. Seventy percent of French aviation products are exported and 30 percent are used domestically. The problem we face today is that costs are high, the investment is large, and the production cycle is long for the development of a new type aircraft. Unless we develop international markets, the domestic market alone will be unable to support such development. As regards my impressions of France, specifically I have the following points to make: First, the approach that the French aviation industry has taken is to spread gradually from a single model, to produce several applications and to improve and change models to suit customers' needs. They have developed several models from the Mirage series alone. However, except for the Mirage F-1, they have never gotten away from an aerodynamic configuration that does not have a flat tail. If they are to work on a new model fighter plane now, they will have to spend a substantial amount of money mostly on on-board weapons, fire control and electronic equipment, which will amount to approximately 40 percent of the airplane's research and development costs and which may become even higher later one. Consequently, to take the approach of constantly improving the on-board equipment of old aircraft will extend the period of service of the old aircraft. Modern fighter aircraft emphasize mostly intermediate and low altitude combat performance. In addition to improving aerodynamic configuration, major emphasis has to be placed on flying personnel making the most of the capabilities of on-board weapons and electronic fire control equipment so that they will be able to fire missiles beyond the range of sight during aerial combat, shooting down enemy aircraft in a single stroke before they have had time to prepare.

2. It is necessary to intensify advance research and to build up technical capabilities. The key to the rapid updating of aviation products by western countries lies in their serious attention to basic research and to the technical transformation of enterprises, particularly serious attention to improvement of processing technologies and the development of new materials. When I was visiting the (Gunafu) plant of the Aerospatiale Company in Paris, the helicopter rotor manufacturing workshop had only recently been technically transformed and the whole plant including warehouses was approximately 2,000

square meters in area. Nevertheless, all in all there were only 26 people employed, 13 in each of two shifts. These 26 people included workers, quality control personnel and technical personnel who were responsible for the rotors of all the various kinds of helicopters produced by the Aerospatiale Company. Their production efficiency was quite high. The rotor is the crucial part of a helicopter and quality control requirements for it are extraordinarily rigorous. In carrying out the technical transformation, they devoted attention to critical areas and devoted attention to the transformation of key equipment. Some of their facilities are not much better than our own. Quite a few of our units are also carrying out a technical transformation, and as soon as the words technical transformation are mentioned to some, they are quick to start making improvements wholesale. Once some of them have carried out technical transformation, they never receive any work to do. This is blind improvement without regard for the products being produced and it creates waste.

3. British and French R&D on new aircraft substantially reflects the level of the aviation industry in all western countries. They have all adopted the technique of testing and verification of a single aircraft in the face of limited financial resources. This contains a valuable lesson for us.

4. The high degree of integration of aviation electronic equipment has changed traditional design concepts in the development of modern aircraft. Formerly the integration of individual systems in aircraft research and development was from bottom to top. Research and development on small transducers to research and development of auxiliary engine equipment was all done by designing units who made selections to form a system. The concept today is integration of the aviation electronics system from top to bottom with software control. The overall mission of and requirements for the aircraft and the navigation electronics system give rise to a design from the top after which the on-board electronics system research and development (including both software and hardware) is done. Only finally is consideration given to the selection and the research and development of transducers, computers and chips.

When I visited the integrated electronics systems laboratory at the Dassault Company in France, I saw that they had used this approach to set up test benches for different aircraft models that were complete in every way. The test bench for virtually every model included all the airplane's on-board electronics equipment on which tests approaching actual conditions were simulated. The modification of every piece of electronics equipment and the revision of all software on board the aircraft was carried out only after testing and verification on the test bench. This made it possible to obtain test results that had formerly been obtained from large amounts of data recorded during test flights, large amounts of which can be produced today on the ground test benches. The integrated test bench for electronics on the Mirage-2000 aircraft, for example, stores approximately 500,000 bits of hexadecimal information. These test benches are not removed even after the aircraft has gone into steady production, so that functioning can be steadily improved to meet future aircraft improvements and model changes. Should problems develop with an aircraft, it is returned to the test bench to

determine the reason. In addition, the initiation of this kind of testing technique provided an ideal working environment in which flight personnel and engineers could become thoroughly familiar with the aircraft.

Question: Have any preparations been made to take part in the 38th Paris Air Show to be held in France in 1987?

Answer: We have already begun to prepare to take part in next year's air show in France. We plan to use a summary of experiences in the 1986 air show as a basis for sending an even larger delegation to take part in the 1987 show. When the time comes, we want to be able to display various kinds of actual aircraft. We want to use this opportunity to show the world the state of development of China's aviation industry, to let more foreign friends know about China's aviation industry and to gain a greater share of the international market for the products of China's aviation industry.

Thank you Deputy Minister Wang for having taken so much time when you are so very busy. Good-bye!

Wang: Good-bye!

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON S&T PERSONNEL

[Unless otherwise noted, the following information on Chinese personalities has been extracted from Chinese language sources published in Beijing]

SONG HONGQIANG--[1345 7703 6973], 70; research worker of Pharmacology and Toxicology Institute of Academy of Military Medical Science. After graduating from Dongwu University in 1939, he engaged in military medical research in antichemical warfare for 35 years and has made important contributions to China's military medical science. He and the scientific research group under him have conducted many systematic explorations and researches and discovered a new type of drug which is highly significant in both theory and practical application. This drug, an antineurotoxin, won a second-class award from the State Scientific and Technological Commission for invention in 1983. Many new drugs synthesized and screened under his leadership have won awards from the Scientific and Technological Congress of General Logistics Department and from the National Scientific and Technological Congress. He has also won Merit Citation Class III once and been rated as an advanced scientific and technological worker of General Logistics Department. [by Li Zhongxin [2621 6850 2450]] [Text] [Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 19 Nov 86 p 2]

ZHOU JINHUANG--[0719 6855 7806], 77; research worker of Pharmacology and Toxicology Institute of Academy of Military Medical Science; graduated from Xiehe Medical Academy of Beijing in 1934; and one of China's well-known pharmacologists of the older generation. He is enthusiastic in training young workers and have produced many scientists and technicians of a high level in pharmacology and military medical science of the motherland. In his medical scientific research in antichemical warfare, he, as the leader, instructor, and organizer, has given outstanding performance in the research in the prevention and treatment of incapacitation from neurotoxin. He won Merit Citation Class II in 1963 and a special award from the state for scientific and technological advancement. [by Li Zhongxin [2621 6850 2450]] [Text] [Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 19 Nov 86 p 2]

ZHANG QIKAI--[1728 0366 2818], 74; research worker of Pharmacology and Toxicology Institute of Academy of Military Medical Science; and graduated from Zhongyang University, chemistry department, of Nanjing in 1935. He is one of the well-known pharmaceutical chemists of the older generation in China. Since 1958, he has all along devoted himself to research in military medical science and pharmacology and organized and directed the design for

many new drugs to be synthesized. Some of these drugs have been selected for use as antitoxin in antichemical warfare. He has made important contributions to the improvement of hygienic and technical equipment in the Chinese army and twice won the Merit Citation Class III. He directed the building of the first synthesis laboratory with isotope marks in the Chinese army. This laboratory has played an important role in military medical scientific research. In 1986, he won a special award from the state for scientific and technological advancement. [by Li Zhongxin [2621 6850 2450]] [Text] [Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 19 Nov 86 p 2]

YANG JINSHENG--[2799 6651 3932], 60; research worker of Pharmacology and Toxicology Institute, graduated from Shanghai Medical Academy in 1951. He belongs to the first generation of medical workers in antichemical warfare. He and his comrades for the first time used pyraloxime methylchloride combined with a physiological antagonist for the treatment of organic phosphate pesticide poisoning. He has made outstanding contributions to the building of a scientific and technical force for the Chinese military medical service, the solution of real problems of medical protection during warfare, and the training of antichemical warfare personnel. He received Merit Citation Class II once and Merit Citation Class III three times. [by Li Zhongxin [2621 6850 2450]] [Text] [Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 19 Nov 86 p 2]

ZHANG BEISONG--[1728 0554 1529], 48; assistant researcher of Pharmacology and Toxicology Institute of Academy of Military Medical Science, graduated from Beijing Medical Academy, pharmacy department, in 1960; and one of the inventors of a new type of antineurotoxin. He received second-class award from the state and participated in the trial manufacture of an emergency injection solution which won a third-class award from the State Scientific and Technological Commission. He was also responsible for the manufacture of automatic injection syringes and took part in the trial manufacture of a drug for stomatitis which won a second-class award from the army for scientific and technological achievement. He is rated as advanced individual of the General Logistics Department, and has won Merit Citation Class II once. [by Li Zhongxin [2621 6850 2450]] [Text] [Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 19 Nov 86 p 2]

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

STUDENT MILITARY TRAINING IN JILIN--After being notified of their acceptance, many of the 1,400 new students were escorted by their parents to the gate of Jilin Industrial University. They recently completed their 6-week military training, and in the school playground, they stood with martial bearing in 15 parade formations to be reviewed by the military leaders stationed in the province, the city and the school. Some students said: At home, we relied on parental protection and had no experience even in laundry. Now, after the training, we are different. Jilin Industrial University is one of the experimental units for military training among all the institutes of higher learning throughout the country. These "proud children" who have been accepted in a key university reported to the university in September. Then they donned their military uniform, and set out for Jiuchan, Tonghua and some other places. They spent more than 1 month in a roving military life, learned about military science, and received tempering in living collectively. Some army comrades served as instructors during their training. Except for some near-sighted students who did not do very well in target shooting, all the 1,400 students passed their examinations on 8 military subjects including conscription law, military tactics, and military topography, and 50 percent of them did so with flying colors. [by Xiao Yuhua [5135 3768 5478] [Text] [Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 19 Nov 86 p 2] 9411

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