

128114

JPRS-CPS-85-028

22 March 1985

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A **PERG QUALITY INSPECTED 8**
Approved for Public Release
Distribution Unlimited

1 99904140 40

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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

8
127
A07

NOTE

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

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

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

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

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

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

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

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

22 March 1985

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

CONTENTS

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

- Greek-U.S. Relations Tend To Be Strained
(Yao Li; RENMIN RIBAO, 14 Feb 85) 1

SOVIET UNION

- PRC Journal on Significance of Arkhipov's China Visit
(Tan Cheng, Yuan Yin; SHIJIE ZHISHI, No 3, 1 Feb 85) 3

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

- Citizens' Democratic Rights Must Be Protected
(Wei Zhan, Wang Wenchun; ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO, 1 Dec 84) ... 6
- Decline in China's Mortality Rate Analyzed
(Wang Weizhi; RENKOU YANJIU, No 5, 29 Sep 84) 8
- Administrative Chiefs' Responsibility System Discussed
(Wu Xiping; FAXUE YANJIU, No 3, 23 Jun 84) 22
- Good Results in New Educational Approach
(Li Jincal, Lou Yanchang; RENMIN RIBAO, 6 Jan 85) 33
- Problems in Reforming Educational System Discussed
(ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO, 1 Dec 84) 37
- Problems of Educational Reform Discussed
(Zhang Wensong; RENMIN JIAOYU, No 10, 25 Oct 84) 40

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Forum on Reform in Higher Education (ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO, 1 Jan 85)	44
University of Hangzhou Congratulates 28 Instructors (Ma Yingying; ZHEJIANG RIBAO, 27 Dec 84)	50
Shandong's Institutions of Higher Learning Analyzed (Li Lixu; JIAOYU YANJIU, No 12, Dec 84)	52
Model for Supervising Government Work (XINHUA RIBAO, 22 Jan 85)	59
Reasons for Outflow of Talent From Shubei Explained (Quan Feng; XINHUA RIBAO, 7 Jan 85)	61
Subei Retired People Contribute Their Efforts (Yao Pingrang; XINHUA RIBAO, 15 Jan 85)	66
Ninth Qingdao People's Congress Standing Committee Reported (QINGDAO RIBAO, 26 Dec 84)	68
Tenth Meeting of Qingdao CPPCC Sixth Standing Committee (QINGDAO RIBAO, 26 Dec 84)	70
Fujian Publishes New Nongovernmental Journal (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE, 3 Mar 85)	71
Job Mobility for Talented Personnel Urged (Chen Xian, Xu Wenpao; XINHUA RIBAO, 15 Jan 85)	72
Huzhou City Reforms Cadre Recruiting System (ZHEJIANG RIBAO, 27 Dec 84)	75
New Recruitment System, by Chen Xiaosi RIBAO Commentary	
PRC: Fujian's Xiang Nan Meet Sports Reporters (Fujian Provincial Service, 4 Mar 85)	77
Punishment of Law Abusers, Factionists Reported (Ding Xueping; LIAOWANG, No 51, 17 Dec 84)	78
PRC: Fujian Governor Meets Papua New Guinea Visitor (FUJIAN RIBAO, 17 Feb 85)	83

SOUTHWEST REGION

Party Consolidation in Kunming MR Deemed Successful (Liu Dean; YUNNAN RIBAO, 1 Dec 84)	84
More Intellectuals Become Party Members (Xi Mu; SICHUAN RIBAO, 1 Dec 84)	87
Briefs	
People's Congress Session	89
Guizhou Team Visits PLA Units	89
Sichuan's Family Planning Work	89

NORTH REGION

Aging Issue of Tianjin's Population Analyzed (Li Zongxian; RENKOU YANJIU, No 6, 29 Nov 84)	90
---	----

NORTHEAST REGION

Sixth Heilongjiang People's Congress Standing Committee (HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, various dates)	100
Session's Agenda	
Meeting Concludes	
More on the Session	
Heilongjiang: People's Congress Standing Committee Opens (Heilongjiang Provincial Service, 28 Feb 85)	104
Jilin: People's Congress Holds Standing Committee Meeting (Jilin Provincial Service, 3 Mar 85)	105
Qiang Xiaochu Attends 2 Mar Awards Ceremony (Jilin Provincial Service, 2 Mar 85)	106

NORTHWEST REGION

Problems of 'Legally Illiterate' Youth Emphasized (Zhang Xunsan; SHAANXI RIBAO, 29 Nov 84)	108
Ways To Enforce Constitution Analyzed (NINGXIA RIBAO, 2 Dec 84)	109
Some Guidelines for Second Phase of Party Rectification (Li Xipu; SHAANXI RIBAO, 10 Jan 85)	112
Intellectuals Actively Courted To Join Party (Yang Ganghua, Duan Luding; YUNNAN RIBAO, 9 Jan 85)	116
Briefs	
Lanzhou PLA Recruits Intellectuals	118

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

Hainan Troops Help in Area Development
(Ji Jiapei; HAINAN RIBAO, 28 Dec 84) 119

Platoon Leader Cited for Reform in Battle Tactics
(Ding Weixiao, Ou Dihui; HAINAN RIBAO, 25 Dec 84) 121

GENERAL

GREEK-U.S. RELATIONS TEND TO BE STRAINED

HK150711 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Feb 85 p 6

[Article by Yao Li [1202 4539] in the column "Newsletter From Belgium":
"Greek-U.S. Relations Tend To Be Strained"]

[Text] Recently, relations between Greece and the United States have tended to be strained again. In a speech on 5 February, U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger criticized the Greek leaders for stirring up "anti-American sentiments" in their country and held that the Greek Government should bear "part of the responsibility" for the explosion incident in Athens on 3 February, which took a toll of dozens of Americans. The Greek Government immediately refuted this charge. The spokesman for the Greek Government said that Weinberger's speech was "groundless and unacceptable." Before that, Greece had abrogated some economic and military arrangements with the United States and revoked the privileges of U.S. military personnel stationed on the military bases in Greece.

The trouble in Greek-U.S. relations did not come into existence recently, and these problems may be attributed to many factors. It was after more than 2 years of bitter bargaining that the two sides narrowly concluded a 5-year arrangement on the United States' use of military bases in Greece in July 1983. However, the Greek leaders later pointed out that military cooperation between Greece and the United States could not continue on the basis of the "outdated" arrangements which were illegal according to the Greek Constitution. This sowed the seeds of discord between the two countries.

In another development, Greece has been actively advocating the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkan region, which would require the United States to remove its nuclear weapons from Greece's territory. This has naturally given rise to further discord between the two sides. In the eyes of the United States, the defense in Southern Europe can only be strengthened, rather than weakened. Therefore, the United States not only opposes the removal of nuclear weapons, but also wants to modernize these weapons. However, this position of the United States has been rejected by Greece.

When the two military blocs confront each other in Europe, Greece tries to take an "independent" position in its foreign policy. When the East and the West were involved in the fierce dispute over the "Euromissiles," Greece did not

fully support NATO's "dual-track decision." The Greek Government also has its own approach to the peace and anti-nuclear movements in Western Europe. Because of its dispute with Turkey over the Aegean Sea, Greece refused to participate in NATO's military exercises in the disputed areas. Greece held that NATO's practices were favorable to Turkey's territorial claim to the Aegean Sea. On 11 February, Greek Prime Minister Papandreou began his official visit to the Soviet Union. He has briefed the Soviet leaders on the spirit of the peace proposal put forth by a conference on nuclear disarmament held recently by six countries in New Delhi. Public opinion here has pointed out that the United States will certainly not appreciate Papandreou's visit to Moscow. A senior American official recently complained that Greece's approaches to the United States and to the Soviet Union "are definitely not in keeping with" its membership of the Western Alliance.

There is friction from time to time in Greek-U.S. relations. However, neither side is willing to bring things to a deadlock out of consideration for their respective interests. In particular, Greece constitutes an indispensable link in NATO's defense system in Southern Europe and the Mediterranean region. Therefore, Greek-U.S. relations will continue to alternately be strained and relaxed.

CSO: 4005/551

SOVIET UNION

PRC JOURNAL ON SIGNIFICANCE OF ARKHIPOV'S CHINA VISIT

HK141241 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese No 3, 1 Feb 85 p 2

[Article by Tan Cheng [6223 6134] and Yuan Yin [5373 0995]: "After Arkhipov's China Visit"]

[Text] It has been over a month since Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers, visited China at the end of last year. As his visit to China was a major event in Sino-Soviet relations, both sides attached great importance to it, and international public opinion is still calculating the significance and influence of the visit.

We can say with certainty that Arkhipov's visit to China is the continuation and development of the positive trend in Sino-Soviet relations. It marks prominent improvement in the relations between the two countries. His visit yielded positive results.

For a long time, Sino-Soviet relations were deadlocked and strained. Through common efforts over the past few years, relations between the two countries have eased and developed. Since 1982, vice premiers of the two countries have held five rounds of talks on problems existing in bilateral relations. Deputy ministers of foreign affairs of the two countries met each other during a UN General Assembly session last year.

First Deputy Chairman Arkhipov is the highest-ranking Soviet Government official to visit China in over 20 years. His talks with Chinese Vice Premier Yao Yilin have upgraded Sino-Soviet formal contacts to vice premier level. The two sides agreed that a Chinese vice premier would pay a return visit to the Soviet Union this year. Undoubtedly, the upgrading of Sino-Soviet political contacts is beneficial to expanding cooperation between the two countries to more specific fields.

The results of Arkhipov's visit have proved that China and the Soviet Union have made a great stride forward in developing economic, trade, scientific, and technological cooperation. During his visit, the two governments signed three important agreements: the agreement on economic and technological cooperation, the agreement on scientific and technological cooperation, and the agreement on setting up the Sino-Soviet economic, trade, scientific, and technological cooperation commission.

Arkhipov's visit has enabled Sino-Soviet trade to develop further. Trade between the two countries has increased in recent years. The volume of trade in 1984 was \$1.2 billion, a 60 percent increase over 1983. It was originally agreed that the 1985 trade volume should reach 3.6 billion Swiss francs, a 35.7 percent increase over 1984. During Arkhipov's visit, the two sides concluded a supplementary trade agreement for 1985, making the 1985 trade volume 4.6 billion Swiss francs, a 73 percent increase over last year.

We should also point out that for a long time in the past, Sino-Soviet trade was carried out on the basis of annual agreements. During Arkhipov's visit, the two sides agreed that in the first half of this year, they will sign a long-term economic and trade agreement for 1986-90, which will be good for establishing the economic relations between the two countries on the basis of long-term stability.

Of course, the scope of their present cooperation is too small to be compared with the great potential the two countries have. Moreover, the problem of implementing the agreements in detail remains to be solved through the common efforts of the two countries.

During his visit, Arkhipov met Comrades Chen Yun, Peng Zhen, Wan Li, and Bo Yibo, old friends he got acquainted with while he was working in China. He visited Guangzhou, Shenzhen, and Wuhan. He saw with his own eyes the changes in China and in the livelihood of the Chinese people, the situation in China's economic reform, and how China carries out its independent, peaceful foreign policy and open-door policy. This is good for increasing mutual understanding.

China and the Soviet Union are two big countries. They are also neighbors. The people of the two countries have established a profound friendship in the course of long-term revolutionary struggle and construction. When meeting First Deputy Chairman Arkhipov, Premier Zhao Ziyang said: "China values highly the traditional friendship between China and the Soviet Union and between the people of the two countries. It sincerely hopes that Sino-Soviet relations will improve and will be established on a good-neighborly and friendly basis."

The improvement of Sino-Soviet relations is beneficial to the people of the two countries. It plays an important role in easing the tense international situation. Some people in the world say that the development of Sino-Soviet relations will affect Sino-U.S. relations, and vice-versa. This is not correct. In handling relations with foreign countries, China strictly observes the five principles of peaceful coexistence. On this basis, it carries out friendly, equal, and mutually beneficial cooperation with various countries, including the Soviet Union and the United States. A foreign newspaper commented on Arkhipov's China visit as follows:

"Today China is pursuing an independent foreign policy of defending world peace. It will not form an alliance with any superpower. It will play neither the 'American card' nor the 'Soviet card,' and neither of the two superpowers can use China as a card."

In short, like the steady development of Sino-U.S. relations, the improvement of Sino-Soviet relations corresponds to the interests of the people of various

countries, enables the Chinese people to gain a stable and peaceful international environment for socialist modernization, and is beneficial to defending world peace.

It is gratifying that positive factors in Sino-Soviet relations are increasing. However, there are still negative factors and obstacles hampering the further development of Sino-Soviet relations. Both sides need to make joint efforts to remove obstacles, overcome negative factors, develop positive factors, and normalize their relations through joint efforts.

CSO: 4005/551

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CITIZENS' DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS MUST BE PROTECTED

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 1 Dec 84 p 1

[Article by Wei Zhan [7614 3277] and Wang Wenchun [3769 2429 2504]: "Yang Yichen, Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, Points Out While Being Interviewed by Reporters That Resolute Struggle Must Be Waged Against Actions That Violate the Constitution and Infringe Upon Citizens' Democratic Rights"]

[Text] On the eve of the second anniversary of the publication and implementation of the new constitution Yang Yichen [2799 2496 6591], chief procurator of the supreme people's procuratorate, was interviewed by reporters. During this interview he stated that in accordance with stipulations in the constitution procuratorial organs must continue to struggle resolutely against the various criminal offenses that infringe upon citizens' democratic rights and that they must conscientiously guard the sanctity and ensure the enforcement of the constitution.

Yang Yichen stated that full provisions were made in the constitution for guaranteeing citizens' democratic rights and that procuratorial organs have a special responsibility to protect those rights. For 2 years procuratorial organs at all levels earnestly investigated and handled a group of criminal cases of infringement upon citizens' democratic rights. From January of 1983 until September of this year altogether 23,792 cases of this type were heard, among which 7,484 cases were investigated and prosecuted and 6,038 people were publicly prosecuted in court. Emphasis was placed on investigating and dealing with a group of criminals who extorted confessions, carried out unlawful seizure, bent the law for the benefit of friends and relatives, harbored criminals, trumped up false charges and committed other severe infringements upon citizens' democratic rights. Viewed overall, this item of work must still be further strengthened.

Speaking of present problems, chief procurator Yang Yichen stated that many difficulties and stiff resistance are encountered mainly when handling cases where governmental, judicial, public security, and police officials and state cadres commit crimes. Some cadres who should be investigated and charged with a crime cannot be dealt with promptly and strictly in accordance with the law. Many leading cadres have a weak concept of the legal system. They do not understand the law, nor do they abide by it, and they do not sufficiently

understand the perniciousness of infringing upon citizens' democratic rights. On the negative side they try in every way to defend criminals, going so far as to take advantage of their positions and harboring those criminals. Some procuratorial cadres are attacked because they impartially enforce the law. Although the above are specific phenomena, they occur in many places, and we should attach great importance to these occurrences.

Yang Yichen stated that in the future procuratorial organs at all levels must continue to do good work in two areas: first, they must earnestly carry out their legal duties, rely firmly on the support of the party committees, adhere to principles and impartially enforce the law. They must dare to run up against obstinance and be adept at getting rid of all kinds of resistance and interference. No matter how well protected or well connected the criminals are, they must in the end be brought to justice, and they must not be treated softly. Second, by means of handling cases they must energetically propagate the constitution and the law, handle case by case and educate step by step, and improve the broad masses of cadres' and people's concept of the legal system and increase their consciousness in regard to observing discipline and the law. This is in order to bring about a further improvement in party practices and the mood of society.

Yang Yichen finally stated that procuratorial organs especially need the support and backing of public opinion when they encounter difficulties and resistance in handling cases of infringement upon citizens' democratic rights. He expressed the hope that in the future news agencies and procuratorial organs will work much more closely together in guarding the sanctity and ensuring the enforcement of the constitution.

9926

CSO: 4005/327

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DECLINE IN CHINA'S MORTALITY RATE ANALYZED

Beijing RENKOU YANJIU [POPULATION RESEARCH] in Chinese No 5, 29 Sep 84
pp 25-31

[Article by Wang Weizhi [3769 4850 1807]: "A Preliminary Analysis of China's Mortality Rate"]

[Text] Since 1954, China has compiled statistics on the number of deaths in its population in each of the post-Liberation years which basically reflect general changes in the mortality rate. However, the depth of the research is far from sufficient because the survey of the age at death was infrequent and its range was not widespread, that is, only some areas were covered. For the first time in its history, China held an overall survey of the number of deaths in 1981 by age in the 1982 census. As indicated in the results of the census, the statistics on the number of deaths in 1981 are basically accurate because the difference between it and the verified number of deaths in the same year was only 169,000. A sampling of the census' quality reveals that only 0.44 percent of the deaths in 1981 were left unaccounted for, thus making the statistics 99.56 percent accurate. Hence, a preliminary analysis of China's mortality rate in this article has been done with the data of the 1982 census as the basis and the statistics on the numbers of deaths in past years as a reference.

I. China's Mortality Rate Shows a Tendency To Decline by a Big Margin

Before Liberation, many lives in China were lost each year because of the country's backward economy, poor medical and sanitary conditions and frequent occurrence of all kinds of contagious diseases, thus causing a high mortality rate, especially among infants. According to incomplete statistics, China's mortality rate before Liberation was 2.5-3.3 percent in general and 20-25 percent among infants. The high mortality rate, especially among infants, has resulted in China's birthrate being at a very high level. The development of China's population, therefore, has for a long time been characterized by a high birthrate, high mortality rate and low growth. During the 109-year period from 1840-1949, the growth rate of China's population was basically stagnant, that is, it registered only 0.26 percent.

Since Liberation, China's mortality rate has dropped rapidly, from high to medium to low. It declined every year between 1950 and 1957 and reached 1.08 percent in 1957. It once went up during the 3-year period of difficulty and several years after it, but it descended again to below 1 percent after 1965 and continued to drop until it stayed at 0.6-0.7 percent in 1977. The 1982 census verified that the number of deaths nationwide in 1981 was 6.29 million, the mortality rate 0.636 percent and the natural growth rate of the population 1.455 percent. Basically, the data on China's mortality rate conforms to reality. In light of the aforementioned situation, China's mortality rate has declined step by step since Liberation and has currently stabilized at the 0.6-0.7 percent level.

Since Liberation, China's mortality rate has been declining at a very rapid rate. As shown in a comparison between China and Japan, whose current mortality rate is similar to China's, Japan's mortality rate was 2.03 percent in 1920 and dropped to 1.09 percent in 1950, which was lower than China's mortality rate then of 1.8 percent by 39.4 percent. It declined to below 0.7 percent in 1974 and has since stayed at around 0.65 percent, while China's began to descend to below 0.7 percent in 1977. It took about 50 years for Japan's mortality rate to go down from 2 percent to 0.7 percent, about 20 years longer than China's.

When compared with foreign countries, China's mortality rate is close to Japan's among the 7 countries with a population of over 100 million and lower than that of all other countries. Computed by the indirect method which takes the composition of age in a country's population is 0.975 percent when compared with Japan, 0.917 percent with the Soviet Union and 1.101 percent with the United States. The differences are caused by the fact that those three countries have in their populations a large proportion of old people whose mortality rate is higher than in China. For example, in Japan 8 percent of the population is over 65 years old, 9 percent in the Soviet Union and 11 percent in the United States, while in China it is only 4.9 percent. One of the important reasons contributing to a low mortality rate in China is that its population is younger in age. According to the data of the U.S. Census Bureau, of all countries and regions in the world, 26 have a mortality rate of 0.6-0.7 percent, of which all are developing countries except Japan, Canada and Australia, and 7 have a mortality rate lower than 0.6 percent, of which most are developing countries. Thus, it is not accidental that China has a low mortality rate.

During the process of decline, China's mortality rate dropped faster in the cities than in the villages. The urban mortality rate in 1954-1958 had already descended to a lower level by 1 percent each year. Although it went up during the 3-year period of difficulty, the level still was on the lower middle side and the highest, which happened in 1960, reached only 1.377 percent. Except for a one-time climb to 0.66 percent in 1976, which resulted from the earthquake in Tangshan, China's mortality rate has been stabilized at a relatively low level and the 1981 urban mortality rate was only 0.514 percent. Although also on the decline, China's rural mortality rate has always been higher than the urban and national mortality rates. It was at the middle level in 1954-1965 and went up to 2.858 percent, the highest since

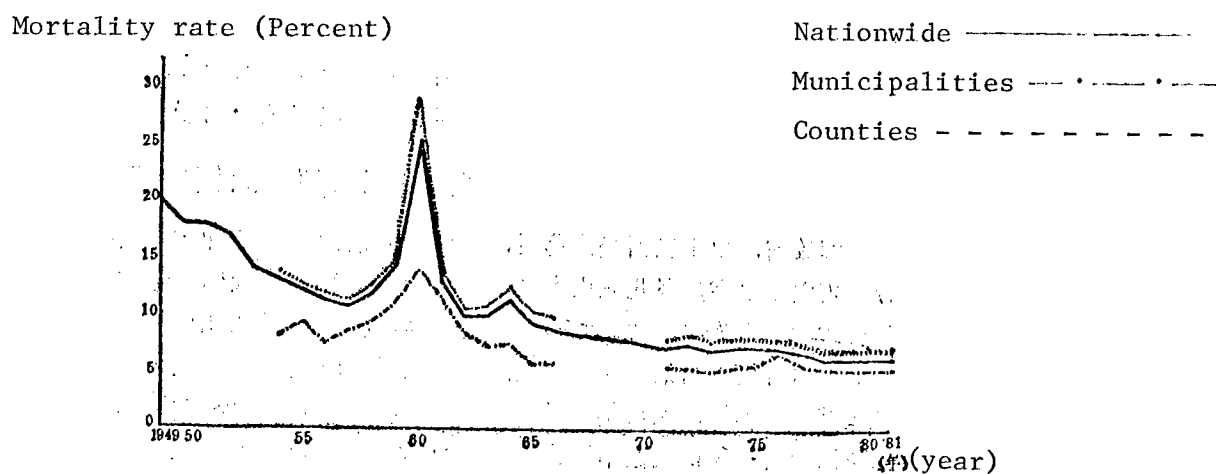
Liberation, in 1960 during the 3-year period of difficulty, but it dropped to the low level in 1966. During the 12-year period of 1966-1977, China's rural mortality rate stayed below 0.7 percent and was 0.65 percent in 1981. (See Table 1 and Chart 1.)

Table 1. The 1954-1981 Mortality Rates of Municipalities and Counties (Percent)

	Nationwide	Municipalities	Counties
1954	1.318	0.807	1.371
1957	1.080	0.847	1.107
1963	1.004	0.713	1.049
1975	0.732	0.539	0.759
1978	0.625	0.512	0.642
1981	0.636	0.514	0.653

Source of data: "The 1983 Yearbook of Statistics of China" p 105

Chart 1.



II. Causes of Decline in China's Mortality Rate

The rapid decline in China's mortality rate after Liberation is attributed to two major causes:

1. After Liberation, China's urban and rural economies have developed remarkably, the people's livelihood has been stable and the state has vigorously intensified medical and sanitary work to bring under control many contagious

diseases which had been seriously endangering the people's lives. As a result, the incidence of a disease and the rate and cause of mortality by disease have undergone a change. Before Liberation, many acute contagious diseases which were rampant and seriously endangered the people's lives and health caused frequent incidences of a disease and a high mortality rate by disease and were the main factors in the high mortality rate in China's population. After Liberation, acute contagious diseases have been quickly brought under control and the mortality rate by disease has consequently dropped. The state has implemented the systems of labor insurance and government-paid medical treatment for urban staffers and workers and promoted the systems of cooperative medical treatment and barefoot doctors in the rural areas. As a result, some chronic diseases and diseases caused by old age have become the main causes of mortality. Statistics of the departments concerned show that respiratory diseases and acute contagious diseases which were the first and second causes of mortality during 1954-1959, the initial period after Liberation, dropped to the fourth and seventh, respectively, in 1974-1978. On the contrary, heart diseases and cerebral diseases have moved up from fifth and sixth places to the front role and malignant tumors from the seventh spot to second or third since 1975. In 1974-1978, the combined number of deaths caused by cerebral, heart and respiratory diseases and malignant tumors made up about 60-70 percent of the nationwide total of deaths. These diseases neither are spread as widely as nor have caused as high a mortality rate as contagious diseases (such as plague, smallpox, cholera, etc.) did when the latter were prevalent. This is an important factor in the decline of China's overall mortality rate. (See Table 2.)

2. The other main factor in the decline of China's overall mortality rate is the impact from the change in the composition of age in China's population. Due to the significant result of the work on family planning which was vigorously promoted during the 1970's, the age composition of China's population is now in transition from a youth model to middle-aged one, characterized by the decrease in the proportion of teenagers and children and the increase in the proportion of middle-aged people in the population with no big expansion in the proportion of old people for the time being. The 1982 census shows that the proportion of 15 year olds dropped to 33.6 percent, which was 40.4 percent in 1964, and that the proportion of the people over 65 years of age was 4.9 percent compared with 3.5 percent in 1964. This situation has had an impact in two areas: on the one hand, because the proportion of young people, especially infants, in China's population has decreased and the infant mortality rate occupies a large part of the national mortality rate, the number of deaths of young people has dropped considerably. For example, 1,005,000 people of 4 years and under died in 1981 and 3,155,000 in 1963. The decrease was over 2 million from 1963 to 1981 and would be more when the difference in the overall population is taken into consideration. On the other hand, although the mortality rate is generally higher among old people and has gone up with in certain age groups, the proportion of the overall population made up by them is insignificant and an increase in the number of deaths does not affect the national total much. For example, 3,354,000 people of over 65 years old died in 1981; 1,654,000 more than the 1963 number of 1.7 million, but since China's population in 1981 was 145 percent more than that in 1963, the actual increase in the number of deaths was only about 900,000. Thus, the overall mortality rate in China has shown a tendency

Table 2. The Ratio of the Composition of Major Deaths of Some Municipalities and Counties at Various Times (Percent)

Causes of Death	Municipalities			Counties
	1954-1959	1960-1963	1974-1978	1974-1978
Respiratory Diseases	14.0-16.9	12.0-12.8	9.0-11.4	11.4-13.0
Tuberculosis	5.7-9.5	5.9-7.1	2.6-3.7	3.7-4.9
Disgestive Diseases	9.4-9.1	5.5-6.4	4.1-4.9	5.9-7.0
Acute Contagious Diseases	4.2-10.6	3.8-5.5	1.6-2.0	2.9-3.4
Subtotal	34.4-39.6	28.6-29.9	17.3-21.8	24.4-27.7
Heart Diseases	5.6-9.7	6.4-6.7	18.3-20.8	17.2-22.3
Cerebral Diseases	5.2-7.0	4.8-6.9	21.5-23.5	13.5-16.1
Malignant Tumors	4.4-5.0	4.4-8.6	17.8-19.6	15.9-17.5
Subtotal	15.3-19.7	15.6-22.2	58.0-63.8	47.7-54.3
Total	50.7-58.8	45.4-50.3	76.9-81.3	75.4-78.7

Source of Data: "General Situation of the Mortality Rate of China's Population in the Past 3 Decades," the paper read by Ling Rui Zhu [0407 3843 3769] at the Conference on Mortality Rates in Asia, December 1980.

to decline. The national mortality rate was 0.636 percent in 1981 and 1.004 percent in 1963, which means the mortality rate dropped 0.368 percent and the margin of decline was 36.7 percent. If the age composition of China's population in 1981 is computed at the 1963 mortality rate counted by age, the mortality rate in 1981 was 0.748 percent, representing a drop of 0.256 percent since 1963 and occupying 70 percent of the decline in the overall mortality rate (0.368 percent), while the decline in the mortality rate caused by diseases took only 30 percent of that decline. The simple analysis above explains that the change in the age composition of the population played a major role in bringing down the mortality rate between 1963 and 1981.

In terms of the two aforementioned points, the main factor causing the decline in the overall mortality rate in China during the 1950's to the mid-1960's was the drop in the mortality rate caused by diseases, and that which prompted the fall of the overall mortality rate after the mid-1960's switched to the change in the age composition. Henceforth, the overall mortality rate will go up step by step along with the increase in the proportion of old people in the population and is expected to be around 0.8-0.9 percent nationwide by the end of this century.

III. Differences in Mortality Rate Between Sexes and Age Groups

China has a higher mortality rate among men than among women. Judged by the 1981 national mortality rate of 0.636 percent, men made up 0.656 percent and women 0.615 percent at a ratio of 106.5:100.0. In 1957-1963, women had a higher mortality rate than men and the ratio was 95.4:100 in 1957 and 96.1:100 in 1963. This makes the ratio between men and women in the mortality rate was 105.4:100 in 1975 and 106.5:100 in 1978, both similar to the 1981 ratio. If it develops according to the 1981 pattern, the ratio between the two sexes in China's population is likely to change in the future.

The difference in mortality rate by sex varies considerably in different areas as well as among different age groups. In the group of five province and municipality comprising of Beijing, Shanghai, Liaoning, Guizhou and Gansu, only Guizhou has a higher mortality rate among women, such as Beijing 111.8:100, Shanghai 108.9:100, Liaoning 117.9:100, Guizhou 93.3:100 and Gansu 105.6:100. This situation is basically the same in the cities and villages. (See Table 3.)

Table 3. The Ratio of Deaths Between Males and Females (Female=100)

	Entire Province	Cities (excluding counties)	Town	Counties (excluding towns)
Beijing	111.80	111.04	100.58	119.58
Shanghai	108.91	104.72	98.70	116.09
Liaoning	117.90	119.30	114.49	118.03
Guizhou	93.30	98.80	109.37	92.23
Gansu	105.58	113.20	114.93	105.41

Source of data: Computation based on the data of the 1982 census.

The difference in the ratio of deaths between men and women is also obvious among different age groups. With the exception of individual ages in the young age group, men have a higher mortality rate than women in both cities and villages.

It is quite interesting to analyze the change in China's mortality rate from the standpoint of the age of its population. Based on the difference in the mortality rate by age, we can see the following questions:

First, in the overall number of deaths, the proportion of the young age group has dropped and that of the old age group has increased. For example, the proportion in the overall number of deaths of 0-4 year olds was 42.3 percent in 1957 and 46.1 percent in 1963 and dropped to 13.8 percent in 1975 and 13.6 percent in 1978, indicating a significant decrease from the 2 previous years. The proportion in 1981 was 15.98 percent, of which Beijing was 5.20 percent, Shanghai 4.92 percent, Liaoning 8.50 percent, Gansu 17.30 percent, Guizhou 34.23 percent and Ningxia 37.55 percent. This was the same trend as in 1978. On the contrary, the proportion in the overall number of deaths of old people has increased remarkable. Taking those over 50 years old, for example, it was 35.9 percent in 1957 and 35.5 percent in 1963, indicating that the proportions for those 2 years were basically similar to each other as both were about slightly over one-third. However, it reversed after 1975 as it rose to 66.0 percent in that year, 66.2 percent in 1978 and 64.78 percent in 1981, of which Beijing was 78.7 percent, Shanghai 81.7 percent, Liaoning 75.7 percent, Guizhou 45.3 percent, Gansu 60.3 percent and Ningxia 44.2 percent. Judged by the changes in figures, we discover that the major component of the age composition at death has switched from infants to old people after Liberation.

Second, the age at death has risen and the core of deaths has moved toward the aged population. The age at death was 17.6 years in 1957, which means that half of the people who died had not passed the age of 18 years. As a result of the drop in the mortality rate among infants during the difficult period, the age at death went down to 9.7 years old, a 50-percent decline from 1957. The lowering of the mortality rate caused the ages at death to be 62.8 and 61.6 years old in 1975 and 1978, respectively, which means that half of the people who died were over 60 years old. The age at death in 1981 was 62.01 years old; in Beijing it was 68.7 years old, in Shanghai 70.4 years old, in Liaoning 69.3 years old, in Gansu 58.8 years old, in Guizhou 40.7 years old and in Ningxia 38.1 years old, or an average of 60.6 years old among those six provinces and municipalities. We can also discover that due to the decline in the overall mortality rate, the age at death had a tendency to rise, which, however, is not a linear one and varies at different locations. Beijing, Shanghai and Liaoning has a level far above the national level, Gansu close to the 1978 national level and Guizhou and Ningxia far below the 1978 national level. This situation in Guizhou and Ningxia is in line with the larger proportion of deaths among infants. The move of the age at death to the rear explains that the core of deaths has moved toward old people.

Third, in terms of the mortality rate counted by age, the mortality rate of infants is declining every year, but that of old people is not dropping in all age groups and some have even gone up. For example, the 1957 mortality

rate of newborns less than a week old was 15.80 percent and rose to 8.36 percent in 1963 due to the high birthrate in that year, but it dropped to 2.114 percent in 1975 and 2.258 percent in 1978. The 1981 rate was 3.86 percent, of which Beijing was 1.61 percent, Shanghai 1.98 percent, Liaoning 2.23 percent, Guizhou 7.41 percent, Gansu 3.97 percent and Ningxia 6.19 percent, all lower than the 1963 rate. It may be said that the drop in the mortality rate of infants has played a decisive role in bringing down the overall mortality rate in China. After Liberation, the state spent a considerable amount of material and money on improving the health of women and infants and lowering the mortality rate of infants. As early as the 1950's, the mortality rate of infants had dropped to about 7 percent from over 20 percent before Liberation. Based on the statistics of Beijing, Shanghai and Jiangsu made in 1978, the mortality rate of infants in China's rural areas dropped to 2.8 percent and that in China's urban areas to 1.3 percent. These figures may be on the low side when compared with the data of the 1982 census because the 1981 mortality rate of infants was 3.4 percent, of which Beijing was 1.49 percent, Shanghai 1.71 percent, Liaoning 1.97 percent, Gansu 3.57 percent, Ningxia 5.56 percent and Guizhou 6.29 percent. These figures are basically in line with reality in today's China.

Another situation of the mortality rate of old people is that, taking several age groups over 45 years old for example, the average mortality rate of 45 year olds in 1981 was 0.405 percent, lower than that in any of the previous years and equivalent to 50 percent of the mortality rate of 45 year old in 1957. Likewise, the mortality rate of 55 year olds in 1981 was 1.029 percent, lower than that in any of the previous years, and that of 65 year olds in 1981 was 2.674 percent, higher than that in 1962 but lower than that in all other previous years. The mortality rates of these age groups basically show a tendency to decline and the increase in 1963 can be regarded as a special case. These were due to more deaths of old and weak people during the difficult period, thus causing a mortality rate on the low side after that period. The mortality rates of 75 year olds and 85 year olds in 1981 were 6.843 percent and 17.379 percent, respectively, which were lower than those in 1975 and higher than those in all other previous years, thus basically showing a tendency to rise. (See Table 4.) This author deems it a normal phenomenon in certain terms. Of course, it is possible that the mortality rate of old people will drop further along with the prolongation of the human race's life span; therefore, a continued move of the death rate downward may also be expected.

Fourth, the mortality rates of different age groups appear in a change of regularity and are shown as a U-shape curve. However, due to the variation of the overall mortality rates, the diagram of curves denoting the mortality rates changes considerably. In order to explain this problem, this author divides the mortality rates by age into four groups: (1) $10^{-4}m_x$ (called the ten-thousandth group for short), (2) $10^{-3}m_x$ (the thousandth group), (3) $10^{-2}m_x$ (the hundredth group) and, (4) $10^{-1}m_x$ (the tenth group). Due to the different overall mortality rates, the turning points of these groups also vary. Limited by the space allowed for this article, this author discusses only the changes in the overall population.

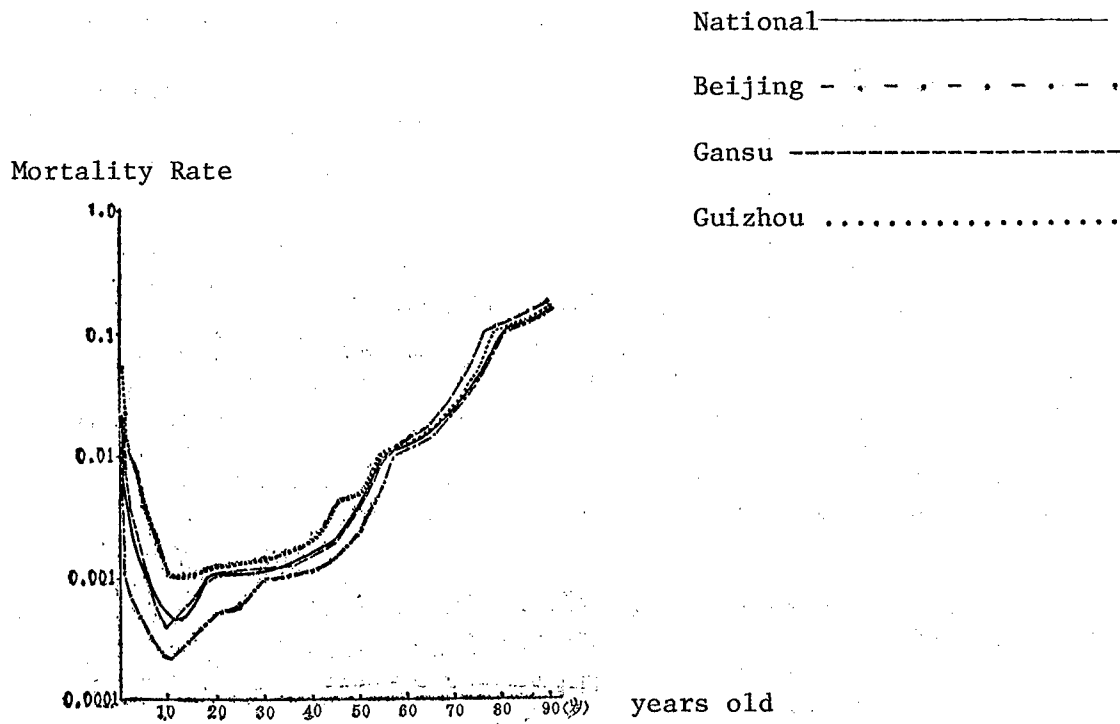
Table 4. Comparison of Mortality Rates of Old People Between 1981 and Previous Years (Percent)

Age (years old)	Vs 1957	Vs 1963	Vs 1975	Vs 1978
45	-46.85	-26.23	-5.81	-12.90
55	-23.21	-1.81	-18.33	-11.52
65	-11.46	+59.45	-18.23	-15.14
75	+10.51	+137.52	-14.89	+2.00
85	+18.38	+213.87	-16.85	+5.19

Source of data: Computation based on the data of the 1982 census and the data of surveys conducted in some areas in previous years.

In 1981, the change in the mortality rate of the age group of 0-7 year olds was relatively big with the newborns at the top and tapering down by each year of age. This age group moves into the group of the lowest mortality rate (the ten-thousandth group) at the age of 8. All provinces do not enter the ten-thousandth group at the same age; thus, those which have a low overall mortality rate do it earlier than those which do not, i.e., Beijing, Shanghai and Liaoning enter the ten-thousandth group at the age of 2-4 years. By the same token, those provinces having a high overall mortality rate enter the group late or may not have a mortality rate by age pertaining to this group. For example, Gansu and Ningxia enter the ten-thousandth group at the age of 7-8 years and Guizhou bypasses it and moves directly into the thousandth group because of its high overall mortality rate. Likewise, the age for moving from the ten-thousandth group to the thousandth group varies. The higher the province's overall mortality rate is, the younger age for the entry is, and vice versa. The national mortality rate moves from the ten-thousandth group to the thousandth group at the age of 17, Liaoning at 19, Beijing at 30, Shanghai 34 and Guizhou as early as 3 years old. The age for moving from the thousandth group to the hundredth group does not vary much and is about 55 years old. (See Chart 2.) And so does the age for moving from the hundredth group to the tenth group, which is around 80 years old. This phenomenon is noteworthy to researchers who study the progress of population.

Chart 2. The 1981 Mortality Rates by Age of China, Beijing, Gansu and Guizhou



IV. Differences in Mortality Rates Among Different Areas and Between Cities and Villages

In light of the 1981 mortality rates of Beijing, Shanghai, Liaoning, Guizhou, Gansu and Ningxia, there are big differences in the mortality rates among all provinces. Likewise, there are also big differences in the mortality rates within all provinces and municipalities and between urban and rural areas.

First is the difference in the overall mortality rates. The 1981 overall mortality rate of China's population was 0.636 percent with Heilungjiang having the lowest at 0.495 percent and Xiang the highest at 0.992 percent. The standard value of difference and standard coefficient of difference between provinces were 0.160 percent and 25 percent, respectively. Of the aforementioned six provinces and municipalities, Beijing's and four provinces' mortality rates were lower than the national average, Shanghai's slightly higher than the national average and Guizhou's higher than the national average by one-third. The standard difference among these six provinces and municipalities was 0.314 percent, slightly larger than the difference among all provinces in the country. (See Table 5.)

As indicated in Table 5, Guizhou has the highest mortality rate among the other provinces representing the four types of areas in China. Judged by a comprehensive view of these four types of areas, Liaoning and Gansu have the lowest rate and are followed by Ningxia; Beijing and Shanghai are in

Table 5. The Comparison in Mortality Rate among Beijing, Shanghai, Liaoning, Guizhou, Gansu and Ningxia (National Mortality rate = 100)

Entire Province	Cities (excluding counties)	Towns	Counties (excluding towns)
Beijing M. 90.88	76.89	54.72	113.63
Shanghai M. 101.26	102.36	83.96	97.96
Liaoning P. 83.65	74.21	59.59	92.30
Guizhou P. 133.33	113.05	85.22	139.94
Gansu P. 89.94	59.91	57.08	95.60
Ningxia H.A.R. 95.60	57.39	54.40	106.29

Source of data: Computation based on the data of the 1982 census.

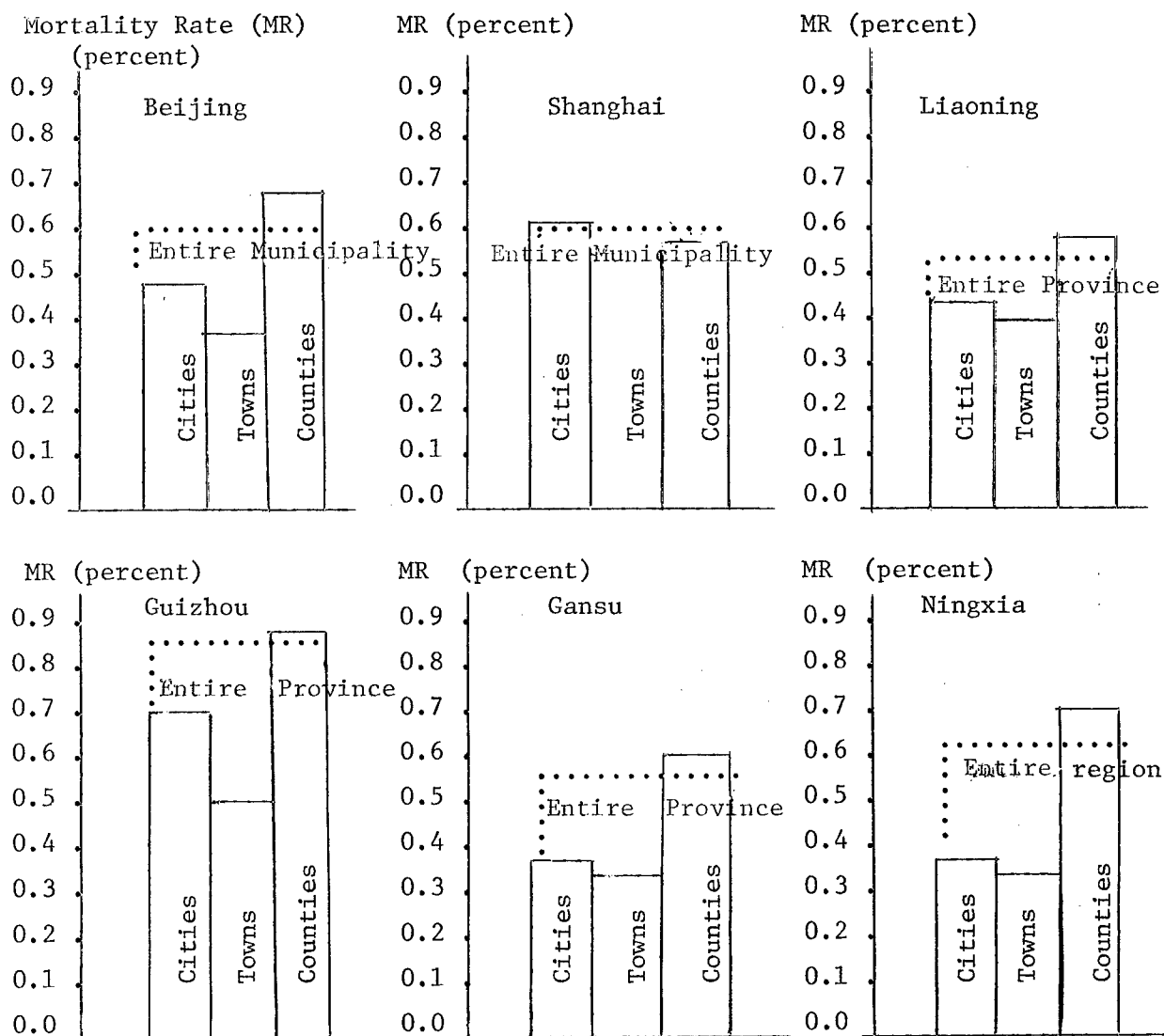
(M.=Municipality P.=Province H.A.R.=Hui Autonomous Region)

the middle and Guizhou takes the top spot. The major reason causing such differences consists of two factors: one is the difference in sanitary conditions. Liaoning is a province with developed industries and 42.4 percent of its population resides in cities where sanitary conditions are better and the birthrate as well as the mortality rate of infants is low. The other is the difference in the age composition. Shanghai's mortality rate goes up mainly because its population has a bigger proportion of old people, for instance, 7.4 percent of its population is over 64 years old, which is higher than the national level of 4.15 percent. Guizhou has a high mortality rate because the foundation of its economy is weak and its science and culture are backward. Meanwhile, Guizhou's provincial per-capita gross industrial and agricultural output value has not even reached half of the national level and the average amount of grain for each member of its agricultural population is the lowest among all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in China. Its sanitary conditions are worse than those in other areas of the country and its population contains many young people.

Second is the significant difference in mortality rates among cities, towns and villages when judged by all provinces and municipalities. The rural population in general has a higher mortality rate than the urban population, which is caused by two reasons: one is that the rural areas have poorer medical and sanitary conditions and a higher mortality rate of infants than the urban areas. The other is that its population contains a bigger proportion of teenagers and children than the urban population. In terms of the entire country, the proportion of children under 5 years old is 9.44 percent in the national population, 7.48 percent in the urban population, 8.05 percent in the town population and 9.90 percent in the rural population. The overall

mortality rate in the villages is certainly on the high side because their populations contain a larger proportion of infants and young children whose mortality rates are on the high side. Here, it is noteworthy that towns have a lower mortality rate than cities, possibly due to the fact that the former have in their populations a bigger proportion of adults whose mortality rate is low. For example, the proportion of 18-55 year olds is 48.13 percent in the national population, 57.87 percent in the urban population, 55.95 percent in the town population and 46.65 percent in the rural population. (See Chart 3.)

Chart 3. The 1981 Mortality Rates of Cities and Villages of Beijing, Shanghai, Liaoning, Guizhou, Gansu and Ningxia



V. Prolongation of Average Life Span

Because the life span is closely related to the mortality rate, it is necessary also to probe into its situation. The direct result of the decline in the mortality rate is naturally the prolongation of the life span and the actual situation is exactly the same. The average life span of China's population before Liberation was only 34 years. After Liberation, an annual survey of the age at death was conducted in some areas in 1957, 1962, 1963 and 1975-1981 and an overall verification was made in 1981. As shown in the computation based on the results of those surveys, the average life span of China's population has been prolonged step by step after Liberation. In 1957, it was 59.7 years for the entire country, 59.6 years for men and 59.9 years for women, a 70-percent increase over the period before Liberation; in 1963, 61.7 years for the entire country, 61.1 years for men and 62.0 years for women, which is higher than in 1957; in 1975, 68.2 years for the entire country, 67.2 years for men and 69.3 years for women; and in 1978, 68.2 years for the entire country, 67.0 years for men and 70.7 years for women, a 100-percent increase over the period before Liberation. According to computations by the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, the average life span in 1973-1975 was 63.6 years for men and 66.3 years for women. The computation based on the data of the 1982 census shows that the average life expectancy of China's population in 1981 was 67.9 years for the entire country, 66.4 years for men and 69.4 years for women, slightly higher than the justified life span of 1978. In light of these figures, the life span of China's population was prolonged by 6 years during the 18-year period of 1963-1981 with an average increase of one-third of a year each year.

Brief Summing Up

Judged by the above accounts, it is clear that through the 1982 census and the computations before it, we have gained knowledge of a fairly good quality and a fairly wide range of the situation of the mortality rate. Following is a summing up of our knowledge:

First, the overall mortality rate of China's population has been on the decline every year since Liberation. It has dropped to a fairly low level and the future tendency of it is that it will go up rather than continue to decline.

Second, the causes to the decline in China's mortality rate are: 1) the cases of all kinds of diseases are fewer and the mortality rate caused by disease is low. 2) The composition of the age of the population has changed, mainly caused by the reduction of the proportion of teenagers and children. The preliminary conclusion is that the main factor causing the mortality rate before the mid-1960's to decline is the drop in the mortality rate caused by disease and that the main factor causing the mortality rate after the mid-1960's to decline is the change in the age composition. The decline in the mortality rate in individual areas still makes up a large part of the overall decline. 3) The differences in mortality rates among various places are fairly big. A few remote areas have a mortality rate which is equivalent

to the national average level of the 1964 census. In those areas, the number of deaths of infants and young children still makes up a considerably large proportion of the total deaths. The high mortality rate in those areas will certainly turn around to promote a high birthrate, which calls our attention to our future work on family planning.

Fourth, the average life expectancy of China's population is being prolonged every year along with the decline in the mortality rate. The birthrate as well as the mortality rates of different age groups will drop along with the prolongation of the life span. However, the overall mortality rate will not continue to drop. These situations will be advantageous to China on its control over the size of the population, the improvement of the quality of the population and the change of the composition of the population.

12730

CSO: 4005/136

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ADMINISTRATIVE CHIEFS' RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM DISCUSSED

Beijing FAXUE YANJIU /STUDIES IN LAW/ in Chinese No 3, 23 Jun 84 pp 5-10

/Article by Wu Xinping /0702 2450 1627/: "On China's Administrative Chief-Official Responsibility System"/

/Text/ This article summarizes China's practices, making a preliminary inquiry into the concepts and characteristics of an administrative chief-official responsibility system and ways to put that system into effect. It also delineates the authors own views and opinions on our further research and on implementation of the new constitution.

The new constitution provides for implementation of a premier responsibility system, as well as of responsibility systems for provincial, municipal, county, district, township and town chief officials at every level of local government. This has established China's administrative chief-official responsibility system (called the "chief-official responsibility system" for short below) in accordance with fundamental major laws. Establishment of the chief-official responsibility system has raised a new research problem for constitutional law and administrative law. This article attempts to conduct a preliminary inquiry on this subject with respect to the concept of a chief-official responsibility system, the significance of its implementation in China, the characteristics of the system and the means whereby we may perfect it.

I. The chief-official responsibility system is also called the chief-official system, the individual appointment system or the individual responsibility system. It is a kind of administrative leadership system that commands a place of major importance in the state administrative system. Within the administrative system such systems as those of administrative organization, administrative cadres, administrative supervision and so forth are all determined or influenced by the chief-official responsibility system. The chief-official responsibility system is spoken of in comparison with the collegiate system (this refers specifically to the collegiate system for administrative organs). As the administrative leadership system, the chief-official responsibility system and the collegiate system both resolve questions in the exercise of authority and the assumption of responsibility. However, in any question concerning the exercise of authority or the assumption of responsibility, the two systems are not at all identical. The major differences are as follows: First, the positions occupied by administrative heads in the two systems differ. In administrative

organs that practice the collegiate system, the chief official and the other constituent personnel of the administrative organ are differentiated primarily on the basis of the division of labor; one does not demand that other constituent personnel take responsibility for what the chief official himself must be responsible for. In addition, in collegiate system organizations the chief official generally has the right to only one vote, just as is the case for other constituent personnel, and, as a result, the chief official and other constituent personnel are essentially equivalent in terms of status. However, under the chief-official responsibility system the chief official has the dominant status in the administrative organ concerned, whereas its other constituent personnel must be nominated for appointment or directly appointed by the chief official and are responsible to him. Second, decisionmaking methods differ between the two systems. In administrative organs that practice the collegiate system, decisions on important administrative questions are made through collegiate organization. Meetings are organized and, when a quorum is attained, decisions are made by ballot. The decision conforms to the will of the major or to the principle of unanimity. However, under the chief-official responsibility system decisions on administrative questions in principle are made by the chief official. Although generally there are also cabinet and government meetings and those sorts of administrative conferences, these in no way have the status of collegiate meetings, and though major administrative questions are also discussed in administrative conferences, the chief official has the ultimate decisionmaking authority. Third, the forms of responsibility are dissimilar between the two systems. In administrative organs that practice the collegiate system, in principle it is the entire body of constituent personnel that bears collective responsibility for the administrative conduct (including action and inaction) of the administrative organ concerned. However, under the chief-official responsibility system it is the administrative head who bears individual responsibility for the administrative conduct (including action and inaction) of the administrative organ concerned. Via the foregoing analysis we can essentially assign the following definition to the chief-official responsibility system: the chief-official responsibility system is a kind of administrative leadership system in which the administrative head has the dominant status in the administrative organ concerned, has the ultimate decisionmaking authority therein with respect to major administrative questions and must bear individual responsibility for the administrative conduct (including action and inaction) of that body.

The chief-official responsibility system possesses the generally acknowledged advantages of fixed responsibility, concentrated authority, keen leadership, rapid action and easily guarded secrecy. It is mutually compatible with the characteristics of administrative activity and is more suitable to administrative organs than is the collegiate system. With regard to this point, Montesquieu made a famous, incisive remark to the effect that the important thing about administration is speed, and it is better to entrust it to a single person than to many.¹ Rousseau also pointed out that the greater the number of people responsible, the slower will be the handling of affairs; the most dynamic government is the government of a single individual.² These ideas of bourgeois enlightenment thinkers have had a profound influence on the administrative leadership systems of bourgeois states. The presidential system in the United States is, speaking from another angle (that is, speaking only of administrative

aspects), a classic type of chief-official responsibility system. According to the U.S. constitution, its laws and its conventions, the America president is the highest U.S. administrative head, with the authority to decide all questions of federal administration. The cabinet, which is customarily composed of the president, vice president and the heads and other officials of each major federal administrative department, is only one of the president's consulting mechanisms. The cabinet members are responsible only to the president, who can remove them from that post at any time. In addition to the United States and other nations that have chief-official systems with very distinct characteristics, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, England and other states, that nominally practice a collegiate administrative system, also have a strong bent toward a chief-official system in their administrative leadership systems. For example, the fundamental law of the Federal Republic of Germany stipulates that the president of the federation is to determine political policies and shoulder the political responsibility for them. The Federal Regulations for Government Work of the Federal Republic of Germany stipulate that resolutions may be made as soon as more than half of the members of the Federal Cabinet Council--the highest policymaking body in the federal government--are present, including the chairman (which position is assumed by the president of the federation). It further provides that resolutions are to be passed by majority vote, but if supporting and opposing votes are equal the issue is to be decided by the chairman's vote. On the one hand, the reason for this is that the bourgeoisie have summarized their ruling experiences, and, on the other hand, it cannot be said that they have been uninfluenced by the ideas of enlightenment thinkers with regard to the establishment of chief-official systems.

Ideas on establishing a chief-official responsibility system or individual responsibility system are also a major component of Marxist and Leninist theories of state administration. In Marx's and Engels' time there was as yet no plentiful experience with proletariat administration of states. In consequence they were unable to put forward the principles of socialist state administration in an systematic way. However, they did enthusiastically praise the administrative and political management of the Paris Commune for "replacing a sham responsibility system with a genuine responsibility system."³ Lenin personally guided the initial administrative work in the first established socialist state, and it was his persistent idea to establish a chief-official responsibility system or individual responsibility system for the state's administrative organs. In the "Draft Provisions for Management Work in Soviet Bodies" that Lenin personally drafted in December 1918, he proposed explicitly that "All management questions in soviet organs should be decided through collective discussion, and at the same time we must unequivocally stipulate the responsibilities that each person who assumes soviet duties must bear in carrying out certain tasks or practical jobs."⁴ It can be said that this is one of Lenin's general principles respecting individual responsibility systems. Lenin's requirements for administrative organs in the Soviet state were that "they must work accurately, honestly and rapidly." He felt that "The real yardstick by which to measure an organization's work efficiency is first of all the degree of speed and conscientiousness with which they handle all matters."⁵ This can be said to be Lenin's point of departure with respect to the establishment of an individual responsibility system. In Lenin's letter of January 1922, "Zhiya De Quluba [5268 0068 1795 4234 7627 15277]," he criticized the total lack

of a responsibility system on the parts of each people's committees and the offices belonging to them. He demanded that they disregard and completely reject hasty, idle and scribbled documents and that they carefully consider and thoroughly reform their work systems. He required them to conduct inspections a minimum of once each month to see if official documents and dilatory work styles had been reduced, if the various peoples' committee members had assumed more responsibility and if the latter were diligently, enduringly, practically and realistically establishing an individual responsibility system to inspect the state of work implementation and experience. These ideas of the authors of the classic works of Marxism-Leninism have provided a theoretical foundation for the establishment of chief-official responsibility systems in socialist states. However, prior to the promulgation of China's new constitution, the chief-official responsibility systems or individual responsibility systems in all socialist states were essentially at a standstill, with responsibility systems geared to the heads of administrative departments. As far as the administrative organs as a whole are concerned, they have generally implemented collective responsibility systems or individual responsibility systems based on division of labor but under collective leadership. Romania is a very typical case of this. Art 85 of the Romanian Constitution stipulates that "Ministers and the leaders of other central state administrative organs are responsible to the Council of Ministers for the activities of the bodies they lead." This is obviously the principle of a departmental chief-official responsibility system. Art 82 of the Romanian Constitution stipulates that "Each member of the Council of Ministers is simultaneously responsible for his own actions and for the actions of the whole Council of Ministers." This provision illustrates that what is being practiced is system that combines an individual responsibility system based on division of labor with a collective responsibility system. The situation in other socialist states is essentially the same as this in all major respects.

II. The three previous Chinese constitutions had no provision for a chief-official responsibility system. Although China's administrative organs in the past have also had concrete methods that were analogous in certain connections to those of a chief-official responsibility system, generally speaking China's past administrative systems have not been chief-official responsibility systems. Speaking in terms of the highest state administrative organs, a government administrative committee system was put into effect in the initial years after the founding of the People's Republic. The Government Administration Council, which was the highest state administrative organ of its time, exercised its functions and powers in the form of a government administrative conference. The Government Administration Council conference could not convene until more than half of the government administration committee members were present, and it could not pass a resolution until more than half of the attending members approved. This kind of system is obviously a collegiate-type system. After 1954 the Government Administration Council became the State Council. State Council conferences are divided into two types: party affairs conferences and plenary sessions. The 1954 State Council Organization Law clearly stipulates that "Resolutions and orders promulgated by the State Council must be passed by the State Council plenary session or party affairs conference." "Passed" means that the principle of minority submission to the majority or of overall unanimity has been adopted. Obviously, this is also a form of collegiate

system. Prior to the promulgation of China's new constitution, the State Council consistently practiced this kind of leadership system. As for the leadership systems in state administrative organs at all local levels (this refers primarily to the various levels of people's government above the county level), in the early years after the founding of the People's Republic they practiced government committee systems; prior to the promulgation of the new constitution, it was in fact a government conference system that was practiced universally. These two kinds of leadership system are also more or less collegiate-type systems. Naturally, we cannot merely blot out with one stroke the collegiate systems practiced in the past. The strengths of the collegiate system lie in pooling the wisdom of the masses, satisfactory consideration of problems, ease of attention to interests on all sides and difficulty of individual misuse of authority. For a long time now, this system has played a certain useful function in guaranteeing the exercise of powers and functions by state administrative organs at all levels in China. However, practicing a collegiate system entails disadvantages in that it is easy to bring about delayed action, obscured responsibility, shifting and disputation of responsibility and lowered efficiency. Through the 10 years of turmoil these disadvantages developed to a very serious extent and hampered administrative organs in the exercise of their normal powers and functions. Now the work emphases of the party and the state overall have shifted to a course of modern socialist construction. Modern construction in four areas--industry, agriculture, national defense and science and technology--relies primarily on administrative organs for concrete organization and management. If the efficiency of administrative organs in handling affairs is too low, once delayed, problems that originally were easy to solve may be protracted for half a year, a year, or even delayed until they simply vanish without a trace. In that case, achievement of the four modernizations could only be relegated to idle talk. Consequently, improvement of administrative efficiency is a matter of top priority in modern construction. Moreover, there is no better method of improving administrative efficiency than to implement a chief-official responsibility system. As comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out in the 3d Plenum of the 11th Central Committee: "In the administrative system, we must at present pay close attention to strengthening the responsibility system." He said that, right now, "the famed collective responsibility is in reality equivalent to nobody's responsibility. After a job is assigned, nobody bothers about whether it is carried out and nobody concerns themselves with whether the results are good or bad. Therefore, it is imperative that we set up a strict responsibility system."⁶ Comrade Deng Xiaoping's ideas are a summary of the historical experience of leadership systems since the founding of the People's Republic. Under the direct guidance of this ideology, China has for the first time established a chief-official responsibility system through constitutional means.

The establishment of a chief-official responsibility system is a major development for China's administrative system, and it has tremendous significance for strengthening the work of administrative organs at all levels and promoting the expansion of the socialist cause.

Implementation of a chief-official responsibility system is first of all beneficial in surmounting bureaucratism and improving administrative efficiency. One major manifestation of bureaucratism in state administrative organs is in

dilatory handling of affairs, disregard for efficiency, mutual shifting of responsibility and junketing. This is the corrosive element in state administrative work and it is the archenemy of improvement in administrative efficiency. Lenin once pointed out sharply when criticizing the bureaucratism of soviet organizations that "The disgraceful morass of bureaucratism is implicit in the fact that we issue scribbled documents and idle or careless laws and orders, and that vigorous work is submerged in a sea of this kind of documents."⁷ In China, it is just as comrade Deng Xiaoping has pointed out: bureaucratism, whether in internal affairs or in international associations, has reached an intolerable extent. If we are not conscientious in resolving this, our economic construction facilities and various jobs will be unable to develop effectively. Based on comrade Deng Xiaoping's analysis, as far as our current state of bureaucratism is concerned, in addition to that which is intimately associated with China's administrative system, with its high degree of centralized authority (comrade Deng Xiaoping says that his is currently one of the overall roots of China's particular problem with bureaucratism), another root of the problem is that for a long time we lacked strict administrative laws and regulations or individual responsibility systems that operated from the top down. We also lacked strict, distinct provisions concerning the duties and power limitations of each organization or even of each individual, to the extent that in affairs of any size there was more often than not no order to follow. The vast majority of people usually cannot independently and conscientiously handle the problems they should handle and we are forced to fill the days with requesting instructions, making reports and writing and circulating instructions on documents. We can to a certain extent conquer bureaucratism, vastly increase the work efficiency of administrative organs and guarantee the triumphant progress of the four modernizations if we take the following steps: We must implement a chief-official responsibility system and formulate corresponding administrative laws and regulations; we must ensure that administrative heads at all levels have duties and authority, that actions are not baseless and that responsibility is explicit; and we must see to it that every other leading official has something to take charge of, is responsible for something and does a good job, working harmoniously and consistently under the guidance of the chief officials.

Implementation of a chief-official responsibility system is also beneficial in surmounting the phenomenon of "eating out of the same pot" that occurs in the work of state organs. Due to the fact that all administrative organs at every level in the past practiced the collegiate system, although by no means all of them decided questions by ballot, the principle actually adopted was one of "unanimity" or of minority submission to the majority. A decision could not be made until all officials attending the conference, or a majority of them, reached agreement. Decisions were made collectively and the chief official merely divided the job of executing the collectively made decision. Thus, here also it was the collective body, rather than the individual chief official, that was responsible for the work of that administrative organ. In this way, in reality the administrative head merely ate from the "same big pot," and it was all the same to him whether the work of that administrative organ was good or poor. One of the characteristics of the chief-official responsibility system is that it requires the administrative head to have duties, authority and responsibility, with explicit limits on these. Consequently, it is an

excellent means of conquering the phenomenon in the work of state organs of "eating out of the same pot." With the implementation of a chief-official responsibility system, the administrative head has the ultimate decisionmaking authority in the work of that administrative organ and he thus must take complete responsibility for that work. Whatever shifting of responsibility or disputation that occurs in the administrative work all accrues to the administrative head and can be eliminated. At the same time, this provides a basis for assessment of a chief official's achievements and makes assignment, supervision and recall of a chief official more convenient.

III. The establishment of a chief-official responsibility system by the new constitution is practical and realistic, something that proceeds from China's actual conditions. Although it refers to and draws on experiences from abroad, it in no way copies the patterns of other nations indiscriminately. It integrates the various major principles in China's state system with the characteristics of administrative activity to form a uniquely Chinese chief-official responsibility system.

One general characteristic of this uniquely Chinese chief-official responsibility system is that it vividly embodies the principle of democratic centralism. Democratic centralism is the effective, fundamental principle of organization that China has long applied in national life, and it is also the basic principle behind China's people's congress system. Art 3 of the new constitution stipulates that "The state structure of the People's Republic of China practices the principle of democratic centralism." This, of course, includes the State's administrative organs. According to the provisions of the new constitution, the principle of democratic centralism in state administrative organs is embodied primarily in the following three areas: the relationship between administrative organs and the organs of state power, the activities of administrative organs and the relationship between higher and lower administrative organs. It is precisely in these three areas that China's chief-official responsibility system manifests its characteristics and its superior qualities. These are as follows:

A. The Interrelationship Between the State's Administrative Organs and the Organs of State Is Made Specific in China's Chief-official Responsibility System

In accordance with the people's congress system, the proper relationship between the state's administrative organs and the organs of state power is one in which the state administrative organs are produced by, responsible to and supervised by the organs of state power. This is also a principle of democratic centralism, as stipulated in Art 3 of the new constitution. According to this principle, the State Council is responsible to and reports to the National People's Congress (when the National People's Congress is not in session, responsibility is to the Party Committee of the National People's Congress), and the people's governments at all local levels are responsible to and report to the various local levels of people's congresses (when the various people's congress above the county level are not in session, responsibility is to the party committee.) This is explicitly stipulated by Arts 92 and 110 of the new constitution. Under the chief-official responsibility system, the chief official of an administrative

organ takes individual responsibility for the work of that body. In effect, the principle of democratic centralism in the responsibility borne by state administrative organs toward the organs of state power is here being made specific as a responsibility borne by the heads of administrative organs toward the organs of state power. When the administrative head reports on the work to the organs of state power, he does not represent merely that administrative organ, but also his own individual name. When the organs of state power investigate, according to law, the responsibilities of a state administrative organ, even if there are other leading officials who can in some ways bear joint responsibility, the administrative head is nevertheless directly and primarily responsible. According to the provisions of the new constitution, the fact that the organs of state power have the right of recall over administrative heads at that level puts a reliable legal guarantee on the responsibility of the administrative head toward the organs of state power. If a problem arises in the work of the administrative organ, the organs of state power at that level can, according to law, investigate the individual responsibility of the chief official and exercise their right of recall on him. There is an obvious difference between this and the state of affairs under our past committee and collegiate systems.

B. China's Chief-official Responsibility System Is a Scientific Integration of the Principle of Democratic Centralism and the Specific Characteristics of Administrative Activity

The important things about administration are speed and decisiveness. To embody the principle of democratic centralism in the area of administrative activity we must incorporate these two characteristics; only then can we achieve the goal of increased administrative efficiency. And China's chief-official responsibility system is a form of democratic centralism intimately linked to administrative characteristics. This is primarily manifested in the following points: 1) State administrative organs at all levels practice their own respective chief-official responsibility system and it is left to the chief officials to guide and direct the work of those bodies; 2) Major questions in the administrative organ are decided through discussion in administrative meetings, but the ultimate decisionmaking authority lies with the chief official. If the decision of that administrative organ is signed, it sums up correct ideas based on collective discussion and is accordingly issued. This clearly demonstrates that China's chief-official responsibility system is mutually linked to collective guidance. It enables the administrative organs to have "committees to discuss a number of questions," and also to have individual responsibility and individual leadership systems to "avoid the phenomena of dilatory work and shirked responsibility." Thus, it has assimilated the strengths of the collegiate system, which lie in pooling the wisdom of the masses and in being cautious and reliable; it has eliminated the disadvantages of chief-official systems, which lie in the ease of arbitrary actions and individual despotism; and it has scientifically integrated the principle of democratic centralism with the characteristics of administrative activities, forming a major distinguishing quality for China's chief-official responsibility system.

C. China's Chief-official Responsibility System Is the Work Responsibility System for Everything From Top to Bottom in the System of Administrative Organs

A primary principle acknowledged in the new constitution is that "all state organs practice a work responsibility system." In a certain sense, the chief-official responsibility system is a concrete form, in administrative organs, of the work responsibility system in state organs, as stipulated in the new constitution. According to the provisions of the new constitution, everything up to the State Council and down to the people's governments of towns and townships must without exception implement chief-official responsibility systems. Thus, the chief-official responsibility system is a form of work responsibility system for everything from top to bottom in the system of administrative organs. The phrase "from top to bottom" has two implications: one implication is that the heads of lower administrative organs must be responsible to the heads of higher administrative organs; the other is that the heads of every department in an administrative organ must be responsible to the heads of that administrative organ. These features are both essential to unification of administrative action, coordination of administrative work and improvement of administrative efficiency. The establishment of this kind of top-to-bottom administrative work responsibility system undoubtedly has the utmost significance for bringing state administrative organs at every level fully into play in the role of organizing and managing the work of socialist economic and cultural construction.

Both in theory and in practice, the principle of democratic centralism is constantly developing. China's chief-official responsibility system, which embodies the principle of democratic centralism as its major distinguishing characteristic, will continue to be perfected and expanded within this development. However, for the present, construction and perfection of the chief-official responsibility system remains the most important task. The promulgation of the new constitution provided a legal foundation and a basic guarantee for implementation of the chief-official responsibility system. However, we must change the traditional working and leadership styles that have been shaped over a long period in administrative organs at every level, and this is in no way a simple undertaking. Viewed from the perspective of the state of implementation in chief-official responsibility systems at a point more than a year after the promulgation of the new constitution, we must now stress the need to resolve the following three problems through administrative legislation and other means.

1. We Must Clarify the Policymaking Methods of Administrative Organs

Correct resolution of this question is crucial to ensuring the implementation of the chief-official responsibility system. In view of the circumstances, in which State Council meetings are divided into party affairs meetings and plenary sessions, and the administrative meetings of some local people's governments are divided in the same way or else into chief-official work meetings and government committees, we can consider the adoption of two different policymaking methods, using a single province as an example: 1) In the party affairs meeting of the provincial government, the governor of the province should summarize correct ideas based on collective discussion and make a decision, disregarding whether it is approved by a majority or a minority; 2) In the plenary session of the provincial government, decisions should be made on the principle of minority

submission to the majority, and if the number of supporting and opposing votes is equal the provincial governor should make the final choice. In addition, whatever method is followed in making a decision, after it is ultimately put into writing it should in all cases be signed by the governor of the province. This kind of policymaking method closely links collective leadership with individual responsibility and is beneficial in suppressing such past phenomena as discussions without decisions and decisions without implementation.

2. We Must Distinguish Which Questions Are to Be Decided by Collective Discussion and Which Ones Are to Be Handled by the Individual Chief Official

This is essential in order to overcome the chronic malady of having to handle all matters, both big and small, through collective discussion, and also to prevent the chief official from overstepping his authority and acting arbitrarily. Generally speaking, such things as the formulation of administrative measures, laws, regulations and rules; the issuance of decisions and orders; and the advancement of proposals, policy-type questions and matters of overall importance to the organs of state power, are major questions that should be decided through collective discussion. Those questions that are purely matters of execution should be ruled upon by the chief official himself. In ruling on such questions the chief official may solicit opinions at will from relevant personnel. As a result of the adoption of two methods for collective discussion and decision-making, as related above, at the same time as we are clarifying which ones are major questions, we must also distinguish which questions are to be decided by discussion in the plenary session and which are to be decided by discussion in the party affairs meeting. With respect to this question, the following few principles more or less apply: a) Questions which are of decisive or guiding significance to the situation as a whole should be decided by discussion in the plenary session, and major questions that involve only a certain single portion should be decided by discussion in the party affairs meeting; b) Questions of a policy nature should be decided by discussion in the plenary session, but major questions of day-to-day work should be decided by discussion in the party affairs meeting; c) Questions of rather broad application or that are very table should be decided by discussion in the plenary session, whereas urgent major questions should be decided by discussion in the party affairs meeting. An explicit policymaking method is of significance only if these kind of clear distinctions are made.

3. We Must Bestow Emergency Management Powers on Chief Officials

From the perspective of administrative studies, duties should be consistent with powers. In conformity with this view, we should also bestow emergency management powers in two areas on chief officials: a) In terms of the appointment and dismissal of personnel, the chief official should have the power to provisionally terminate the duties of any of the personnel that comprise that administrative organ (such as the heads of provincial departments, or bureau heads in the provincial government). Moreover, when any post is vacated for some reason, he should have the power to appoint a provisional replacement to that post. This kind of temporary dismissal or provisional appointment can be cancelled after the fact, or else the organs of state power can be petitioned to confirm the appointment or dismissal; b) As for questions that should be

decided by collective discussion, when the situation is urgent and there is no time to submit the matter for collective discussion, it may be decided through consultation by the chief official and the leading cadres concerned, or it may be resolved completely by the chief official alone. However, after the fact a circular on the situation should be submitted to the administrative meeting concerned. When the chief official has this kind of emergency management power, he can more fully exercise his subjective initiative and develop the work with positive initiative. At the same time, it makes it easier for the administrative organ to cope with fast-changing situations and emergencies that suddenly arise, to avoid the sluggishness and delay that at times occur in collective discussion and to further improve administrative efficiency.

In addition to the above three points, the choice of chief officials is also extremely important. To implement a chief-official responsibility system is to place the highest demands on the administrative head. If the quality of the chief official is deficient, if he cannot carry the load or if he cannot bear the responsibility, then no matter how perfect the chief-official responsibility system, it means absolutely nothing. Therefore, we must select people to assume the posts of administrative head according to the requirements that they be more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and professionally more competent. On this basis, we should also use this approach to intensify our supervision of chief officials. As for cadres who are not suitable to hold the post of chief official, we should remove them from office, demote them or send them to be trained. Such phenomena as officials that are promotable but not promotable, that cannot be returned to common status, or of each new chief official maintaining his position all his life, are absolutely forbidden and do not exist in the chief-official responsibility system. Only in this way can the chief-official responsibility system established by the new constitution be genuinely put into effect.

FOOTNOTES

1. See also Montesquieu, "The Spirit of Laws," Part 1, Shangwu Yinshuguan Chuban, p 160.
2. See also Rousseau, "The Social Contract," Shangwu Yinshuguan Chuban, pp 83, 84.
3. "Makesi Engesi Xuanji" /Selected Works of Marx and Engels/, Vol 1, p 414.
4. V. I. Lenin, "Complete Works," Vol 48, p 329.
5. "Liening Lun Suwei'ai Guojia Jiquan Gongzuo" /Lenin's Discourses on the Work of Organizations in Soviet States/, Renmin Chubanshe, 1957, p 205.
6. "Deng Xiaoping Wenxuan" /Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping/, pp 140, 141.
7. "Liening...", op cit, p 208.

12510

CSO: 4005/216

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GOOD RESULTS IN NEW EDUCATIONAL APPROACH

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jan 85 p 5

/Article by Li Jincai /2621 6651 2088/ and Lou Yanchang /t236 1693 1603/ of Wuhan University: "The Catholic Approach to Education Has Achieved Positive Results"/

/Text/ The "Resolutions by the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee concerning Reform of the Economic System" point out that the "cities play a leading role in the modernization movement because they are economic, political, scientific and technological and cultural and educational centers and are where modern industries and the working class are concentrated." Those institutions of higher learning located in cities may and should make positive contributions to urban economic reform; this calls for the restructuring of the existing educational system.

Wuhan University's Department of Economic Management has achieved good results in its efforts to do away with the parochial approach to teaching and to institute a more catholic educational policy.

In the past, most institutions of higher learning, having been influenced with the traditional approach to education, instituted a parochial educational policy; as a result, the potential intellectual capability of college students was not given a chance to develop fully and the development of higher education was obstructed. Schools were alienated from society, theory was not in keeping with reality, major theoretical and realistic problems with the four modernizations were not given sufficient attention and some schools either consciously or unconsciously even distanced themselves from real problems. Since the founding of the Department of Economic Management, our university has encountered numerous problems that have to be resolved by transcending the parochial educational approach. For example, the Wuhan Washing Machine Factory was facing bankruptcy as a result of tough competition from more than 300 other factories in the nation. Comrades in the Economic Management Department were asked by provincial, municipal and school leaders to become involved. At the beginning, some comrades were concerned that "the bankruptcy of the factory would mean the collapse of the department." But after reviewing the case, most people felt that because the Department of Economic Management had been founded as an answer to the needs of the modernization movement, it could be successful only if it transcended the parochial educational approach and were geared toward

modernization. And so at the same time as they engaged in teaching and scientific research, the comrades in the Department of Economic Management began to establish extensive ties with society and became actively involved in attracting and entering bids for the Wuhan Washing Machine Factory and other enterprises. They explored the problems of economic reform and achieved good economic results. According to partial statistics, profits from attracting and entering bids for certain enterprises in Wuhan have reached over 13 million yuan; as a result, a number of enterprises have been resuscitated, subsidized and strengthened. The Wuhan Washing Machine Factory not only weathered the storm of bankruptcy but has been able to reduce its production costs and upgrade the quality of output so as to compete nationally and has increased its value of output and profits. Provincial and municipal leaders have on several occasions affirmed and praised its achievements. The State Council on Economic Reform has passed on the Wuhan Washing Machine Factory's experience in attracting bids and regards its efforts as a "breakthrough in coordinated production." Leaders and comrades in some economic departments praise the factory's approach as having "eliminated the coarse surface and revealed the finer quality of things." Our university has been commissioned by the State Economic Council to form programs on a national level that offer training in attracting and entering bids. The university's Department of Economic Management has been granted permission to open up a bidding consulting company with the assistance of the Wuhan Municipal Economic Council.

These events illustrate that socialist modernization needs the science of economic management and that the science of economic management can function effectively and responsively and fulfill the needs of economic reform only by transcending the parochial educational approach.

After instituting a more catholic educational approach, the Department of Economic Management at our university has witnessed progress and adapted to the demands of social development.

1. More Courses in Specialized Fields of Study Are Being Offered

The Department of Economic Management in our university was founded in 1981. At the beginning it offered courses in only 1 specialized subject and had a few more than 20 instructors and 37 undergraduate students. Since the implementation of a more catholic educational approach 4 years ago, the number of specialized subjects it offers has increased to four: economic management, industrial and business administrative management, international financial management and economic management in institutions of higher learning. Its unitary 4-year undergraduate program has been diversified into 1-year, short-term training courses, 2- and 3-year vocational training courses and also graduate and advanced studies programs. The enrollment of undergraduate students has reached 540, and the number of instructors had reached over 70. The department has adopted a variety of educational formats, including state planning and commissioned training for the State Planning Council, the Bank of China, the State Bureau of Industrial and Business Administrative Management and certain provincial and municipal departments. The department has witnessed speedy progress that is unprecedented in the history of the university.

2. Nurturing of Talent Has Been Strengthened

Schools are educational institutions, but a strictly theoretical approach to management techniques cannot produce people who are creative and talented in enterprise and economic development. This kind of approach cannot produce competent instructors either. The Department of Economic Management has utilized a variety of methods to guide its students in applying theory to practice and engaging in extensive social surveys and economic research so as to increase their abilities to observe, analyze and resolve realistic problems. The 30-plus students in its class No 81 have, under the guidance of their teachers, produced over 100 research reports and papers. Recently, 10 of the department's students were hired to work as economic consultants at a bidding conference for the 11 enterprises that are subsidiaries of the Wuhan Automobile Company. They answered questions concerning bidding and their performance was praised by participating leaders and comrades.

3. Restructuring of Education and of the Composition of Knowledge Has Been Expedited

Instructors in the Department of Economic Management have been borrowed from the Departments of Economics, Mathematics, Computer Science and other related programs. This has enabled teachers to exchange experiences and learn from one another. However, the consensus among these teachers is that their knowledge is deficient. Therefore, they have become involved with economic research systematically, participated in work related to enterprise management, conducted social and economic investigations, absorbed new knowledge and raised their academic level and upgraded the quality of their classroom performance. Some teachers made the following observation: "In the past, teaching involved only abstract theories, but now we are able to inject a large amount of practical experience into our lecturers. As a result, classes are becoming more interesting and we feel good about ourselves."

They are devoted to instituting reform measures and have begun to offer courses in basic modern management techniques, marketing, modern management and accounting, economic control, economic projection and policymaking techniques. These instructors constantly enrich their teaching with the experience acquired through practice. The question concerning "bidding," for example, has been taught as a special subject in "General Introduction to Modern Management and Accounting."

Presently, more than 1,000, or over one-fifth, of the students in our university are taking courses offered by the department. The catholic educational approach has relaxed many of the restrictions.

4. Scientific Research Has Become More Intensive

The parochial approach to education was the main reason why theory was alienated from reality and the two became "two separate entities." A rigid mentality could not expedite scientific research. Since the implementation of a more catholic educational approach, instructors and students in the Department of Economic Management have become involved with society, broadened their field of

vision and have become intensely interested in studying the relationship between theory and practice. More impressively, they are not afraid of the risks and of shouldering the responsibilities involved in economic reforms. As a case in point, immediately after the party Central Committee's decision to categorize Wuhan City as one of the major links in economic planning, these teachers began to investigate economic development techniques for the city by offering their opinions. Their suggestions have been given a lot of attention by the city and supervisory departments.

In recent years, the department has published more than 20 textbooks, including "Economic Projection and Decisionmaking Techniques" and "Socialist Bidding Techniques." It has also published more than 200 papers in domestic and international journals.

12680

CSO: 4005/346

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PROBLEMS IN REFORMING EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM DISCUSSED

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 1 Dec 84 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "A Strategic Task That Urgently Needs To Be Completed; Discussion of the Problems in Reforming the Educational System"]

[Text] To carry out socialist modernization and construction we must have a respect for knowledge and esteem qualified personnel. Education is what we mainly relied upon to impart knowledge and to train qualified personnel. Whether education can do the job will have a bearing on whether the gross annual industrial and agricultural output value can be quadrupled by the end of this century and whether four more modernizations can be built in the next century. It will have a bearing on the long-term interests of people throughout the nation and on the future and destiny of our homeland. It is indeed a major event of no small importance. Along with the restructuring of the economic system, the present reform of the educational system has become an increasingly urgent task that needs to be completed.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee the development of education has been swift and the successes that have been achieved are remarkable. Nevertheless, education still does not suit the needs of the four modernizations drive, and there is a large disparity between education and the requirements for the "three orientations." Reform must be carried out with leadership, step by step and in a planned way. The goals of reform are to enable education to serve much better the party's general line and general task and the building of the two civilizations, to enable education to produce rapidly and properly many qualified personnel, to satisfy the four modernizations' need for qualified personnel and to lay earnestly a foundation on the strength of knowledge. All reforms in the realm of education must center on this goal, and that which suits these goals must be promoted and supported, while that which does not suit these goals must be reformed or cast aside.

To carry out the reform of the educational system we need to strengthen further the position and role of education in the four modernizations program, and on the foundation of investigation and study and summarizing experience we need to make clear the strategic goal for the development of education, the guiding principles for construction, and the qualifications and requirements for qualified personnel. We must properly resolve the problems in strengthening elementary education, developing vocational and technical education, reforming higher

education, strengthening adult education, instituting after-hours systems of educations, and reforming leadership and management systems. We must appropriately reform labor, personnel and wage systems, and we must resolve problems in other areas. In order to facilitate the study and formulation of plans for reform we must first start with exposing step by step the drawbacks in education work, and on the macro-level we must seize hold of the mutually disjointed strategic points of education and the needs of the four modernizations program and education and the requirements of the "three orientations." The following are the major drawbacks that can be observed at the present time. The entire structure of education is inequitable, and the problem of disproportion is present among university graduate students, undergraduates and professional training students as well as among secondary, vocational and technical institutions, various kinds of institutions, teacher education stage of ordinary education, and vocational and technical education, all of which have brought about the situation where there is a lack of qualified personnel and where they are largely wasted. In the leadership and management systems departmental ownership on the one hand has created barriers between central and local authorities, which has brought about the situations where specialties are offered repeatedly, the personnel who are trained have a narrow range of knowledge, investments are squandered, and the potentialities of institutions cannot be brought into play. This has severely affected the development of higher education and secondary and vocational education. On the other hand there is stifling overcentralization in concerned departments of the Central Committee, institutions' authority has been restricted, problems on the macro-level have not been dealt with, and too much has been done on problems at the micro-level, all of which cause the institutions to lack vitality. Egalitarianism exists within the institutions. The "monopoly on purchasing and marketing" in the college assignment upon graduation system not only does not bring pressure to bear on institutions, but, more importantly, it does not bring pressure to bear on the students. Because of the inequitable structure of teacher training education, there is a lack of specialized teachers in vocational and technical education. Some of the graduates of middle school teacher training are not distinguished from elementary school teachers, but they are used to teach junior middle school. There are still many unqualified teachers in the teacher ranks, and there is instability in the number of qualified teachers and institution presidents. Many drawbacks exist in the ideology for teaching, course contents, teaching methods and examination methods at institutions at all levels, and the erroneous tendency of one-sidedly seeking a proportion of students entering schools of a higher grade is rather serious. This has affected the reform of teaching, etc. It can be said that these problems are the major drawbacks to the development of education and that further reform should be carried out. Of course, what will be the one problem in the reform of education that in the end will most urgently need to be resolved? Where is the key for reforming the system of education? Earnest, thoroughgoing and painstaking study needs to be carried out.

The reform of the educational system and the restructuring of the economic system are closely linked together. Education must serve economic construction, and the restructuring of the economic system will promote the reform of the educational system. If the economic system is not restructured and the economic structure is not appropriately readjusted, then it will not be possible

to make the necessary major breakthroughs in the reform of the system of education. Consequently, we must indeed expand our vision, pay close attention to studying the process of restructuring the economic system, make great efforts to enable the reform of the system of education and economic development to suit each other, and avoid new estrangements.

Because our nation is large, its population dense and economic development uneven, we must certainly proceed from our nation's national conditions in carrying out the reform of the system of education. This reform must be carried out in line with local conditions and conditions at the institutions, and it must be done in a down to earth manner. We certainly must not seek undeserved reputations, put on cosmetic touches or do things superficially. There is no denying that this problem exists on the educational front, of which recklessly granting diplomas is one example. The students of today are very enthusiastic about studying, and every area is enthusiastic about running schools, but they must surely be guided in the direction of dealing with concrete matters relating to work. Teachers must truly teach and students must truly study, and they must not simply pursue degrees and good grades, which will result in their sinking into formalism.

Today's education does not stop at the problem of the children of each family receiving an education. It is also concerned with the problem of all people receiving an education. Therefore, not only will it have a bearing on coming generations, it will also have a bearing on all trades and professions and all households. Not only is it the undertaking of the education department, it is also the undertaking of the entire party and people throughout the nation. The enthusiasm of every field must be aroused, and all of society must work together and struggle to bring about the reform of the system of education and to make new breakthroughs in educational work.

9926

CSO: 4005/327

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PROBLEMS OF EDUCATIONAL REFORM DISCUSSED

Beijing RENMIN JIAOYU [PEOPLE'S EDUCATION] in Chinese No 10, 25 Oct 84
pp 3-4

[Article by Zhang Wensong [1728 2429 2646]: Talk given at the Conference for the Exchange of Learning Experiences in Rural Areas on 20 August 1984]

[Text] We must first of all make clear the purpose of educational reform. The guiding principle that "education should be geared toward modernization, the world and the future" proposed by Comrade Deng Xiaoping is of vital importance to educational reform. It is my understanding that the "three orientations" are inseparable from the three missions of the Chinese people propounded by the 12th National Party Congress. The three missions are: expedite socialist modernization, fight for the realization of unification (including that with Taiwan) and oppose hegemonism and preserve world peace. Because we must obtain the goal of quadrupling total industrial and agricultural output by the end of this century and must rise to the challenge of the new technological revolution, we must institute a responsive economic policy at home and the open-door policy internationally. People in the field of education shoulder the heavy burden of meeting the demands of the party's mission and goal in the new historical era and producing talented people who can accomplish such a mission and goal. Work conducted by people in the field of education decides the mentality, ideals, scientific, technological and cultural levels and creative talents of the next two generations. Hence the purpose of educational reform can be summarized as "producing top-quality talent in large numbers and at a fast pace." This means we have to put a still higher demand on the next generation. This kind of historical mission can be accomplished only if our young people keep outperforming their predecessors. The next two generations ought to have not only the technological and management know-how to shoulder the responsibilities of forming the two kinds of civilization and constructing a socialist economy but also a relatively high ideological and political awareness as they encounter a highly complicated international arena. This is why Comrade Deng Xiaoping once stated that it is vitally important to the future of China that we nurture a group of Marxists among our youth. Our future and the future of socialism and communism cannot be constructed in accordance with the blueprint sketched out by political scientists, economists and sociologists in capitalist countries. We yearn to stand

tall among the nations of the world; on the other hand, our future cannot and should not be shaped according to the blueprint designed by the capitalist world--it should be shaped in accordance with a uniquely Chinese socialist system that integrates Marxism with the realities in China. We should take these elements into consideration as we make long-range educational reform efforts.

Second, we should proceed with controlled aggressiveness with respect to educational reform. Without reform there will be no future. But what is the motivating power that gives full play to the superiority of the socialist system? It is reform. Educational reform cannot be separated from social and economic reform. The two complement each other. We should unify dialectically their general characteristics with specific ones. For example, the general characteristics of management reform are separation of politics from enterprises, simplification of procedures and less intervention and greater autonomy for the basic levels. On the other hand, educational reform is different from enterprise and business reform or the reform of production and circulation channels. It must be conducted in accordance with its own characteristics. In instituting educational reform we must consider long-term interests and not short-term ones; in other words, it should be geared toward the future. The effects of educational reform do not manifest themselves as quickly as those of industrial or agricultural reforms. Agricultural output may drop one year and go up the next; however, the effects of erroneous educational reform measures cannot be detected in such a short period of time. This is why we should exercise controlled aggressiveness in implementing educational reform measures. Under the guidance of the "three gearing towards," we should bring into play the initiative of people in various fields, including those in central and local agencies, basic-level comrades in educational departments and schools, the masses (particularly peasants) and, most importantly, the masses of teachers. Reform measures cannot be expected to be effective if we do not resolve the problems concerning the teachers' status and salaries. Educational reform efforts should facilitate the thorough implementation of the socialist educational policy and aim at nurturing our students. Intensive educational reform should begin with system reform.

Educational reform should be conducted in an orderly manner in a stable environment. The worst thing that can happen to education is separation from normal channels. Too many such incidents have occurred in the past. Our educational system cannot afford any more mistakes. We should not initiate any more movements, but should instead engage in reform in an orderly and systematic fashion. All reform measures should be instituted on a trial basis before being implemented extensively; that is to say, we should aggressively experiment while cautiously spreading reform efforts. We should suit measures to conditions in each locale and school. We should take realistic circumstances into consideration and recognize that various fields witness differing degrees of progress. We should never make unitary plans but should instead put in solid work and avoid

repetitive efforts. The numerous exploratory reform efforts conducted in various locales (particularly in the rural villages) are generally positive and creative. We approve of these exploratory reform measures in the management of education, but we urge cautiousness when implementing them on a large scale.

Efforts to reform secondary and primary education are not quite identical with those to reform higher education, and measures implemented in the rural villages are different from those in the urban areas. As the rural economy has witnessed an ill-balanced development and the distribution of income among peasants is highly uneven, rural educational reform efforts cannot be unitarily devised and implemented. Careful consideration should be given as to which schools are to experiment with the principal responsibility system. Of the 890,000 elementary schools that are spread across the mass of rural villages, a large number of them are located in mountains, jungles, border areas and areas inhabited by minority nationalities that have an extremely small number of students. How can the principal responsibility system be implemented in these schools? We may have to consider instituting it in the central elementary schools only. In implementing this system, we should also look into the qualifications of principals. Those who are schooled in the principles of education, understand the policy toward intellectuals and know how to mobilize teachers may be allowed to shoulder greater responsibilities. How can those lacking these qualities be asked to shoulder responsibilities? This is why we say the qualifications of principals should be taken into consideration.

The contract system of hiring teachers should also be instituted on a trial basis according to the conditions of individual locales. Those areas where the income of peasants is high are able to attract good teachers by offering competitive salaries; those areas that are economically backward are not able to do so. What can be done about this problem? We should approach the issue from two angles. Some comrades have proposed that the principals of high schools and elementary schools be given greater autonomy in raising teachers' wages by 3 percent per year. I think this is a reasonable proposal; however, it should be implemented on a trial basis first. In implementing the contract system of hiring teachers, we should take into consideration the fact that our teachers confront a very insecure working environment. We should take note of the phenomenon whereby many of our best teachers are being lured away to non-teaching jobs. This can be attributed to the fact that their wages are too low, problems concerning housing remain unresolved, their wives and children cannot establish permanent residency and members of the same family cannot live in the same area. This phenomenon is prevalent in large, medium-sized and small cities and rural villages. Teachers work better in areas where these problems have been resolved. This issue has attracted the attention of the comrades in numerous provinces and regions and certain measures have been taken to deal with it. For example, in some areas grade 5 and above high school teachers and grade 3 and above elementary school

teachers receive the same kind of treatment given to mid-level intellectuals, and in other areas problems concerning housing for teachers are being attended to. However, we still do not have a proper policy aimed at dealing with these problems. We should approach them by putting into effect a policy which does not allow the wages of rural high school and elementary school teachers to be lower than the average wage of rural laborers and which does not allow those of urban high school and elementary school teachers to be lower than the average wage of urban employees. The policy should also state that the wages of high school and elementary school teachers should not be lower than those of comrades with identical educational and work experiences.

So far as general-course education is concerned, we may have to simplify administrative procedures and endow basic levels with greater autonomy. But we should exercise control in doing so. Can we allow townships full autonomy? People in various locales hold differing views on how this issue should be handled. At present, because educational departments do not have the right to hire and fire employees, a large number of teachers and cadres have been lured away for a variety of reasons, including monetary. I'd like to call the attention of our comrades to yet another phenomenon--in the process of organizational reform a number of good teachers have been transferred to other jobs, and some of these transfers are not reasonable. In some areas decisions to halt transferring teachers or to recall the ones already transferred have been made. How can we ask our teachers to dedicate themselves to the cause of education on the one hand and make them feel insecure on the other? Problems such as low status, inadequate pay and retirement that confront locally supported teachers in rural villages should be resolved in accordance with the pace of local economic development.

It is now time to summarize our experiences in reform. We should put into perspective those reform efforts that are accurate and effective and whose effectiveness can be tested. We should perfect those measures that are imperfect and headed in the wrong direction. We should call people's attention to those issues related to reform.

Educational reform should be conducted according to principles and ordinances. For example, there should be laws or interim laws regarding the soliciting of financial backing from peasants for educational purposes.

12680

CSO: 4005/386

EAST REGION

FORUM ON REFORM IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 1 Jan 85 p 1

[Article: "Learn 'the Three Directions' and Speed up Reform in Higher Education"]

[Text] The Shanghai Municipal Higher Education Society recently invited some university chancellors, college deans, professors and specialists of schools of higher learning and the directors of the society to a forum to discuss "the three directions" and how to speed up the reform in higher education. The following are excerpts of the statements made by some of the participants:

Hua Zhongyi [5478 0022 0001] (deputy chancellor of Fudan University):

On "education facing the future." This topic has been well discussed recently. The topic of discussion concentrated on the issue of "the world's new technological revolution." They all recognize that due to the development of science and technology, the future society will have information as a characteristic and will be called the "information society." Education must face the future and is the primary cause of social development. Some people think that in an agricultural society, what people pay attention to is the past and that "to plough in the spring, to weed in the summer, to harvest in the autumn and to store in the winter" were the experiences of our forefathers; in an industrial society, what people pay attention to is the present, "time is money"; in an information society, knowledge has the decisive function, and attention must be paid to development possibilities in the future. Our cultivation of students is to prepare for the future.

On "education facing the world." I think this has three implications. First, the speed and quantity of the international flow of information are startling. As a result, we cannot understand only the situation in our own country or locality, and we should understand the situation of the whole world. Second, the future economy will change from a national economy to a world economy, and we must conscientiously cope with the changes of economic internationalization, information internationalization and S&T internationalization. Third, as Comrade Deng Xiaoping has said, "The present world is an open world." I

understand this statement as having two implications: first, repercussions will be produced in all aspects of a country, and among the countries of the world; second, we must learn the advanced things of other countries.

On "education facing modernization." If our country wants to develop, it should be integrated with our own situation. Many of our policy decisions are related to the fact that our country is still a developing country. The people we cultivate, from the requirements of "the three directions," should adapt to the needs of socialist modernization construction.

Current higher education still needs various levels. Some people suggested dividing it into state-operated universities, locally operated universities and civilian-operated universities, but I think more consideration is necessary. To divide into levels does not mean that one level is good while the other is bad. It should be that each level has its own specialty and its goal of service.

I also think that the reform in education should be practical and realistic, and we should not rush into mass action or try to please the public with claptrap. Some universities, upon hearing that certain new departments or colleges were being established by other schools, in an unbecoming way have rushed to establish one themselves, regardless of whether they have the preconditions. The results of education reform should be examined in practice, which takes time. The things on trial should not be handed out before being experimented for 3, 4 or 5 years, lest the experience or lesson be unreliable. Besides, some things are workable only under special and not universal circumstances. Therefore, the introduction of reform in education should be serious.

Lei Fengtong [7191 7685 2717] (deputy chancellor of the Shanghai University of Industry):

The implementation of "the three directions" should start from the change in the educational idea and the elevation of cognition. We must solve the contradiction between the traditional educational idea and the modern educational idea. A good tradition should be inherited and carried forward, while a tradition that restricts people from ushering in new features should be reformed. The talent that we cultivate should insist on walking on the socialist path in political ideas and have communist sentiments and the determination, courage and ability to conquer the capitalist class; and in wisdom they should have the ability to adapt themselves to the development of the new technical revolution, to open up new territory and to become active in the arena of the world. The modernization of our country has resulted in changing the requirements of cultivating talents in the universities. In the future, a large number of cadres in "the four modernizations" should come from universities, which should become the bases for cultivating the talent for "the four modernizations." In this way, the quality requirements of

socialist construction in the cultivation of talents by universities are even higher, and so are the quality requirements of the people who operate and teach in the schools. The chief engineer of the Shanghai Lathe Plant said to me that 2 creative university students are more useful to the enterprise than 10 university students who are only able to work in the conventional way. Changing educational ideas is an important question that should be emphatically solved.

"The three directions" should be implemented in the process of education. We should change "lectures centered in classrooms" to the full-course track of integrating lectures, scientific research and productive labor to cultivate creative talents. If students are not put to practice, their creative abilities cannot be cultivated. Therefore, to perfect the process of education, we must link scientific research with production practice in educational planning.

Zhu Sineng [2612 0013 5174] (deputy dean of Shanghai First Medical College):

"The three directions" suggested by Comrade Deng Xiaoping is the guidance thought and the strategic direction of the reform in medical education. In the past, our medical college did not face the world and was closed for a period of time. We discovered after the opening that a big difference exists between our educational system and that of foreign countries. To face the future means that we must cultivate the students in wisdom and also in ability, and the students will not be talented if only cultivated from the angle of wisdom. The key of cultivation lies in carrying out related education aside from the education that pays attention to basic theory. The present division of academic courses is getting more and more into detail. We cannot cultivate students as specialists and should mainly provide them with a key to give them comprehensive ability, otherwise what they have learned is isolated.

Our medical department has a curriculum related to many branches of learning. The curriculum consists of nerve biology, molecular viruses and the fundamental theory of tumors, all lectures given by the teachers of the teaching and research office. Through studies, the students reap a lot in acquiring a more comprehensive idea of these three courses. We have also opened a few elective courses, which are not exclusively of the natural sciences. Medical courses are related to one another, and medical courses are also related to other branches of learning. This semester we introduce medical psychology, social medicine, public health management and public health economy. We are about to introduce aesthetics and reduce the lecture time of our present curriculum by 10-20 percent. Against our past lack of integrated education in medical prevention, treatment and recovery for medical students, and against our past dislocation between fundamental lectures and clinical experiments, we will grasp well, from the time a student enters our school, the student's ideological education, pay attention

to the integration of prevention, treatment and recovery in medical education, strengthen education prior to clinical experiments and strengthen the straining of clinical teaching staffs.

Regarding the students' wisdom and ability, the teachers are required to inspire the students. For example, a large amount of human energy and materials has been invested by all the countries of the world to do research in cancer, which threatens the health of the human race, but no solution has been found in spite of the progress made. It will be the greatest gospel to the human race if someone succeeds in finding out by various means the cause of cancer. Our medical students should have this kind of thinking and ambition. The old way of lecturing is unable to cultivate the students' creative ability. Therefore, medical education must truly face modernization, face the world and face the future.

Wang Zongguang [3769 1350 0341] (CPC Committee deputy secretary of Shanghai Jiaotong University):

"The three directions" puts forward higher requirements of the cultivation goal of schools of higher learning and gives to the goal of "red and expert" richer and newer characteristics. The talents that we cultivate must possess communist morals, ideology and beliefs, plus a profound knowledge, strong ability and a persevering, struggling spirit. To cultivate this kind of talent, we should not be stingy in our investment; in the same way as we cultivate the cream of the professional crop we should also be generous in investing our capital in cultivating the experts in ideological political education. To realize the requirements of "the three directions," we must first have the teachers contingent and cadres contingent adapt to the requirements of "the three directions." Against the knowledge structure, the interests and hobbies, the ideals and the characteristics of pursuits of the students in the schools of higher learning, the ideological political education workers in schools should have very high requirements in the extent of their knowledge or ability to activate; especially in the situation of a technological revolution, if those political work cadres, in spite of their college education background, are only used and not cultivated but will not be able to maintain their work potential for long without a sufficient knowledge input and storage. Therefore, in order to solve the basic issue of having red and expert political work cadres, we should insist on the integration of a few in full-time work and many in part-time work and should be willing to place the cream of the crop in ideological political work to temper and give play to their role, should create conditions for full-time political-work cadres with planned special cultivation and by all means should render the political work contingent more lively and more competent.

Yuan Yuankai [5913 6678 7030] (chancellor of Huadong Normal University)

From the viewpoint of development, I think the current mode of the college of arts and science for the senior teachers institute is not the direction of development, and the construction of schools should be based on the coexistence of various branches of learning. Based on the practical need and possibility in different places, it may include the arts, science, engineering, management, political science and law, finance and economy, agriculture and medicine or some of them. In front of the continuous production of marginal courses and the continuous development of crisscrossing courses, and of the comprehensive development of many sciences, if a school has many branches of learning, the students will have more chances to come in contact with the information from all quarters. No matter what their course of selection, academic activities, research work tempering, extracurricular activities or personnel social intercourse, they will have an extensive area to make the selection, make the contact and be nurtured by all quarters. At the same time, the coexistence of various branches of learning is beneficial to improving the academic level and producing more results of scientific research and to cultivating the research ability of students.

At present, it is hardly possible to satisfy the need of qualified teachers for regular middle schools by relying entirely on their cultivation by normal institutes. Comprehensive universities, engineering institutes and medical, agricultural, financial and economics, political science and law colleges also have the responsibility to fulfill this task. Those schools should also establish education courses for facilitating more extensive cultivation of various kinds of middle school teachers; we may also let the graduates of those schools to study for 1 more year in teachers institutes for training in educational theory and practice and then confer upon them dual degrees.

Yu Zhongxiu [6765 0022 4423] (deputy chief of the Senior Normal Institute Education Research Office of the Shanghai Teachers College)

"The three directions" is a basic principal of our entire educational work. It emancipates the thinking of our senior normal institutes in operating schools. Modern education is being linked more closely to modern political economy and modern S&T. This requires that education workers, especially the leaders and decision makers in education, establish a macroscopic idea of operating schools. In the past, we were often accustomed to limit our sights to the small circle of education itself. We have been arguing for 35 years whether senior normal institutes "should keep up with comprehensive university or be geared to the needs of middle schools." This does not help open up our vision nor liberate the school operating idea of senior normal institutes.

For a long time, other schools of higher learning and senior normal institutes, in educational ideas, consider students the stores of knowledge and hope that the students would use what they learn in 4 years at the institute in future school teaching for most of their lives. Therefore, teaching planning, curriculum teaching materials and teaching methods basically concentrate on stuffing the students with knowledge in accordance with the traditional spirit of school teaching and neglect the cultivation of the ability of students to create, to do manual labor and to engage in self-study. Brilliant students come from famous teachers. Without creative teachers there can be no creative students. As the "machine tool" of education work, senior normal institutes should shoulder the task of cultivating creative students, and the newly qualified school teachers thus cultivated should concentrate on being the disseminators of knowledge, the sculptors of the soul and the developers of wisdom.

12739

CSO: 4005/504

EAST REGION

UNIVERSITY OF HANGZHOU CONGRATULATES 28 INSTRUCTORS

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Dec 84 p 1

/Article by Ma Yingying /7456 3841 3841/: "Grand Ceremony in Hangzhou University To Celebrate the 50th Anniversary of Teaching for 28 Teachers"

/Text/ Yesterday afternoon a celebration meeting was held for Chen Li /7115 4539/, Zhu Fuxin /2612 4395 3512/, Dong Yumao /5516 5124 5399/, Jiang Liangfu /5637 0081 1133/, Xia Chengtao /1115 2110 3614/, Sun Xizhen /1327 5553 3791/, Shen Lianzhi /3088 6937 0037/, Yan Qun /0917 5028/, et al, 28 teachers in all, to celebrate their 50th anniversary of teaching, in recognition of their contributions to the nation and its people in teaching, and scientific research work in the past 50 years.

Xue Yanzhuang /5641 5333 5445/, president of Hangzhou University, highly praised the 28 teachers on their achievements in teaching and scientific research. Honorary president of Hangzhou University, Prof Chen Li /7115 4539/, a famous psychologist of our country, not only has made important contributions in the construction and development of the university, but also made unremitting efforts in the development of our country's industrial psychology discipline, the only one in the country, which was established in Hangzhou University. And now the teaching and research in that discipline have been praised highly by experts at home and abroad. Prof Jiang Liangfu is not only a linguist, a specialist on "Chu Ci" (Ch'u-tz'u), but also a specialist on "Dunhuang study" and a document specialist. Sponsored by him, the Ancient Book Research Institute was established in Hangzhou University. It has made contributions in the work of straightening out ancient books, and academic research, and it has fostered talented persons, especially in the field of "Dunhuang" studies. Prof Xia Chengtao has great attainments in the study of "Ci" theory and the writing of poetry and "ci"; he has been praised as the "Ci" master of the generation. Prof Zhu Fuxin has great experience in the study of general physics and physics experimentation and contributed to Hangzhou University greatly in fostering talents in physics and in the leadership of the work of Hangzhou University. Prof Dong Yumao has had great success in the study of crustaceans. Prof Shen Lianzhi, a national pioneer in the field of French history, is very famous in the discipline of historiography. Prof Sun Xizhen has had great influence on the study of foreign literature and Chinese modern literature. Prof Yan Qun made great contributions in the study of ancient Greek philosophy. There were also Profs Chen Xuexun /7115 1331 1852/, Zhang Junchuan /1728 0689 1557/, Yan

Deyi /0917 1795 0001/, Hu Shixuan /5170 1102 3551/, Li Ziyao /7812 1311 5069/, Wang Riwei /3769 2480 3837/, Yuan Shouchun /5913 1108 2797/, Qian Zhongxiang /6929 6988 4382/, and other professors who are known specialists and scholars. And all the other teachers also made contributions in their own disciplines and working posts. They are all Langzhou University's honor and pride.

Provincial and municipal leaders such as Chen Fawen, Luo Dong /5012 2639/, Shen Guifang /3088 2710 5364/, Li Dexin /0632 1795 7451/, Liu Dan /0491 0030/, Li Debato /2621 1795 5508/, Wang Jiayang /3769 1367 2254/, Qiu Qinghua /6726 3237 5478/, Yang Zhaodi /2799 2156 2769/, and the leaders from the departments concerned, and Hangzhou higher education officials were also present for the celebration. Governor Xie Ju dispatched a letter of congratulations.

In the meeting, honor certificates and mementoes were issued to the 28 teachers.

12909

CSO: 4005/424

EAST REGION

SHANDONG'S INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING ANALYZED

Beijing JIAOYU YANJIU [EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH] in Chinese No 12, Dec 84 pp 61-63

[Article by Li Lixu [2621 4539 4872] of Shandong Normal University's Department of Education: "An Investigation and Analysis of the Structure of Shandong's Institutions of Higher Learning"]

[Text] In recent years, higher education in our province has witnessed considerable progress; however, its level of accomplishment is still lower than that of the national average. In 1982, 599 out of 100,000 people in the nation had received a college education, but in our province only 353 out of 100,000 people (3d lowest figure in China) had done so. In 1983, only 7.4 out of 10,000 people in our province were students enrolled in universities; this figure was lower than not only the national average of 12 but also that of 8 for Sichuan, which is the most populous province in China. The development of higher education in Shandong is therefore not in keeping with the four modernizations. We must restructure institutions of higher learning in our province in order to expedite the development of higher education. I have looked into the structure of institutions of higher learning (including the two types of schools approved by the state and the province) in terms of the ratios between instructors and students and between instructors and staff members and of job titles and age distribution.

I

(1) The ratio between instructors and students in institutions of higher learning in Shandong does not meet the standard proposed by the Ministry of Education.

The ratio between full-time teachers and enrolled students in institutions of higher learning in our province was 1:3.67 in 1977, 1:4.29 in 1982 and 1:4.27 in 1983. The following table shows statistics on the ratios between instructors and students in institutions of higher learning for 1983:

Table 1. Ratios Between Instructors and Students in Shandong's Institutions of Higher Learning for 1983:

<u>Type of School</u>	<u>Instructors:Students</u>	<u>Ranking</u>
Universities	1:4.50	2
Schools of Science and Engineering	1:3.69	6
Schools of Agriculture	1:4.37	3
Schools of Medicine	1:3.72	5
Normal Universities	1:5.42	1
Schools of Finance and Economics	1:3.80	4
Schools of Physical Education	1:3.24	7
Schools of Fine Arts	1:1.25	8

The ratio between instructors and students is an important indication of the effectiveness of the educational system. Internationally, the ratio between instructors and students in institutions of higher learning is approximately 1:10. The relatively low ratio between instructors and students in China's institutions of higher learning can be attributed to two factors: 1) teaching equipment in China is backward; as a result, teachers are not able to utilize modern teaching equipment on a large scale in order to cover more students. 2) China's educational system is unitary and less flexible than those in the developed countries. In the developed countries, in addition to traditional universities and schools of liberal arts and sciences, there are also junior colleges, short-term colleges, public colleges and "wall-less colleges." These schools have enlarged the number of students in institutions of higher learning. The ratio between instructors and students in China's institutions of higher learning is lower than that in other countries, and that in our province is even lower than the standard ratio proposed by the Ministry of Education. This is why the development of higher education in our province has been greatly obstructed.

The ratios between instructors and students indicate that institutions of higher learning in Shandong have great potential. On the other hand, instructors in many institutions of higher learning in our province are overworked and recruitment poses a difficult problem for these schools. Why is that? There are three reasons. First, only a small number of instructors in institutions of higher learning are capable of teaching. In institutions of higher learning in our provinces, there are no lecturers under the age of 30. According to regulations, lecturers are not to assume teaching responsibilities independently, and instructors over the age of 60 are not allowed to offer lectures any more. Lecturers and senior instructors account for over 30 percent of the total number of instructors. The second reason is that due to particular historical factors, a certain number of middle-aged instructors between the ages of 30 and 50 have to take leave in order to engage in advanced studies. Therefore, teaching responsibilities are assumed by only less than 60 percent of the instructors. This is why there has arisen the phenomenon whereby the number of teachers available is very uneven and half of the teachers are overworked whereas the other half have nothing to do. The third reason is that teaching equipment is inadequate and obsolete. Deficiencies in management have prohibited teaching equipment (already scarce in quantity)

from being fully utilized. According to statistics, only 30 percent of the advanced teaching equipment in institutions of higher learning in our province has been made full use of. Many classrooms large enough to accommodate more than 100 students are not equipped with loudspeakers; as a result, students have a difficult time hearing lectures and the quality of teaching has been adversely affected. Moreover, the current status of reserve services (including room and board for students) does not allow institutions of higher learning to accommodate a larger number of students.

(2) The percentage of people occupying nonteaching positions is too high.

The investigation reveals that (in 1983) only 41 percent of the total number of teachers and staff members in institutions of higher learning in Shandong were full-time instructors. Historically speaking, this figure is low. In 1947, 56 percent of the total number of teachers and staff members were instructors; in 1957, 45 percent; in 1965, 42 percent; in 1976, 42 percent; in 1978, 40 percent; and in 1980, 39 percent. Since the crackdown on the "gang of four," the number of instructors and staff members in institutions of higher learning has grown significantly; however, the number of staff members has witnessed greater increases than that of instructors. Between 1977 and 1981, the number of staff members in institutions of higher learning in our province increased by 76.7 percent, and that of teachers only increased by 63 percent. This development is undoubtedly abnormal.

Two phenomena have arisen as a result of the above-mentioned factors. First, middle-aged instructors shoulder an increasingly heavy burden and the time they can spend on advanced studies and scientific research is increasingly scarce. Second, schools are equipped with an excessive number of staff members; as a result, they have become overstaffed and inefficient. In 1983, the ratio between staff members and students in institutions of higher learning in our province was 1:1.75--less than two students per staff member. The ratio between administrative personnel and students was 1:2.38. These phenomena are evidence of the fact that the managerial system is highly inefficient.

(3) The distribution of job titles of instructors is unreasonable and in urgent need of restructuring.

The distribution of job titles of instructors in institutions of higher learning in our province is very unreasonable and has adversely affected the quality of education and scientific research and the speedy development of higher education. In 1983, only 1.2 percent of the instructors in institutions of higher learning in our province were professors, and only 6.8 percent were associate professors. People holding these two job titles accounted for only 8 percent of the total number of instructors. This is why there are an inadequate number of highly competent leaders in the academic field. The unreasonable distribution of job titles of instructors is manifested in the following ways:

First, the number of instructors with high-ranking titles is too small. As a result, an echelon of academic leaders cannot be formed and levels of education and scientific research cannot be enhanced. Some colleges do not even have a single instructor holding a high-ranking title.

Second, the number of teaching assistants and teachers is too large. Teaching assistants and teachers account for nearly half (49.4 percent) of the total number of instructors. Some of these people have been assuming teaching responsibilities independently for years; their enthusiasm for teaching can be dampened if they are not given the title of lecturer, which they so richly deserve.

The distribution of job titles of instructors shortly after Liberation (1949) was as follows: 29.8 percent were professors, 13.5 percent associate professors, 23.3 percent lecturers and 33.4 percent teaching assistants. Since then, the number of people holding high-ranking titles has witnessed a gradual decrease.

See the table below:

Changes in the Percentage (%) of Job Titles of Full-time Instructors in the Nation's Institutions of Higher Learning:

<u>Title</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1980</u>
Professors	40.2	29.8	19.3	6.6	2.6	1.2	1.3	1.5
Associate Professors	14.9	13.5	10.8	4.9	3.2	1.9	2.7	5.3
Lecturers	20.2	23.3	25.6	25.0	21.1	14.8	19.5	45.2
Instructors Teaching Assistants	/	/	/	/	8.4	22.4	21.8	21.3
	24.7	33.4	44.3	63.5	64.7	59.7	54.7	26.7

The distribution of job titles of instructors in institutions of higher learning in other countries has two characteristics: 1) the number of people with high-ranking titles is large, and that of people with low-ranking ones is small. According to statistics revealed by the U.S. Center for Educational Statistics, between 1972 and 1973, 50.7 percent of the instructors in institutions of higher learning in the United States held high-ranking titles (professor and associate professor), and more than 80 percent of the instructors in institutions of higher learning were master's degrees holders or Ph.D.'s. 2) The distribution of the job title of instructor varies greatly from institution to institution depending on the nature and quality of each. For example, during the 1970's, the geometric figures representing the distribution of job title of instructor in institutions of higher learning in the United States took three shapes: 1) inverted pyramid (with professors and associate professors on top, assistant professors in the middle and lecturers at the bottom); schools whose distribution of job titles of instructors was represented in this shape paid equal attention to undergraduate and graduate programs. 2) Oval (fewer professors and lecturers than associate professors and assistant professors); schools whose distribution of job titles of instructors took this shape stressed undergraduate education. 3) Pyramid (with professors on top, associate and assistant professors in the middle and lecturers at the bottom); schools of this type were 2-year colleges.

The distribution of job title of instructor in institutions of higher learning in China is unreasonable; on the other hand, we cannot apply that criterion of

the developed nations to the Chinese context. It is our view that both the pyramid and inverted pyramid structure would not be good for China. The former prescribes a system whereby the number of low-ranking personnel is too small and much of the work that should be done by low-ranking assistants has to be attended to by high-ranking personnel. The latter presents a system whereby there is an inadequate number of high-ranking research personnel and which works to the disadvantage of education and scientific research. The distribution of job titles of instructors in China's institutions of higher learning should be represented in the shape of an egg; however, the distribution of people with the four job titles should be different from that in the United States. It should be a normal distribution represented by a figure that is narrow at the ends (fewer professors and teaching assistants) and wide in the middle (more associate professors and lecturers). According to this guideline, schools of various types and with differing standards may adjust the number of those represented at the top (high-ranking personnel) or at the bottom (low-ranking personnel) according to individual circumstances.

Moreover, we believe the practice of having the job title of instructor in institutions of higher learning unitarily regulated by the state should be done away with. In addition to issuing state-level titles of professors, associate professors, lecturers and teaching assistants, we should allow various provinces, cities, autonomous regions and even schools to grant these titles. Those titles granted by the province or school are effective only within the particular province or school; however, qualified instructors may obtain state-level titles. These measures will make the granting of titles to instructors more flexible and give instructors in schools of various levels an opportunity to discipline and develop themselves. They are also good for nurturing talent, help raise the levels of education and scientific research in the nation's general-course higher schools and help assure the quality of instructors holding state-level titles.

Modern higher education is characterized by a close integration between teaching and scientific research. Institutions of higher learning are becoming centers of education and scientific research. Education and scientific research require academic leaders and an academic echelon. The unitary granting of titles by the state adversely affects the quality of education and scientific research. The problem is expected to deteriorate as higher education continues to expand.

(4) The age distribution of instructors in institutions of higher learning in our province indicates that their average age is increasing.

The investigation reveals that the same trend exists not only in our province but also nationwide. In 1983, 87.3 percent of the professors in Shandong's institutions of higher learning were over 61; there was not a single professor under the age of 41; 85.2 percent of all associate professors were over 51; 93.9 percent of all lecturers were over 41; and there was not a single lecturer under the age of 30. (See the table below.)

Percentage of Instructors by Age Group in Shandong's Institutions of Higher Learning for 1983 (%)

<u>Title</u>	<u>Under 30</u>	<u>31-40</u>	<u>41-50</u>	<u>51-60</u>	<u>Over 61</u>
Professors	0	0	2	10.7	87.3
Associate Professors	0	0.23	14.7	68	17.2
Lecturers	0	6.1	72.3	20.2	1.4
Instructors	12.6	34.2	43.4	8.9	0.96
Teaching Assistants	63	34	2.8	0.13	0

Institutions of higher learning in the developed nations stress the employment of young instructors. According to statistics for 1979, the respective average ages of instructors at the University of Chicago were: 51.4 for professors, 44 for associate professors, 36.8 for assistant professors and 32.2 for lecturers. The age distribution of college instructors in the United States had been very similar between the 1920's and 1970's. In West Germany the average age of professors is 42. We can see that the average age of lecturers in Shandong's institutions of higher learning is greater than that of college professors in West Germany. This phenomenon is prevalent in China. The fact that the average age of our professors, associate professors and lecturers exceeds or is close to the maximum age (45) for scientific research has adversely affected the level of scientific research in institutions of higher learning. Moreover, the fact that the average age of instructors, particularly those with high-ranking titles, is high means that many professors and associate professors are unable to offer lectures and the quality of education cannot be assured. We have to redress this phenomenon so that China's scientific technology and higher education can progress unobstructed.

II

The investigation shows that only determined reform efforts can expedite the development of higher education in our province and enable it to meet the requirements of the four modernizations. In implementing reform measures, we should stress restructuring institutions of higher learning in order to maximize results.

(1) Consolidate instructors and enhance the ratio between instructors and students in order to meet the standard proposed by the Ministry of Education. First, institute in the higher schools the system of retirement and appointment of retired professors. Those instructors appointed should be competent and able to assume teaching and scientific research duties. They should not be part of the quotas set for deploying instructors. Second, make the promotions of instructors a systematic and frequent practice. Construct an academic echelon with young and middle-aged teachers as backbone. Form the maximum job title and age distributions. Third, implement on a trial basis the system of granting job titles at the provincial and school levels in order to redress the present unitary and overtly inflexible system of title evaluation.

(2) Redress the phenomenon whereby institutions of higher learning function as a microcosm of society by increasing the percentage of instructors so that

the education offered by institutions of higher learning can be more professional. First, implement the dean and department chair responsibility system and endow departments and teaching and research sections with greater autonomy. Second, streamline administrative organizations by laying off nonessential administrative personnel. Political counselors should be selected from among young instructors or senior students in order to reduce the number of full-time counselors. Third, build apartment buildings and cafeterias for students so that they can experience life in a more social context. Subsidiary factories and farms of schools should also be run by society so that the education offered by institutions of higher learning can be vocationalized.

(3) Import advanced equipment in order to improve teaching facilities and enhance efficiency. First, better utilize the audiovisual teaching equipment that we already have; change the traditional teaching method of using chalk and blackboard. Second, popularize courses in computer science by utilizing computers to alleviate the burden of teachers and make teaching more efficient.

12680

CSO: 4005/388

EAST REGION

MODEL FOR SUPERVISING GOVERNMENT WORK

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jan 85 p 2

[Article by the standing committee of the Wu County people's representative congress: "A Good Model for Supervising Government Work"]

[Text] In September 1981, we summoned a combined conference of the routine session of the standing committee of the people's representative congress and representative committee chairmen. During the conference, the six village and town representative committee chairmen of Mudu, Changqiao, Yikou, etc. discussed from various angles their experiences of bringing into play their roles as representatives and of doing good work for the people. At the same time, they truthfully commented on government work and reflected more than 50 statements of opinions from the masses. A county government leadership at the conference site was very touched; aside from notifying the other leadership comrades at home to come and participate in the conference and listen to opinions, he did not rest at noontime, conscientiously studied the opinions of all and gave sincere answers before the conclusion of the conference. All considered this kind of conference a good form of enhancing the supervision work by the standing committee of the people's representative congress, because it exchanges work experiences, links up ideas, convenes regularly and appraises government work. Aside from reflecting in a timely way the opinions and the requests of the people, it enables the chairmen of the representative committees to understand fully the work of the government. Therefore, the convening of this kind of conference is grasped as an effective measure for the standing committee of the people's representative congress to supervise government work, and it was decided to insist on it as a system to hold such a conference half a year after the annual "people's representative congress." Three such conferences have been summoned since 1981, and 18 representative committee chairmen spoke up to suggest 194 statements of opinions and requests. Most of them have been handled by virtue of the efforts of all quarters. We have realized that doing so is beneficial to strengthening the link with the members of the people's representative congress and to bringing into play their functions. At the same time, it is also beneficial in solving the existing problems that are still outstanding and to effectively helping the government carry out its work. For example, the masses have for many years criticized the fact that the appearance of many market towns in our county has remained unchanged for a long time. Yet the matter was dropped with the usual comment that "the locality does not have sufficient financial strength." During the first conference to

appraise government work in September 1981, villages like Changqiao and Fengqiao, aside from reflecting the existing questions on market town construction, also introduced their experiences in constructing public projects with reliance on collective strength. This straightened out the ideas of the leadership, who, besides listening to the problems of market town construction, perceived the direction in changing the appearance. The leadership, therefore, drafted in a rather short time "the provision on certain questions in strengthening the construction of market towns" to mobilize their collective strength in the construction of public projects. This was passed after discussion by the eighth session of the standing committee of the people's representative congress and went into effect in May 1982. Since a few years ago, the four villages of Dudu, Lumu, Hukuan and Guangfu have accumulated more than 80,000 yuan for the effective enhancement of market town construction in those places.

12739

CSO: 4005/510

EAST REGION

REASONS FOR OUTFLOW OF TALENT FROM SHUBEI EXPLAINED

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jan 85 p 4

[Article by Quan Feng [3123 1496]: "Why Can't Certain Places in Northern Jiangsu Keep Their Talented People?"]

[Text] Some time ago, we conducted an investigation on questions such as intellectual exploitation in Xuzhou, Huaiyin, Yancheng, Lianyungang and Yangzhou. Many party and government leadership cadres and responsible comrades in the factories, schools and scientific research institutes said that to develop the economy, we should rely first on policy and then on science. They perceived in practice the acute contradiction between economic "take off" and talent shortage and therefore were eager to find the talent, selected none but talented persons and by all means went "talent first," and as a result considerable improvements were made in economic and other tasks. However, there are still some places in northern Jiangsu, where talents cannot be recruited or kept. Not only do nonindigenous talents want to leave, but many indigenous talents also request transfers, and they even "leave without saying a word" for elsewhere. Among the more than 200 medical personnel in a certain hospital in a county, 21 backbone personnel asked to leave; 27 of them had already settled there and yet still asked to return to their native places. A unit in a certain municipality paid a "high price" to hire an assistant engineer from Beijing, yet 13 S&T personnel of this same unit were recruited by outsiders and left. Some intellectuals who had been transferred to work in their native northern Jiangsu left their native land again for work elsewhere during recent years. Not a few cases of similar events were heard during our investigation. Why does such a serious talent outflow happen in these places where the shortage of talent is acute? The following are the five main reasons discovered in our analysis:

The first reason is that their specialties are not respected and their intellectual strong points can hardly be given full play. To respect talented people, we should first respect their professional specialties and let them bring into play their strong points in wisdom. But this is not so in some places, components and units. While the joke of wrongly sending those specialized in silicates to work in salterns, there are still many cases of wasting people's specialties, using people's shortcomings and coercing people to do work they can hardly do. In the case of selecting middle-aged and young intellectuals for membership in the leadership groups, it is naturally a strategic guidance

needing prolonged insistence, yet in some places, S&T backbone cadres who are proficient in their specialties but not in administrative leadership work were selected against their will to be members of the leadership group to manage administrative business, basic-construction and rear services or family planning which have nothing to do with their specialties, resulting in a new waste of talents. Whenever I talked to those comrades, they bitterly complained and asked to resign. At present, the organization and personnel components in some places are complacent with the statistical chart relating to the percentage of intellectuals whose professions match their specialties, yet this does not necessarily bring into play the specialties and strong points of talented people. For example, the engineers in an electronic instruments plant, due to the shortage of assistants, did the work of general technicians in drafting and welding, while the water drainage engineers in a plant were made to do the work of general technicians in repairing water faucets. There have been many similar cases. When we invited the engineers in all the workshops and sections and offices of a big plant to a discussion meeting, they reflected that only one-third of the S&T personnel in that plant were gainfully employed. It has been such a long time that the requests of intellectuals to be assigned jobs that match their specialties for bringing into play their strong points are often viewed as choosy in work and disobedient in assignments. This idea should be broken up! We should know that professional specialties and intellectual advantages are accumulated from prolonged painstaking labor in study and practice, and they are the intellectuals' capability and measure for repaying their motherland and for serving the four modernizations. There is nothing more bitter and sorrowful than not having their own professional specialties respected by others and their intellectual advantages brought into play, because it actually negates their prolonged painstaking work and deprives them of the right and the opportunity to repay their motherland and serve the four modernizations. Under this circumstance, it is not surprising that they want to leave for another way out.

The second reason is that their assigned work has failed to win concern and support, and their careers can hardly make a contribution. We understand from the investigation that the vast troop of intellectuals not only treasure their own specialties and strong points, they also have a strong dedication with a hope to create and contribute in their careers. Beyond doubt, this dedication will greatly enhance the development of our socialist modernization construction. But some responsible persons of enterprises take the pursuit of success in careers by intellectuals as something of their own, in a noisy and disorderly way accusing them of "harboring a capitalist desire for personal fame and gain" and "walking on the path of white and expert." Over there, people who want to contribute are often branded as "wanting to be in the limelight" or "going after fame and gain"; the outstanding cream of the crop is often strangled by gossips; valuable S&T achievements are for a prolonged period laid aside; and professional backbone cadres having gained meritorious accomplishments are envied and squeezed out instead of rewarded. An S&T person with a certain research institute did not receive the support of his leadership in work, cooperated under very difficult circumstances with a teacher in another place and succeeded in research on a topic. After publication, their thesis won favorable comments in their trade and a factory was about to use it to develop new products. Yet certain leaders of this research institute refused

to recognize this achievement and forbade this S&T person from attending related academic discussions and authentication meetings in other places. This S&T person sorrowfully said during the discussion meeting: "I took the initiative to work in northern Jiangsu after completing my graduate school studies. Unexpectedly I met with this kind of treatment. What can I contribute in this kind of unit?"

The third reason is that their correct opinions are not accepted, and they can hardly find in their leaders appreciative friends. We understand from the investigation that many leadership comrades considered a respect for the opinions of intellectuals as a respect for knowledge and science, and they repeatedly listened to the penetrating judgment of S&T personnel in making scientific decisions. These leadership comrades acted like magnets that closely attracted and unite around them all the intellectuals of their own units, and in return won the latter's respect and love. On the contrary, the leadership of the places where the intellectuals wanted to go often did not want to listen to the opinions of others. In the eyes of those leadership people, talk of science was "giving them trouble," to put forward opinions was to "find fault with them" and to accept criticism was to "lose their dignity." Against the opinions, suggestions and criticisms of intellectuals, they either turned a deaf ear or adopted an indifferent attitude or became hypercritical. There were some cadres who were seriously affected by local chauvinism, factionalism or family clanism; they blindly took an exclusive attitude against the intellectuals from other places and bore special grudges against intellectuals from other areas who suggested opposing opinions or criticisms and looked for chances for reprisals. An experienced senior engineer, after having worked for decades in a place, accumulated a large amount of reference materials in his profession. To speed up local economic construction, he repeatedly suggested in vain that the leadership comrades of the units concerned organize a force to develop further the research work in this field. Later on, while studying an important topic, he suggested different opinions on some issues and was criticized and reprimanded by the leadership. Feeling it difficult to find an appreciative friend, he sadly left for a transfer to another province on the pretext that the climate was not agreeable. At present, the democratic atmosphere in many places is still too thin, and when the intellectuals dare to put forward different or opposing opinions, they usually do it after much prudent consideration and when they are on solid ground; the intellectuals do not want "to find themselves in trouble" unless they really have to say it. They also take the willingness of the leadership to listen or accept their correct opinions as an expression that they are politically reliable and will receive support in their work. Some of our leadership cadres do not understand this psychology of the intellectuals and take their prudently suggested opinions as child play. They naturally incurred the resentment of the intellectuals by doing so. When the above-mentioned old intellectual sorrowfully left the place wherein he had worked for decades, he probably had reached a point of not being able to bear it any longer.

The fourth reason is that local universal education is backward, and they worry about not having the facilities for their children's education. This issue was strongly reflected by the intellectuals who work in northern Jiangsu. Statistics show that of the middle-aged backbone cadres in northern Jiangsu,

the number of nonindigenous intellectuals account for 50-60 percent and as high as 70-80 percent in some localities. A big majority of them went to work in northern Jiangsu from southern Jiangsu in the late 1950's and early 1960's. These middle-aged backbone cadres worry most about the education and cultivation of their children, aside from their own jobs. But with the exception of a few key middle and primary schools, the educational quality of most of the schools in northern Jiangsu is rather low. Efforts to find better schools and teachers for their children have consumed much of their time and energy. Many times, we summoned forums among nonindigenous intellectuals during our investigation. They all had the feeling that since they had been in northern Jiangsu for most of their lives, they had nothing to request for themselves as long as their work was smooth. However, they had to care for their children; they felt sorry for their children in view of the absence of a good learning environment in northern Jiangsu. The worries of intellectuals working in the rural areas of northern Jiangsu were especially wrong, and they tried by all means to transfer to the cities or to their native southern Jiangsu. This frame of mind is understandable. It seems that to stabilize the situation of intellectuals in northern Jiangsu, we have to be determined in speeding up the development of educational enterprises in northern Jiangsu.

The fifth reason is that the practical problems in their lives cannot be solved, and they can hardly solve the troubles at home. The intellectuals working in northern Jiangsu have for a long time led a rather impoverished life, and they have not asked the party and the government for exorbitant material remuneration. Yet some reasonable requests which should and could have been fulfilled were left unsolved within the unit for a long time, and when the intellectuals went to work in other places, problems like housing, employment for children and the conversion of peasant domicile registration into nonpeasant registration for dependents were given special consideration. Will this move the people's hearts?

We have analyzed the reasons for the outflow of talents from certain places in northern Jiangsu. What needs to be pointed out further is that many non-indigenous intellectuals who have worked in northern Jiangsu for 20-30 years and who have withstood the 3 years of difficulties and even the precarious political environment during the 10 years of internal turmoil want to leave northern Jiangsu in large numbers during the recent 3-4 years. This is because during the "leftist" guidance days, the social and political status and living conditions for intellectuals were basically the same everywhere, but big changes have happened since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Due to the difference in comprehension and in the implementation of the party's policy on intellectuals by different places, a big difference in the actual status and treatment of intellectuals has developed, and this inevitably resulted in the movement of talent. The outflow of talents from certain places of northern Jiangsu reflects the sloppy implementation by those places of the policy on intellectuals and the "leftist" ideological obstacle in treating talented people, and the obsolete custom of despising knowledge and intellectuals is still serious. This is the basic reason for the outflow of talent from those places. Therefore, to stabilize the hearts of the people and to keep talent, there is a special need for northern Jiangsu to develop penetratingly in all party and government components and in all enterprise

units the restudy and reeducation of the party's policy on intellectuals and to eliminate thoroughly the "leftist" ideological obstacle in order to form the desirable atmosphere of respecting knowledge and respecting talents in the whole society. Only in this way can the positivism of the vast mass of intellectuals be fully mobilized, their intellectual advantages brought into full play and new contributions made to the economic "take off" in northern Jiangsu.

12739

CSO: 4005/467

EAST REGION

SUBEI RETIRED PEOPLE CONTRIBUTE THEIR EFFORTS

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jan 85 p 4

[Article by Yao Pingrang [1202 1627 1099]: "Attract Retired Northern Jiangsu Natives Return Home To Contribute 'Residue Energy'"]

[Text] During the development of village and town enterprises in northern Jiangsu, a batch of native southern Jiangsu skilled technicians and retired workers in Shanghai gave play to functions that proved to be decisive. Natives of northern Jiangsu who work in Shanghai and in the cities south of the Yangtze River are not few, and many of them are talented people of the pioneer type, who at that time left their native place and succeeded in making a living elsewhere under difficult conditions. A trend has long been formed so that only a very few are willing to return to their native place, while some aged people, after retirement, do not contact their native place frequently as the natives of southern Jiangsu do. How to change the picture to meet the urgent need for talent and information in "speedily developing northern Jiangsu" is a question worth considering.

During the recent years, the number of retirees in the cities has increased a lot, especially after the implementation of the "job inheritance" system to retire many employees who are still young and energetic. In the course of reforming the state's cadre system, a large number of rather old cadres have left or will soon leave their jobs or retire. Among them are many skilled technicians, experienced engineers and talented people familiar with enterprise management. Not a few of these people, although retired, are unwilling to be idle and hope to contribute their "residue energies" to the society, while the beautiful scenery and fresh air in the countryside are attractive to them. With the relentless lapse of time their bodies will age and weaken, they may lose their familiarity with their professions, and their "residue energies" may disperse. The towns and village of northern Jiangsu, while deploring their acute shortage of talent, must not ignore the tremendous energy stored in the body of these northern Jiangsu natives who now live in the cities south of the Yangtze, must absorb the experience of southern Jiangsu and in a timely way must bring into play the functions of their native retirees living in other places.

Before the Emancipation, northern Jiangsu was almost a synonym for poverty. The people who fled the local famine for making a living elsewhere probably

did not have good memories of their native land; while living away from their native places today, they probably do not have a profound impression of the tremendous changes that have happened in their native land. Therefore, the units concerned in the villages and towns of northern Jiangsu must be based on the needs of local economic development, find out the technical abilities, specialties and health conditions of their native retirees now living away from home and then struggle for the return of these native sons and daughters to visit and look around. When they witness with their own eyes the earth-shaking changes that have occurred in northern Jiangsu these years, especially after the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and comprehended the boundless potential for development in northern Jiangsu, their desire to love and construct their native land will naturally emerge. In this way, it will be possible voluntarily to provide positive guidance in management or technical and information consultation service to northern Jiangsu.

After a person has reached the age of 40, he often values honor more than money. To those retirees returning to their native land to support development in northern Jiangsu, aside from a definite economic remuneration, spiritual encouragement is also very important. For example, their names may be engraved on the foundation stone of factories, while the names of the deceased may be engraved on stone tablets by the local government to encourage later generations.

12739

CSO: 4005/510

EAST REGION

NINTH QINGDAO PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE REPORTED

Qingdao QINGDAO RIBAO in Chinese 26 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] The 10th meeting of the Ninth Qingdao Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee concluded yesterday afternoon.

On the basis of Mayor Zang Kun's [5258 0981] suggestion, the meeting decided to appoint Guo Songnian [6753 2646 1628] as a Vice Mayor of Qingdao and to dismiss Zhang Huilai [1728 1920 0171] from the post of Vice Mayor of Qingdao.

At yesterday morning's group meetings, committee members discussed and considered the report by Qingdao Municipal People's Procuratorate Chief Procurator Zou Fengwu [6760 7685 5294] on striking blows against serious criminal activities in the economic sphere and the report by Qingdao Municipal Public Security Bureau Deputy Director Wang Yinling [3769 6892 0109] on striking heavy blows against serious criminal activities. The committee members found that through unfolding a campaign to strike blows against serious criminal activities, public order and the general mood of society in Qingdao have taken a marked turn for the better, which is satisfactory to the masses. However, we must still take notice of the new problems arising from the new conditions. We should think of it as a long-term struggle, not merely a year or so. These are not easy problems that can be resolved with a few battles. The committee members pointed out that serious economic crime in the economic sphere is extremely dangerous to the economic reform and relaxing of restrictions toward the outside world, which must be amply understood. We should further mobilize the masses, make clear the focal points of the struggle, eliminate resistance and obstructions, conscientiously investigate major cases and important cases, particularly those serious cases where powers of office were used to engage in economic crime and make breakthroughs in previously untouched areas. We should continue to implement the policy on integrating professional work with the mass line and arouse the zeal of the masses to engage in struggle with economic criminals. We should bring into full play the power of laws and government policy to safeguard and promote the smooth progress of the economic reform and the socialist modernization drive.

The committee members pointed out that a high degree of attention must be paid to the new problems arising in public security. At present, the criminal element is still swollen with arrogance and some old criminals are still committing crimes, while new criminals are being produced all the time. These things

that seriously disrupt public security have a tendency to pick up. Under conditions where the domestic economy has been enlivened and restrictions are being relaxed toward the outside world, new problems are occurring that never occurred in the past. Therefore, we cannot overestimate the results already gained, but should make unremitting efforts to carry out this struggle. The committee members pointed out in their speeches that 1985 is a key period to strive for a basic turn for the better in public security. Public security and judicial organs at all levels and all relevant departments should conscientiously sum up their experience in the earlier period of struggle, energetically attack previously untouched areas, crack down on crimes and develop the struggle in depth. We should persist in integrating a concentrated attack with comprehensive handling, earnestly enact concrete measures for comprehensive handling, work hard to strengthen education on the legal system for the masses of staff and workers, especially the broad masses of young people, to make them know the land, understand the law and obey the law, in order to reduce and prevent crime and amplify the social effects of handling cases, to realize as quickly as possible a fundamental turn for the better in public security.

At yesterday afternoon's full session, they passed the matters of personnel appointments and removals submitted by the municipal government, the municipal intermediate people's court, the Qingdao maritime court and the Qingdao municipal people's procuratorate.

Vice Chairman Zhang Xuan [1728 1357] presided over yesterday's full session. Vice Mayor Song Yumin [1345 3768 3787] attended the meeting as a nonvoting delegate.

12534

CSO: 4005/437

EAST REGION

TENTH MEETING OF QINGDAO CPPCC SIXTH STANDING COMMITTEE

Qingdao QINGDAO RIBAO in Chinese 26 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] Yesterday morning, the Sixth Standing Committee of the Qingdao CPPCC convened its 10th meeting, which unanimously passed resolutions on convening the third meeting of the Sixth Standing Committee of the Qingdao CPPCC, unanimously agreed to augment Comrade Wang Jinwu [3769 0093 0710] as a committee member of the Qingdao CPPCC, unanimously passed the resolution to choose Comrade Wang Jinwu as the candidate for the Standing Committee of the Qingdao CPPCC and for chairman and decided to submit it to the third full committee meeting to carry out elections.

Qingdao CPPCC Vice Chairman Chen Boping [7115 3134 5493] presided over the meeting and gave a speech. He said that to strengthen the work of the Qingdao CPPCC the Qingdao Municipal CPC committee had invited responsible persons from each of the democratic parties and mass organizations and unaffiliated public figures to a democratic consultation meeting on the afternoon of 24 December, to engage in consultation on the problem of choosing a person in the by-election for chairman of this committee of the Qingdao CPPCC. He said that at the democratic consultation meeting everyone enthusiastically endorsed the Qingdao Municipal CPC committee's proposal for a by-election to choose a chairman for this committee of the Qingdao CPPCC and unanimously found the choice for chairman very suitable.

At the meeting, Vice Chairman Chen Boping also communicated the gist of the Central Committee United Front Work Department and the national CPPCC's recent conference on relaxing restrictions in coastal cities and United Front and CPPCC work on special economic zones and of the Fifth Congress of the Qingdao Municipal CPC committee.

Qingdao CPPCC Vice Chairmen Ma Xutao [7456 4872 3447], Chen Zhizao [7115 1807 5679], Yan Tongke [7051 0681 4430] and Zhang Yongyao [1728 3057 5069] and secretary-general Tan Heting [6223 3109 0080] attended the meeting.

12534
CSO: 4005/437

EAST REGION

FUJIAN PUBLISHES NEW NONGOVERNMENTAL JOURNAL

HK050628 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0330 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] Xiamen, 3 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Another nongovernmental journal "MINNAN XIANGTU" [Southern FUJIAN NATIVE SOIL] came off the presses in Fujian Province at the end of February.

Zhuang Xiquan, a noted figure in overseas Chinese circles, inscribed the name of the magazine. In introducing the journal, Mr Zhuang Mingli wrote that it should have a heavy local flavor and hoped that it would become a journal which all people at home and abroad were concerned with. Many outstanding personages including Zhang Chukun, Hu Feng, Bai Ren, Guo Feng, Chen Cunmu, Su Chen, Zheng Chaozhuang, Huang Diancheng, and Chen Sidong wrote articles and poems for the first issue of the magazine.

The quarterly "MINNAN XIANGTU" is a comprehensive magazine and Dr Li Lairong is the chief editor and publisher. Its office is in Xiamen City.

6765
CSO: 4005/592

EAST REGION

JOB MOBILITY FOR TALENTED PERSONNEL URGED

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jan 85 p 4

[Article by Chen Xian [7115 6932 1344] and Xu Wenpao [1776 2429 1405]: "The Situation of 'Unit Ownership' of Talented People Should Be Broken Up"]

[Text] Since a year ago, talent exchange work in our province has developed rather well. In the entire province, 11 municipalities directly controlled by the provincial government and 56 counties have one after another established talent exchange service agencies, opened up various kinds of talent exchange activities and transferred thousands of professional technical personnel of all kinds from ministries, provincial units, schools of higher learning, scientific research units, whole people ownership enterprises and military and industrial enterprises. However, the flow of talent is still greatly restricted, due to the continuation of the obsolete custom of the "component ownership" and "unit ownership" of talented people.

The recently summoned talent exchange conference of the Nanjing area of Jiangsu Province is a beneficial attempt to break up this situation. During the conference, people moved like the tide in 63 exchange halls, some seeking talent, others recommending themselves and still others acting as intermediaries; everywhere there was an enthusiastic and lively atmosphere. Many talented S&T people at the conference, in matching their specialties with their jobs and in putting to use their specialties, spared no effort to quit the near in favor of the distant and to quit the soft in favor of the difficult; other talented S&T persons who had left their jobs or retired willingly returned to "the battlefield" to confront hardships by bringing into play their energy; and many self-taught talented young people were eager and ambitious to try to bring into play their abilities and wisdom. The situation was happy and inspiring. Within only 7 days, more than 34,000 men/times of various specialized technical personnel came to participate in the exchange, 10,717 S&T personnel filled out forms requesting transfers, 2,540 persons were initially recruited by recruiting units and 567 persons were transferred, loaned, hired, given concurrent jobs or contracted. What attracted people's attention was that among the S&T personnel who were processed, 258 persons or 46 percent moved from ministries and provincial units to localities. Facts have shown that the flow of talent is what the people want, that reforming the personnel system is the general trend and that the situation of the "component ownership" or "unit ownership" of talented people should be broken up.

How should the break-up be done? The inspiration we got from the conference is the following:

1. The comrades in the personnel components should liberate their thinking in order to love talent, treasure talent, recognize talent and use talent. There are various prejudices in the talent movement, such as "we should have talent in reserve" or "the departure of talent will jeopardize the confidence of the masses" or "will have bad effects." This is the reflection of the ideological reality of the "unit ownership" of talent. The possession of this prejudice often results in the inability to use talent correctly and reasonably and in the fear of a bad reputation once the suppressed talent moves out. In this way, the exchange of talent becomes empty talk. Prior to the current talent exchange conference, a small number of units had engaged in a homemade policy of blocking the reasonable exchange of talent. However, the situation at the conference showed that those willing to "turn on the green light" for the exchange of talent are not few. Some units which were rather strong in S&T took the initiative of urging talent to leave and supported the reasonable movement of S&T personnel. The provincial department of the electronics industry approved the requests of all S&T personnel who wanted to move to northern Jiangsu, and among the personnel were senior engineers and backbone cadres at the division level. A unit of the Nanjing Chemical Industry Company took the initiative of recommending to the conference more than 40 talented persons. The recruiting units went all out for talent. The municipalities of Nanjing, Suzhou, Xizhou, Lianyungang, Yancheng and Huaiyin each organized a delegation of more than 100 members to attend the conference in their quest for talent. Leadership comrades including deputy provincial governor and Huaiyin municipal CPC committee secretary Li Shouchang [2621 4849 4545], member of the provincial CPC standing committee and secretary of the Xuzhou municipal CPC committee Sun Jiazheng [1327 1367 2973] personally visited the talent conference site to guide the talent selection work; many recruiting units went outside the conference site to visit schools of higher learning and scientific research institutes for talent. This was a spur and inspiration to units which have many talented persons and yet do not want to release them that the movement of talent is the general trend and that they cannot continue to shut their doors while many units are eager to recruit talent. During the conference, many units truly eliminated their prejudices and changed their attitudes.

2. There should be a definite policy provision. The policy is used, on the one hand, to encourage a reasonable movement of talent and, on the other hand, to urge units overstocked with talented personnel to relax their restrictions. In breaking through the obstacles, the current talent exchange conference adopted a series of measures, including:

--the stipulation that S&T personnel may cross the boundary lines of profession, component and area to maintain rational movement.

--permission to medium-size and small enterprises, county, village and town enterprises and northern Jiangsu area to formulate regulations in according privileges as encouragement to S&T personnel who agree to work there.

--definite and substantial stipulations so that personnel components have the power to arbitrate or approve the resignation of S&T personnel in units that are overstocked with talent yet are unwilling to release them, especially those S&T personnel willing to be transferred from ministries, provincial enterprise units or big and medium-size enterprises in municipalities under direct provincial control to units below the county level or from southern Jiangsu to northern Jiangsu.

The conference's formulation and implementation of the above policy provision have had an impact on the obsolete custom of component ownership or unit ownership of talent, have mobilized the positive attitude of S&T personnel and have made things possible for a group of S&T personnel who were hardly able to use their specialties in their parent units to find the right jobs. Certainly, these policy stipulations are only the framework remaining to be substantiated and perfected in future practice.

3. The channel for the exchange of talent should be widened. The long-practiced, single planned management system in personnel management is the only channel of planned assignment and transfer which is very complicated and has many checks. The current talent exchange conference is mainly aimed at reforming the personnel assignment and transfer system. Simultaneous with the appropriate delegation of the authority to assign and transfer, the proportion of planning which is a form of guidance in nature and social adjustment is expanded; aside from working on assignments and transfers, various functions like hiring, loans, giving concurrent jobs, technical consultation and submission of bids and contracts were used to widen the channel for the flow of talent and wisdom in order to make up for the deficiencies in planned assignments and transfers. Under the premise of insisting on a reasonable flow, S&T personnel will have the opportunity to choose their professional units to enhance the movement of talent. An S&T person of a school of higher learning in Nanjing who did not succeed in 2 years in his request for work in Lianyungang because of the complicated procedures had his problem solved in 2 hours at the exchange conference by taking advantage of the simplified procedures. These reform measures adopted by the conference have blazed a new trail in doing a good job in the movement of talent, in regulating the unreasonable distribution of talents, in exploiting the potential of talent and in extensively developing technical coordination.

12739

CSO: 4005/510

EAST REGION

HUZHOU CITY REFORMS CADRE RECRUITING SYSTEM

New Recruitment System

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Dec 84 p 1

/Article by Chen Xiaosi /7115 1420 1835/: "Reform Cadre Recruiting System, Enhance Quality of Cadre Ranks; Huzhou Municipal Organizations Try Out Cadre Recruiting System"

/Text/ In order to reform the personnel recruiting system to enable the organizational work to meet as soon as possible the demands of the new situation and tasks, municipal organizations in Huzhou also tried out the new recruiting system following the installation of the job selection contract system in the Xiang Village and Township level organization. The first batch of 32 have been recruited from among the workers and the unemployed youth to work in municipal organizations and are currently undergoing short-term training together.

The 32 recruited personnel, 3 percent of applicants, were chosen from over 1,000 workers of all the people and collective units, high school graduates waiting for jobs and through the recommendation by the masses, and were screened through education examination, checks and political approval. The average age of the recruited is 20.1 years old, and the oldest is 30 years old. All of them have a cultural level above high school graduates.

These recruited personnel did not finish the procedures to be absorbed or recruited, and their original status was maintained. They had only to sign the appointment contract with the employer organization, and could enjoy the same political life and treatment as the cadres in the same position in the national organization. During the term of employment, if the employee displays poor performance or commits mistakes, he will be dismissed. After dismissal, he returns to his original working (production) post, but no longer enjoys cadre treatment. On the expiration of the contract, if the work necessitates it, and the recruit is competent, successive employment contracts can be signed with the consent of the employer.

Using the employment system to recruit organizational cadres is an important reform of the cadre system and has the following advantages: pave the way for the entry or departure of the cadre ranks, seeking gifted people, opening up the way for the talented and using the gifted reasonably; the "four

modernizations" of the cadre ranks, raising the quality of the cadre ranks, enabling the cadres' entry, departure and hard work; reforming the lifelong post of the cadres. Huzhou Municipal government hopes that from now on, every organization in the city will use the employment contract system in recruiting cadres. The provincial labor personnel department hopes it will be positively tried out all over the province.

RIBAO Commentary

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Dec 84 p 1

/Text/ After the installation of the job selection contract system in Xiang (Zhen), there was another breakthrough when the Secretary of the Huzhou Municipal Party committee decided to try out step by step the cadre employment system among municipal organizations. The tryout of the system will have great influence on the building of the cadre ranks in our province.

One of the shortcomings in the current cadre system in our country is that cadres can enter but not leave, be promoted but not demoted, become officials but not return to be common people, the existence of a system of lifelong cadre status and post. This is the main reason for the current cumbersomeness of the cadre ranks, overstaffed personnel ranks and low working efficiency. Implementing the cadre employment system, an employee is able to choose an appropriate working unit according to his own expertise, interests, and inclinations; and as an employer, the organization can appoint personnel they need based on the (productive) needs of the work and the development of the undertaking. The tryout of this system has the advantage of paving the way for the cadre ranks' entry or departure; and incompetent personnel can be dismissed at any time, enabling fine personnel who are in the prime of life, who have both ability and political integrity, to be able at any time to fill up the cadre ranks, and thus maintaining a skilled and optimum age structure. Thus, the situation of the cadres' entering but not leaving, being promoted but not demoted, becoming officials but not ordinary people, can be changed.

In the tryout of the employment system of institutional cadres, Huzhou City went a step ahead. It is hoped that various level institutions and personnel departments are able to realize the significance of this reform and, in the process of carrying it out, be able positively to experiment, gain experience and then expand it step by step, to make the cadre job selection contract system practical, to persist in and continuously perfect it.

12909

CSO: 4005/424

EAST REGION

PRC: FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN MEET SPORTS REPORTERS

OW051048 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] A National symposium on sports news opened on the morning of 4 March in Fuzhou, according to a report by our correspondent (Yuan Shangyang).

The symposium was attended by over 70 people, including Xu Cai, vice minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission and chairman of the Chinese Sports Writers' Association; responsible comrades from journalistic units in the capital and other parts of the country in charge of sports news and propaganda; responsible persons from sports writers' associations of various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities; as well as noted sports reporters. Xiang Nan, first secretary of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, met with and addressed the comrades participating in this symposium.

The symposium, which was sponsored by the Fujian Sports Writers' Association at the request of the Chinese Sports Writers' Association, has received 30 academic papers. A chinese sports new society will be established through this symposium.

0297

CSO: 4005/592

EAST REGION

PUNISHMENT OF LAW ABUSERS, FACTIONISTS REPORTED

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 51, 17 Dec 84 pp 35-36

[Article by Ding Xueping [0001 7185 5493]: "The End of Factionists and Law Abusers"]

[Text] This was a special trial. Standing in the defendant's box was none other than Wang Jianguo [3769 1696 0948], the former deputy procurator of the People's Procuratorate of Pingyang county in Zhejiang, an "enforcer of the law" who not long ago held great judicial powers; Wang Zhongqiu [3769 0022 4428], vice-minister of the county's Department of Health, and Ye Renzhao [0673 0088 2507], vice-minister of the county's Labor Department. During the ten years' of turmoil, they were celebrated and powerful once. Now, because of their protecting the criminal Chen Changhan [7115 2490 3352], their "factional brother," they were escorted to the dock.

The Overlord of Kunyang

In the town of Kunyang where the Pingyang county committee and office are located, there was the chief of a gang of hoodlums who had caused general turmoil in the town and done all kinds of evil deeds. He was Chen Changhan, former director of the Kunyang Motor Parts Plant and whom people called "the overlord of Kunyang." Back during the days of turmoil, Chen Changhan who was only 18 years old fooled around with townspeople with shady characters. He was the student of a boxing teacher and caused trouble by beating up people. He became a thug and joined in many violent fights... After the smashing of the "gang of four," he turned around and became a "representative" of "the correct line." Moreover, his "brothers" in the "cultural revolution" had one after another stepped up to the "throne" of leadership. Therefore, he did whatever he pleased without any fear as if had swallowed a leopard's gall bladder. He brought together a gang of hoodlums. They often caused trouble in public places, engaged in gang fights, molested women and tyrannized the town. They became a major scourge, seriously disturbing the social order.

On 12 December 1981, Zhang Yuanlong [1728 0337 7893], a subordinate of Chen Changhan, met some of his former enemies, including Lin Shengyun [2651 5116 0061] and others who belonged to another gang, and a deadly armed fight broke out in broad daylight. Zhang Yuanlong bit off Lin Shengyun's right ear and then escaped with his cohorts. Lin Shengyun was sent to the hospital for

treatment. Chen Changhan predicted that members of the gang would visit Lin Shengyun; so that night, they gathered together several tens of thugs carrying knives and iron chains and, under his direction, rushed to the hospital in three columns. In the fracas, the doors and windows of the hospital's laboratory and canteen were broken to pieces. Several nights later, Chen Changhan again brought his gang to the county hospital to fight with Lin Shengyun's gang. They rushed into the in-patient department and the otolaryngology ward and, using sabres and rocks, smashed everything wantonly. Lin Shengyun's gang was also prepared and they counterattacked with poles, rocks, cans and bottles. There was pandemonium in the wards: windows, doors and beds were damaged and scattered all over the place; the terrified patients all fell through the windows.

This was one of the many crimes committed by Chen Changhan's gang of hoodlums.

Remaining at Large

Like snow flakes, exposes and accusation letters regarding the crimes of Chen Changhan's gang decended on leading party and government departments concerned and the public security bureau. In May 1982, after more than 5 months of investigation, authorities concerned in the Pingyang county party organization examined thoroughly the facts of the crimes of Chen Changhan's gang. On 8 August, Pingyang county's Public Security Bureau reached a decision and reported to the Wenzhou city's Public Security Bureau, requesting the arrest and investigation of Chen Changhan. On the 9th, the city Public Security Bureau sent its approval. However, Chen Changhan got wind of the news and escaped. Four months later, the criminal Chen Changhan who had absconded to Shanghai was arrested by the Shanghai Public Security Bureau. But Pingyang county's People's Procuratorate again released him soon afterwards.

What was this all about? The reason was that Chen Changhan had "accomplices in the dynasty" and "inner connections"... On 6 August, the Pingyang county Public Security Bureau discussed Chen Changhan's case in the town of Shuitou and decided to place him under custody for investigation. Wang Jianguo, deputy procurator of the county's People's Procuratorate who took part in the Shuitou meeting could not wait to give hint of the decision to the criminal himself and he also leaked the secret to the vice-minister of the county Department of Health, Wang Zhongqiu. Having been informed of this, Chen Changhan immediately went to see Ye Renzhao, the vice-minister of the county Labor Department and asked him to get more facts. Ye Renzhao then hurriedly went to the home of a vice-minister of the county Public Security Bureau and indirectly confirmed the news.

Ye Renzhao immediately returned to Chen Changhan's home and, with Wang Zhongqiu and Chen Changhan who were waiting, drank and discussed what to do.

"At this time, there are two ways: the first is to sit at home and wait for them to come and arrest me; the other is to hide for the time being," Chen Chenghan was soliciting the other two's opinion.

"If you are arrested, then you lose the immediate advantage. It would be better for you to hide for the time being." Both Ye and Wang suggested the plan.

Chen Changhan decided to run. But his wife Xu Xinmei [1776 2450 1186] was worried and told Wang Zhongqiu to go and ask Wang Jianguo if it would be better for Chen Changhan to leave. Wang Zhongqiu quickly provided the answer: "Wang Jianguo said that this is your own business. Other people should not comment on it." When Chen Changhan heard this, he knew what to do and that night, he left home.

The following morning, the local police asked Chen Changhan to go to the station for a "chat." Xu Xinmei felt that things were not going well and told Wang Zhongqiu to check with Wang Jianguo who said bluntly, "Since the police had carried out the order, it does not matter if I tell you. The decision had been made at Shuitou." He had fully revealed his true colors.

On 18 August, Chen Changhan escaped from Pingyang and secretly went to Hangzhou.

While Chen Changhan was hiding in Hangzhou, through Wang Zhongqiu's introduction, he first stayed in the home of Huang Chaoshou [7806 2600 7445], a doctor at Zhejiang Hospital. Later, Huang helped Chen change his residence and hid him for almost 4 months. Huang Chaoshou was really "showing the utmost solicitude" toward this target of the Public Security Bureau's search: he arranged to have Chen Changhan live in a high-class hotel, and got a small car for him to go sightseeing in Xihu. He made arrangements for Wang Zhongqiu, Ye Renzhao and Chen Changhan to meet and plot secretly in Hangzhou many times and even allowed Chen to hide in his home to write a letter making false accusations against Qian Kejin [6929 0344 6930], the director of the county Public Security Bureau so as to divert attention and escape the dragnet.

Returning the Tiger to the Mountains

In December 1982, Chen Changhan was arrested in Shanghai. Just at the moment when the cadres and masses of Pingyang county were cheering this development, Ye Renzhao, Wang Zhongqiu, Huang Chaoshou and others were actively trying to intercede for Chan.

There were quite a few who were "concerned" for Chen Changhan. In January 1983, Chen's case was sent to the county People's Procuratorate from Pingyang county's Public Security Bureau and the person responsible for this case was Ma Renqiang [7456 0088 6973], head of the criminal division. This division head was indeed so "impartial" in handling the case: he characterized Chen Changhan's serious crimes as "minor incidents", Chen's directing the planned assault on the county hospital as actions "without direction" and "unplanned", and the gang fights as "trying to stop people from fighting against each other." He even asserted that the crimes resulted from "the current social order, trends and environment." In short, he racked his brain to present Chen Changhan as "innocent of all crimes." Then, in the "Report on the Handling of the Chen Changhan case and Request for Instructions" drafted by Ma, he openly recommended that the case should not be prosecuted.

The chief county procurator, Li Chinbiao [2621 6855 2871], was fully aware of what Ma Renqiang was doing, and, with a tacit understanding, he approved the report.

This "Report and Request for Instructions" which exonerated Chen Changhan was submitted to the Wenzhou city People's Procuratorate. Without making any in-depth and serious investigation, the city People's Procuratorate also hastily approved the erroneous verdict of "exemption from prosecution" for Chen Changhan. Thus, Chen was found innocent and released.

After the criminal Chen returned home, Huang Yunxiang [7806 0061 5406], the former secretary of the Pingyang county Kunyang town committee (brother-in-law of Chen Changhan), the town mayor, vice-mayor and a large number of "dignitaries" of the town such as Ye Renzhao and Wang Zhongqiu, all visited him to express their regards. Chen Changhan was besides himself with joy and taking with him the "release certificate," went to Hangzhou and Shanghai. When they saw Chen Changhan's self-righteousness and stubbornness, the small hoodlums in Kunyang town ran rampant, causing disturbances and engaging in fights.

They Originally Belonged to the Same Faction

Why did people such as Wang Jianguo, Ye Renzhao and Wang Zhongqiu use every method to side with and protect Chen Changhan? What was really the relationship between them?

The investigation of the Wenzhou city committee and the Pingyang county committee showed that they all belonged to the same faction in the Cultural Revolution.

Please note:

During the Cultural Revolution, Wang Jianguo was not only Chen Changhan's "comrade-in-arms" in the same faction, they were also "sworn brothers". He unabashedly admitted that emotionally he could not be separated from Chen the criminal.

During the Cultural Revolution, Yen Renzhao was a leader in Chen Changhan's factional organization and was the "front-line commander-in-chief" of several violent fights in Pingyang county. Chen Changhan was a capable general and thug under him.

Wang Zhongqiu was also a leader in Chen Changhan's faction. He and Ye Renzhao had tried to use Chen Changhan's power to protect themselves.

Li Chinbiao was Chen Changhan's "close comrade-in-arms" during the Cultural Revolution and one of the "front-line commanders" in several of Pingyang county's large-scale violent fights.

Ma Renqiang was also a friend in Chen Changhan's faction during the cultural revolution. In his handling of the Chen case, from the beginning to end, he was convinced that to arrest Chen was to attack their faction.

Huang Chaoshou was from Chen Changhan's native village and a fellow classmate. They also belonged to the same faction during the cultural revolution.

People who use factions to endanger society and corrupt the party spirit cannot, in the final analysis, escape the punishment of party discipline and state laws. Last August, in the nation-wide struggle to severely strike at criminal activities, there was a crackdown on the gangsters of Pingyang town who had caused so much harm. The chief criminal among the hoodlums was finally arrested again by the Public Security Bureau. On 17 July of this year, Wenzhou city's intermediate People's Court sentenced Chen Changhan to life imprisonment and stripped him of his political rights for life. In the recent trial, Ye Renzhao and Wang Zhongqiu who recognized only factions and did not abide by the laws were sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment respectively for harboring a criminal; Wang Jianguo was sentenced to 1 year imprisonment and 1 year probation for bending the law for the benefit of friends. The leading departments in Pingyang county declared that Ma Renqiang was stripped of all his duties in and outside the party and expelled from the party.

Editor's Note: Wang Jianguo, a procurator who should be enforcing the law violated the law himself, protecting criminals and ended up with his own imprisonment, suffering tragic consequences. Why did people such as Wang Jianguo ignore party discipline and state laws to protect the criminal Chen Changhan? The reason is that they all were "factional friends: during the "cultural revolution" and had as a group planned and directed violent fights. Like an invisible rope, factionalism linked their destinies tightly together. During the "cultural revolution," they added fuel to the flames and deliberately used factionalism to create confusion so as to realize their individual ambitions. Therefore, even today, they are still nostalgic about the "cultural revolution". The "cultural revolution" is the life line of their group which stubbornly engaged in factionalism.

It can be seen that in order to fundamentally eradicate factionalism, we must first repudiate the "cultural revolution" and destroy the life line on which factionalism depends. Otherwise, the spirit of factionalism will constantly reemerge to cause trouble.

It is also worthwhile to reflect that such persons as Wang Jianguo, Wang Zhongqiu and Ye Renzhao who were notorious for their misdeeds could still be put in important positions after the crushing of the "gang of four", thereby making it possible for them to use their positions to engage in factional activities to corrupt the party spirit and discipline. It is indeed a profound lesson. This shows clearly that the purge of the "three kinds of people" is not an easy task. During the rectification of the party, we must be conscientious and adopt strong measures before the task can be completed.

12380
CSO: 4005/404

EAST REGION

PRC: FUJIAN GOVERNOR MEETS PAPUA NEW GUINEA VISITOR

OW040204 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] During his meeting with Paias Wingti, deputy prime minister and concurrently minister of education of Papua New Guinea, yesterday evening, governor Hu Ping said: In the past few years Fujian has made many new friends in conducting lively economic activities with foreign countries. In the future we will continue to make new friends and welcome all countries to have economic and trade exchanges with us.

Governor Hu Ping said: Fujian, in the past, was province open to the outside world. We have had many contacts with foreign friends. As early as the 12th century Fujian people established business contacts with countries in the southern Pacific, South Asian subcontinent, and eastern Africa. We are now happy to add Papua New Guinea as our new friend. Being a developing province in China, Fujian is still rather backward in many areas. I hope that during your excellency's tour of our province, your excellency see and listen as much as possible and put forward valuable suggestions.

Deputy Prime Minister Paias Wingti said: Our Pacific country belongs to the Third World. We hope to learn technology and obtain aid from your country. Although our two countries are far apart, we are close together in feeling. Governor Hu Ping said: Fujian and Papua New Guinea have many similarities. As both are in the process of development, they have a strong desire to develop their respective province and country. As both Fujian and Papua New Guinea are facing the Pacific Ocean, there are many very good conditions for establishing economic contacts and developing friendly relations between our two countries. I hope that our future economic and trade cooperation will be crowned with success.

The meeting was held at Xihu Guesthouse. After the meeting Governor Hu Ping gave a banquet in honor of Deputy Prime Minister Paias Wingti and his party. Zhu Qizhen, Cai Li, Huang Changxi, Wang yan, Wen Fushan, and other provincial and city responsible persons concerned took part in the meeting and banquet.

0205
CSO: 4005/592

SOUTHWEST REGION

PARTY CONSOLIDATION IN KUNMING MR DEEMED SUCCESSFUL

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Dec 84 p 1

/Article by Liu Dean /0491 1795 1344/: "Restore and Carry Forward the Fine Tradition of Inner Party Life Through Party Consolidation"

/Text/ Noticeable successes and desired targets have been achieved in party consolidation. These have been carried out by the party committee and the various organs of the Kunming Military Region. In summing up our experiences in party consolidation, the party members of various organs one after another said that the reason why good results like this can be achieved in party consolidation and carried out at this time is because we have first brushed aside the "leftist" ways of doing things and have restored and carried forward the fine tradition of inner party political life.

In a study of the various steps in carrying out party consolidation, the party committee of the Kunming Military Region has emphatically pointed out that the customs handed down from the "cultural revolution" must be exterminated and the "leftist" ways of doing things in the past must be repudiated. In the concrete course of party consolidation, attention must always be paid to the following areas:

We have to do a good job in self-education and place stress on inspiring political awareness. In matters such as the study of documents relevant to party consolidation, the unification of ideological understanding and the maintenance of a high degree of political and ideological unanimity with the party Central Committee, the party committee of the Kunming Military Region insists on the principle of "not capitalizing on people's vulnerable points, not setting up targets, not coming down with a big stick on people and not putting people in bags" but letting people speak freely and without any inhibitions so as to distinguish right from wrong and to deepen people's political understanding by means of presenting the facts and reasoning things out. In so doing, the masses of party members are able to say what is on their minds and to give voice to their innermost feelings. On the basis of the study of documents relevant to party consolidation, better results have been achieved in the unification of ideological understanding. In the educational campaign that has been conducted to negate thoroughly the "cultural revolution," negate the "two factions" and eliminate factionalism, they have organized party members to study in depth the resolution adopted at the 6th Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, to lay

bare factional manifestations, to speak out against the harmfulness of factionalism manifestations, to speak out against the harmfulness of factionalism and to dig out the roots of factionalism in order to deepen the people's understanding of negating thoroughly the "cultural revolution" and of negating the "two factions" and to strengthen therein awareness in overcoming factionalism. At the same time, four different measures have been adopted: first, all people are guided to make a conscious examination or mistakes they have made during the "cultural revolution" and of the influence of factionalism on them. Second, the leading comrades may hold private talks with people who make mistakes of one kind or another during the "cultural revolution" and give them a hint to remind them to do a good job in self-examination and to sum up their experiences and lessons. Third, those who have not done enough in conducting self-education or in summing up experiences and lessons must be helped and encouraged afterwards in holding heart-to-heart talks. They are welcomed to replenish their understanding different forms. Fourth, the leading comrades may act as mediators in person to convince both factions of comrades who have for a long period of time been in a state of mutual entanglement under the influence of factionalism in order to enable them to have heart-to-heart talks and to dispel misunderstandings between themselves. After the core of an individual's problem has been found, party organizations at all levels will not make detailed inquiries nor extort a confession for the purpose of exercising "external pressure" in the course of comparison and examination; rather they will place stress on guiding party members to make a conscious measurement of themselves in accordance with conditions stipulated in the party constitution that will enable them to understand their own problems and shortcomings. After having deepened their ideological understanding, all party members feel that they must speak about their own problems and they, therefore, must take the initiative in checking up on their own problems. In recent years, this is the first time that some comrades have been allowed to voice what is on their minds to party organizations.

Carry out criticism and self-criticism correctly both to get a good grasp of ideology and to unify comrades. In the course of carrying out criticism and self-criticism, the party committee of the Kunming Military Region and organs including the headquarters, the political department and the logistics department must encourage the practice of the "four permits" (permit correction, permit withdrawal, permit argument and permit reservation) at the same time as they insist on the principle of the "four nots" in striving to criticize others with an open mind, while paying attention to facts, putting no labels on others without good grounds, believing no words which are not supported by facts and acting in no way to hurt comrades. They also advocate carrying out conscientious self-criticism in a manner that is strict not only in dissecting themselves ideologically but also in uttering no words against their own conscience. They listen to the criticisms of others with an open mind. They do not place stress on objective reasons but seek truth from facts. In doing things this way, a democratic atmosphere of daring to speak and to give voice to one's innermost feelings has been created and the goal of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient" has also been achieved. As a result, we have not only cleared up the ideological line and redressed mistakes but have also solidified our comrades.

In investigating and handling matters, we seek truth from facts and do it in a fair and reasonable way. The party committee of the military region and the party committees of the headquarters, political department and logistics department insist on taking a resolute and prudent attitude to uphold party character and overcome factionalism in dealing with cases such as seeking personal interests by taking advantage of the power of office and the bureaucratic work style and in checking up on the "three types of people." Investigations must be made forthwith on the problems of anybody, no matter which faction he belonged to during the "cultural revolution." The problems of anyone no matter whether he is a leading cadre or an ordinary party member must be investigated and dealt with without exception. Under this presupposition, we must strictly check up on two matters. First, we must check up on all facts. No hasty decisions will be made on matters brought up by the masses. Investigations must be conducted conscientiously and facts must be checked over and over again in order to find out the truth. Second, we must be careful in handling matters. On the basis of thrashing out the facts, we must make a concrete analysis of concrete problems and make a distinction between different conditions in order to handle matters in an appropriate way in strict accordance with relevant policies.

If the situation and responsibility of a matter remain obscure, or if the people's understanding of it is not advantageous to arousing the enthusiasm of the masses, we must not handle the matter in a hurry. In doing things this way, it has played a role in educating the person in question and the masses as well. Party members of the various organs reflected in general that "in carrying on a movement in the past, people always looked upon others with a 'magnifier.' They created problems from nothing at all and turned small problems into big problems. Eventually, they wanted to put a group of people to rout. In carrying on party consolidation this time, we do not punish anybody. Problems have been resolved smoothly and people have an easy mind."

9560

CSO: 4005/348

SOUTHWEST REGION

MORE INTELLECTUALS BECOME PARTY MEMBERS

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Dec 84 p 2

[Article by Xi Mu [6007 2606]: "Our Province Makes New Breakthroughs in Resolving the Problems That Intellectuals Encounter in Joining the Party; Until August of This Year Over 13,000 Technicians From Various Specialties Had Already Been Recruited for Party Membership, an 11 Percent Increase Over That of all of Last Year"]

[Text] This year, party organizations at all levels in our province earnestly eliminated the ideological influence of the "left," actively recruited outstanding intellectuals for party membership, and made new breakthroughs in resolving the problems that outstanding intellectuals face in joining the party. Up until the end of August altogether more than 13,000 technicians from various specialties were recruited from throughout the province, which accounts for approximately 42 percent of the total number of new party members recruited in the same period and which is an 11.6 percent increase over the new party members recruited from specialist technicians in all of last year.

In accordance with the requirements of the provincial party committee, party organizations at all levels in our province regarded the implementation of the party's policy for intellectuals and the resolution of the problems that outstanding intellectuals encounter in joining the party as a major strategic task for achieving the general goal that was put forward by the 12th Party Congress. While comprehensively consolidating the party they carried out rectification and reform simultaneously, and carried out reform before rectification. Party organizations at all levels and organization departments have vigorously put in time and efforts in going down to the grassroots units to investigate and study, and they assisted and supervised grassroots party organizations in improving their work and increasing their number of measures. For example, the Chongqing municipal party committee organization department adopted the method of paying visits and receiving visitors, and it took a direct interest in the work of recruiting for party membership intellectuals from institutions of higher education, scientific research units and industrial enterprises where they are fairly concentrated. Together with the leading figures of the party organizations and organization departments of 80 successive grassroots units, the municipal organization department carried out analysis and study one by one of the names of intellectuals who applied for party membership, and it unified understanding. Up until the end of August the city of Chongqing had already admitted to the party over 2,900 technicians from various specialties.

Party organizations at all levels in our province have closely integrated the resolution of the problems that outstanding intellectuals encounter in joining the party with the strengthening of the leading groups of grassroots party organizations. They properly reorganized the leading cadres or leading groups who have not earnestly implemented the party's policy on intellectuals. The Dukou municipal party committee reorganized, dismissed and replaced leading figures of party organizations from municipal agricultural and scientific research institutes and six other units that had rather glaring problems of intellectuals encountering difficulties in joining the party. This enabled these units to show an improvement in the work of recruiting party members from among intellectuals. At a hospital in Pengshui county there are over 100 specialist technicians, yet for more than 10 years not one of them was recruited for party membership. In April of this year the county party committee dispatched a work team to this hospital. This work team got a clear understanding that the key to this problem was that the leading group blindly stuck to the "leftist" ideology and old prejudice and erected barriers and placed obstacles in the way of intellectuals who applied for admission to the party. The county party committee reorganized this hospital's leading group and reelected the party branch. After the new group was established much attention was paid to implementing the party's policy on intellectuals and to formulating plans for training and recruitment work. The party branch divided the work and concentrated on the training and education work for prospective members, and as of October three technicians had already been recruited for party membership.

9926

CSO: 4005/327

SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION--The 12th meeting of the 6th provincial people's congress standing committee which concluded this afternoon decided that the third session of the 6th provincial people's congress will be convened in Kunming in late April. The meeting also adopted a resolution on basically popularizing common knowledge of the law among the province's citizens. Liu Minghui, chairman of the standing committee, attended the meeting this morning and made a speech. Vice Chairman Qi Shan presided at the meeting. Also present were Vice Chairmen Sun Yuting, Zhang Zizhai, Yan Yiquan, Li Guiying, Ma Wendong, Wang Shichao, and Wang Lianfang. [Excerpts] [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Mar 85]

GUIZHOU TEAM VISITS PLA UNITS--Entrusted by the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC and the provincial military district; as well as on behalf of the people of various nationalities, a provincial team left Guiyang today for Yunnan to convey greetings and appreciation to the PLA frontier units. The team was formed in connection with the decision of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government. It is headed by Wang Zhenjiang, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. Its deputy heads are Cui Baoping, Meng Sufen, (Guo Yanxin), (Ren Guiru) and (Qian Zhaozhong). Members of the team are responsible comrades of the provincial military district, departments concerned under the provincial authorities, mass organizations, prefectures, autonomous prefectures and cities. The team also includes reporters and a theatrical art troupe. [Text] [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Feb 85]

SICHUAN'S FAMILY PLANNING WORK--Statistics show that our province has established 1,226 family planning propaganda technical guidance (service) offices and stations with 4,156 working personnel. In providing conveniences to the masses and in conducting house calls, those service personnel who permanently engage in grassroots family planning work in the rural areas, in close coordination with the medical personnel of local sanitation units have preliminarily formed in the entire province a family planning propaganda technical service net and have achieved outstanding results in controlling the number and in improving the quality of the population. [Text] [Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jan 85 p 2] 12739

NORTH REGION

AGING ISSUE OF TIANJIN'S POPULATION ANALYZED

Beijing RENKOU YANJIU [POPULATION RESEARCH] in Chinese No 6, 29 Nov 84
pp 41-45

[Article by Li Zongxian [7812 1350 3758], Institute of Economics, Tianjin Academy of Social Sciences: "Aging of Tianjin's Population"]

[Text] The tendency of population aging has formed in developed countries and is in the course forming or yet to form in developing countries. It is bound to occur in a worldwide sphere.

How is China's population aging tendency? In the 35 years since the founding of the nation, the national economy has developed rapidly, health and medical levels have significantly improved, and the threats of natural disasters and epidemics have dropped to the minimal. Thus, death rate is gradually decreasing. According to an estimate, the death rate of the old China 40 years ago was 33 percent. After liberation, it dropped continuously--down to 20 percent in 1949, 14.6 percent in 1959, 8.1 percent in 1969, 6.2 percent in 1979 and 6.36 percent in 1981.

The sustained drop in death rate inevitably leads to the continued rise of life expectancy. Meanwhile, with the introduction of the birth control policy, China's birth rate has begun to decline since the seventies. The relative decrease in the number of the young and adults results in the correspondent increase in the proportion of the aged.

According to statistics, in 1982, China's population over the age of 60 numbered approximately 77 million, constituting 7.6 percent of the total. It is estimated that the number will increase to 130 million by the year 2025, it will rise to 280 million, constituting 20 percent of the total. By that time, one out of five Chinese will be old.

Concern over the material and spiritual lives of the aged and bringing out their "remaining energy" will receive more and more attention from society, especially the population research branch.

I. The Aging of Tianjin's Population

(1) Tianjin's "Population Transformation"

From the developmental tendency of Tianjin's population (Table 1; Figure 1), the course of its "population transformation" was obvious. Same as the country as a whole, the course of Tianjin's pre-liberation trend was in the form of "high birth rate--high death rate--low growth." With the continuous drop in death rate in the fifties and sixties, the transitional form of "high--low--high" emerged. The pyramid of population age changed from the expansion pattern to the contraction pattern. By the end of the century, with the birth rate dropping to .922 percent and the natural growth rate dropping to .193 percent, it will continue to develop toward the stabilization pattern of "low--low--low." By early 21st century, the course of the city's "population transformation" will be complete. "Population transformation" is the only path of the population development of all nations in the world in modern times.

Table 1. Natural Growth of Tianjin's Population (Unit: 10,000 persons)

表一 (1) 天津市人口自然增长情况表 (单位: 万人)

(2) 项目	年代	1949	1952	1957	1965	1970	1978	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
(3) 人口总数		399.5	436.1	526.1	633.9	648.0	719.2	743.6	803.2	839.3	864.3	876.7
(4) 出生人数		7.5	14.0	19.2	15.3	14.2	11.0	9.9				
	%	19.68	34.33	39.81	24.28	22.11	15.74	13.30	17.69	15.25	12.01	9.22
(5) 死亡人数		4.0	4.6	4.81	3.9	4.6	4.5					
	%	10.49	11.20	9.93	6.16	6.26	6.27	6.05	6.70	6.97	7.11	7.39
(6) 自然增长人数		3.5	9.4	14.4	11.4	10.2	6.5	5.4				
	%	9.19	23.1	29.88	18.52	15.85	9.20	7.25	10.99	8.28	4.90	1.93

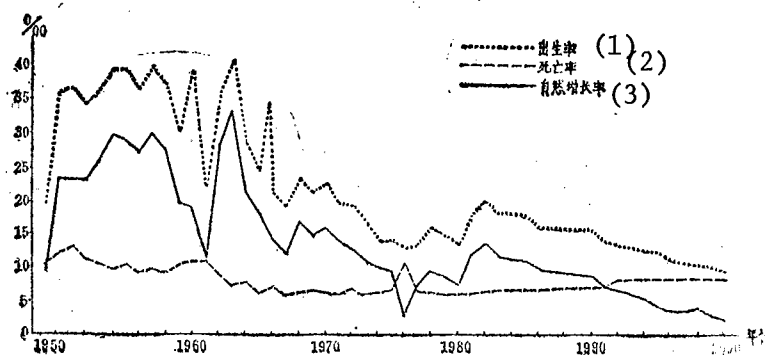
(注: 从1985年起为预测数)

(Note: Figures for 1985 on are forecasts.)

Key:

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Year | 4. Number of births |
| 2. Item | 5. Number of deaths |
| 3. Total population | 6. Number of natural growth |

Figure 1. Developmental Tendency of Tianjin's Population



Key:

1. Birth rate
2. Death rate
3. Natural growth rate

(2) The Aging Process of Tianjin's Population

In census taking, the Tianjin municipal census office uses two standards as the starting point of aging: (a) international standard--age 65; (b) domestic standard--age 60 for male and age 55 for female. The starting point of aging in the material published by the city statistics bureau through the years is age 61, which is referred to as the "old standard" in this article. Thus, three standards are used in the forecasting material in this article to facilitate comparison.

The number of aged is smallest when calculated according to the "international standard," next according to the "old standard," and largest according to the "domestic standard." However, as seen in Table 2 and Figure 2, the tendencies and curves manifested by all three standards are identical.

Table 2. Aging Tendency of Tianjin's Population (%)

表二 天津市人口老龄化趋势表 (%)

(1) 年代	1950	1953	1957	1964	1972	1978	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
(2) 项目											
(3) 年满男60岁女55岁及以上人口占总人口比重								11.2	12.7	14.2	15.6
(4) 年满61岁以上人口占总人口比重	5.5	4.4	5.2	5.1	6.4	7.7	7.9	8.4	9.5	11.1	12.7
(5) 年满65岁以上老年人占总人口比重								5.8	6.6	7.9	9.4

(注: 从1985年起为预测数)

(Note: Figures for 1985 on are forecasts.)

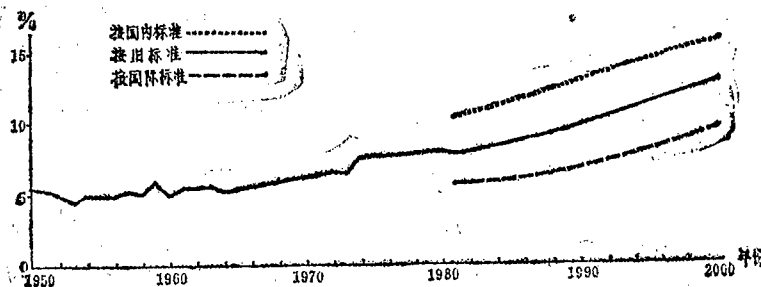
Key:

1. Year
2. Item
3. Proportion of male age 60 and above and female age 55 and above among total population
4. Proportion of persons age 61 and above among total population.
5. Proportion of persons age 65 and above among total population.

Thus, the aging tendency of Tianjin's population is very obvious, indicating a rising tendency in the seventies and a significant rise between 1980 and 1990. According to the definition of the UN (Statistics Office), in a population where the number of persons age 65 and over constitute 7 percent of the total, it can be called an "aging population." According to the present tendency, Tianjin's population can be called an aging population by the year 1992.

We will look at the changes of Tianjin's population at three points of time according to the Sang-de-bar-er [phonetic] [Sandber?] method.

Figure 2. Aging Tendency of Tianjin's Population



图二 天津市人口老龄化趋势 (1981年后为预测数字)

(Note: Figures after 1981 are forecasts)

Changes at Three Points of Time according to the Sang-de-bar-er Method

(1)年 代	(2) 总人数	(3) 0—14岁		(4) 15—49岁		(5) 50岁以上	
		(6) 人口数	%	(6) 人口数	%	(6) 人口数	%
(7) 1964年 第二次普查	6207391	2676626	43.1	2694936	43.4	835829	13.5
(8) 1982年 第三次普查	7764141	1875837	26.14	4535485	58.41	1352819	17.42
(9) 2000年 7月1日	8767114	1579659	18.1	5091827	58.1	2085718	23.8

• 42 •

Key:

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Year | 6. Number of persons |
| 2. Total number of persons | 7. 1964 - 2d census |
| 3. Age 0-14 | 8. 1982 - 3d census |
| 4. Age 15-49 | 9. 1 July 2000 |
| 5. Age 50 and over | |

Coincidentally, the intervals between the three points of time are both exactly 18 years. We can see that the city's population is moving from the growth pattern to the stabilization pattern, and the decline pattern is a distant prospect.

II. Support of the Aged

(1) The Principle of Support of the Aged

At the end of 1982, Tianjin's total population was over 7.76 million. According to the standard of age 61 and over, the number of aged in the city was over 600,000; according to the domestic standard (the current age retirement), it was over 800,000. At that time, the number of pensioners in the city was 320,000, and the remaining 480,000 received no pension. All pensions paid by the state were concentrated among the nonfarming population. Therefore, in the rural areas, the support of the aged was of special importance.

Solving the issue of support of the aged will tend to demonstrate the superiority of socialism and promote the enthusiasm of the peasants. It will also solve many of their practical problems, relieve their worries for the future and promote birth control.

On the issue of support for the aged, the households enjoying the five guarantees should constitute the focus of the city's effort to care for the aged.

Last October, the city government commented on and forwarded to the civil affairs bureau the "Opinions on Promoting the Work of Providing for Rural Households Enjoying the Five Guarantees." In the section on the "Forms of Support," the document states: "Under the voluntary principle, the forms of support may be flexible and diverse: (a) old folks' homes, for centralized support; (b) centralized support and dispersed living; or centralized residence and individual meal taking; (c) centralized support and care by relatives; or allocating 1 1/2 or 2 shares of contract farm by the collective, to be farmed on behalf of the recipients by their collateral relatives, who will support the recipients." It appears that the "Opinions" embodies the principle of seeking truth from facts. We hope that they will be earnestly fulfilled and produce early results.

In terms of caring for the aged, China has formed its own principle, i.e., the three-way combination of the state, the collective and the family. It not only mobilizes the economic strengths to support the aged, but also makes supporting and caring for them a part of the spiritual civilization, conducive to developing the fine traditions of the nation and the superiority of socialism. Planning the city's care for the aged according to this principle gives us much hope.

(3) The Methods of Support

In view of the current reality, the focal point of the support issue is in rural areas. Therefore, focusing on rural areas, we present our opinions on the issue.

1. Pension system in communes and brigades with favorable economic conditions. According to a survey,¹ the brigades of Tianjin's rural areas following the pension system numbered 126 in 1979 and 202 in 1980, and the average monthly pension was 17 yuan. Among the 3,846 brigades, 750 of them had per capita distribution of over 200 yuan (at the end of 1980) and they could introduce the pension system, but only 202 actually did so, constituting 26.4 percent of the qualified brigades, while 73.6 percent did not.

2. Retirement subsidies in areas following the contract production responsibility system. Some communes and brigades in Yantai prefecture subsidize old commune members with grain and cash from the public reserve. Zhangqiu county's Xiuhui commune in Shandong issues an annual allowance of 200 to 300 jin of grain to single-child households (grandparents of single child) to promote birth control.² These measures can serve as our reference and be further developed.

3. Old-age insurance. The China People's Insurance Corporation follows a trial method of old-age insurance. The insured pays a monthly premium of between 1 and 10 yuan for a given length of time and receives a monthly old-age fund from the firm when reaching retirement age. It appears that society does not have a clear understanding of this trial method. We hope that, in answer to the social need, experimental units will be actively launched.

The city labor bureau is in the course of promoting old-age insurance in urban areas. It is hoped that, after gaining experience, the measure will be widely expanded in rural areas.

4. Saving for old age. As the peasants' income has grown in recent years, planning for old age by saving should be promoted. We suggest that the agricultural banks and credit cooperatives make active preparations for this business.

III. Planning the Living of the Aged

Living arrangements include the material and mental aspects. Besides the facilities for living, an important issue is the relations of the aged with the younger generation.

(1) Living Facilities

The two old-age homes in downtown Tianjin accommodate over 800 aged. "Admission difficulty" is the main problem. Rather than excessive attention on creating an impression on foreign visitors, the operation of such homes should be oriented toward earnestly solving problems for the people, for otherwise, the results will be contrary to expectations. This is one aspect of the problem. Many old people are unwilling to go to old-age homes, and even regard them as "homes for the childless." Therefore, Tianjin's old age homes have a weak base, and await continued intensive development.

England's "centers for the aged" are run by the government and "homes for the aged" by private quarters. In these institutions, the aged enjoy inexpensive meals, recreation and cultural and artistic programs. The "centers'" "mobile meals on wheels" deliver meals to the aged living at home. Their "family aid" does the cleaning and laundry for them. Naturally, all these depend on economic conditions.

Currently, many of Tianjin's retired workers exercise, sing and play chess or cards in the large and small parks and vacant lots. It indicates an objective need, yet the facilities and clubs for the aged discussed above are nonexistent in Tianjin.

One fairly good way to establish such facilities is shown by the "Building for Old Folks" of Haizhu district's Erlong Street in Guangzhou. The main point of its experience is establishing an on-site home with the aid of society and following the practice of self-management.³

(2) Intergenerational Relations

In his New Year speech this year, Singapore's Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew appealed for the preservation of the practice of three generations under one roof. He said that China's history proved that the practice conduces to the stability and happiness of society, and he plans to implement the idea by means of legislation and housing construction. His idea is an enlightenment to us in the following aspects: (a) Lee Kuan Yew is a prime minister deeply influenced by both Western and Chinese cultures, and his idea is the result of comparing the two. (b) In planning the living of the aged, the Chinese model (the aged and his children living together) is desirable. (c) The contradictions of industrialization and urbanization with this idea need further solution.

In recent decades, with the progress of industrialization and urbanization, the scale of Chinese families is in the course of contracting, with a tendency toward nuclear families. The scale of Tianjin's families is also in the course of contracting, and the average numbers of persons per household were 4.67 in 1951, 4.79 in 1961, 4.59 in 1971 and 4.0 (3.8 in urban areas) in 1981. The tendency indicates the gradual spread of nuclear families. How to harmonize it with the living arrangements of the ages is indeed a subject calling for intensive study.

Some countries call persons over 80 years of age "old folks of advanced age." Those of advanced age are more dependent on others. While the active building of such facilities as old-age homes solves one aspect of the problem, the favorable development of intergenerational relations is also an important issue.

How is the favorable development of intergenerational relations achieved? We must, on the one hand, earnestly solve the problem of support for the aged and, on the other, cultivate new morals and new habits in society as a whole.

The position of the aged in the household is affected by many factors, but, to a large extent, it is conditioned by their personal income. Among the abused old people, many are aged women without work capacity and personal income. We find that the marked changes in the position of the aged commune members in rural households around the time when they receive retirement pay illustrate this issue. It indicates the importance of the earnest solution of support for the aged in their material and spiritual lives. The solution of the support issue is an important aspect in ensuring good intergenerational relations.

Strengthening the moral education of cherishing and respecting the aged is another important aspect of ensuring good intergenerational relations. In the past, under the party's leadership, it was a part of the morals and customs of our society. Nevertheless, this custom requires further cultivation. Seats in Tianjin's buses, for instance, are yielded to women and children, but the aged are often left standing; some cadres discriminate against the aged; retirees receive less housing assignments. The concept of "old fogies" of the 10-year turmoil awaits thorough eradication.

"Old age" is the future of the young and adult. We may assume that the hard times of the aged will affect the young and adult generations in their pursuit of a happy future life, which is unfavorable to the achievement of the socialist modernization.

IV. The Work and Study of the Aged

(1) Bringing forth the "Remaining Energy" and Serving Society

The present situation is good. Many retirees in Tianjin with good health and working ability continue to work through channels of all kinds.

Retirees doing neighborhood work number more than 30,000, constituting 45 percent of all neighborhood work personnel.

About 20 percent of the retirees accept appointments from many units and take part in the latter's work. They serve the four modernizations with their professional skills.

The city's retired engineers' association successively completed 55 items of consultative services in civil engineering, mechanical metallurgy, power, chemical industry, and light and textile industries and helped solve many difficult problems.

The city's consolidated spare-time university specializes in making up the omissions and deficiencies and trains high-level personnel for the four modernizations. Its personnel are mostly retirees of the five alumni associations (Southwest Consolidated, Qinghua, Beijing, Yanjing and Zhejiang Universities).

The number of retirees will greatly increase in the near future. It is predicted that, by the year 2000, it will grow to more than 1.14 million according to the age 61 standard, and 1.36 million according to the retirement standard, constituting an increase of more than 52 percent.

The "Committee on the Aging Issue" established by the city in September 1983 is in full charge of promoting the work on and studying the aging issue. Obviously, bringing out the effect of the retirees may possibly progress from the spontaneous phase to the phase of organized and planned development. The earnest organization of the retirees' strengths will result in important contributions in political experience, culture, scientific and technical knowledge and social service.

(2) The Issue of Studying

To perform work properly, studying is required. According to studies abroad, aside from deterioration in physical strength and (mechanical) memory, the analytical ability of the healthy old people, due to their fairly abundant experience, remains intact.

With the advancing years, the aged tend to become stubborn and solitary. However, the continued study of new knowledge and contact with new things conduce to overcoming such defects.

Many cities in Western Europe and North America run universities for the aged, arranging the curricula and organizing the activities according to their characteristics, thereby enriching their lives. Such practice can be used as our refernnce.

We hope that, in the work on aging, study activities for the aged will be launched in conjunction with their characteristics and in accordance with local conditions. Such activities may include discussion meetings, study classes, seminars and professional universities. From few to many, from small to big, they will enrich the lives of the aged, make them feel cheerful, enhance their work capacity and give free rein to their remaining energy.

(October 1983)

FOOTNOTES

1. Li Zongxian, Institute of Economics, Tianjin Academy of Social Sciences, "Social Survey on 'Support for the Aged' in Tianjin's Rural Areas." Abridged version appeared in TIANJIN SHFLIAN TONGXIN [TIANJIN COMBINED SOCIAL NEWSLETTERS] No 3, 1982, and TIANJIN RENKOU [TIANJIN'S POPULATION] No 1, 1982.
2. Zhang Xinxia [1728 1800 0204], Jinan City Birth Control Bureau, "'Support for the Aged' and Birth Control;" Zhao Changxin [6392 7022 2450], Yantai Prefectural Birth Control Bureau, "On Economic Develop-

ment and Care for the Aged;" Lu Chunji [0712 4783 0679] and others, Yantai Prefectural Birth Control Bureau, "the Position and Effect of Support for the Aged in Rural Birth Control Work"

3. Guangzhou city's experience as recorded in "Mobilize Social Strengths and Properly Operate Neighborhood Old Folks' Homes," "Selected Experiential Material of the Eighth National Civil Affairs Conference" June 1983.

6080

CSO: 4005/353

NORTHEAST REGION

SIXTH HEILONGJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE

Session's Agenda

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 22 Dec 84 p 1

/Text/ The 11th session of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress was convened today in a large hall in north Harbin.

This session's agenda is to hear and consider reports by the provincial government on the conditions of economic reform and on disaster relief and aid to the poor provided in the province during 1984, to consider the "Resolutions on Certain Problems Concerning Heilongjiang's Protection of the Legitimate Rights and Interests of Rural Specialized Households," to discuss the "Regulations for Work by the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee," to hear reports from the Heilongjiang provincial goodwill mission to N. Hamgyong, Korea and the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee delegation to the conference in Niigata, Japan and to consider cadre appointments and removals.

Zhao Dezun /6392 1795 1415/, Chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided at today's plenary session. The session heard a report by Deputy Secretary General of the Provincial People's Government and deputy group leader of the provincial economic reform leading group Du Xianzhong /2629 7359 1813/ on economic reform in Heilongjiang.

Du Xianzhong said that at present the tasks placed before us are to thoroughly implement the "Resolutions by the CPC Central Committee on Economic Reform," to emancipate our thinking further, conscientiously sum up experience and draw lessons from it, investigate and resolve new conditions and problems arising from reform and while continuing to be involved in rural reform, to step up a complete economic reform focused on the cities. With regard to problems in the current reform of enterprises, the provincial government should adopt further measures to simplify government, relegate authority and relax policy. Government at all levels must strengthen leadership further, earnestly guide cadres to handle things in accordance with the Central Committee's "Resolutions," make their attitude toward reform stauncher, make sure the pace of reform is safe and allow a completely new situation to arise from economic reform.

Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Vice Chairmen Chen Yuanzhi /7115 0337 4160/, Lu Guang /7627 0342/, Wei Zhimin /7279 0037 3046/, Zhang Ruilin /1728 3843 7792/, Wang Jinling /3769 6855 3781/, Wang Zhaozhi /3769 5128 3112/ and Wang Jun /3769 7786/ attended today's plenary session.

Vice Governor Hou Jie /0186 2638/, People's Higher Court President Zhang Li /1728 0622/ and People's Procuratorate Chief Procurator Yu Jian /0060 0256/ attended the meeting as nonvoting delegates. Also attending the meeting as nonvoting delegates were responsible comrades from the People's Congress liaison offices of various prefectures and People's Congress Standing Committees of various cities and counties.

Meeting Concludes

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 23 Dec 84 p 1

/Text/ The 11th Session of the 6th Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded today.

Today's session was chaired by Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Vice Chairman Chen Yuanzhi /7115 0337 4160/. The session considered and approved the Provincial People's Government's "Resolutions on Certain Problems Concerning Heilongjiang's Protection of the Legitimate Rights and Interests of Rural Specialized Households" and created resolutions to be promulgated and enacted by the Provincial People's Government. It also considered and passed a list of cadre appointments and removals.

The resolutions to protect the legitimate rights and interests of rural specialized households indicate that specialized households represent advanced rural productive forces and are the leaders in peasants enriching themselves through hard work. To protect the legitimate rights and interests of the specialized households, they stipulate that the specialized households' legitimate property and income and state or collective contract property is under the legal protection of the state, upon which no unit or individual can encroach; that all units and individuals are forbidden to use their powers of office or any other means to force specialized households to lend or borrow, buy or sell on credit, hold, take or consume or force them to have people's followers placed in certain positions or draw out extra dividends as shareholders or nominal shareholders; that state and provincial regulations on specialized household taxation must be strictly enforced and localities are forbidden to establish separate taxable items or raise tax rates; that those specialized households that want to get into industry, trade or service occupations in market towns should be given support by the relevant departments; and that specialized households have the right to resist actions that encroach on their legitimate rights and interests and they have the right to appeal to the local relevant departments or judicial organs. If specialized households are required to abide by state policies, laws and regulations, heed the management of relevant government departments and conscientiously fulfill the state and collective obligations undertaken, their wealth must be protected.

The Chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, Zhao Dezun /6392 1795 1415/ gave a speech at the meeting.

Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Vice Chairmen Lu Guang /7627 0342/, Wei Zhimin /7279 0037 3046/, Zhang Ruilin /1728 3843 7792/, Wang Jinling /3769 6855 3781/ and Wang Zhaozhi /3769 5128 3112/ attended the session.

Vice Governor An Zhendong /1344 2182 2639/, People's Higher Court President Zhang Li /1728 0622/, People's Procuratorate Chief Procurator Yu Jian /0060 0256/ and other responsible persons from relevant areas attended the session as nonvoting delegates.

More On the Session

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 26 Dec 84 p 1

/Text/ The 11th Session of the Standing Committee of the 6th Provincial People's Congress convened a plenary session this afternoon.

At the meeting, Agricultural, Animal Husbandry and Fishery Department Director Zhang Mungkui /1728 2494 7608/ explained his "Resolutions (Draft) on Certain Problems Concerning Heilongjiang's Protection of the Legitimate Rights and Interests of Rural Specialized Households," Deputy Director of the provincial civil administration office Sun Zhongguo /1327 0022 0948/ gave a report on disaster relief and aid to the poor in 1984 and the Heilongjiang provincial goodwill mission to N. Hamgyong, Korea and the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee delegation to the conference in Niigata, Japan gave separate reports on their visits abroad.

In his explanation of the resolutions (draft) concerning the protection of the legitimate rights and interests of rural specialized households, Zhang Mungkui said that some departments, units and individuals are willfully encroaching on the production and management of the specialized households and their legitimate rights and interests. Clear, concrete regulations must be drawn up to gain legal guarantees of the central authorities' demands to value, cherish and support the specialized households, in order to promote the healthy development of every type of specialized household.

In his report on provincial disaster relief and aid to the poor in 1984, Sun Zhongguo said that the provincial party committee and the provincial government have devoted a great deal of attention to the damage caused by flood and water-logging this year. The provincial civil administration office has already allocated around 16.84 million yuan and 46.36 million jin of grain for natural disaster relief and helped disaster areas with large amounts of other goods and materials. The masses in the disaster areas are in a calm mood and the social order has been maintained. Heilongjiang was successful in its aid to the poor this year, because out of the 207,000 households supported by the state or the collectives, 26,950 households escaped poverty and 4,086 households became rich. Work on aid to the poor has already entered into setting up economic entities, placing primary emphasis on economic means and giving help to impoverished households in this new developmental period of wiping out poverty and getting rich.

Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Vice Chairman Lu Guang /7627 0342/ chaired today's plenary session. Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Chairman Zhao Dezun /6392 1795 1415/ and Vice Chairmen Chen Yuanzhi /7115 0337 4160/, Wei Zhimin /7279 0037 3046/, Zhang Ruilin /1728 3843 7792/, Wang Jinling /3769 6855 3781/, Wang Zhaozhi /3769 5128 3112/ and Wang Jun /3769 7786/ attended the meeting.

Vice Governor He Shoulun /0149 7445 0243/, People's Higher Court President Zhang Li /1728 0622/, People's Procuratorate Chief Procurator Yu Jian /0060 0256/ and other responsible persons from relevant areas attended the meeting as nonvoting delegates.

12534

CSO: 4005/402

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG: PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE OPENS

SK020429 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Text] The 12th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th provincial People's Congress opened today at the Beifang Building in Harbin.

The agenda of this meeting is to decide on the time for holding the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress; to hear reports on carrying out socialist ethics activities and building civilized units, on reforming the agricultural structure, and on speeding up the development of township enterprises; to examine and discuss the draft regulations on water and soil conservation to be implemented in the province; to hear reports on conducting propaganda and education on the legal system, and on preparations for the enforcement of the patent law; to examine and discuss the draft major points of work of the provincial people's congress standing committee, a report on the implementation of stipulations on strengthening ties with the provincial people's deputies, a brief summary on electing new county and township people's congresses, and the appointment and removal of cadres.

Zhao Dezun, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over today's meeting. Zhao Zhenhua, secretary general of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, read out the draft decision of the Standing Committee of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress on holding the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress and submitted it to the meeting for discussion. The meeting heard a report by Zhang Xiangling, vice chairman of the provincial Socialist Ethics Committee, on holding socialist ethics activities and building civilized units.

Chen Yuanzhi, Lu Guang, Wei Zhimin, Zhang Ruilin, Wang Jinling, Liu Huixian, Wang Pili, Wang Zhaozhi, and Wang Jun, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, attended the meeting. He Shoulun, vice governor, Zhang Li, president of the provincial Higher People's Court, and Yu Jian, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate, as well as responsible persons of the people's liaison office of various localities, the city People's Congress Standing Committees, some county People's Congress Standing Committees, and other provincial-level departments attended the meeting as observers.

0101

CSO: 4005/592

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN: PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HOLDS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

SK040216 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] The Standing Committee of the 6th provincial people's congress held its 11th meeting from 28 February to 3 March. Members attending the meeting heard a speech by vice chairman Liu Cikai relaying the guidelines of the 9th Standing Committee session of the 6th NPC, and held discussions. They also heard and discussed a report by Vice Governor Liu Yunzhao on the current development of the province's cultural and educational undertakings and opinions on their reform. All members expressed unanimous agreement with the report and gave their opinions on the province's culture and education. They also heard and discussed a report by Comrade Li Mo, deputy secretary general of the provincial government, on handling proposals and a report by (Liu Moling), director of the provincial forestry bureau, explaining the draft of the Jilin provincial regulations on protection and management of wild animals and plants. They unanimously approved the regulations. They also discussed and approved some personnel appointments and removals.

Chairman Yu Ke presided over the meeting. Other vice chairmen attending the meeting were Yang Zhantao, Cheng Shengsan, Wu Duo, Cui Cai, Yu Ruihuang, Dong Su, and Zhu Jinghang. Attending as nonvoting delegates were Liu Yunzhao, vice governor of the province; (Wang Hongmo), president of the provincial higher people's court; Li Xiangwu, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate; and responsible persons of various city and autonomous prefectural people's congress standing committees and various prefectural commissioner's offices.

0181
CSO: 4005/592

NORTHEAST REGION

QIANG XIAOCHU ATTENDS 2 MAR AWARDS CEREMONY

SK030344 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Excerpts] This morning, the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee ceremoniously held a commendation meeting for advanced party organizations and members throughout the province in the auditorium of the party school under the provincial CPC Committee. This is a meeting with vital bearing on the province's work of building the party.

Attending the meeting were leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial advisory commission, the provincial people's government, and the provincial discipline inspection commission, including Qiang Xiaochu, Zhang Gensheng, Zhao Xiu, Wang Daren, Zhang Shiyong, Song Jiehan, Huo Mingguang, Wang Xianjin, Wang Zhongyu, and Li Yaquan; and representatives of the party organizations at grassroots levels which have scored marked achievements in creating advanced deeds and nurturing model members, and of model party members -- more than 500 persons in all. [passage omitted]

The meeting was opened with the playing of the International Wang Zhongyu, standing committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and secretary general of the provincial CPC Committee, presided over the meeting and delivered the opening speech. Zhang Gensheng, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, addressed the meeting. [passage omitted]

At the meeting, Wang Xianjin, standing committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and director of the organizational department under the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech entitled "Efforts Should Be Made To Create Advanced Deeds and To Vie To Be Models So As To Make Jilin Prosperous." In his speech, he summed up in an all-around way the experience gained by the province in carrying out the activities of creating advanced deeds and nurturing model party members in 1984. He also put forward the following three demands on how to further carry forward these activities in 1985:

1. Efforts should be made to carry out these activities by closely following the central task of economic construction and of conducting economic reforms in both urban and rural areas.
2. Efforts should be made to vigorously publicize and popularize the advanced or model experience gained by the organizations and individuals commended at the meeting.

3. The party committees at all levels should strengthen their leadership over these activities in a down-to-earth manner and make sustained efforts to upgrade these activities of a new level.

Following his speech, Comrade Wang Zhongyu read the decision of the provincial CPC Committee in regard to commending the 201 advanced party organizations and 301 model party members. [passage omitted]

Amid warm applause and joyful music, leading comrades, including Giang Xiaochu, presented citations and certificates to these advanced party organizations and model or outstanding party members.

Also attending the meeting were responsible comrades from the organs directly under the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial people's government and from various cities, prefectures, autonomous prefectures, counties, and districts.

0140

CSO: 4005/592

NORTHWEST REGION

PROBLEMS OF 'LEGALLY ILLITERATE' YOUTH EMPHASIZED

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 29 Nov 84 p 3

/Article by Zhang Xunsan /1728 6676 0005/: "Dangerous 'Legally Illiterate' Youths"/

/Text/ Recently, we discovered a problem because of some incoming letters about crimes committed by youths. The problem indicates that an important reason why youths commit crimes lies in the fact that they lack a sense of responsibility to the legal system. They are simply some "legal illiterates" who know nothing about the law and are not afraid of the law. For instance, in Suide County, there was a criminal who was 17 years old. He stabbed the 15-year-old son of a secretary of the brigade party branch to death with a dagger as a natural consequence of a great rage because he was not satisfied with the way the secretary had patched up a quarrel between his family and his neighbor. After having stabbed a person to death, he still thought he had not committed a crime. During the period when he was put in prison, he said to a guard that the Spring Festival will soon occur. "Why don't you let me go home for the New Year holiday?... If you do not let me go home to spend the New Year, you must free me before the next semester starts. Otherwise you must be held responsible for the delay in my attending classes!" There was another criminal who was 20 years old. He was a university student. After his attempt to gain the love of a girl classmate was rejected, he flew immediately into a wicked fury and wielded a dagger to stab the girl classmate with all his might (her life was saved by emergency treatment). Later on, during the period when he was put in prison, he again pounded one of the inmates to death because of a trivial matter. Until the time of his execution, he still was not aware of his criminal offenses.

In analyzing the tone of these two criminals, it can be easily sensed how ignorant they were of the legal system of the state! Just because they were so "ignorant," very serious consequences eventually resulted. It is thus obvious that it is absolutely not allowed that we regard the wiping out of "legal illiteracy" and the strengthening of education in the legal system as unimportant. The whole society must pay attention to tackling this matter in order to let everybody understand the reason why "legal illiteracy" can lead to violations of the law, to criminal offenses and even to killings. Only in doing so can we enhance the people's consciousness in obeying and observing the law, reduce criminal offenses and safeguard the lives and security of the people.

NORTHWEST REGION

WAYS TO ENFORCE CONSTITUTION ANALYZED

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 2 Dec 84 p 1

/Article: "Guard the Sanctity and Guarantee the Enforcement of the Constitution: A Radio-TV Speech by Ma Qingnian /7456 7230 1628/, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region People's Congress"/

/Text/ The constitution adopted on 4 December 1982 at the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China has been in force for 2 years. Practice during this 2 years has vividly indicated that it is the best socialist constitution with Chinese characteristics since the founding of the People's Republic, a general regulation for running the state well and giving the people peace and security and a cardinal law which we must follow in the course of the four modernizations drive. It is the unity of the valid proposition of our party and the common will of 1 billion people which embodies the four basic principles and gives comprehensive expression to the basic interests of the people of the country as a whole. It fully meets the needs of the socialist modernization construction of our country and enjoys the wholehearted support of the people of all nationalities.

In the past 2 years, organizations at all levels, the various departments and all quarters of our region have done enormous work to propagate and implement the constitution and have achieved noticeable successes. The spirit of the constitution has been striking a deeper root in the hearts of the people. The cadres and the masses have gradually strengthened their sense of responsibility to the constitution and to the legal system. The tremendous strength of the constitution has been increasingly demonstrated in various respects, including guaranteeing the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, solidifying and strengthening the system of the people's democratic dictatorship, safeguarding the development of the socialist economy, ensuring the implementation of the policy of opening to the outside world and revitalizing the domestic economy, promoting the reform of the economic system, protecting the citizen's legitimate rights and interests, enhancing national unity, speeding up the building of socialist democracy and the legal system and developing external relations. From now on, we must further guard the sanctity of and guarantee the enforcement of the constitution.

In order to guarantee the enforcement of the constitution, we must first have a thorough understanding of the great significance of the building of democracy

and the legal system. Developing socialist democracy and strengthening the socialist legal system has been a valid principle resulting from the summation of both positive and negative experiences since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee. This is our basic goal and our basic task and is one of the basic demands of socialism. Democracy and the legal system are inseparable. The legal system must have democracy as its content and democracy must be protected by the legal system. Without the legal system, democracy would be out of the question. If its status is played down, it is inevitable that we shall be punished by the objective law. We have already endured too many untold sufferings during the "10 years of turmoil." Past experience, if it is not forgotten, is a guide for the future.

In order to guarantee the enforcement of the constitution, it is necessary to carry out propaganda and education in order to enhance the legal system extensively and in depth. In May of this year /1984/, Chairman Peng Zhen /1756 4176/ of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress talked three times to the press people of the national capital specifically on the question of conducting propaganda to publicize the legal system and pointed out clearly the direction, task and forms and methods which we must follow and take up in carrying out propaganda work in this respect. We must carry out a sustained propaganda extensively and in depth for the legal system in accordance with the spirit of the statement made by Chairman Peng Zhen and turn it into a regular, systematic and popular practice. We must make efforts to make everybody understand and observe the law in order to strengthen the sense of responsibility to the legal system and to put the democratic rights to correct use so that we can rely not only on the policies but also on the law to resolve our problems and thus foster a concept and a habit of handling things in accordance with the law.

In order to guarantee the enforcement of the constitution, it is necessary to implement conscientiously the "Regulations on the Exercise of Regional National Autonomy." These regulations have fixed the national autonomous region systems which have proved to be effective in practice for many years in our country into the form of the law. They embody a series of specific rules based on regional autonomy in areas of national autonomy as prescribed in the constitution and reflect the spirit of the state on the basis of which the democratic rights of the various minority nationalities to manage their respective internal affairs have been fully respected and guaranteed. It will play an important role in providing a legal guarantee to promote the development of a socialist national relationship of equality, unity and mutual help, the acceleration of economic and cultural progress in the areas of our minority nationalities and the advancement of prosperity among all nationalities. We must conscientiously do a good job in publicizing and implementing the "Regulations on the Exercise of Regional National Autonomy."

In order to guarantee the enforcement of the constitution, it is necessary to hold firm the legislative work and to do a good job in working out local laws and regulations. The constitution is the core and foundation of the socialist legal system of our country, which serves as the basis for working out general laws and regulations. The constitution provides only the basic principles which can be put into effect only through the formulation of specific laws and

regulations. It was decided that in the constitution, the economic system reform must be carried out in an all-round way and in depth. In the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Economic System Reform" adopted at the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, it has pointed out that "the state legislative body must speed up economic legislation." This is a new task and a new demand in the legislative work of the new era. We must further strengthen the work of formulating local laws and regulations conscientiously in accordance with the spirit of the constitution and of other laws. We must, in particular, do a good job in formulating economic laws and regulations in accordance with the needs of reform and promptly affix the mature experiences gained in reform and some economic relations and affix the criterion for carrying out economic activities in the form of law in order to guarantee and promote the smooth implementation of the reform of the economic system.

In order to guarantee the enforcement of the constitution, it is necessary to strengthen the work and the building of the standing committees of the people's congresses at all levels. The setting up of the standing committees of the local people's congresses is the summation of both positive and negative experiences gained in the building of democracy and the legal system in the past 30 or more years in our country and an important link in perfecting the basic political system of the people's congresses of our country. It has played an important role in the development of socialist democracy and in the strengthening of the socialist legal system. For this reason, the standing committees of the people's congresses at all levels must on the basis of the task entrusted to them by the "constitution" exercise enthusiastically and earnestly their functions and powers in accordance with the law and bring the role of the organs of state power into full play.

In order to guarantee the enforcement of the constitution, it is necessary to strengthen the leadership of the party. Our party leads the people to work out the constitution and the laws and guards the people in observing the constitution and the laws. This is the basic guarantee which ensures the enforcement of the constitution and the laws. We must adhere to the leadership of the party, respect the will of the people and handle things in strict accordance with the law. The three are in unison and in harmony. The party Central Committee has taken a very clear attitude and is resolutely determined to guarantee the implementation of the constitution. The party committee of the autonomous region recently issued a notice asking all localities to study further and implement the new constitution in earnest. Our cadres at all levels must enthusiastically play an exemplary role in the implementation of the constitution and the laws through their own practice. The constitution stipulates: "No organization or individual is allowed to have special privileges which stand above the constitution and the laws." "People of all nationalities of the whole country, all state organs and armed forces, all political parties and social organizations and all organizations of enterprises and public agencies must regard the constitution as the basic criterion in guiding their activities. They have the responsibility to guard the sanctity and to guarantee the enforcement of the constitution." Let the people of all nationalities, all departments and all quarters throughout our region unite and work together with one heart to perform conscientiously our glorious duties of guiding the sanctity and guaranteeing the enforcement of the constitution in order to exert ourselves in the struggle to realize the party's general task and general goal of the new era.

NORTHWEST REGION

SOME GUIDELINES FOR SECOND PHASE OF PARTY RECTIFICATION

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jan 85 p 2

[Speech by Li Xipu [2621 3305 3302], secretary of Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee; at experience exchange symposium on the second phase of party rectification; date and place not specified]

[Text] Bearing in mind the conditions of the first phase of party rectification and the demands of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification regarding the second phase, let me put forward some views as to how to accomplish the second phase realistically, taking realities as our point of departure.

1. We Must Fully Understand the Characteristics and Positions of the Units Which take Part in the Second Phase and Appreciate Its Importance.

Basically, only party organizations at the provincial level took part in the first phase. They numbered about 100 and had a little over 10,000 members. In contrast, 40,000 units, with an overall membership of more than 1 million, take part in the second phase. The first phase involved mostly leaders in provincial units. The second phase involves ordinary cadres and rank-and-file members, apart from a handful of prefectural and county leading cadres. Because it affects units and personnel different from those in the first phase, the latter phase also has different characteristics. First, most of the units and members are at the forefront of production and economic work and shoulder complex and heavy duties. Second, the relations between the members of these units and the masses are more direct and extensive. At this level, the party mood has a great impact on the general public. Third, in implementing the party's line, policies and principles, the party organs of these units form a vital link between the higher authorities of the party and its grassroots. Judging from the above, how good a job we do in the second phase will directly affect the outcome of the four modernizations. If we succeed in rectifying the contingent of party members at the prefectural and county levels, nothing will stand in our way. Consequently, we must take the second phase very seriously indeed.

2. Locality or Unit Must Take Its Own Circumstances as Its Point of Departure. Different Approaches Should Be Used to Solve the Problems of Different Localities and Units.

In doing any job, we must first understand the circumstances, then objectively select a course of action based on actual circumstances. This is the Marxist scientific mode of leadership. If the second phase rigidly copies its predecessor, it may not be able to accomplish its missions. In light of its special characteristics, it should be different from the first phase in the following ways. First, it should have different requirements for the study of documents. Most of the party members who took part in the first phase were fairly well educated, with a good faculty of understanding and a high capacity for self-education. They were required to study a large volume of documents over an extended period of time. Comrades who take part in the second phase have less education and have been studying documents since the announcement on party rectification. As a result, we should demand that they be selective but thorough in their studies and master the ten key documents, including the "Decisions of the Central Committee of the CPC on Party Rectification", "Decisions of the Central Committee of the CPC on Economic Structural Reform", the "Party Constitution" and the "Party Code." They should apply their learning to the construction of socialism with Chinese characteristics. Second, the timing is different. The first phase lasted more than a year while the second phase is scheduled to take about half a year. The former was divided into five stages; the latter has three stages. The first stage will be devoted to the study of documents; the second stage, to comparisons and examinations; the third stage, to organizational matters and the registration of party members. Should there be a separate stage devoted to rectification and reform? If we can make rectification and reform part and parcel of the three stages, then three stages will do. On the other hand, if the reform-while-rectify approach leaves a large number of problems unsolved, then we must have another stage for that purpose. Whatever the number of stages, we must focus on the realities of the unit in question and solve problems in a down-to-earth manner. Third, because of differences in members' positions, responsibilities and conditions, the second phase should have a different emphasis than the first. While we certainly must correct professional guiding ideology and tackle serious bureaucratism etc., we must pay special attention to the abuse of public office for private gains and the violation of the rights of the masses. This is because most of the members affected by this phase directly exercise powers over people, money and material resources. Fourth, we must insist on even closer integration between rectification and economic work. A majority of the units in the phase are independent grassroots units. We must organize the masses and supervise them in the completion of various tasks. Such tasks should be integrated with party rectification which thus becomes the vehicle for their accomplishment.

3. A Unit Should Seriously Implement All Decisions on Party Rectification and Strive To Accomplish All Tasks.

First, we must unify our thinking and organize members and cadres to delve deep into the decisions of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th Party Central Committee, study the conversation of Comrade Hu Yaobang with Comrade Bai Jinian [4101 4764 1628] and further eliminate "leftist" ideas. The first phase paid attention to this problem too, but did not go far enough. Through

studies, we must totally liquidate "leftist" ideas and destroy the old, thoroughly rid ourselves of the influences of "taking class struggle as the key link" and really shift the focus of our work to making our nation powerful and our people wealthy, developing production and building the two civilizations. We must deepen our understanding of socialism with Chinese characteristics, earnestly correct our professional guiding ideology and work with all our might to revitalize Shaanxi and achieve the four modernizations. Second, we must vigorously promote the kind of education which will thoroughly refute the "cultural revolution." This is a major issue which affects the well-being, prosperity and long-term stability of the party and the state. Herein also lies the key to the in-depth development of party rectification. How do we go about achieving this kind of education? First, leaders must make it their priority and be the first to refute themselves. Second, we must completely reject the theory of "continuing revolution under the proletariat," the "two factions" and such erroneous notions as "one correct faction" and "one pattern." We must insist on the primacy of self-education as an educational tool and refuse to have anything to do with the stuff of the "left." At the same time, with realities as our frame of reference, we must launch criticism and self-criticism and encourage heart-to-heart talks as a way of problem-solving. Third, we must do all we could, using the most effective methods available, to thoroughly correct the evil practices which have emerged in the new situation. We must firmly inculcate in party members and cadres the value of serving the people wholeheartedly. Recently, some units and individuals have been taking advantage of a void or weak link in the reform process to profit themselves or their units, putting barriers in the path of reform. Obsessed with the desire to enrich themselves, these people have a way of turning anything to their selfish advantage. This is an escalation of an old evil practice. They must be sternly and seriously investigated and dealt with as part of party rectification. The trend of lavish entertaining and gifting has also intensified lately. Give them a little power, and some people at once become reckless spendthrifts. This situation must be taken note of and resolved. Party rectification must study and tackle the new evil practices and prefectures and counties must come up with a major breakthrough on this front. Fourth, leading cadres must be further rectified. This is the central issue in party rectification. If we fail to sort out the problem of problematic cadres, then party rectification cannot be deemed a success. As far as our province is concerned, an overwhelming majority of the leading cadres have been adjusted, but some are still not qualified for their jobs and a few are not even pure enough. Therefore, we must follow the "four modernizations" of cadres and promote outstanding young cadres in their 30's and 40's. An important yardstick with which to measure the success of party rectification in a particular unit is the extent to which it has adjusted its leading cadres to form a united, strong core capable of leading the masses and achieving the four modernizations. If we can create a positive tone among leading cadres, we will make all other problems that much easier to solve. Problematic cadres should be adjusted ahead of party rectification, otherwise the rectification itself will run the risk of degenerating into perfunctoriness. When we adjust dubious cadres, we must adhere to the principles of the party. On the basis of overcoming factionalism and investigating the "three kinds of people," we should go one step further and commit ourselves to rectifying leading cadres.

Under no circumstances should we allow the "three kinds of people" to sneak into the ranks of leading cadres at any level. All leaders must be absolutely clear about this point.

4. We Must Strengthen the Leadership of Party Rectification

The second phase involves an extensive area, a high number of units and a full spectrum of tasks. To ensure rectification does not slip into superficialness in any unit or at any level, we must strengthen leadership so that organization and planning will be meticulously carried out. First, all prefectures (municipalities), counties and units involved in party rectification must set up or substantiate a powerful command organization and an office on party rectification. The organization can take the form of a party rectification leading group under the prefecture, municipality or unit. Alternatively, the prefectural or municipal committee can assume the task itself. Whatever the organizational form adopted, there must be two groups of cadres specializing in party rectification, on the one hand, and economic and other work, on the other. At the county level, the county committee is both the commander at headquarters and the soldier in the field, a major factor for the early success of party rectification at the county level. We suggest therefore that the secretary take personal charge of party rectification. In addition, the provincial party committee should send a coordinating group to units involved in party rectification at the prefectural and municipal levels. The coordinating group's function is to provide guidance to those units and ensure their success. Prefectural and county committees should dispatch similar groups to units at the county level.

5. We Must Vigorously and Seriously Tackle Problems Left Over from Rectification and Strive To Consolidate Its Achievements.

On the whole, the first and second stages of party rectification in our province have been fairly successful and produced some notable achievements. Basically, our goals have been reached. People inside and outside the party think quite highly of it. However, some shortcomings still exist. Our main demand is that we must bring it to a completely successful conclusion and not let it fizzle out. After being checked and accepted, leaders at all levels must devote more energy to consolidating the achievements of party rectification and do so in a spirit of reform. Once party rectification is over, they must earnestly deal with problems left over from rectification. Units which do poorly in rectification must be told to try again. Perfunctoriness must not be tolerated. Leaders at all levels must examine the quality of party rectification in accordance with the five standards.

To sum up, provided party committees at all levels do some serious planning, strengthen leadership, base themselves on realities and carry out party rectification creatively, the second phase in our province will come to a triumphant conclusion.

12581

CSO: 4005/444

NORTHWEST REGION

INTELLECTUALS ACTIVELY COURTED TO JOIN PARTY

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Yang Ganghua [2799 0474 5478] and Duan Luding [3008 6922 1354]:
"Kunming Military Region Recruits Party Members From Among Intellectuals"]

[Text] Party organizations at all levels in the Kunming Military Region are paying a good deal of attention to the recruitment of party members among intellectuals. So far 85 percent of the troops in the region have been honorably admitted into the CPC, further transforming the composition of party membership in the troops and facilitating the revolutionization and modernization of the military.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, particularly the 12th National Party Congress, party organizations and political units have considered it their priority to attract intellectuals to join the party. Leading cadres on the regional CPC committee personally take an interest in this issue and seriously try to tackle problems raised by the troops. To provide guidance to the troops in this matter, the Political Department of the military region frequently sends people to the units to investigate and examine the situation and convenes special meetings to popularize the recruitment experience of the Logistics Department in this area and discuss the problems that intellectuals face when they apply to join the party. Party committees at various levels in the units have strengthened the examination and training of intellectuals. In addition, many grassroots party organizations have even analyzed elderly, middle-aged and young intellectuals individually and drawn up special training and development plans. By actively assisting those cadres who applied for party membership, the Kunming Military School last year attracted 70 party members from among the trainees in the post-secondary class. Leading cadres on the party committee of the Kunming Military Region General Hospital often have heart-to-heart talks with intellectuals above the physician-in-charge level to understand their thinking and conditions and help raise their consciousness. All seven of the hospital's elderly intellectuals have joined party organizations. Fighting in self-defense against the Vietnamese in the Laoshan and Zheshan area, the Yunnan frontier guards consider the recruitment of "student officials" their major task, with leaders of the various branches contracting for their training on a division of labor basis in order to

heighten their consciousness as soon as possible.

To advance the recruitment of party members among intellectuals, the Political Department has recently issued new demands to all attached party organizations, political units and leading cadres: in the midst of liquidating "leftist" ideological influences and attracting outstanding intellectuals into the party, special attention must be paid to the recruitment of party members among young and middle-aged intellectuals and women.

12581

CSO: 4005/444

NORTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

LANZHOU PLA RECRUITS INTELLECTUALS--By the end of 1984, the total number of intellectuals recruited as party members by the Lanzhou Military Region was more than 11,500 or 75 percent of the total number of intellectuals in the region. According to incomplete statistics, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Lanzhou Military Region has recruited more than 5,000 intellectuals as party members, accounting for 44.7 percent of the total number of intellectuals who are party members. [Summary] [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Feb 85]

CSO: 4005/586

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

HAINAN TROOPS HELP IN AREA DEVELOPMENT

Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Dec 84 p 1

[Article by Ji Jiawei [0679 1367 1014]: "Armed Forces of Hainan Military Region Positively Support Local Development and Construction"]

[Text] The armed forces under the Hainan Regional Military Command adopted various positive modes to support local key engineering construction and production construction. According to partial statistics, the troops of the entire military region this year contributed to the construction of this treasure island more than 177,900 work days and more than 12,000 automobile times in supporting 75 engineering projects and helped the localities transport 32,400 tons of various materials.

All the troops of the military region stationed in various places took the initiative in supporting key engineering construction. In April of this year, when the Hainan subsection of western Guangdong television microwave project broke ground, the regional military command dispatched 750 cadre soldiers of its Fengdui under direct control and 28 automobiles to help move 1,200 cubic meters of rock and to open up a highway more than 100 meters long. San Ya Municipality has 3 streets of more than 3,000 meters, each needing repair, and the locally stationed troop sent more than 400 cadre soldiers and more than 1,000 unit/times of automobiles and bulldozers to take the initiative of contracting to complete this engineering feat. When the newly built Lu Hui Tou [7773 0932 7333] Park needed the construction of more than 1,300 meters of highway around the mountain, the work was considerably heavy. The armed forces then sent people and equipment to help and satisfactorily completed the mission within 2 months. The work was classified as one of a "high standard" and a "high quality" during subsequent acceptance upon examination.

The troops stationed in scenic areas also positively helped the local development of tourism. When Haikou Municipality repaired its Wu Gong [0063 0361] Shrine and Hai Rui [3189 3843] Tomb, the fengdui under direct military region control repeatedly donated volunteer labor to help restore these two historic sites. In cases where tourist spots are close to the troop's military or living installations, the armed forces always take the initiative in making concessions for developing tourism. Nan Wan Peninsula in Ling Shui County, known as "Monkey Heaven," has been developed for years by the third battalion

of the troops stationed here into a well-equipped shooting range. When the locality suggested making this peninsula a tourist area, the armed forces took the initiative of moving out and finding another shooting range, planting at the same time 5,000 fruit trees in the range for providing the monkeys a new "hua-guo shan [5363 2654 1472]." The troops stationed at the scenic spots of Lu Hui Tou and Tian Ya Hai Jiao [1131 3209 3189 6037] conduct positive research with the local ward and village authorities on planning jointly built scenic areas, on formulating pledges to protect historic sites and relics, on planting trees and flowers in scenic spots and on beautifying the environments, while at the same time educating the masses on treating guests with courtesy and providing convenience to domestic and foreign tourists.

12739

CSO: 4005/441

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PLATOON LEADER CITED FOR REFORM IN BATTLE TACTICS

Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Dec 84 p 3

[Article by Ding Weixiao [0002 3634 2699] and Ou Dihui [2962 6611 6540]:
"Platoon Leader Deng Yongsheng [6772 3057 3932] Given First-class Award for
Reforming Squad Tactics"]

[Text] Platoon leader Deng Yongsheng of a certain guard and reconnaissance company in the Hainan Military Region started from the practical needs of battle and daringly tried new methods in training. During the recent competition on reforming reconnaissance squad tactics sponsored by the Guangzhou Military Region, Deng's squad was given a first-class award.

Deng Yongsheng is a cadre who has received special training in military school. Since this year, in his efforts to grasp the squad and platoon military training, he paid special attention to the war of the future and the terrain characteristics of forested mountains in the tropical areas and boldly made appropriate revisions in the lecture texts on reconnaissance, by changing the abstract and generalized portions into substantial and practical ones, by removing the portions which may be eliminated, by making the text concise and comprehensive and by consolidating and simplifying the complicated and mixed contents. In cross-country training, he discovered after repeated observations that the soldiers are often the most vigorous, the most attentive and probably the most fruitful in action during 1 or 2 hours in the morning. He therefore changed the past tiresome cross-country training of running a few kilometers to a few hundred meters in order to insure that the key points, difficult points and new lessons sink in during the soldiers' peak condition. At the same time, he employed more than 10 ways of training such as using "specialties" in lectures, comparing right with wrong and having the blue army correct the actions of the red army. He also created more than 10 situations to guide, lead and induce the students so that the soldiers could feel something new in the substance of training. In October of this year, the camouflaged uniform for reconnaissance use that he reformed won the affirmation and good comments of his parent and brotherly military regions.

12739
CSO: 4005/441

END