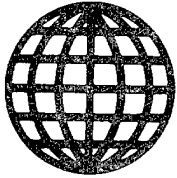


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RENMIN RIBAO ON SOUTH PACIFIC SITUATION

HK050747 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Aug 87 p 6

[Article by Liu Xumin (0491 4872 3046): "South Pacific Region Faces a New Challenge"]

[Text] In May this year, a military coup d'etat occurred in Fiji, an island country in the South Pacific Ocean, and attracted the world's mass media. This coup d'etat staged a new wave in the South Pacific region which had been in unrest. Although the coup has already passed, Lieutenant Colonel Rabuka, the leader of the coup, recently announced that "racial conflicts will draw this country to a long-standing tense situation."

The South Pacific region refers to entire Oceania in the southwest part of the Pacific Ocean, and includes Australia, New Zealand, the island of Irian, and the three archipelagoes of Polynesia, Micronesia, and Melanesia with a total of more than 10,000 islands. This region faces the American Continent to the east, being adjacent to the Antarctic Continent to the south, and to the Indian Ocean to the west. Its northern part is Hawaii, and its northwest part is adjacent to Asia. In the past, this region with thousands of islands spreading all over it gave people an impression of tranquility and peculiarity. Due to its geographic position, this region has never been directly involved in the previous world wars. Today, as transport means and communication technology are highly developed, the world has become relatively smaller, and this quiet region has also been drawn into the vortex of world politics.

After World War II, through the UN trusteeship system, the United States ruled many islands in this region and named this region a "region of military concern." It established naval and air force bases and nuclear test grounds there. The United States has a strategic air force base in Guam, has important air force and submarine bases in Midway Island, and has huge intercontinental missile launching grounds in the Marshall Islands. It formed a defense alliance with Australia and New Zealand. In order to ensure its military presence in this region, the United States also required other island countries not to give military interests to a third country outside this region.

The rich tuna resources in the South Pacific are the main economic target that the United States is after. In recent years, American trawler fleets

disregarded the legitimate rights and interests of the 200-nautical-mile economic zones of the South Pacific countries, and fished large quantities of tuna worth over \$100 million each year in this region. The political contradiction between the United States and the South Pacific countries has also become sharper. In particular, the conflict over the nuclear policy between the United States and New Zealand has caused the worsening of the two countries' relations.

The contradiction between the two superpowers in the South Pacific region has also become more obvious. In recent years, the Soviet Union took advantage of that contradiction between the United States and the South Pacific island countries in the fishing industry and the economic difficulties of some island countries, and tried hard to get access to this region. It signed fishing agreements with Kiribati and Vanuatu, and it will pay some taxes to these two countries in exchange for the right to fish in their waters. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union has begun to hold fishing and trade talks with Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Tuvalu. In August 1986, the Soviet Union officially established diplomatic relations with Vanuatu. Thus, the Soviets have opened trade ports in the South Pacific island countries and gained the right to set up coastal fishing facilities there. The Soviet Union's non-military presence in the South Pacific island countries has caused serious concern among the Western countries concerned, especially the United States. They are deeply upset and are closely watching the development of the events. In order to mitigate its contradiction with the South Pacific countries in the fishing industry and to contain the advance of the Soviet Union in this region, the United States signed a 5-year fishing agreement with these countries in April this year. According to this agreement, American fishing boats are allowed to operate in the economic waters of these countries, and the United States will have to pay \$50 million in fishing taxes to these countries in the next 5 years.

The South Pacific REgion is located in between Asia, Latin America, and North America, and is the hub of communications of these three continents. The sea and air routes and submarine cables between these three continents must pass through this region. Therefore, it holds an important position in international communications, transportation, and strategy. Apart from the United States and the Soviet Union, Japan also tries to exert its influence on this region. Now, the South Pacific Ocean has become a major channel for Japan's international trade, and has been regarded by Japan as its "life line." So Japan also tries to expand its influence there. Last year, Japan offered economic assistance to the South Pacific island countries. The Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari visited five countries in the South Pacific Region earlier this year. All these acts undoubtedly supported the United States' strategic activities in this region. In addition, France has also tried hard to maintain its position in the South Pacific REgion.

At present, nine island countries in the South Pacific Region have won independence. They are Western Samoa, Nauru, Tonga, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Kiribati, and Vanuatu. The rivalry between the big powers in the South Pacific Region has added an unstable factor to the

political situation in these island countries. Last year, after the Solomon Islands were raided by a typhoon, differences occurred inside the cabinet on the issue of receiving French assistance, and this led to the change in the prime ministry. In Nauru, President Deroburt was forced to resign for a time last year due to a round of political struggles. In Papua New Guinea, former Prime Minister Somare, who is now the opposition leader, opposed the holding of fishing talks with the Soviet Union, and he is now gathering force and trying to stage a comeback in this year's general elections. In Vanuatu, the government is facing both internal and external pressure on its policy toward the Soviet Union, and demonstrations against the signing of the fishing agreement with the Soviet Union have occurred in the capital, Port Vila. In Fiji, the Alliance Party, which is composed of people of Indian origin, won victory in the general elections in April this year, and organized the first government controlled by Indians since the independence of the country. This led to a military coup on 14 May. Such drastic unrest in the political situation was seen for the first time in the South Pacific region. The tranquil and peculiar South Pacific is now no longer a haven of peace.

In the new wave of the big powers' rivalry in the South Pacific region, the countries in this region are not willing to subject their own destiny to these big powers, and they are trying to form a union and strengthen regional cooperation so as to join hands in maintaining their national sovereignty and the peace and stability of the South Pacific region. The South Pacific Forum is one of the organizations formed by the countries in this region.

The forum holds an annual summit meeting each year, and the meetings have made some important decisions which have far-reaching influence on this region. In 1979, the forum meeting decided to establish special economic zones within 200 nautical miles from the coasts of these countries so as to bring the marine resources in a vast sea area of some 30 million square kilometers under their control. The deployment of nuclear weapons and the cruise of nuclear submarines by the United States and the underground nuclear tests carried out by France on Mururoa Island have aroused anti-nuclear waves one after another in this region. In 1985, the forum meeting decided to establish a non-nuclear zone in South Pacific, and so far ten South Pacific countries have signed the non-nuclear treaty. This peace proposal has won wide support from the international community, including the Chinese Government. Now there are still 20 trust territories controlled by foreign countries in this region. In order to support the demand for independence by the people in New Caledonia, the forum meeting decided in 1986 to submit the issue of New Caledonia's independence to the Special Committee on Decolonization of the UN so that the UN can help the island win independence at an earlier date. In order to safeguard the rights and interests of the island countries in their special economic zones, they accepted a proposal put forth by Australia at the 1983 forum meeting to organize a South Pacific patrol fleet. When facing the new challenge, the South Pacific countries now rely more and more on their own strength to maintain the peace and stability of their region.

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CSO: 4005/911

MFA SPOKESMAN SUPPORTS UN IRAN-IRAQ RESOLUTION, DENIES ARMS SALES

OWO51208 Beijing XINHUA in English 1156 GMT 5 Aug 87

[Excerpts] Beijing, 5 Aug (XINHUA)--China hopes resolution 598 approved by the UN Security Council of resolving [the] Iran-Iraq conflict will be fully implemented, said a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman.

The spokesman said this when answering questions at a weekly news briefing here this afternoon.

While responding to a question whether China will participate in an action of the United Nations Security Council to impose arms sanction on Iran or Iraq, the spokesman said that resolution 598 was adopted with a unanimous approval by the 15 members of the Security Council. It reflects the anxious desire of the international community to stop the Iran-Iraq war, he said, adding that China hopes it will be implemented comprehensively.

When asked whether China will take steps to ensure Chinese arms will not find their way into Iran, he reiterated that China has strictly abided by a position of neutrality in the Iran-Iraq war and has not sold any arms to Iran.

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CSO: 4000/124

POLITICAL

HE JINGZHI URGES PUBLISHERS, WRITERS TO PROMOTE ECONOMIC REFORM

OW291236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1148 GMT 29 Jul 87

[Text] Beijing, 29 Jul (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Minister of Culture He Jingzhi urged publications to publish more articles and opinions explaining the ongoing economic reform.

In his speech to editors of more than 80 magazines here today, He said the reform has an important bearing on the fate of the country, the cause of art and literature, and the careers of writers and artists themselves.

The vice-minister, himself a poet, called on Chinese writers to go to the frontline of the reform to write more works promoting its development.

However, He noted, this doesn't mean that writers should not be allowed to write articles on other subjects. "We encourage the publication of a great variety of subjects and discussions, and the publication of different opinions," He said.

He urged writers and artists to unite as many people as possible in fighting against bourgeois liberalism and other unhealthy tendencies.

Some 100 people present at the meeting noted that a number of wholesome articles about the reform have been turned out in recent years and have been read avidly.

But they agreed that there aren't enough good literary works on the development of the reform.

They also noted that in the field of art and literature there has been a tendency for some time to eschew politics, keep a distance from reality and treat writing as merely an art form.

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CSO: 4000/124

GOVERNMENT SPENDING LESS ON MEETINGS, OPERATIONS

OW111406 Beijing XINHUA in English 1354 GMT 11 Aug 87

[Text] Beijing, 11 Aug (XINHUA)--In a drive to reduce red tape, the central government organizations are spending less money on meetings and operations.

Officials of the government offices administration bureau under the State Council told XINHUA today that the meeting expenses and operation fees were 24 percent less and 10 percent less respectively.

The administration bureau provides funds to the 86 central government organizations, and they spent only 45 percent of the total budget in the first 6 months of this year, 2 percent less than the same period of last year.

Ministries of Culture, Public Security, State Education Commission, along with 13 other units have limited their expense execution within 40 percent of their whole year's budgets.

Officials said that expenses of meetings and fees of operation are the most heavy portion of the administration funds, and had been always overspent.

Earlier this year, government organs were urged to reduce expenses by cancelling the unnecessary meetings, cutting the scales of meetings. And it was regulated that meetings cannot be held on tourists spots, tourist hotels cannot be used for meetings.

The Ministry of Commerce reduced the 54 meetings to 25 scheduled for the second quarter of this year. And many units cut down the various kinds of documents, bulletins, periodicals, and forms, and the extra staff used to be engaged in compiling these things have been sent to investigate on grassroots.

Institutional purchases are limited, and the amount spent on that was 28 percent less than the same period of last year.

Officials warned that although the execution of budget was within 45 percent in the first half of this year, still the danger of exceeding the budget lies. They said that 19 units had already spent at least half of their budget by the end of June.

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CSO: 4000/124

JIEFANGJUN BAO EXAMINES NANCHANG UPRISING

HK040815 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 21 Jul 87 p 3

[Article by Lu Lian (0712 1670) and Su Xisheng (5685 1585 0524): "Inherit and Develop the Revolutionary Tradition of the Nanchang Insurgent Army"]

[Excerpts] The Nanchang Uprising, which is still of great historical significance, fired the first shot of the armed struggle against the Kuomintang reactionaries and marked the beginning of the armed struggle and the beginning of the Agrarian Revolution which was led independently by the Communist Party of China. Although the Nanchang Uprising took place 60 years ago, the revolutionary spirit fostered with the blood and lives of the soldiers and officers of the Nanchang Insurgent Army, and the basic experiences of the political work carried out by the Nanchang Insurgent Army at the time when our army was first established, still shine brilliantly with great significance today.

The Lofty Ideal and the Firm Belief

What type of force encouraged the heroes of the Nanchang Uprising to carry out the uprising in face of the strong enemy at a time when the revolutionary forces had suffered serious losses? It was the lofty revolutionary ideal and firm belief that encouraged them to do so. This type of lofty revolutionary ideal and firm belief were first embodied in the leaders of the Nanchang Insurgent Army and in the broad masses of the CPC members in the Nanchang Insurgent Army. The leaders of the Nanchang Insurgent Army and the broad masses of the CPC members in the Nanchang Insurgent Army who took part in the Nanchang Uprising believed that the failure of the revolution was only temporary and the success of the revolution was an historical necessity. When recalling the Nanchang Uprising in 1951, Comrade He Long said: "I took part in the Nanchang Uprising because I had already approached the CPC. My participation in the Nanchang Uprising was the natural result of the development of my ideology and therefore was not accidental. The second reason that I took part in the Nanchang Uprising was that when I saw the type of revolution carried out by the Kuomintang, I felt deeply that politically it would leave me no way out. At that time, seeing that the warlords and politicians were scrambling for power and profit and morally degenerate, I also felt deeply that I myself had no way out politically, and the whole army had no way out either. In the meantime,

I saw that the CPC had better ideas and better methods and would be able to save China. This was the most important reason that I participated in the Nanchang Uprising...." When Comrade Zhou Enlai talked to Comrade He Long about the Uprising on 28 July 1927, Comrade He Long resolutely replied: "I completely obey the orders of the CPC and I will do whatever the CPC asks me to do." Later, during the southward march of the Nanchang Insurgent Army, Comrade He Long joined the CPC.

The Revolutionary Spirit of Hard Struggle and Heroic Devotion

The Nanchang Uprising occurred under the circumstances that the enemy was stronger than the insurgent troops and the insurgent troops were exposed to enemy attacks on all sides. However, the Nanchang Insurgent Army overcame many difficulties and obstacles by relying on the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and heroic devotion. After the uprising broke out, at a time when fierce fighting was going on, Comrade Zhou Enlai went personally, under a hail of bullets, to a school in Songbai Lane to command the battle. He Long, Ye Ting, Zhu De, Liu Bocheng, and other leading comrades were also fighting at the battlefield. Led and influenced by the CPC members and the cadres at various levels, all the soldiers demonstrated unyielding heroism in fighting the enemy. All the officers and soldiers in the Nanchang Insurgent Army fought the enemy like fierce tigers coming down from the mountains without fearing death.

Effective and Powerful Political Work

The lofty ideals, strong beliefs, and heroic revolutionary fighting spirit of the insurgent troops were not spontaneously formed, but were formed gradually through long-term political work and revolutionary struggle. During the Northern Expedition, our party transplanted the method used by the Soviet Red Army and established the political work system in the Northern Expeditionary Army, carrying out ideological education on opposing imperialism and feudalism among the troops so as to greatly raise the political and ideological consciousness of the broad masses of the soldiers and officers in the Northern Expeditionary Army. During the Nanchang Uprising, our party also took the opportunity to gradually establish the political work system in the people's army.

First, our party established party organizations, from grassroots to the highest level, in the Nanchang Insurgent Army. According to a CPC decision, our party established the Front Committee with Comrade Zhou Enlai as the Secretary and Comrade Li Lisan, Comrade Yun Daiying, and Comrade Peng Bai as members. The Front Committee was responsible for leading the overall work of the Nanchang Uprising in a unified way. Our party also established the Military Committee with Comrade Nie Rongzhen as Secretary and Comrade He Chang and Comrade Yan Changyi as members. The Military Committee was responsible for making detailed arrangements for the Nanchang Uprising. Our party also established party committees in every army and division of the insurgent troops, and established the general party and party branches in every regiment of the insurgent troops. The party branches were also set up in certain companies which had more than three party members. At

that time, our party clearly pointed out: The CPC organizations in the Nanchang Insurgent Army were the sources of all the organizations and the role of the CPC was above everything; the main task for party organizations in the Nanchang Insurgent Army was to administer the activities of party branches, execute party policies, and supervise the activities of the troops. All party policies must first be discussed at the party branch or party group meetings so as to let all party members express their views on party policies. The party organizations in the Nanchang Insurgent Army also called on all the officers and soldiers to obey the leadership and instructions of the CPC, and so on. In order to strengthen the party's leadership over the insurgent troops, our party also installed the post of party representative at the army and the division levels and installed the post of political instructor at the regiment, battalion, and company levels. Our party also stipulated that the party representative was also a senior officer in the troops, thus for the first time removing the "one-officer system" in the revolutionary army. Apart from these, our party also established political departments at all levels in the Nanchang Insurgent Army.

Second, our party actively carried out ideological and political education in the Nanchang Insurgent Army. At that time, in carrying out ideological work, our party paid attention to linking the ideological reality of the insurgent troops and their various tasks, such as the march to be carried out and the specific battles to be fought. Before the Nanchang Uprising, the insurgent troops held meetings attended by officers at and above the rank of regimental commander in every army, to explain the cause and the importance of the Nanchang Uprising, put forward the specific requirements of the tasks to be carried out, and mobilize the soldiers in various ways. After the Nanchang Uprising succeeded, our party immediately issued various important documents, such as the "Propaganda Outline for the 1 August Revolution," and so on. The leading cadres of the insurgent troops headed by Comrade Zhou Enlai also personally made reports to the troops and the local masses to explain the stand and policies of the Nanchang Insurgent Army, and personally mobilized the masses to put up the relevant slogans to expand the influence of the Nanchang Insurgent Army.

Third, our party reinforced military discipline and established new relations between the insurgent troops and the local masses. During the southward march, the insurgent troops put forward the slogan of "Not Disturbing the People" and stipulated that the insurgent troops should obey the orders of the higher authorities, should not fire shots to force people to join the army, should not steal melons and fruit grown by the peasants, and should pay the peasants for using their firewood, rice, oil, and salt when staying in their homes, and so on. After entering Shantou, the insurgent troops put up a notice in the name of He Long, commander-in-chief of the Nanchang Insurgent Army, which read: "All troops under my command are full of revolutionary spirit. In order to save the country and the people, our troops have executed the Nanchang Uprising. The purpose of our coming to Guangdong after experiencing numerous difficulties is to realize our goal. We will strictly protect local mass organizations. We will trade

fairly with local commercial circles. If our soldiers are found violating army discipline, they can be bound up and sent to our headquarters. I will punish them strictly according to army discipline. I hope that the people in the various local circles will continue to live and work peacefully. The above is my solemn statement." The insurgent troops led by Zhu De and Chen Yi were reorganized in Xinfeng, Jiangxi Province, and were educated according to army discipline. After the insurgent troops led by Zhu De and Chen Yi arrived in southern Hunan Province, Zhu De and Chen Yi formulated the stipulation that all donated and captured goods and materials must be turned over to the collective, and further strengthened army discipline.

Today, although great changes have taken place in the social environment, tasks, guiding ideology of army construction, weaponry, equipment, and source of personnel in our army, the nature and aim of our army have not been changed. The revolutionary tradition and the basic experiences of the political work of the Nanchang Insurgent Army are still the precious heritage of the revolution, and therefore should be passed on from one generation to another and should be further developed and carried forward.

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CSO: 4005/942

GUANGMING RIBAO: LEADERS MUST MAINTAIN CONTACT WITH MASSES

HK140244 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 2 Aug 87 p 3

[Article by Mou Lingsheng (3664 3781 3932): "The Leading Cadres Must Directly Contact the Masses"]

[Text] Not long ago, a comrade of mine who worked with me in the beginning of the 1950's wrote a letter to me, stating that ordinarily the masses can very hardly see some of our leading cadres. The remarks of this friend of mine evoke my deep thinking.

Over the past few years, under the guidance of the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, at their posts, leading cadres at all levels have worked hard, vigorously pushed forward reform, opening up, and invigoration, and accomplished a large amount of practical things and good things for the masses. However, why have some of our leading cadres impressed us with the image of a bureaucrat who attends meetings, reads reports, and appears in newspapers and on television all day long? Why do the masses often not understand some of the things which we have done and which were intended to be beneficial to the people? Why do they have these feelings of discontent? I hold that one of the important reasons is that a fairly large number of our leading cadres fail to frequently go deep into the masses and to directly contact them, resulting in estrangement between these leading cadres and the masses. The masses do not understand the leaders very well, nor do the leaders understand the masses.

It is an excellent tradition of our party to keep close ties with the masses and to directly contact them. During the war years, under the pressure of the enemy which was once powerful, we all had the sense of urgency and conscientiousness to keep ties with and to rely on the masses but today, some of our leading cadres have relaxed the sense of urgency to keep ties with and to contact the masses and attached not so much importance to the mass line. Some leading cadres ordinarily contact the masses very little, not to mention becoming intimate friends with the masses. Even if some comrades whose posts have become higher and who have become senior officials wish to go to the masses, they cannot easily do so. Although they have gone down, they cannot necessarily really contact the masses and understand the practical situation. Why has this situation appeared? Here there is the problem of understanding and the problems of our working system and leadership style.

At present, such a problem of understanding actually exists. It is thought that as our current focal point is to develop the commodity economy, it will do so long as we act according to the law of value and it seems that it does not matter much no matter whether we do the mass work or not and whether we contact the masses or not. At the same time, in the wake of social development and scientific and technological progress, people's method and means of understanding society have changed and some people have discarded as a "handicraft industry type" the previous effective method of work which is beneficial to contacts with the masses, including dissecting a sparrow [analyzing a typical case], typical experiments, and holding forums. This understanding obviously does not conform to realities.

In economic construction, we must surely act according to the economic law. For instance, the production relations must conform to the law of the nature of productive forces, the law of value, and so on. Our previous lessons were that we ignored these laws, exaggerated the function of will, and acted blindly and rashly, resulting in much suffering. However, when we act according to economic law, it does not mean that we need not do the mass work nor does it mean that leading cadres need not contact the masses. Economic activities are the activities of the masses and economic law is also brought into play through people in a certain social environment and is often reflected through the feelings of the masses. Only by going deep into the masses and conducting investigation and study can leading cadres really understand the objective environment of the economic activities, correctly grasp and apply economic law, and do a good job in economic construction.

Scientific and technological development has provided us with some modernized instruments and means to understand the situation and to guide our work. Economic activities and the whole social life are, however, very complicated. The thinking, feelings, and mental state of the masses are also rich and colorful and cannot be fully reflected by the modernized instruments and means. Only by directly contacting the masses can leading cadres promptly understand and experience the situation. At the same time, the modernized instruments and means can only enable us to keep ties with the masses, do work well, and create good conditions but not keep ties with the masses on our behalf.

In addition, our working system and leadership style have formed some outmoded conventions and bad customs over a long period of time and also seriously affected our contacts with the masses. For example, those who are on the rostrum at large or small meetings and those who are not are rigidly stratified, and leaders are completely separated from the masses. When leading cadres go to rural areas, they are often accompanied by cadres at all levels and carefully guarded; sometimes before they go down, a mere phone call will make people at the lower levels run in circles. This practice of going down to rural areas is often a harassment to the lower levels. When some leading comrades go down, they for the most part stay for awhile at the prefectural and county levels and make very few direct contacts with the masses of all quarters, including workers, peasants, teachers, engineers, technicians, salesmen. Sometimes when they want to go

to the grassroots to understand the situation, what they listen to is what has already been prepared. They are unable to listen to the real voice of the masses, are even fooled by some superficial phenomena, and think that they have already mastered the practical situation. Now, "a mountain of documents and a sea of meetings" are on the increase and many comrades are suffering from meetings in an endless stream and from reading documents in an endless chain, are really too busy to attend to anything else, and can hardly free themselves from work. They can only rely on reports and materials to understand the conditions at the lower levels and to guide work. Problems are unavoidable if work is guided in this way.

The CPC Central Committee has formulated clear and definite regulations on leading cadres' going out on business and on their reception and party organizations at all levels have, for the most part, made decisions on improving their work style and opposing bureaucratism. What is now most important is to seriously implement them. The key to implementation lies in the leading cadres themselves. Some comrades say they oppose the practice of leading cadres, when out on business, being carefully guarded and making a fuss about it and dragging in a lot of people, but these same comrades appreciate and cannot bear to part from this practice. When the lower levels receive them in a slightly dissatisfactory way or when they feel the reception is not up to standard, they are very unhappy. What is loved by the upper levels will be loved even more by the lower levels. If the upper levels do not examine themselves but only blame the lower levels, this unhealthy trend cannot be thoroughly corrected. People always tell the story about some official in feudal society who "travelled disguised as a commoner" in order to understand the relatively true conditions. Why can not the leading cadres of our Communist Party travel with light luggage and few attendants, go deep into the grassroots and workshops, and go to the forefront to look into the conditions of the people?

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has emphasized on many occasions that our party's excellent tradition of keeping close ties with the masses should be restored and carried forward. He pointed out: "All cadres, particularly all senior cadres, throughout our country are now required to give play to their exemplary and advanced role and to restore very well and to adhere to our party's traditional work style of hard working, plain-living, and keeping close ties with the masses." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" pp 201-202) In light of the new situation in which a large number of young cadres are taking up leadership posts, Comrade Deng Xiaoping also pointed out that leading cadres at all levels must be made to know that "they can solve problems not because they are young and have professional knowledge but because they have good work style. It is the most basic thing to keep close ties with the masses. They must not 'act like high officials and overbearing bureaucrats' and must oppose the 'yamen work style.' These are some of Comrade Mao Zedong's basic ideological viewpoints and we must now still act in accordance with them." (Ibid p 202) In the period of socialist modernization, we must still emphasize that leading cadres must keep close ties with the masses and frequently and directly contact them. This has been determined by the nature and aim of our party. On the other

hand, we are now in an important period of all-round reform and the structural reform which we are carrying out is a great and brand new cause. We cannot succeed in achieving this aim of reform by relying only on a small number of people to work out a plan and to design a blueprint of a house with the doors closed but by the vital practice and creation of hundreds of millions of people. This, therefore, requires us to adhere to the method of work, "from the masses, to the masses." We must be good at organizing the masses to participate in and to discuss government and political affairs through many channels and in an effective form, strengthen the masses' consciousness of democracy, and enhance their initiative and sense of master to manage the major events of our country. It is an important link that leading cadres at all levels of the party must frequently and conscientiously go out of their organs to directly contact the masses. At present, reform of our economic structure is developing in depth and reform of the political structure will gradually be started. Our leading cadres are required to go to the masses to directly publicize and explain to the masses many new problems, such as the problem of commodity prices, the problem of wages, the housing problem, the problem of party leadership, the problem of socialist democracy, and the problem involving the masses' personal interests. The propaganda method must not be the rigid method of "I speak and you listen" and "I pass it onto you" but the method of talking with the masses freely, on an equal basis, of moving them with sensibilities, and of making them understand with reasons.

We advocate that leading cadres should directly contact the masses not because we want to try to please the public with claptrap, or put on an act, or make a gesture to give the impression of doing something, or put on a show for people as a television film is shot for people to watch but because we want to sincerely take the masses as our teachers. As demanded by Comrade Mao Zedong, we must not put on master's airs and bureaucratic airs and must get down off our high horse and meet the people and lower levels. Here, the key is to enhance the masses' conscientiousness in the new situation. At the same time, it is necessary to reform the leadership system, working system, and all regulations, systems, outmoded conventions, and bad customs which are not beneficial to leading cadres' going deep into the grassroots and to their contacts with the masses. As leading cadres, we must be determined to extricate ourselves from the mountain of documents and sea of meetings and from unnecessary overelaborate formalities, to resist vulgar interests, and to oppose the philistine work style.

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CSO: 4005/942

BRIEFS

LAX HANDLING OF CLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS--It has recently been discovered that some visitors to higher authorities often carry copies of official papers from higher branches of their respective units. The documents are the property of various local or provincial governments, ministries, or even the State Council. Some of them are classified, while others have been taken by the visitors even before the designated personnel have received or read them. Safeguarding state secrets and strictly handling documents are sacred responsibilities that every member of every organization should observe. But due to recent carelessness concerning the guarding of secrets on the part of workers of certain organizations, the strict handling of classified documents has been neglected, resulting in the indiscreet lending or giving away of documents and their unauthorized viewing and copying. All these lead to the disclosure of state secrets. [Text] [Shenyang SHENYANG RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jul 87 p 4] [Article reprinted from ZHONGGUO LAODONG RENSHI BAO]

CS0: 4005/953

JINGJI RIBAO ON REFORMS IN SHENYANG

Reforms Reviewed

HK050430 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jul 87 pp 1, 4

[Article by staff reporter Li Haiyan (2621 3189 3601): "An Unshirkable Choice--Shenyang's Economic Reform in Perspective:"]

[Excerpts] The fame of a city is inseparable from its role in a historical process, and from its role at a particular historical juncture. Shenyang is now so well-known because a number of firsts in economic structural reform were achieved there.

The first rural specialized household appeared in Shenyang;

The first construction team that practiced the wage system on the basis of 100 yuan output value was formed in Shenyang;

The first auction shop opened in Shenyang;

The first stock exchange was set up in Shenyang;

The first goods hiring enterprise was established in Shenyang;

The first bankruptcy was witnessed in Shenyang;

The first enterprise assuming operational responsibility for assets emerged in Shenyang.

Consequently, reporters from some 20 countries including Japan, the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union came to visit Shenyang.

The British DAILY TELEGRAPH had this to say: "Shifu Road in Shenyang, northeastern China, is just like Wall Street. Although it is not so magnificent, it serves as a watershed for the economic reform ignited by Deng Xiaoping."

How did Shenyang become such a watershed?

What does Shenyang's fame indicate?

I

In northeastern China, there is a steel producing city called Anshan, a coal producing city called Wusun, a newly emerging chemical fiber producing city called Liaoyang, and a city famous for its grain and coal called Tieling. These four cities are in an area with a radius of 100 km, whose focal point is Shenyang. This area accounts for only 0.6 percent of the country's total area and its population accounts for only 1.6 percent of the country's total. But the iron ore, pig iron, steel, rolled steel, transformers, electrical power cables, and metal cutting machine tools it produces account for one-fourth to a half of the country's total. Being a highly developed economic area, it has been generally referred to as the "Eastern Ruhr."

However, Shenyang, the center of the "Eastern Ruhr," found itself at a loss from the late 1970's to the early 1980's and discovered that it was losing the vitality and vigor it had during the initial stage of the founding of the PRC.

Was it that Shenyang had too weak an economic basis to start with? No. The city had 3,500 industrial enterprises with 140 trades and undertakings, accounting for 85 percent of the country's total of 164. There were six key railways and five highways leading to the city. The city's traffic network ranked first in the country and the gross value of the goods transported in and out of the city ranked fifth among the country's large and medium-sized cities.

Was it that Shenyang's scientific and technological strength was too weak to rely on? This was not the cause either. There were 20 higher learning institutions, 320 scientific research institutions and departments, and over 200,000 scientific and technological personnel, ranking fifth among large and medium-sized cities throughout the country.

Then what was it that landed Shenyang in such a seriously backward economic state?

Like the people in other cities and leading comrades at the central level, the urban party First Secretary Guo Feng, the first secretary appointed after the Third Plenary Session, and other leading cadres of the city Party Committee and government gradually realized that there was nothing wrong with the workers, nor was there anything wrong with the factory directors. But there was something wrong with the economic structure. It was precisely this economic structure that had hampered enterprises as well as their staff and workers in bringing their initiative and vitality into play. The cause lay in the lack of separation of government administration from enterprise management, and of departments from regions, in the state's rigid control over enterprises, in the habit of overlooking commodity production. The law of value, and the role of the market, and in serious egalitarianism practices in distribution. To cap it all, there was no commodity economy but only an autocratic economy which existed from Zhang Zuolin's warlord era to the era of the Japanese-supported puppet regime. After liberation, the province accepted the planned economic mode of the Soviet Union. During the "Cultural

Revolution," it repudiated the "theory that the productive forces alone are a decisive factor" and advocated the practice of "allowing politics to strike everything away." As a result, its shortcomings become more serious than those in the rest of the country, and Shenyang's economy became an object lesson and typical example of the country's depressed economy. Whereas the world's new technological revolution was arising, backward than China were beginning to outstrip China, and some countries which had originally been under a planned economic system were beginning to make achievements in their economic explorations.

Facing this striking contrast, vertically and laterally, the Shenyang people, and Shenyang leaders in particular, could no longer feel at ease. They could feel the pressure of a challenge and gradually become aware that they should invigorate Shenyang's economy, otherwise they would not be able to live up to the expectations of the people and history!

But where was the way out?

Should they maintain this structure and continue to remain poor and humiliated, or reform it so as to get rid of poverty and humiliation and invigorate the economy?

They had no alternative but to make a choice!

Like prairie fires, urban reforms began to arise on Chinese soil. The experiments on expanding the autonomy of 100 enterprises in Sichuan carried out under the guidance of Comrade Zhao Ziyang, then first secretary of the Sichuan Party Committee; and the experiments on expanding the autonomy of some enterprises in Beijing, Tianjin, and Shanghai carried out by the State Council gave encouragement to the Shenyang people. Shenyang party and government leaders, headed by Urban Party First Secretary Li Tao, the second secretary appointed after the Third Plenary Session, began to arrange the work for delegating powers to industrial enterprises and workers with the aim of bringing their initiative into play. They started with collective enterprises and workers with the aim of bringing their initiative into play. They started with collective enterprises affiliated with the city government. The urban authorities also allowed enterprises which were lacking vitality to exercise the contract system.

The introduction of the contract system to the city and the city's industries was beginning to produce results. With the introduction of the contract system to Shenyang's construction industry in 1979, construction industrial enterprises began to make up deficits and increase surpluses, and the quality of projects they undertook improved. Collective enterprises in Shenyang began to implement the contract system in 1982. A year later, of the 117 loss-incurring collective enterprises in the city, 105 were able to make up deficits and increase surpluses.

Enjoying the benefits brought about by the contract system, Shenyang began to introduce it to enterprises under the ownership of the whole people in 1984.

In a period of 6 months, the gross output value of these enterprises increased by 14.1 percent over the same period of the previous year, and the profits and taxes they delivered rose by 19 percent.

Thus economic structural reform in Shenyang began to proceed step by step.

We have always stressed the provision of a relaxed economic environment for reforms. But Shenyang has never had such an environment. Nor will one exist for a long time to come. The shortcomings of the old economic structure are that the level of productive forces is low, economic environment is tight, and the contradictions between supply and demand are serious. To remove these shortcomings, the structure should be reformed. Since an economic environment cannot be taken as a precondition for economic structural reform, this reform has to be carried out in a tight economic environment. Then is not the road of reform becoming more difficult to traverse with every step forward?

In implementing the system of contracted responsibility for business operations, attention should be paid to separating the two powers of enterprises. This is correct. However, enterprises, and large and medium-sized enterprises in particular, have a heavy tax burden to shoulder, are able to retain only a small percentage of profits, and possess only limited funds for the development of production. There are many factors which may cause such a large increase in enterprises' expenditures that enterprises find it difficult to tackle this problem. The internal relationships between enterprises have not been straightened out and their self-control mechanism is still imperfect. All this indicates that obstacles to invigorating enterprises are far from being eliminated. Removing such obstacles is much more difficult than implementing the contract system. Then is not the road of the reform becoming more difficult to traverse with every step forward?

Invigorating an enterprise is like making a car run faster, which involves not only the driving force of the car itself but also the road and traffic situation. The invigoration of an enterprise should be carried out in coordination with the reform of microeconomic problems involving the planning system, the investment system, the financial system, and the price system. This is much more difficult than just giving an impetus to an enterprise. Then is not the road of the reform becoming more difficult to traverse with every step forward?

Urban reforms cannot be divorced from bringing into play the dynamic role of key cities. But there is no distinction of functions and powers between the central and local authorities and between government and enterprises, and a uniform method is generally applied to the settlement of different problems. Then is not the road of the reform becoming more difficult with every step forward?

It is true that the road of the reform is becoming more difficult with every step forward.

But like the people in the rest of the country, the Shenyang people are not afraid of difficulties and never retreat in the face of difficulties, because they understand that:

The reform is a second revolution carried out the Chinese people in this century. Can one have a revolution without having difficulties?

The reform is a second revolution carried out by the Chinese people in this century. Can one have a revolution without having difficulties?

The reform is an act of facing the challenge of this century. Can there be no difficulties when facing a challenge?

Difficulties are something we must expect. In particular, difficulties are greatest at a time when the old and new structures are confronting each other. But these difficulties are difficulties at a time when a new life has just been born, difficulties at a time when the rocket is going up to the sky, and difficulties at a time when the Chinese people's better and happier life is coming. We are not frightened by these difficulties. With regard to difficulties in economic structural reform, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said confidently at the National Conference of Party Delegates: "I believe that we will certainly be successful in any cause which corresponds with the fundamental interests of the majority of the people and enjoys the support of the people, no matter how great the difficulties may be in our advance."

Let difficulties come earlier, as this indicates that we are advancing! What comes after difficulties is victory, success, and vigorous socialism!

The reform is a choice not to be shirked;

Difficulties are facts not to be overlooked;

Victory is a prospect not to be doubted!

Shenyang, which has become well-known in the course of economic structural reform, is proving all this in its advance!

Deeper Sense of Reform Urged

HK050514 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jul 87 p 1

[Commentator's Article: "Have a More Profound Sense of Reform"]

[Text] This newspaper today publishes an article entitled "An Unshirkable Choice--Shenyang's Economic Reform in Perspective." Please read the article and consider the process, achievements, and difficulties in reforms in your units as well as people's thoughts and understanding while facing these difficulties.

Economic structural reform in Shenyang is in fact the epitome of urban economic structural reform in China. It enables people to clearly trace the path of reforms throughout the vast land over the last 8 years, the sparks kindled by the flint of reforms, and the broad road of reforms. This perceptual understanding is becoming a rational understanding in the course of practice, thereby forming a sense of reform required by the era of reform.

In deepening the sense of reform, it is necessary to emancipate the mind. Reforms are a second revolution in China and are a type of self-perfection of the socialist system during the initial stage of socialism. Thus a new choice has to be made and new methods and measures summed up in the course of practice so as to overcome shortcomings, develop the social productive forces, and form a new frame, mode, and structure representing the production relations during the initial stage of socialism. In this regard, to what extent the mind is emancipated determines the intensity of reforms, leads to different understandings and appraisals of the same type of reform, and determines whether reforms can help produce social benefit and economic results. The article we have published today gives some detailed descriptions of setbacks in reforms. This merits considering. Why have these setbacks occurred? We should not be content to explain the setbacks according to principles but should make further efforts to understand that the setbacks are due to a solid reef in the river and that it is necessary to remove the reef. Only by emancipating the mind, can reforms be developed.

In deepening the sense of reform, it is necessary to encourage people to participate in reform. There is no room for onlookers in the reforms, as reforms are the cause of the masses. But some comrades are not deeply involved in the reforms. Although they are walking on the road of reforms, they are either following or looking at what others do while reserving the "right to judge and criticize." Reforms are the cause our predecessors never took up. It is necessary for us to carry out innovations and have the spirit of "being jointly responsible for the destiny of the country." The results of reforms in units and enterprises rely on the common efforts of the cadres and masses in these units and enterprises. We should be masters and not "visitors" in reforms. This is the core of the sense of reforms and an internal impetus which pushes reforms forward.

In deepening the sense of reforms, it is necessary to encourage people to have the spirit of surmounting difficulties. Everything is hard in the beginning, and it is even more difficult to go further. This is the same with reforms, in which there are complicated contradictions. The settlement of these contradictions requires a high skill in reform and good scientific methods. Difficulties exist objectively. Making a retreat because of difficulties will get us nowhere; what is required is to make every effort to overcome them. Therefore, we should make full mental preparations in reforms and be bold in blazing a socialist road with Chinese characteristics.

After 8 years of endeavor, China is now entering a new period of economic structural reform. Following the perfection of the theories of economic structural reform and the carrying out of political structural reform, the social environment for and public opinion on reforms is improving. With full confidence and consciousness, we should constantly sum up our experiences in reform, do a better job in reform, take firmer, more stable, and braver steps in reform, and keep deepening the reform in the course of deepening the sense of reform.

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CSO: 4006/870

HEILONGJIANG GOVERNOR HOU JIE'S SPEECH ON PRICE CONTROL

SK030306 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 2 Aug 87

[Excerpts] Governor Hou Jie delivered a speech at the provincial telephone conference held on the morning of 2 August on commodity price work. In his speech he emphatically pointed out: Governments at all levels and the departments concerned should immediately go into action to adopt realistic measures to enhance price management to bring price hikes under strict control.

Since the beginning of 1987, our province has incurred a trend of gradual price hikes. To stabilize market prices, Governor Hou Jie urged various localities to successfully grasp the following several tasks:

1. Governments at all levels and departments concerned should consider the work of bringing commodity prices under control to be a very important task. The price department should truly play its functional role in supervising and managing commodity prices. The commercial department should actively organize the sources of goods to carry out readjustment between supply and demand and to ensure the price stability of nonstaple foodstuffs and daily industrial commodities. The grain department should bring under control the standard of negotiable prices of grains and edible oil and readjust the grain markets by carrying out readjustment between purchase and sale. The industrial and commercial department should actively make concerted efforts with the price department to successfully carry out management over prices at trade fairs. The material supply department and the marketing and supply cooperative should enhance their management over the prices of the means of production and strictly prevent means-of-production sales covered by the plan from being turned into sales outside the plan. Efforts should be made to block the practice of purchasing goods and raising prices arbitrarily.
2. Efforts should be made to grasp emphasizing commodity prices to stabilize the prices of summer and autumn vegetables. At present, a good job should be done in vigorously engaging in the production and supply of summer vegetables to ensure the production and harvest increase of summer vegetables as much as possible. Meanwhile, a good job should be done in successfully planting enough autumn vegetables according to actual needs and fulfilling the task of signing fixed-quota purchase contracts. It is also necessary for us to bring the prices of meat and eggs under control.

3. Efforts should be made to enhance management over the prices of decontrolled commodities and commodities purchased from the outside.

4. Efforts should be made to earnestly implement provisions issued by the State Council and bring price readjustment under strict control. Commodity prices covered by the authority of provinces, cities, and counties will not be readjusted. The price and material supply departments should place their work emphasis on successfully readjusting the prices of farm machines, farming power, fertilizer, agricultural chemicals, and diesel fuel. Efforts should be made to deal strict blows to the activities of speculation and profiteering.

5. Efforts should be made to further enhance the work of supervising and inspecting market prices. Beginning in August this year, localities throughout the province should carry out another mass inspection of commodity prices. The emphasis of inspection operations should be placed on the prices of commodities closely connected with the people's livelihood and production, such as the nonstaple foodstuffs of vegetables, meat, eggs, and poultry; industrial consumer goods; and important means of industrial and agricultural production. The emphasis of inspection operations should also be placed on the enterprises that produce or transact commodities in extremely short supply, on enterprises that have signed a production contract or a rental agreement, and on trade fairs.

To succeed in regular inspection and supervision over commodity prices, efforts should be also made to bring into full play the role of mass organizations, such as the trade unions, at all levels and the role of part-time inspectors and to organize all social forces that can be organized to make concerted efforts to achieve good management over commodity prices.

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CSO: 4006/855

JILIN REPORTS GOVERNMENT MEETING ON ECONOMIC WORK 1 AUG

SK020543 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 1 Aug 87

[Text] On the morning of 1 August, the provincial government held a meeting participated in by all its members to summarize and arrange the province's work.

The meeting called on departments and units to further implement guidelines of the national conference of governors; to accelerate the pace of reform, opening up, and economic invigoration; to deepen the campaign of increasing production, practicing economy, increasing revenue, and reducing expenditures; to resolutely overcome bureaucracy; to strive to fulfill or overfulfill all tasks for this year; and to welcome the successful convocation of the 13th party congress with outstanding achievements.

Liu Yunzhao, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and vice governor of the province, presided over the meeting. On behalf of the provincial government, Vice Governor Gao Wen gave a speech at the meeting. In line with the principle of seeking truth from facts, he analyzed the province's economic situation during the first half of this year, pointed out the existing problems and difficulties, and set forth work tasks that must be fulfilled during the latter half of this year.

The meeting contended that the province's economic situation during the first half of this year was good thanks to the fact that the province grasped the campaign of increasing production, practicing economy, increasing revenues, and reducing expenditures, and the deepening of reform; and paid attention to linking the work in these two fields and having them mutually promote each other. All this has been conducive to promoting sustained, steady, and coordinated economic development. However, we must understand that with comparatively many unfavorable factors, the province's economic work tasks during the latter half of this year are still arduous.

In line with the province's actual conditions, the meeting set forth that from now on the province should grasp the following five tasks:

1. We should set our sights on combating disasters to reap bumper harvests and promote the overall development of the rural commodity economy. At present, we should conscientiously implement Vice Premier Li Peng's

instructions on the work of our province during his inspection tour of our province, grasp this year's antiflood work, get rid of paralysis thinking, and make good preparations to ensure that there will be no danger. We should take positive measures to combat low temperatures and early frost to promote early harvests, further readjust the industrial structure to comprehensively develop the rural commodity economy, and continue to grasp the grain storage and [passage indistinct].

2. We should deepen the campaign to increase production, practice economy, and reduce expenditures to comprehensively increase economic results. We should ceaselessly improve the enterprise operational mechanism and bring the competition mechanism to enterprises. Enterprises should carry out [passage indistinct] and the system of inviting applications for plant directors, unshakably implement the plant director responsibility system, firmly grasp the work of turning losses into profits and reducing consumption and administrative expenses, and further develop economic cooperation to upgrade the level of cooperation.

3. We should strive to grasp work related to the people's livelihood. When conditions permit, we should firmly grasp the construction of houses for staff, workers, and residents. We should strictly control goods prices, achieve the supply of foodstuffs, vigorously develop hog raising, and implement the policies on giving subsidies to those who raise hogs in an effort to ensure next year's hog production.

4. We should make good preparations for next year's production.

5. We should resolutely overcome bureaucracy, improve work style, upgrade work efficiency, ensure serving the grass roots, [passage indistinct], and grasp implementation of all work tasks.

He Zhukang, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and acting governor of the province, gave a speech at the meeting.

He emphatically pointed out that confronted with the arduous tasks during the latter half of this year, comrades of all departments, particularly leading comrades, should further emancipate their minds, strengthen their confidence, bravely do their work and assume responsibility, and exert efforts to do pioneering work and blaze new trails. He said: We should firmly and solidly grasp the work in all fields in an effort to improve our work. We should go deep into reality and among the grass roots to understand the actual conditions and to solve practical problems. We should pay attention to spreading successful experiences and to applying these experiences to guide the work in all fields.

Acting Governor He Zhukang also stressed: We must not treat bureaucracy casually. Those who bring about losses to the state due to the neglect of their work should be called to account and be strictly handled.

Comrade He Zhukang concluded: Only when the vast number of cadres and people throughout the province make concerted efforts to do their work

solidly and to bring their wisdom and intelligence into full play can we certainly do a better job in building Jilin.

Attending the meeting were Vice Governors of the province Hui Liangyu, Liu Shulin, and Wang Jinshan; and responsible comrades of the commissions, offices, departments, and bureaus of the provincial government.

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CSO: 4006/855

QINGHAI GOVERNOR ENCOURAGES ENTERPRISE GROUPINGS

HK020545 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 2 Aug 87

[Text] While inspecting work in the Qinghai No 2 machine-tool plant on 31 July, Governor Song Ruixiang said that enterprises should advance further and further along the road of forming ties, and enterprise groupings should flourish more and more. Governor Song also saw more than 30 plant managers from 24 prefectures and cities of 8 provinces who are attending the 4th board meeting of the Jinan No 1 machine-tool plant's joint venture company. The meeting is being held at this Qinghai plant.

Song Ruixiang said to the plant managers from other provinces: In the future economic ties between provinces and municipalities should be built on the basis of ties between enterprises; otherwise, the ties will just be empty talk and cannot take root. We should stress the economic results of groupings and combinations, and such results will be achieved through coordination of specialized enterprises and by establishing ties. The fact that the Qinghai No 2 machine-tool plant can attach itself to such a famous plant as the Jinan No 1 machine-tool plant is of great significance for improving the technological level of Qinghai's machine-tool production and raising its competitiveness.

In conclusion, Governor Song inspected a precision lathe produced by the Qinghai and Jinan plants after combining their operations, and hoped that the joint venture company would continually improve its operations.

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CSO: 4006/855

XIZANG LEADER ON CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

HK040847 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 2 Aug 87

[Text] According to XIZANG RIBAO, while investigating the conditions of capital construction work in Nagqu Prefecture from 24 to 28 July, Doje Cering, chairman of the autonomous regional people's government, noted: In adhering to the orientation of promoting capital construction in our region, we must do well in carrying out feasibility studies, formulating plans, and making first-phase preparations for capital construction projects. In addition, we must act according to our capability, carry out work step by step, and strengthen management and security work. Only by doing so can our region's capital construction projects yield bigger economic returns within shorter cycles and require smaller investments.

While making investigations and studies in the prefecture, Chairman Doje Cering spoke in an earnest tone to leading comrades from the prefectural party committee and the prefectural administrative office in the light of our region's current problems in capital construction. In promoting construction work, Nagqu Prefecture must proceed from realities, take time to make careful deliberations, and spend money on the essentials in construction work.

He added: Our region's capital construction work conducted over the past few years has shown the following weakest points: Long construction cycles; poor construction quality; bigger investment needed; and yielding poor returns and results. Therefore, from now on, in carrying out capital construction work, all areas must act strictly in accordance with feasibility studies and construction plans, ensure that first-phase construction preparations are made prior to calling for tenders and the actual construction work. In promoting capital construction, we must guard against restoration of the practice of simultaneously conducting surveying, planning, and construction.

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CSO: 4006/855

OFFICIAL REVEALS NUMBER OF OVERSEAS CONTRACTS UP

OW240832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0820 GMT 24 Jul 87

[Text] Beijing, July 24 (XINHUA)--China's foreign economic and technical cooperation companies have signed contracts worth 710 million U.S. dollars in the first half of this year for undertaking construction projects abroad and providing labor service, a Chinese official said here today.

The projects mainly involved the construction of highways, railways, bridges, dams, apartment and office buildings and stadiums along with river channel dredging, agriculture, forestry, mining and power station projects.

Spokesman for the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Zhou Keren said the value of signed contracts increased 3.78 percent over the same period last year.

He said the Chinese companies had completed projects worth 480 million U.S. dollars from January to June this year, an increase of 15 percent compared with the same period last year.

Some 50,000 Chinese workers are now working abroad, the spokesman added.

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CSO: 4020/251

FUJIAN INDUCES FOREIGN-FUNDED ENTERPRISES TO EXPORT

OW011240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 1 Aug 87

[Text] Fuzhou, August 1 (XINHUA)--Fujian Province has issued certificates to 92 foreign-funded enterprises today as a stimulus to expand exports and update their technology.

The certificates were awarded by the provincial Commission of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade and the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade as part of a program to encourage foreign investment.

Foreign-funded enterprises holding these certificates will enjoy favorable treatment in capital, loans, taxation, site use, hard currency exchange, raw material supply and personnel.

Officials from the Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Commission said that enterprises which export more than half of their products or whose products are of an advanced level can get these certificates.

The latest figures show that Fujian has 538 foreign-funded enterprises.

As a result of Fujian's efforts, the foreign-funded enterprises have expanded their investment by seven million yuan this year. And nearly all the 80 projects involving foreign capital newly signed this year are production projects.

However, the certificates will be revoked if the enterprises can not keep up their good performances, the authorities warned.

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XIAMEN SPECIAL ZONE ATTRACTS FOREIGN INVESTMENT

OW020131 Beijing XINHUA in English 0120 GMT 2 Aug 87

[Text] Xiamen, August 2 (XINHUA)--During the first half of this year, 17 Sino-foreign joint-venture enterprises were put into operation in the Xiamen Special Economic Zone, and 20 others had increased their investment to expand production, according to a local official here.

The official, who is in charge of a management bureau for foreign-funded enterprises here, said Xiamen, in east China's Fujian Province and one of the country's four special economic zones open to foreign investment and technology, had approved 263 joint-venture projects by the end of last June, with a total involvement of more than 900 million U.S. dollars. The foreign capital accounted for 54 percent.

Among the approved projects, 167 joint ventures, cooperative production businesses and exclusively foreign-funded projects have been put into operation.

During the first half of this year, the official said, the foreign-funded businesses generated more than 300 million yuan (about 81 million U.S. dollars) in industrial output value, up 118 percent over the same period last year and accounting for 23.4 percent of the city's total industrial output value during the same period.

With the improvement of investment conditions in the Xiamen SEZ, a number of joint-venture enterprises put in more investment to expand production.

Among them, 11 Sino-foreign joint ventures increased their combined registered capital by more than 74.9 million yuan, said the official.

The Xiamen Yongtai Electronics Company expanded by installing eight production lines from the previous three to manufacture multi-function telephone sets.

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CSO: 4020/251

BAN YUE TAN ON AGRICULTURAL GOALS

HK050856 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 13, 10 Jul 87 pp 18-19

[Article by Zhou Yichang (0719 6318 2512): "Outlook for the Whole Year as Viewed from Summer Harvest"]

[Text] In 1984, China's grain output reached a record high of 407.3 million tons. In 1985, due to many reasons, it was reduced by a big margin. In 1986, although great efforts were made to increase this output, it still could not break the record. What will be the situation of grain production this year? Can we overcome the stagnation in the past 2 years and reach the target of producing 405 million tons of grain as scheduled?

Judging from the summer harvest and the arrangement for autumn crops, we can say that it is quite possible for us to reach our target.

First, there was a good beginning in our summer grain production this year. The output was higher than expected. In the Huanghe and Huaihe areas, which are the main summer grain production areas in China, summer harvest has basically been completed. But in the northwest, some summer crops are still not yet ripe. Judging from the situation of those areas where harvest has been completed and the trend of growth of the crops in those areas where harvest has not yet begun, we can be sure that this year's total summer grain output will at least be able to reach last year's level, that is, 93.2 million tons, though the total production area has been reduced by more than 3.3 million mu. People who are optimistic about the situation hold that if there are no unexpected natural disasters, the total output will be a bit higher than that of last year.

Second, the situation of early rice sowing and growing is also inspiring. This year, a total of 1.668 billion mu of fields have been sowed, some 4 million mu more than last year. The area for early rice and autumn crops alone reached 1.21 billion mu, some 7 million mu more. Of this, the area of low-yield grains such as beans and food grains other than wheat and rice has been reduced, while that of high-yield grains has been greatly increased. The area of corn fields is over 300 million mu, an increase of more than 18.8 million mu over last year; and that of hybrid rice, which has expanded by about 10 million mu a year in the past, has been expanded by more than 20 million mu this year and reached 150 million mu.

Third, in many areas, many advanced technologies for increasing output have been popularized. In Sichuan, Hunan, Hubei, and other 5 provinces, in order to stabilize the area of grain fields, their multiple cropping areas have been expanded by more than 17 million mu over last year; in Jiangsu, Shandong, Henan, and other 13 provinces, the technology for producing high-yield autumn crops has been popularized on 180 million mu of land, double that of last year; and in Hunan, Zhejiang, Guangxi, and Jiangxi, the "1-ton grain fields" program has been popularized on more than 6 million mu of land. The area for popularizing the technology of growing corns under plastic sheet, which was likened to "a project of food and clothing" in poor mountain areas, has been increased from last year's 1.5 million mu to 7.5 million mu. At present, the autumn crops in most areas of our country are growing very well.

What is more gratifying is that the leaders at various levels have improved their understanding of agricultural production, especially grain production, and the enthusiasm of the peasants in grain production has also been aroused. To encourage and support grain production, the State Council has worked out a series of preferential policies, such as reducing the tasks for contract purchase while increasing the proportion of purchase at negotiated prices; adopting the policy of "linking grain with oil, fertilizer, and money awards" in contract purchase; making appropriate readjustment of the prices of certain grains and in certain areas; and increasing the investment in agriculture and the supply of chemical fertilizer, diesel oil, and other means of production. At the same time, various localities have also increased their investment in agriculture. Hunan and Jiangsu provinces have respectively spent 6.7 million and 2 million yuan on improving agricultural technology and Zhejiang province has invested 3 million yuan in transforming medium and low-yield fields. Investment of the peasants has also been increased, and the phenomena such as "chemical fertilizer craze" and "plastic sheet craze" have appeared in many areas.

Moreover, there are still great potentials in China's grain production. The per mu output of various crops is still rather low. Calculated according to this year's sowing area, if the per mu output can reach the historical high, the total grain output this year will be able to reach the scheduled target.

However, we should also realize that it will be a very arduous task for us to make this year's grain output reach the 1984 level. Although we have had a bumper summer harvest, since the production area has been reduced and the output has only been slightly increased, the fulfillment of the whole year's grain production task depends on the harvest of early rice and autumn crops. Moreover, although the grain sowing area has been expanded this year, it is still some 24 million mu less than 1984. If we want to reach the 1984 level, the per mu output of autumn crops should be increased by more than 10 kilograms. This is quite a difficult task.

Judging from the current developments, there is still a sharp contradiction between the demand for increasing output and the insufficient supply of the means of production. This year, since the general demand of chemical fertilizer is greater than the general supply in our country, since there has been delay in the delivery of imported chemical fertilizer, and since 70 percent of fertilizer was concentratedly applied in the first half of the year, the contradiction between supply and demand has been sharpened. This has also happened in the supply of diesel oil and plastic sheets.

Another factor that merits our attention is that in our country, the climate is usually bad in autumn and there may be more natural disasters. According to meteorological departments, due to the unusual atmospheric circulation, it is quite possible that there will be serious drought and flood this year. This is certainly harmful to us in striving for another bumper harvest.

It is now the stage of field management for autumn crops, and there are still about 100 days before the harvest. During this period, if we can do a good job in allocating and transporting chemical fertilizer, pesticide, and other means of production, make full preparations for serious natural disasters, and strengthen field management for autumn crops, there are still hopes for us to ensure the steady growth of grain output this year.

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CSO: 4005/938

LIAOWANG ON CHINA'S CULTIVATED LAND CRISIS

HK040612 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No. 29, 20 Jul 87 p 22

[Article by Chen Bijiang (7715 1801 1512): "China's Land Crisis Has Not Yet Been Resolved"]

[Text] Land is the fundamental requirement for human survival. It is also an indispensable material basis for all economic construction. However, the three major crises currently faced by China's land resources are indeed quite shocking.

1. Land management has got out of control and the cultivated area has decreased by a big margin. According to statistics, in the 35 years since liberation, China's per capita cultivated area has decreased by nearly 50 percent. From 1957 to 1977 alone, the reduction of cultivated land was equal to the total cultivated area in 11 provinces, including Guangdong, Guangxi, Yunnan, and Sichuan. What merits our particular attention is that, in recent years, although the state has repeatedly banned unlawful seizure and misuse of cultivated land, the problem of decreasing cultivated land decreased by over 9 million mu, or the cultivated area of a medium province. In one-third of China's provinces, per capita cultivated land is now less than one mu. For example, it is only 0.73 mu in Guangdong and 0.69 mu in Zhejiang. It is learned that about 650,000 peasants in Hubei province or 10 million peasants in China do not have, or do not have sufficient, cultivated land. Of the cultivated land used for other purposes, a considerable proportion has been irrationally seized or misused. In 1986, the state organized a contingent of over 4 million technical personnel to check cultivated land. Results of the investigation show that unlawful seizure of land accounted for about 40 percent while in a few localities it was as high as 60 percent. According to statistics from 10 provinces, namely, Hebei, Shanxi, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang, Zhejiang, Hubei, Hunan, Guangdong, and Shaanxi, there are as many as 1.84 million cases of unlawful seizure of land.

2. Due to various factors, such as inappropriate reclamation and cultivation of wasteland, excessive felling of trees, and excessive grazing, the area of soil erosion, land erosion by sand, and alkalization has gradually increased. At present, it is especially noteworthy that not only has land erosion by sand in Northern China not been stopped but it has also become

increasingly serious in the south. In Nei Mongol, the area of land erosion by sand has increased to 450 million mu. Of this, 260 million mu is caused by soil erosion. In Sichuan, Jiangxi, Fujian, and other provinces, soil erosion is also very serious. In Sichuan alone, soil erosion covers an area of 247,000 square km, accounting for 43 percent of the size of the province. According to scientific calculations, about 30 million mu of cultivated land on the slopes loses 225 million tons of topsoil every year. Calculated on the basis of 5 cun [a unit of length equal to about one-tenth of a foot] of topsoil, the lost soil could cover 1.5 million mu of land. The nutritious elements in the sand and earth washed away, such as nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium, correspond to 200 percent of the chemical fertilizer used in the country each year.

3. With the vigorous development of industry, especially the township and town enterprises, the problem of land pollution and destruction is increasingly serious. According to the relevant quarters, our country annually discharges over 400 million tons of waste residue, tailings, and other industrial wastes every year, of which only 24 percent is utilized. These wastes are discharged into the fields through irrigation channels, streams, and rain. This, plus the remnant poison of insecticide left in the fields, exceeds the soil's capacity to purify itself. As a result, some 25 million mu of soil in the nation's cultivated areas is damaged.

Judging from the above-mentioned figures, it is by no means sensational to say that China's land resources are facing a crisis. The relevant experts are unanimous on this point.

Land is an important, limited, and irreplaceable means of production. Eighty-eight percent of the food energy needed by man comes directly and indirectly from land. Unlike other means of production, land cannot be constantly reproduced. Very slow in formation, it often takes several centuries to form an inch of topsoil.

Viewed from our national conditions, China's population accounts for 22.5 percent of the world's population but its cultivated land accounts for only 7 percent of the world's cultivated land. Compared with the United States, the Soviet Union, and Romania, China's per capita cultivated areas, calculated in terms of agricultural population, accounts for only 0.05 percent, 2.5 percent, and 12.5 percent respectively. With China's agricultural laborers exceeding 300 million, each person is responsible for only 5 mu of cultivated land; it is as much as 1,244 mu in the United States, 1,092 mu in Canada, and 135.5 mu in the Soviet Union. Nor is the potential for China's reserve cultivated land great. It is estimated that China has about 500 million mu of wasteland which can be used as cultivated land. Even if it is reclaimed to the full, the per capita cultivated land is still less than 2 mu, much lower than the per capita level in the world. Furthermore, with the continued increase of the Chinese population and the continued use of cultivated land for national economic development and other needs, it will be even more difficult to reclaim all 500 million mu of wasteland.

The relationship between land and grain is very close. To develop grain production, it is necessary to rely on policy, science, and technology. Until a major breakthrough can be made in science and technology, it will be very difficult for us to achieve the objective of producing 480-500 billion jin of grain by the end of this century if we do not have a sufficient quantity and quality of cultivated land to guarantee it. Now, many countries in the world attach very great importance to the question of preserving and expanding per capita cultivated land amount, holding this as an important way to solve the grain problem. According to statistics, the world's per capita cultivated area was 4.8 mu in 1980. Almost all countries with a lower per capita cultivated area failed to attain self-sufficiency in grain. Japan has a per capita cultivated area of 0.6 mu, Britain 1.9 mu, and West Germany 1.95 mu. These countries have a fairly high level of agricultural science and a fairly high standard of modern agricultural technological equipment and their per-unit grain output is also high. In 1980, with an average grain output at 323 kg in Japan, 326 kg in Britain, and 295 kg in West Germany, these were countries with a fairly high per-unit grain output in the world at that time. However, because they had relatively less per capita cultivated area, they did not attain self-sufficiency in grain. Conversely, in countries with a per-capita amount of grain at over 1,000 kg, such as the United States, Canada, and 70 kg in Australia, they have not reached a high level in per-unit grain output. However, because they have a relatively large per capita cultivated area, they are more than self-sufficient in grain and export it in big quantities.

China has a large population. Although it needs a lot of grain, it has little cultivated area. For this reason, it seems especially important to treasure every inch of land.

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CSO: 4006/858

LIAOWANG ON RECKLESS OCCUPATION OF FARMLAND

HK071242 Beijing LIAOWANG No 29, 20 Jul 87 pp 20-21

[Article by Yang Guirong (2799 6311 2837), Ling Wancheng (0109 1346 2052), Xiao Huijia (5135 6540 1367), Zhan Zhongde (6124 0112 1795), Bao Yonghui (0545 3057 6540), and Yu Shaoliang (0060 1421 5328): "It Is Impermissible to 'Annex' Farmland at Will -- Eyewitness Report on the Reckless Occupation and Indiscriminate Use of Farmland"]

[Excerpts] The "Land Management Law" promulgated in China a year ago has been quite effective in banning reckless occupation and indiscriminate use of farmland, but it has not fundamentally reversed the trend of rapid decrease of land. Not long ago, LIAOWANG reporters Yang Guirong, Ling Wancheng, Xiao Huijia, Zhan Zhongde, Bao Yonghui, and Yu Shaoliang visited some places across the country. What they heard, and saw, about how land was occupied made them feel that the problem remains to be very serious.

Going Against the "Wind" To Occupy Land, Doing a Rush Job of Building Houses

At present, the per capita area of farmland in Fujian is less than 0.7 mu, ranking the last but one among various provinces and regions of the country. However, it is in this province where the contradiction between man and land is very prominent that a problem which worries the people has emerged: During the Spring Festival this year, when the "Land Management Law of the PRC" was being implemented in various localities in Fujian and overall checking of land for non-agricultural construction was being carried out, the unhealthy trend of going against the wind to occupy land and doing a rush job of building houses emerged in some localities.

From the coast to the mountain areas, the reporters painfully saw how fertile land covered with heavy ears of rice along highways and around villages turned in a twinkling into tall houses. The construction of the foundation for a house with three to five apartments covering a floor space of 100 square meters is often completed overnight and firecrackers to celebrate "moving into a new house" will be let off in 3 to 5 days. The speed of doing a rush job of building houses really takes one's breath away.

Ye Jianwen, Director of the Land Management Bureau of Fujian Province, told the reporters that from results of checking land in various localities we can see that cadres abusing power to illegally occupy land and making use of land to take grafts and bribes is the chief cause of why the unhealthy trend of reckless occupation and indiscriminate use of farmland remains unchecked. He continued by giving several examples. Huian County went so far as to illegally sell to 35 households of cadres for building private houses, land earmarked by the county urban plan for building commodity houses. Since 1982, 79 households of cadres at the level of section and bureau directors and above have occupied land to build private houses in Chengguan District of Chongan County, but only 11 households among them have completed necessary procedures and have not used more land than they are entitled to. In the rural area of Shaoan County, a Party Branch Secretary has since 1980 given his approval without authorization to the construction of private houses or houses for organizations on over 350 mu of land after accepting bribes amounting to over 20,000 yuan.

In the eyes of some people, land of the country has become a piece of rich meat for satiating the private interests and greed that can be carved and spent without restraint. They have totally ignored the country's sacred "Land Management Law!"

Selling Land To "Get Rich" Makes People Sigh

China's "Land Management Law" clearly stipulates: "No organization or individual is permitted to seize, buy, sell, or lease land or to illegally transfer land in any other form." However, in the past few years, some of our cadres and people, including some leading cadres, have got many muddled ideas which do not tally with, or even contradict, laws and regulations governing land. People in some localities solicit business in requisition, sale, and lease of land. In the eyes of these people, land is the "capital" for establishing relationship and selling land is a "shortcut" to getting rich. At present, the villagers in many localities have become "10,000-yuan households" by selling land and some local governments also increase their revenue in the same way. The Taoshan District Government of Qitaihe City, Heilongjiang Province, acquisitioned without authorization 125 mu of land for constructing office buildings. However, it later sold the land at 288,000 yuan, reaping a net profit of 200,000 yuan. A village in the suburbs of Jiamusi city sold farmland at 8,000 yuan per mu to a factory for building dormitory. The peasants feel that they can get a considerable amount of rent without any input to land. Their annual income from this source, together with that from sideline production, is dozens of times more than income from farming. No wonder they compete with each other in doing this kind of business.

Where the Hope is Placed

While making a survey on reckless occupation and indiscriminate use of land in various localities, the reporters received reports on recent measures adopted to strengthen management of land from Hubei, Hebei, Zhejiang, Heilongjiang, and Fujian. From them, people happily learned that many

provinces have begun to attach importance to the land problems and have earnestly taken action to deal with them. Many provinces have started dealing with problems among leading cadres first by enforcing strict party and administrative discipline and laws and have seriously meted out punishment in a number of typical cases of seeking personal gains through reckless occupation and indiscriminate use of land. Some provinces have decided to set quotas for the use of land in plans for non-agricultural construction and institute the farmland reclamation fund system in order to reduce as much as possible land for non-agricultural construction.

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CSO: 4006/858

CALLS FOR LARGE SCALE WASTELAND RECLAMATION

HK040724 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 4 Aug 87 p 3

[Article "Special to CHINA DAILY" by Bao Ruixian]

[Text] The State is calling for large-scale wasteland reclamation as a way to make up losses of farmland, the area of which has shrunk sharply in recent years as more has been taken over for construction.

By the turn of the century, about 6.67 million hectares of land needs to be reclaimed to maintain the area of cultivated land at the present level of 120 million hectares, said Wang Xianjin, director general of the State Land Administration.

He told a recent national seminar on land reclamation that reclamation was an urgent task because more land must be cultivated to have enough farmland to feed the growing population. Non-agricultural construction had so far occupied too much arable land, he added.

In the past 30 years, the farmland loss has been running at an annual rate of 544,600 hectares. The problem has worsened in recent years due to the housing construction boom. In 1985, more than 1 million hectares was requisitioned for non-farming purposes.

To save more farmland, Wang said, efforts were being made to economize on use, but from now on great attention should also be paid to tapping new resources. "Both measures should be pursued strongly," he said.

State, collectives and individuals should all be encouraged to open up wasteland. And preferential treatment would be given to them in getting reclamation funds and materials to ensure that they benefit from their efforts.

He said the emphasis would be on the reclamation of idle, vacant and abandoned pieces of land, such as disused mines, ponds, pits and ditches, because they need less investment and product faster profits.

In addition, he said, farmers in mountainous areas should be encouraged to move their villages to hillsides in order to make more space for farmland.

According to the seminar, wasteland in China is mainly distributed in the border provinces and autonomous regions, such as Yunnan, Heilongjiang, Inner Mongolia and Xinjiang, and along the beaches of coastal provinces like Jiangsu, Guangdong and Fujian.

Altogether, 10 million hectares of wasteland and beaches could be turned into farmland through reclamation. Another 3 million hectares could be reclaimed from idle land.

With this 13 million hectares of newly-reclaimed farmland. China would be able to stabilize the farmland area at the level of 120 million hectares, he concluded.

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CSO: 4020/251

SICHUAN RIBAO ON AGRICULTURAL WORK

HK310942 Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jul 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Gain Fresh Understanding of the Status of Agriculture as the Foundation"]

[Text] Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. We must pay adequate attention to its strategic position. With the sustained growth of agriculture in the past few years and with the problem of keeping the people fed and clad fundamentally solved, the concept of taking agriculture as the foundation has become a bit vague in the minds of some comrades. The personal experience of likely consequences arising from an unstable agricultural situation is not so fresh. Agriculture as the foundation has not been taken so seriously. In the second step in the rural reform, not enough work has been directed toward how to step up the development of agriculture and strengthen logistic support for the agricultural development. At present, we must carry out further education on agriculture being the foundation of the national economy among the masses of cadres and people, so that they gain a renewed understanding of agriculture's position and role in the national economy. This is really a matter of great necessity.

Our Sichuan has a population of more than 80 million. How things go with agriculture -- this has an all-important influence on the economic situation in the whole province but also has a direct bearing on social stability. With agriculture developed and with a thriving rural economy, other industries and even the whole national economy will boom. On the contrary, with agriculture languishing, other industries will be in a slump. The development of the national economy will thus be seriously affected. Since 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the political and economic situation throughout our province has been favorable. This is, first of all, because under the impetus of the rural reform, peasants' enthusiasm for production has grown, the agricultural picture is better than before, with more of things like grain, oil, pigs, vegetables and fruits available. The rural situation has taken a turn for the better. If we should dampen peasants' enthusiasm and let productivity suffer, a collapse in the output of staple agricultural products will inevitably spell serious consequences for other industries and other sectors of the national economy! Experiences and lessons over many years show that without increasing

the understanding of the position and role of agriculture as the foundation and without trying to stabilize agriculture as the foundation, an isolated effort to solve the problem of commodity prices and the problem of revenue basically will not work. Therefore, leadership comrades of departments at various levels must firmly foster the idea of taking agriculture as the foundation, set great store by agriculture, support agriculture, pool mass wisdom and efforts, realistically get work done well, and strive in every way to strengthen agriculture as a foundation.

The past few years have witnessed frequent natural calamities in our province. Especially this year, weather fluctuations and serious cases of drought and floods have caused heavy losses in agricultural production. The difficulty of wresting a bumper harvest in agriculture is very great. The weakness of agriculture as a foundation has also been brought to light. Very little has been done in regard to fundamental construction in the agricultural field. The existing irrigation facilities have been seriously damaged. Given the lack of attention to irrigation facilities in ordinary times, when a natural disaster strikes, we can only "cling to a god's feet in a search of stopgap measure," resorting to electric power and natural gases as a protection for agriculture and for our supply of rice. This shows that in developing agriculture, apart from relying on policy and on science, we must rely on increasing input and improving production conditions. In future, no matter what the financial strain, the governments at all levels must try in every way to squeeze out some money for capital construction to benefit agriculture and strive to restore the investment in agriculture to the level before 1981 as quickly as possible. Otherwise, the agricultural foundation cannot be strengthened and production cannot be increased in a sustained and steady manner, causing a still greater loss. Meanwhile, we must strive to improve work about the supply of chemical fertilizers, diesel oil and other supplies for agricultural use. They must support the effort to fight calamities and wrest a bumper harvest, bringing the concern of the party and the government to peasants and maintaining close ties with peasants and preserving and arousing their enthusiasm.

The correct handling of relations between relevant economic departments, especially business departments, and agriculture is of utmost importance in developing agriculture. When contradictions appear between the economic interests of both sides, relevant departments can never take a solution that hurts agriculture. This would betray the trust of the peasants. Instead, a way along the lines of a reform must be used to coordinate the distribution of interests, allowing a satisfactory solution to contradictions. In coordinating the business of distributing interests, we must first guarantee the interests of peasants and then the interests of business departments. The purchase and marketing problem with live pigs, natural silk, and so forth should be taken care of in this way. If we should "kill a hen to get its eggs," or "drain a pond to get the fish" impairing peasants' interests and dampening their enthusiasm for production, this will inevitably hurt the interests of departments and even the state. Through contracts signed, we must provide support for

production and set purchase prices as a form of protection, which must be strictly followed. We must thus establish lasting and stable relations of cooperation with peasants. This requires various economic departments to conduct regular education among cadres and workers and to help them in raising their awareness of the problem of agriculture and really cultivating an idea of serving agriculture. We must cite typical examples for their good performance in serving agriculture, publicize the experiences of typical examples and urge various departments to do a still better job of supporting agriculture. We must have the courage to blaze new trails, creating some new ways of operation and finding a new path conducive to the development of productivity and gradually popularizing same. Especially in the matter of upholding reform, openness and revitalization, we must severely deal with those people bent on thwarting the reform, victimizing peasants and seizing every chance to make some money. Leadership cadres must assume a clear-cut attitude to this matter and can in no way take an evasive stand.

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CSO: 4006/858

STATE COUNCIL TO ALLOCATE COTTON RAW MATERIALS

OW051436 Beijing XINHUA in English 1413 GMT 5 Aug 87

[Text] Beijing, 5 August (XINHUA)---To help alleviate shortages of some cotton fabrics, the State Council plans to allocate raw materials for the production of one million pieces of cotton yarn, according to the Ministry of Commerce.

Plain white cloth, cotton prints and towels are in short supply and even out of stock in some places.

The output of China's cotton yarn in 1986 was 2.47 million pieces more than the previous year. The output during the first half of this year increased by 10 percent over the corresponding period last year. Output of grey cloth also showed increases.

The shortage of cotton fabrics was caused mainly by excessive exports of primary products. Export of cotton textiles during the first five months of this year increased by 31 percent in terms of cotton yarn over the corresponding period of last year and they were mainly cotton yarn and grey cloth while the increases in production were only 9.7 percent.

Another reason is that the production capacity of cotton goods processing has increased too fast to keep pace with the supply of cotton yarn and the township textiles industries are competing with bigger state run textile mills for raw materials.

And the meddling in by units not authorized in cotton yarn deals has aggravated the shortages.

The textile industry ministry asked the local textile enterprises to balance exports with domestic sales. Priority should be given to the supply of the domestic markets. Cotton yarn and grey cloth should be exported according to plan and enterprises in towns and villages should develop in a planned way.

The ministry also asked the local enterprises to adopt effective measures to ensure the production of 500 million metres of plain white cloth and 300 million towels during the second half of this year.

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CSO: 4020/251

LIAOWANG ON WATER CONSERVANCY PROJECTS

HK030655 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 29, 20 Jul 87 p 5

[Article by Zhao Dean (6392 1795 1344): "New Methods of Building Mass Water Conservation Projects"]

[Text] Since implementation of the contract system, the rural economy in our country has speedily developed. However, under the household operations, how to concentrate the power of the masses to reconstruct the country is a new task to be explored. At the beginning of this year, the Man Nationality Autonomous County in Fengcheng, Liaoning Province, has initiated a form of competition called the "Dayu Cup," for mobilizing the masses to harness the medium and small rivers, and has gained prominent results. There are three major specific methods which they have used.

The first one was based on the principle of whoever benefited more bore more burden, and whoever benefited less bore less; and based on reasonable and specific regulation in collecting funds and distributing work. The villages and groups who were direct beneficiaries, based on their household numbers, labor force, and population, shared the voluntary labor and transportation (the labor could be substituted by cash) according to the degree of benefit and the construction volume. The villages and groups which were not direct beneficiaries used the methods of mutual benefit and exchange of labor. They took turns to harness the rivers. State-owned and collective enterprises stationed in the county and villages also gave their reasonable share of funds and labor. Furthermore, the investment for improving state water conservation was spent in rewards rather than compensation for those villages which first finished the river harnessing projects well.

The second method was management by scientific planning, with the emphasis on construction results. Adherence to construction standards was meant to guarantee success in every harnessing project. This has changed partial harnessing into overall harnessing. People are farsighted and can take care of the long and short term targets.

Third was the system of responsibility at all levels. Leadership was thus strengthened. The county, from the higher authorities to the lower levels, practiced contracted distribution of work and the responsibility system at every leadership level. The completion of the river harnessing projects has become a main content of target management and evaluation of cadre performance at all levels.

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CSO: 4005/938

HUNAN PEASANTS LACK FERTILIZER SUPPLY

HK311003 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jul 87 p 2

[Report by Wu Xinghua (0702 5281 5478): "Peasants in Sangzhi County Are Strongly Dissatisfied with Unavailability of Chemical Fertilizers"]

[Text] The unhealthy conduct of Hunan's Sangzhi County Supply and Marketing Cooperative, of the county nitrogenous fertilizer plant, and of some leading cadres in the sales of chemical fertilizers, as well as incompetence and serious bureaucracy in the county party committee and government, aroused strong dissatisfaction among local peasants. This resulted in over 2,000 peasants rushing to purchase chemical fertilizers from the county nitrogenous fertilizer plant and county production materials company warehouses, from 19 to 22 June.

Total carbonic ammonium production at the Sangzhi County Nitrogenous Fertilizer Plant has been set at 15,000 tons for this year. By mid June, the whole county had already been allocated 8,604 tons of carbonic ammonium and 1,692 tons of urea for the peasants, the per capita distribution of carbonic ammonium being about 40 kg and urea about 4 kg. Had these fertilizers been evenly shared among the peasants, there would not have been any fear of a fertilizer shortage.

But quite a number of units affiliated with the county supply and marketing cooperative either raised the prices of the fertilizers, or sold them to their relatives and friends as well as to units outside the county. Some people resold them at a profit. The Shangdong Street Supply and Marketing Cooperative distributed the purchase memos for 173.25 tons of carbonic ammonium to five drivers and individual households, who resold 123.25 tons of the total at higher prices to units outside the county. Nine staff members of the Kuzhuping Supply and Marketing cooperative bought 3,150 kg of urea for themselves, of which the director of the cooperative bought 550 kg.

The county nitrogenous fertilizer plant did not abide by the regulations and allocated chemical fertilizers to the rural areas. It expanded its sales without permission and raised the grades of its products without improving the quality. The county government had set a regulation that the county nitrogenous fertilizer plant should deliver 80 percent of the

carbonic ammonium it produced to the county agricultural production materials company for remarketing to the rural areas, allowing it to retain 20 percent for its own sales. But in pursuit of more profits, the nitrogenous fertilizer plant sold 800 tons of carbonic ammonium in excess of the percentage allowed for its own sales. It also sold 431.94 tons to its own staff members and workers, the per capita distribution being almost 1 ton. Some individuals bought more than 10 tons each and others resold the carbonic ammonium at a profit.

Some county, district, and township cadres abused their powers by helping their relatives and friends to buy chemical fertilizers, thereby disrupting the normal distribution procedures for chemical fertilizers. From January to May this year, 245 people from organs affiliated with the county authorities bought 26.47 tons of urea from the county production materials company. Among these people there were responsible persons from the county government office, the county public security bureau, and the county court. The county government office director alone bought 7 tons of nitrogenous fertilizer for his brother who lives outside the county. Quite a number of couples who were not engaged in farming also bought urea. The families of only two county finance commission cadres were in the countryside, but they bought 1,275 kg of urea. Since cadres of organs affiliated to county authorities had taken the lead, some district and township cadres followed suit. In April and May this year, cadres in Kongkeshu township took away 3.1 tons of urea which had been earmarked for special use, from the township supply and marketing cooperative. Due to these malpractices, some peasants found it impossible to buy chemical fertilizer. According to statistics, of the 4,700 peasant households in Guandiping district, 970 could not obtain chemical fertilizer until mid June.

Serious bureaucracy in the county party committee and government led to more than 2,000 peasants rushing to the county seat to purchase chemical fertilizer. The county government had made several investigations into the distribution and sales of chemical fertilizer but did not take prompt action in carrying out its decision, thereby giving rise to confusion in the sales of chemical fertilizer. The county government made a decision on 19 March this year that township governments should distribute nitrogenous fertilizer coupons to the peasants, and that rations should be notified to all townships. But some townships and supply and marketing cooperatives did not carry out this decision. Thus confusion occurred in the supply of chemical fertilizer, and this aroused strong dissatisfaction among the peasants. The county government did not take prompt action although it was aware of the situation. As a result, their unhealthy conduct became more serious. The county agricultural production materials company still had 110 tons of urea and compound fertilizer in stock, but it made a report saying that there was no fertilizer in its warehouse. The county party committee and government accepted this as true, without making an investigation of the actual situation. When four or five peasants came to the county government office on 22 June to inquire about the reason why the county agricultural production materials company did not sell its fertilizer, a responsible person from the county government office replied point-blank: "There is no fertilizer in the warehouse." The peasants were infuriated because they knew very well that there was fertilizer in the warehouse. Hence the serious incident in which more than 1,100 peasants rushed to purchase fertilizer from the warehouse.

POOR QUALITY PESTICIDES, FERTILIZER RUIN CROPS

HK050228 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 5 Aug 87 p 3

[Text] Thousands of rice plants in an area of Hubei Province have been destroyed because they were overdosed with pesticides by farmers who were misled by the shop selling the chemicals.

One farmer who replanted his family's fields with more rice plants found that they also died and now experts believe the fields may be unusable for some considerable time.

In all, about 113 hectares of young rice plants were destroyed because a shop in the Shunheji area of Macheng City deliberately gave wrong information to customers so that they would buy more pesticide.

The shop bought 1,400 kilograms of pesticide in May. The instructions say that 0.6 or 0.9 kilograms should be used for each hectare of young rice plants.

To earn more money, the shop assistants told customers that 6 or 9 kilograms should be used on each hectare.

Local authorities in Shunheji area stopped the shop selling pesticide in June but by then the 1,400 kilograms of pesticide were almost sold out.

Meanwhile, grain production has decreased in several provinces because of the use of poor quality fertilizers.

In Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, about 50,000 hectares of rice withered because farmers used substandard fertilizer provided by factories in Hubei and Henan provinces.

At the beginning of this year, there was a fertilizer shortage in Guangxi. Many fertilizer producers in Hubei and Henan provinces produced a large amount of poor quality fertilizer to meet the demand and sent it to Guangxi.

CHINA INDUSTRY and COMMERCE NEWS reported that 2,640 tons of fertilizer transported to Guangxi was disguised in false packaging. And about 300 enterprises or companies were found to be producing or selling poor quality fertilizer.

The State Industry and Commerce Administration found that most of the poor quality fertilizer producers were factories in collective ownership, township enterprises or individual producers.

Some producers made their products quickly, outdoors. Some simply added chemicals to soil or coal dust and some put waste sulphuric acid into phosphorus ore powder.

Some producers bought waste soil for only a few yuan a ton from chemical factories and after processing it into poor quality fertilizer, sold it for 200 to 300 yuan a ton.

After the fertilizer was transported to Guangxi, Guangdong, Fujian, Zhejiang, Hunan, Sichuan, and Shandong, the price reached 700 to 900 yuan a ton.

In Zhejiang Province, 11 tons of pesticide that had lost its effect and 20 tons of poor quality fertilizer were found in the province's Quzhou City.

/12913

CSO: 4020/251

BRIEFS

AGROTECHNIQUES INCREASE GRAIN OUTPUT--Fuzhou, 5 August (XINHUA)--China is popularizing a new agrotechnique which saves fertilizer and production costs while increasing grain output. The new technique was developed by Liu Zhongzhu, President of Fujian Provincial Academy of Agricultural Sciences, and his brother, a senior engineer of the Ministry of Astronautics Industry. On explaining the new technique, Liu said, "a farmer tells me how much fertilizer he had applied to his field in previous years and its grain output, I put the two numbers into a computer which predicts the best quantity of fertilizer he should apply and his grain output this year." "This is the result of using astronautics and a mathematical method to select the best soil fertility parameter," said Liu. The Xianyou county used the information on 6,700 hectares of land last year and saved 647.5 tons of fertilizer worth 288,000 yuan and increased rice output by 3.5 million kilograms. "We like the new technique because it's simple, quick and saves money," said a local farmer. Agrotechnicians and experts from 13 provinces and regions are gathering in Fuzhou to discuss how to popularize the new technique. Experts attending the meeting consider the method a major breakthrough in rational application of fertilizer. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0116 GMT 5 Aug 87 OW] /12913

MISUSE OF CULTIVATED AREAS CURBED--Our province has begun to carry out a mandatory plan to control the use of cultivated areas for nonagricultural purpose. Our province's 1987 target of 80,000 mu cultivated areas set for nonagricultural use has been recently made known to lower levels jointly by the provincial planning commission and the land bureau, thus bringing the use of cultivated areas for nonagricultural purposes into line with the state plan. Our province's 1987 target of cultivated areas set for nonagricultural use comprises three types, namely: Areas for state construction purposes; areas for township and town construction purposes, including areas for township and town enterprise; and areas for peasants' housing construction purposes. The peasants' housing construction quotas for this year have been set by county and city authorities for their rural areas. The provincial authorities will be in charge of the plan for assigning cultivated areas that are needed by central and provincial construction projects. Such central and provincial construction projects and the needed cultivated areas will be assigned together to the relevant cities and counties. [Text] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 3 Aug 87 HK] /12624

CSO: 4006/858

REPORT SUMMARIZES VIOLATIONS OF LAW, DISCIPLINE NATIONWIDE

HK051550 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1301 GMT 4 Aug 87

[Report by Wei Xiang (0251 5046): "Procuratorial Organs in China Devote Major Efforts to Investigating and Handling Violations of Law and Discipline"]

[Text] Beijing, 4 Aug (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--Procuratorial organs at various levels in China have devoted major efforts to investigating and handling violations of law and discipline. In the first half of this year alone, there were 4,800 violations of law and discipline on file throughout the country.

As revealed by statistics, of the 4,800 cases, serious violations numbered 525 and exceptionally serious violations amounted to 121.

An official of the Supreme People's Procuratorate verified that in the cases that were handled in the first 6 months of this year, former Jiangxi Governor Ni Xiance's embezzlement case was one that involved a leader at the most senior post.

Embezzlement cases, however, do not constitute the most typical cases in the violations of law and discipline that have been handled in the country so far. Most of the cases that have been handled by procurators are three types of cases: violations of rights, neglect of duty, and culpable accidents arising from the lack of responsibility.

In the violations of rights, the most typical case is illegal detention. In a dispute over debts, some enterprises have gone so far as to detain the persons involved in the debts. A person named Wang of a Taiyuan factory dealing in agriculture, industry, and commerce signed a contract with a deputy director of a Hunan agricultural machinery factory. The deputy director illegally held Wang's son as a hostage for as long as 32 days because Wang did not abide by the terms and conditions provided by the contract. A source from the Supreme People's Procuratorate said that procuratorial organs throughout the country handled over 400 illegal detention cases in the first half of this year.

The handling of cases concerning neglect of duty has been the favorite topic of procurators since last year. According to surveys on eight provincial procuratorates made several days ago, there were over 150 serious cases of

neglecting duty handled by some 140 procurators and deputy procurators in the first quarter of this year. Another source indicated that from January to May this year, procuratorial organs throughout the country handled over 600 cases of neglecting duty.

Major culpable accidents could neither escape the eyes of procurators. Early this year, the lavatory of a primary school in Huichang county, Jiangxi Province, collapsed, leaving 28 dead. Not long after, a lawsuit was filed against Zhou Guangfu, the builder of the lavatory, who was subsequently sentenced to imprisonment.

Now the call for punishing bureaucratism is mounting, and more and more cases involving neglect of duty and culpable accidents have been submitted to procuratorial organs. The official of the Supreme People's Procuratorate pointed out that the work of investigating and handling violations of law and discipline will become more arduous this year.

/9738

CSO: 4005/924

NPC'S NGAPOI SAYS 'TIBETANS MUST RESPECT MOSLEMS'

OW051832 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 5 Aug 87

["'Tibetans Must Respect Moslems'"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Lhasa, 5 Aug (XINHUA)--A state leader today called on Buddhists, who are in the majority in the Tibet Autonomous Region, to respect non-Buddhists.

At a gathering to celebrate "Corban," an Islamic festival, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress and a Tibetan himself, said that one-religion believers should respect people of other religions.

Tibet has 1,000 people of the Hui (Moslem) nationality and they mainly live in the capital, Lhasa.

"We should fully respect the customs of the people of other religions so as to unite the people of all nationalities in the region to strive for a prosperous new Tibet," the vice-chairman said.

Over the past few years, the local government has granted funds to restore two mosques in the city proper and two Islamic cemeteries in the suburbs.

The gathering was attended by over 500 Moslems and other people from all walks of life including Wu Jinghua, party secretary of the regional party committee.

In Beijing, Qinghai, Xinjiang, Guangzhou and the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region and other places, celebration activities were also held to observe the festival.

The Islamic Association of China gave a reception here today, at which Haj Iliyao Shen Xiayi, chairman of the association, announced that Chinese Muslems would make further efforts to promote friendly relations with Moslems in other parts of the world.

In Guangzhou, 1,600 Muslems gathered in the Guangta mosque in their traditional holiday dress. Led by Ahung, head imam of the mosque, they held religious ceremonies. Many Hui (Chinese Muslims) people went to pay homage at their ancestors' tombs.

Muslim leaders from Hong Kong also attended the ceremonies in the Guangta mosque.

The Standing Committee of the People's Congress of Guangzhou, mass organizations, and the Guangzhou City Council sent greetings on the occasion.

In Ningxia, the provincial united front work department, the Nationalities Affairs Commission and the religious affairs department invited more than 300 Muslim leaders to a tea party in Yinchuan yesterday.

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CSO: 4000/125

WRITERS GIVEN ACCESS TO SELF-FINANCED PUBLISHING

HK250506 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 25 Jul 87 p 8

[Article by Chan Wai-fong]

[Text] Writers and their work units in China have been given access to publishing houses in a major relaxation of controls. But there are conditions attached to this, the chief being their ability to pay for the printing.

The newly established Press and Publications Administration (PPA)--a watchdog overseeing publications and media in the country--has already approved the establishment of the first self-financing publishing house in Beijing.

Self-financing means that the writers or their work units bear some responsibilities and rights previously borne by the publishing houses. These include editorial responsibility, copyright and publishing costs.

Song Muwen, deputy director of the PPA, told THE STANDARD in Beijing recently that this is to encourage more publications.

It will enable books likely to have limited sales and low profit margins to be published, Mr Song explained.

Writers who have not won public recognition and publications which are not for sale will also be benefited from this.

"As long as the writers or the work units of the writers agree to bear all costs incurred, the publishing house will accept the deal," the deputy director said.

They will be protected by contracts. Copyrights will go to whoever pays the money unless a contract states otherwise.

Mr Song said that this plan had already been implemented for some time. "The situation has been improved and regularised now," he added.

Zuo Jingquan, deputy editor-in-chief of the Wen Jin Publishing House, and first self-financing publishing house in Beijing, reportedly said that writers had to be Chinese citizens including Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan and overseas Chinese.

The publications should be scholastic rather than profit-making works. And the content should also comply with China's constitution and policies, Mr Zuo was quoted as saying.

The Wen Jin Publishing House holds as usual the right to decide the theme, to proof-read, and the design of the publications, he added.

Wen Jin is the first in Beijing. But a similar publishing house has been operating in Shanghai since 1982.

The Shanghai Xue Lin Publishing House has, over the past 5 years, published some 30 self-financed publications.

"There will not be too many of these publications," Mr Song commented.

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CSO: 4000/125

BEIJING COURT SENTENCES TRAIN MURDERERS TO DEATH

OW121110 Beijing XINHUA in English 1058 GMT 12 Aug 87

[Text] Beijing, 12 Aug (XINHUA)--Two men found guilty of the murder of a Chinese-American man on a train were sentenced to death today by the Beijing Railway Transportation Intermediate Court.

Cui Yuzhong, 23, a fitter, and Dai Wenxin, 27, a bricklayer, were accused of murdering Ewald Cheer, 61, a Chinese-language instructor from San Angelo in the U.S. state of Texas in a compartment of the No 47 train from Beijing to Guangzhou in the early hours of the morning of 20 June this year. They also inflicted injuries on his travelling companion, Jiang Kefa, 46, a teacher from Shandong Province.

The court said that the pair robbed Cheer of traveller's checks worth U.S.\$180, three yuan in foreign exchange certificates and 20 yuan rmb. They also stole 1,555 yuan from Jiang.

Cheer came to China 21 February this year and married a Chinese woman in Beijing later.

The accused men, who were born in Benxi in Liaoning Province in northeastern China, were passengers in the same compartment as the victims, the court said. They fled to Zhengzhou in Henan Province and Benxi before they were captured 20 and 22 June.

According to Chinese law, the condemned men are entitled to lodge their appeals within 5 days after sentencing.

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CSO: 4000/125

ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO TO BE RENAMED 1 JAN 1988

OW290103 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1106 GMT 28 Jul 87

[Text] Beijing, 28 Jul (XINHUA)--With the approval of the Political and Legal Commission of the CPC Central Committee, ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO [CHINESE LEGAL SYSTEM JOURNAL] will be renamed FAZHI RIBAO [LEGAL SYSTEM DAILY].

ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO published its first issue on 1 August 1980. Since it became a daily on 1 July 1986, its propagation of the party's principles and policies for political and legal affairs, its coverage of the achievements of China's socialist democracy and development of its legal system, and its dissemination of knowledge about law and the legal system have won very favorable comments from readers in all walks of life.

It is reported that after being renamed FAZHI RIBAO the paper will intensify its reportage on socialist democracy and development of the legal system, on how laws will serve reform of the economic and political structures, expand coverage on the development of the legal system, and improve the timeliness of its news so that its function as the party's legal mouthpiece will produce greater social effects.

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CSO: 4005/924

LIAOWANG ANALYZES ARMY'S ROLE, PROGRESS IN REFORMS

HK090918 Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 30, 27 Jul 87 p 13

[Article by Hu Nianqiu (5170 1628 4428) and Yi Jianru (2496 0313 1172): "The People's Army Is Marching Forward in the Course of Reforms"]

[Text] For a long time in the past, the PLA was in a state of war preparedness in which the army was always on alert and based its work on dealing with "an early war, a great war, and a nuclear war." Thus, much valuable time for fundamentally strengthening army construction was lost. The army reform was precisely aimed at shifting from a state of high battle alertness to the orbit of peacetime construction. Today, this strategic change in guiding idea has been realized.

1. The CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission believe that the danger of world war still exists; meanwhile, the forces for safeguarding world peace are ever increasing, and a world war can be avoided. At present, a world war is not likely to break out, we may enjoy a peaceful environment for a rather long period to strengthen the army's basic construction with modernization as its focus.

2. Economic construction is the focus of China's socialist modernization. In the war environment of the past, everything was for the front and victories, now, everything should be subordinate to and serve the overall situation.

3. Army modernization needs to realize such a change. For a long time in the past, the PLA had always been on the alert in action; many problems existed such as excessive size, backward equipment, overstaffed organs, improper structure, and incomplete and imperfect institutions, all which failed to meet the requirements of modern warfare. Now, our attention should be focused on strengthening the building of the army itself.

The general task of army construction in the new historical period is to build a powerful, modernized, and regular revolutionary army.

The chief accomplishments of the army reform are shows as:

--Streamlining and reorganization have been realized, with 1 million troops demobilized. that was a reform of streamlining and reorganization, the PLA was reduced by over 30 units at army level, more than 4,000 units of divisions

and regiments, and half of the staff members of the PLA headquarters. At the same time, leading bodies at all levels have become crack.

--The original 11 military regions have been merged into 7, ground force divisions have been reorganized into group armies, and the proportion of special arms has been increased. The system of officers and men is implemented, and the militia departments at county and city level have been transferred to local jurisdiction.

--Leading bodies at all levels have been readjusted. the average age of our field army leading bodies was 58 in 1982; it is now 47. At the same time, the educational background and level of specialized knowledge has greatly improved. In 1982, those members with a senior middle school graduate background in the field army leading bodies accounted for 2.9 percent; now, those at and above that level account for 82 percent. Those with a college or polytechnic educational background account for 60 percent of the leading bodies at the level of the headquarters, military region, and branches of the armed services.

--The army has eradicated past "leftist" influence in political work.

--In military training, the situation of mixing new and old recruits in training and low-level cycling has changed, with the implementation of a series of whole-range reform. In a great number of forces, new technologies such as electronic simulation, lasers, and automatic command systems have been introduced in the realm of training, and new progress has been made in campaign and coordinated campaign exercises, and the standards of training have improved. In addition, the army has brought the work of studying science and culture and of bringing up qualified people for both military and civil purposes onto the trace of unified education and training.

--Education in military academies and colleges is regularized. Academies and colleges at various levels and categories are restored and made complete and perfect. The training structure in command academies and colleges with elementary, intermediate, and advanced levels has been made complete and perfect. The specialties structure in intermediate and tertiary technical schools and colleges has been improved

--Regarding defense scientific research and industry, new ways have been adopted to conduct more research and development and to organize more technical reserve, to focally equip a small number of forces, to make new and old equipment coexist, and to renovate the old in an echelon order. The measures for allotting funds for equipment and research and development has been reformed, with the contract system implemented on a trial basis.

--A plan for defense projects has been drawn up. Civil air defense projects are linked with city construction, with one-fourth of the projects opened for peacetime use.

--Rear service work is subordinate to the overall situation of national construction and army modernization. Defense-related factories are developing

products for civil use. All army hospitals are open to society. The administrative structure of scientific research and the repair service in the logistics departments have been improved, and their command and level of automated control upgraded.

--All-round systematic readjustment and reform have been conducted in work concerning the militia and reserve forces. The number of primary militia has been reduced, and the quality of militiamen has been upgraded. Military training has been conducted in 170 colleges and high schools in coordination with governmental and educational departments.

--In war theory and academic research, importance is attached to top-rank macroscopic decisionmaking theory. Activities in academic exchange outside the army have also increased by a wide margin.

--The army has organized its forces to support the construction of national key projects and other economic construction, and to take an active part in rushing to scenes of emergencies and relieving victims of disasters. The Air Force and Navy have also provided 54 airports and 15 dockyards for joint use by the people and the army, and have vacated 13 airports, which have been handed over to the localities for their use.

It is expected that this army, which has rendered great meritorious services, will accomplish still greater progress in reform and render new meritorious services to the people.

/12232

CSO: 4005/0949

SPECIAL UNIT TESTS NEW STRATEGIC MISSILES

Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 14 Jul 87 pp 1, 4

[Article by Guo Qingsheng [6753 1987 3932] and Wang Tie [3769 6993]: "Special Contingent Hammers Out Specially Qualified Personnel--A Report Mailed From a Test Regiment For a New Type Missile"]

[Text] This is a newly founded special contingent in the special forces. Amidst myriad mountain clusters and vast billowing forests, its colors flapping in the wind, it braves thunderclaps and lightning. This unit is responsible for a special mission, namely to work together with research and development units to complete design finalization experiments for a new type strategic missile and to train key cadres in the firing of the missile as part of the tests.

During the numerous and daunting tests, the officers and men carry the hearty song of the "five revolutionary spirits" initiated by Military Affairs Committee Chairman Deng to the foothills of mountains in the south, to boundless snowy wastes, and to the loess highlands. The desks of the "old commanders" in the spaceflight department are piled with valuable test data.

On 12 March 1987, Second Artillery Headquarters Commander Li Xuge [2621 2485 7041], and Political Commissar Liu Lifeng [0491 4539 1409] awarded citations to them and called upon all officers and men in the Second Artillery Corps to emulate them.

Sets off Hurriedly on an Expedition 20 Days After Founding and Wins a Golden Eulogy as Well

This new kind of contingent was born at the end of 1984. Just when staff organizations, battalions and companies were busy settling in, an order was transmitted to the unit: Prepare at once to move out to conduct a test mission!

The unit had been founded for only a few days, and the personnel for such a big corps had come from 11 highly scattered units, not all of them having arrived by any means. The contingent was stationed in a mountain fastness, so there had not been sufficient time to buy many cooking utensils and barracks equipment. Telephone lines had not yet been strung between regimental

headquarters and some companies, and not one of the 10-odd equipment vehicles that were to be used in the tests could be driven because maintenance for the change of season had not been performed.

The military orders were firm!

The Standing Committee of the Regimental CPC Committee held an all-night meeting. As the sun was coming up, the members of the Standing Committee rubbed their red eyes and left the meeting for companies, motor pools, warehouses, and the railroad station. Very quickly cadres and soldiers assembled from everywhere, all fired up.

Their intense sense of duty was rapidly transformed into a powerful cohesive force. Within 20 days after the regiment's founding, all of its personnel and vehicles had completely formed up in a far traveling column. During a visit home by technical assistant Wang Pengtao [3769 7720 3447], his mother became seriously ill and was taken to a hospital; his wife gave birth, but the child died after only 3 days; the family's cave dwelling collapsed after several days continuous rain; and his father made plans to break up the family incurring 800 yuan in debts thereby. After receiving the telegraph informing him to return to the unit, he looked at his wife who was lying in bed, and he looked at the house where no one had yet bothered to buy pots, bowls and ladles. Then clenching his teeth, he set out to return to the unit. When he arrived at the test site, he immediately took charge of two special units and set about hectic operational training. When a complete check of 12 missile launches involving 48 operations turned up no errors, civilian technical personnel taking part in the test were unstinting in their praise.

The training was daunting; there were no ready-made operational procedures to follow. Regimental commander, Ding Fengqi [0002 7364 1427] took charge of staff comrades and specialized cadres in the writing of regulations that took all night and continued into the following day, very quickly turning out more than 20 special regulations totaling more than 200,000 words. All specialists endured hardships and arduous field work, working night and days to train, to write, and to prepare drawings, each of them completely engrossed.

The time to render a report to the people of the motherland has arrived. The new missile model spits forth a roaring flame and flies whistling to the horizon. The target zone quickly relays the joyous news of an "accurate hit on the target." The technical personnel in the spaceflight department are moved to tears and praise the unit for "sound training and outstanding service in the first engagement."

After a while, a telephone call from Minister of National Defense Zhang Aiping [1728 1947 5493] booms from a loudspeaker. He offers congratulations on behalf of the Central Military Affairs Committee to the officers and men of the entire regiment and commends them for having fought a good fight. At once, the stirring regimental song resounds at the launch site.

A Special Mission and Special Conditions Hammer Out Specially Qualified Soldiers

The long military column moves quickly across the boundless snowy wastes. Northward, northwestward, and northward again... Finally, it stops at a small nameless station.

It has come specifically for the purpose of finding bitter cold. In order to test the ability of the new weaponry to adapt to extremely cold conditions, men and the soldiers accompany the missiles, loading, transporting, fueling and testing designed performance at extremely low temperatures.

The temperature here is between -35 and -42 degrees centigrade during the day and reaches a low of -47 degrees centigrade at night. The troops live in an enormous warehouse. Blue ice has formed on the surface of the ground, and it is necessary to wear a fur hat when sleeping at night. For a time the soldiers are unable to adapt to such an extremely cold environment, and 80 percent of the comrades catch cold.

A special mission and special conditions hammer out specially qualified soldiers. In the early morning they lug their weaponry into the wilderness and into windy gaps to begin the day's tests. Cold, snowy winds roar madly as though they want to strip the clothing from peoples bodies, shred them and roll them away. The soldiers stand in the open to perform operations, their waste deep boots lined with three layers of felt insulation, but in less than an hour, their toes are so frozen that they hurt. In order to perform the operations, they change from fur gloves into wool gloves, and perform the test procedures one after another, several hours passing as they work away.

Qi Dewen [7871 1795 2429], a soldier in the hoisting and transport squad has to remove several connecting rods and plugs from a narrow missile instrument housing, and inspect whether any foreign objects have fallen into the instrument housing. Without hesitation, he removes his fur hat and his fur gloves, takes off his cold protection clothing, and climbs up the work ladder in a sweat shirt, squirms into the instrument housing and carefully works inside. When he comes out, both his ears have long since been frozen red and his face is blue. When the spaceflight department comrades see him, they are moved to tears. One engineer runs forwards and pushes a piece of chocolate into Young Qi's mouth saying, "Young brother, get some heat right away."

Who can say that such soldiers are not heroes?

During the height of summer, the officers and soldiers also trudge long distances to reach the torrid southern part of the country to conduct high temperature sunshine, torrential rain, and highway jolting tests.

The hoped for ideal high temperature weather finally arrives. During the morning there is no movement in the trees; the birds make no sound; and the scorching heat of the sun makes the land shimmer. On the concrete test site, the ground temperature reaches 50 degrees centigrade. When a bucket of water is splashed, it sizzles to form a white mist. It is on this ground that the soldiers perform operations for 4 hours at a time, the sun scorching their heads and hot steam rising beneath their feet. Their summer work clothes become wringing wet with sweat within a short time, and several comrades pass out on the spot.

During the highway jolting tests, they remain in their barracks during the day and march during the night. Since the weather is sweltering, they are unable to rest well during the day, so they are extremely fatigued at night. The drivers carry chili peppers in their pockets, which they fish out and bite off when they begin to doze. Dog tired, they drive safely for more than 3,000 kilometers.

Like a steel knife being cold tempered during hot forging, and like pines and firs that taste to the full the stinging winds and the biting frosts, the officers and men of the testing and training regiment become stronger as a result of arduous hardening. They have gone away on six separate missions and have campaigned in six different provinces and regions covering 270,000 kilometers, and they have satisfactorily completed 10 large scale ground tests, leaving a record of bearing up during struggle in the north and south of the motherland.

Cherishing the Republic's "Baby," They Inscribe on Their Memories the Need for "Steadiness, Accuracy, Strictness, and Care."

Testing and training in new type weaponry requires not only the boldness and tenacity of males, but also the carefulness and attention to detail of females. Officers and men constantly remind themselves that we are looking after the country's baby, an instrument of accuracy requiring pampering, and a thing of high value. Should careless action cause an accident with it, not only would there be serious economic loss, but progress on tests would be delayed. Consequently, they were always spurring themselves to be "safe and reliable making no slip ups" and to make sure to be "steady, accurate, strict, and careful," overlooking nothing. In order to guard against tools slipping out of the hands and damaging instruments or equipment in the course of work, they put plastic sleeves on wrenches and screwdrivers, and tied tools to their wrists. Fearing that the buttons on his clothing might fall inside the housing of instruments, one person working on a missile cut off all the buttons on his clothing replacing them with ties. Once when making an installation, when a check discovered that one of the tips of wire that had been cut off was missing, Kang Wang [1660 2489], the former commander of the technical battalion, sounded a warning. He felt that though this was just a fine piece of wire less than 1 millimeter long, if it fell inside the instrument housing and a short circuit resulted during missile flight, the consequences would be terrible to imagine. He thereupon took charge of a conscientious search for it by more than 10 workers. All sorts of instruments and a bundle of leads were located inside the missile instrument, with no room for a hand to fit. They, therefore, used a small magnet to attract the wire and a small bellows to blow. After a more than 2 hour painstaking search, they finally extracted this hidden danger.

Once when a missile was undergoing its final complete check prior to launch, everyone was watching with rapt attention a series of test data on the liquid crystal display device, and when display of the final group of data was finally finished, everyone breathed a sigh. Just then, operator Sun Lin [5685 2651] suddenly noticed that the display device had flashed a "20 seconds" signal, and then disappeared. He searched through the more than 80 pieces of

data he had memorized thoroughly, sensing that very possibly the appearance of this parameter had been a mistaken signal from an interference pulse, so he immediately reported the situation to the leaders. Technical personnel then conducted analysis and tests of all kinds, finally finding a defect in the electrical relay fire extinguisher apparatus. Not only did they promptly remove the trouble, but also noted the safety measures to be taken in future production. In the various major tests, they not only accurately provided tens of thousands of bits of test data, but also provided to research and development units some ideas on design, quality, technology, and combat use that were welcomed by the research and development units.

The "Miserable" Life of Modern Troop Units and Procing a Cherished Tradition Out of Arduous Struggle

The special nature of this special unit is far greater than people realize.

When the officers and men operating the modern equipment and instruments send the country's most sophisticated weapons into the sky, people may wonder several thousand li away just what their base camp is like.

Immediately following founding, the regimental organization squeezed into barracks that had formerly housed a company, and everyone from the regimental leaders to organizational cadres slept on plank beds. Three staff organization sections shared a single office desk with one drawer for each section and no chairs. They had to sit on a small camp stool and bend over the head of the bed to draft documents. At the grassroots level, life was even more bleak. the companies being located from from cities or towns and having no vegetables to eat. Many of the barracks leaked when it rained and many of the windows had plastic nailed over them. The messhall had no tables or heating equipment. There was a shortage of recreation and sports equipment, there being only two basketball hoop supports in the whole regiment, and there were no nets or places to play other kinds of ball games.

Faced with difficulties, the regimental CPS Committee issued the resounding slogan, "Don't be a beggar; be a pioneer." They carried forward the Yanan spirit using their own two hands to build a beautiful "homeland."

Late spring is the busy season for harvesting the "late autumn crop" in the mountainous regions of north China. Cadres and soldiers traversed the mountains and worked their way through dense woods to gather medicinal herbs such as wild celery, wild garlic, Chinese wild ginger root, and Asia bell [Codonopsis pilosula]. After putting away their herb baskets, they took up hoes to clear the land to grow vegetables. Package after package of vegetable seeds mailed by the soldiers' families were scattered on the slopes. By the end of the year, the whole regiment had earned more than 80,000 yuan, and had achieved self-sufficiency in vegetables with some surplus. A little effort still pays off!

During intervals in training, and during afternoon breaks, cadres and soldiers dragged flat-bed wagons up the mountains to dig earth, and at night they erected electric lights to level the ground. In less than 1/2 month, the fewer than a few score men in 4th Company had completely renovated the former

delapidated barracks where garbage had lay in piles and that had been without windows or doors.

In winter, the regiment adopted an original approach in holding exercises on the ice since the ice-bound season was long in its garrison area. The whole regiment hurried to flood eight ice skating rinks. In February 1987, the regiment solemnly held its first ice sports event. The soldiers regarded the home-made ice rink "and the home-made skates created by the regiment" as something special.

The unit's material and cultural living conditions changed fundamentally. The barracks throughout the regiment were repaired and repainted and various kinds of furniture added to them. The messhall was completely renovated so that it could be heated in winter, and it was equipped with running water. Each company built regular training rooms completely equipped with desks, chairs, and teaching aids. Grassroots level clubs set up recreation rooms and places for playing all kinds of ball games and added more than 50 pieces of recreation and sports equipment. The regiment also established a soldiers amateur wind ensemble. The regiment was evaluated as an advanced unit for cultural work by the Second Artillery Corps. The company seemed like home.

The new type unit and the new type soldiers are spreading wide their arms to embrace an even more resplendent tomorrow!

9432
CSO:4005/940

LIAOWANG DISCUSSES CHINA STRATEGIC MISSILE FORCE

HK290825 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 28, 13 Jul 87 p 17

[Article by Guo Qingsheng (6742 1987 3932): "The Young Strategic Missile Forces"]

[Text] On the boundless Gobi Desert, the silvery strategic missiles, like soldiers in full battle array, quietly stood there. At short notice, they could soar into the sky to deal the enemy a head-on blow.

Called the "Second Artillery," the Strategic Missile Force of our army was founded in 1966. It was established with the aim of breaking the nuclear monopoly, strengthening our self-defense capability, and preventing nuclear wars and it has grown in strength with the development of the national economy and national defense science and technology and the successful tests of atomic and hydrogen bombs, as well as the integration of missiles with nuclear weapons. After 2 decades of development, our strategic missile forces have become well-coordinated combined arms fitted with numerous types of missiles. They have successfully conducted many exercises and set up a combat-ready duty force.

To provide missile forces with strong combat effectiveness, it is very important to build launching positions and improve weaponry. At present, the "Second Artillery" have built a number of well-coordinated positions of different types and different launching methods for the purpose of attacking, defending, and stockpiling. This reporter has visited a missile unit. There I saw a magnificent missile launching tower, as high as a dozen-or-so-story building, towering over a wide level ground and the soldiers busy working at worktables. In the oval control room of the underground control center, numerous control consoles string out in a line, with various electronic instruments droning rhythmically. Following the incessant orders of a commander and the pressing of buttons and switches by the personnel, red, green and white indicator lights blinked incessantly and the dials on the instruments moved slowly... The whole room was permeated with a tense atmosphere.

The development of modernized troops cannot be attained without the training of skilled personnel. The missile units have a multi-form, multi-level, and multi-scale system for educating and training professional technical cadres

and commanding officers at the elementary, intermediate, and advanced levels, with academies, training corps, and instruction detachments serving as the bases. Moreover, over 1,000 graduates from military and local universities and colleges join the missile units every year.

As a new unit handling sophisticated weapons, the "Second Artillery" has a very strong contingent of scientists and technicians. Since the National Science Conference in 1978, the "Second Artillery" has attained over 1,200 scientific and technological achievements from which they won 593 state and army awards for scientific and technological achievements. The Chinese-character mini-computer series--the HJ-series minicomputers, developed mainly by the "Second Artillery," are the largest Chinese-character minicomputers in the country. In processing Chinese-character information and graphic information, they have reached international levels of the 1980's for similar products. They have been well received after being applied in organs of the Central Military Commission, the general departments of the PLA, the Second Artillery. The complete success of the test to exploit the potential and extend the range of a certain type of missiles is another example.

The rear area engineering facilities of the "Second Artillery" have also reached a considerable scale. Hospitals, repair plants, material transfer posts, oil depots, all-purpose material storehouses, and so on have developed into a rear-service system of logistics support under the nuclear conditions and provided conditions for logistics support both in peacetime and during war. Logistics departments at all levels have also absorbed advanced managerial methods from foreign troops and attached importance to the application of computer technology, thus effectively raising their comprehensive support capabilities.

At present, the Strategic Missile Force has become an indispensable arm of our army and has made tremendous contributions to the defense of world peace.

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MILITARY, PUBLIC SECURITY

HONG KONG JOURNAL ON REDUCTION IN PRC WEAPONS EXPORT

HK010624 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 118, 1 Aug 87 p 11

[Article from "Reference News" column by Ma Hsia (7456 1115): "China Will Reduce Exports of Weapons"]

[Text] China's sale of Silkworm missiles to Iran has become an open secret. At the end of May, the military in China secretly sent a technical group consisting of engineering specialists to Iran to help solve related technical problems. China has not only sold weapons to Iran but has also secretly sold weapons to Iran's neighboring countries, and sold weapons and military aircraft to Thailand and Pakistan.

Regarding international public opinion's criticism of China for selling weapons to Iran, Yang Shangkun discussed this with the U.S. military during his visit to the United States. The Chinese military has decided to keep silent and let the disturbance caused by it subside of its own accord. To avoid any development of the situation affecting China's image in the international community, China has recently adopted the policy of "reducing" sales of weapons. As Deng Xiaoping put it, it is better to lie low until criticism blows over.

Informed intellectuals in Beijing hold that selling weapons is a good way to earn foreign exchange. However, we should pay attention to principles and should not put profit-making first.

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CSO: 4005/930

ARMY PAPER CRITICIZES U.S. MILITARY MORALE

Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 13 Jul 87 p 3

[Text] In today's world, the United States is considered a scientifically and technologically advanced country, and it is for just this reason that American military people never tire of parading the country's "high technology." They say with great pleasure that the United States far surpasses the other super power in more than 10 military technologies. The implication of their words is that the United States can win hands down in the military preparedness contest.

Their statement is both right and wrong. The United States armed forces are indeed superb in terms of technical equipment. Their C3I system, their laser weapons, their space shuttle, and their robot soldiers are all one could want. But weapons have no feelings. They must still depend on people for their operation. Thus, highly educated and highly motivated people are a necessary concomitant to high technology; otherwise, it becomes nothing but a pile of scrap iron.

So how is morale (or motivation) in the United States' armed forces? Let us look at a few facts. According to a recent (Aifei) News Agency dispatch, a Mexican businessman bought some old lumber from the United States, which he shipped into Mexico only to discover, upon sorting through it, that it contained 23 missiles. Missiles and lumber are two different types of things with different uses. Even a primary school pupil would not confuse one with the other. How could such a mix-up occur and in the most modernized American armed forces at that? Perhaps some might say that this was an accidental oversight and that one should not "generalize from a single case." Fair enough, then may I ask whether sending atomic warheads to a scrap dealer and whether the auctioning of submachine guns and hand grenades in the main street, both of which are American armed forces scandals commonly seen in American newspapers, are also accidents!

Actually, the aforementioned strange events that have occurred in the American armed forces are by no means difficult to understand. The American population is made up of immigrants for the most part. They have a national sense, but not necessarily a sense of being a people. Within the country, the whites look down on the blacks and other colored races, and old immigrants look down on new immigrants. All are Americans, but their stations in life are vastly

different. Furthermore, in the more than 200 years since its founding, the United States has fought only two wars genuinely well, namely the Revolutionary War and the Civil War. The Revolutionary War had to do with whether the United States would exist independently, and the Civil War had to do with whether capitalism would exist and develop. The nature of these wars caused American soldiers to demonstrate extraordinary valor in them. Subsequently, however, in World War I and World War II, American soldiers simply carried out orders without acquitting themselves extraordinarily in battle. The illustrious General Patton slapped an American soldier who had gone AWOL from the European battlefield, and the two incursions into the Korean and Vietnamese battlefields were an even greater nightmare for American youths. That they are still suffering from the so-called "post-Vietnam War syndrome" shows how bad the situation is. Many American youths are joining the armed forces today, but to tell the truth, this is not in order to "serve the country," much less is it even likely to be in order to seek novelty and amusement from "getting a taste of a soldier's life." It is simply because the great tide of unemployment has driven them into military service and nothing more. This being the case, "becoming a soldier in order to eat," and "doing the least necessary just to get by" has become a fact in their behavior. Thus, who cares whether something is a missile or not; its all "junk." Sell it and be done with it to save a lot of worry and trouble.

High technology and low motivation is the fatal problem in the American armed forces today. Unless this problem is solved, it is feared that bewildering events like selling missiles as lumber will continue to occur.

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HUNAN LEADER NOTES 'LAST YEAR' OF REORGANIZATION

HK050844 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 5 Aug 87

[Excerpts] Chen Bangzhu, standing committee member of the Provincial Party Committee and vice governor of the Provincial Government, yesterday morning delivered a speech at a provincial conference on the work of making proper arrangements for army men transferred to civilian work, stressing: This year is the last year for completing the work of achieving efficient and simple army administration through reorganization, reducing a total of 1 million PLA personnel, and finding places for army cadres transferred to civilian work. We have started well and must also end well in this work. We must successfully fulfill this year's tasks of making proper arrangements for army cadres transferred to civilian work.

Chen Bangzhu noted: According to a plan formulated by the State Council and the Central Military Commission, our province this year has to find places for over 6,200 army cadres transferred to civilian work. Although the total number of such cadres set for our province this year is smaller than last year's, the tasks in this regard are still very arduous. All units and departments must continue to regard the work of making proper arrangements for the army cadres transferred to civilian work as a political task, take the interests of the whole into account, surmount every difficulty in this regard, accept all the assigned army cadres transferred to civilian work, and guard against the practice of bargaining on and listing prerequisites for accepting such cadres. In finding places for army cadres transferred to civilian work, we must put the stress on transferring such cadres to the grassroots units under the political and legal departments as well as the departments in charge of economic supervision and economic readjustment.

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MARINE CORPS COMBINED ARMS TRAINING DESCRIBED

Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese 6 Jul 87 pp 19-20

[Article by Huang Caihong [7806 1752 5725] and Yang Guojun [2799 0948 6874]:
"The Amphibious Navy Marine Corps"]

[Text] In mid-summer, we visited a certain navy fleet where a van carried us to a bay training area where we saw nothing but contingent after contingent of officers and men wearing dazzlingly colored clothing working with agility in a downpour to launch amphibious tanks and armored personnel carriers one after another into the bay. They presented a magnificent sight, seeming like the dragons attacking the roaring billows. This was the Chinese Navy Marine Corps that has been termed the "army of armies."

Each of the contingents that make up the Navy Marine Corps have infantry soldiers, artillerymen, armored forces, engineers, chemical defense troops, and signal corpmen, as well as missile troops, airborne troops and reconnaissance troops. The Marine Corps is a special unit made up of a combination of many branches of service that is able to wage amphibious warfare on the land and on the sea.

At a stretch of rolling red earth hills along the bay, we inspected the Marine Corps composite training base. At the nearby 1,000 mu military camp stood one new barracks after another surrounded by a spacious water and land amphibious training area, a heliport, and a modern command training building. This training base is the finest in the Chinese armed forces today.

We walked into the command training building, which had an artillery command training room, a tank and armored vehicle driver training room, and a sand table operations training room. Marine Corps military command cadres at the platoon level and above, as well as tank and armored vehicle commanders can train here. The artillery command training room's ground artillery firing command simulation system makes it possible to operate simulators to provide training in basic tactics to artillery companies, achieving training results similar to those obtained in on-the-ground training in the field. This group of simulators was researched, developed, and produced in China. They employ electronic computer control, are technically advanced, perform outstandingly, provide lifelike simulation, and may be used flexibly. The United States has now purchased this group of simulation trainers.

We climbed to the top of a remote control command tower and looked out all around at the land and sea amphibious training area that lay beneath our gaze. The marines on the 200 meter by 80 meter wide basic course composite training ground moved quickly and bravely like dragons rising and tigers leaping.

At the present time, the entire land and sea training area can simultaneously accommodate the training of amphibious tank forces, armored forces, amphibious reconnaissance forces, and composite repair forces.

These special troops, which have as their main mission amphibious warfare to make landings and oppose landings, employ the training of permanent cadres, rigorous testing and specialized tournaments to make sure that basic training in special skills involving individual marines, individual vehicles, and individual guns attains a fairly high level. Take swimming training, for example. A marine who does not know how to swim who enters the Marine Corps will undergo rigorous training. Within 3 days, he will be able to float, and within 1 week, he will be able to swim 5,000 meters. Within a month, he will be able to break the 10,000 meter mark. Today, all Marine Corps personnel, cooks, signal corpsmen, and armorers included are able to swim in the ocean for 10,000 meters unarmed, and more than 3,000 meters with arms.

The Marine Corps must possess the ability to survive in a treacherous amphibious environment and to continue to fight. Marines are currently conducting field survival training on an isolated island. Before setting out, the unit issues each man 2 1/2 jin of dry grain and a canteen of fresh water, plus 1 liang of salt and 1 box of matches. These marines spent 10 days and nights living like "Robinson Crusoe" on this isolated island without cooking equipment and where there was no shelter of any kind.

This is the way that the Marine Corps conducts highly difficult, high intensity, comprehensive, forced field warfare training of units. When training in land thrusts, concealment, and long-range raids, it sets up bombings by enemy aircraft, chemical and atomic attacks, and surprise encounters with the enemy. When training in swimming 10,000 meters in the ocean, in sea reconnaissance, and in sneak landings, it sets up exposure of movement plans, encounters with enemy special forces and patrols, and attacks by enemy submarines from beneath the water via various routes.

Not only are inhospitable islets used to test the mettle of marines, but the roaring open seas are used as well. On the surging and rolling surface of the sea, one amphibious tank and armored personnel carrier after another pours out of the hatchway of a landing craft and roars into the open sea.... But this iron cavalry, which rules the land, dances a "rock and roll" between troughs and crests of waves, and controlling it is difficult. The drivers squeeze into the hot and humid drivers compartments to practice over and over again the essentials of driving. At the same time, the drivers take the measure of the waves, the tide and the patterns of motion of sea currents, learning a series of superb marine "riding skills," finally surmounting the difficult problems of driving in the ocean and of forming up and conducting coordinated combat in the ocean. Now, no matter whether they are skirting a

reef or crossing the trough of a wave, it is like being on flat land. They are both "fierce tigers on land" and "powerful dragons" on the open sea.

Firing at sea is an important skill for amphibious tanks and armored vehicles when attacking beachheads to annihilate the enemy, and it is also a major hurdle in training. On the ocean, tanks and armored vehicles bob and roll with the waves making it difficult for gunners even to maintain balance much less operate a gun accurately. Furthermore, when looking through an armored vehicle periscope at the open sea, with the water and the sky being the same color, it is not easy to lock on to a target and sometimes the splashing froth swamps the gun sight. They looked to science to solve this problem, studying the pattern of tides and undercurrents in the ocean, skillfully using the thrust that the tides exerted on combat vehicles, and repeatedly practicing the technique of firing at sea, finally learning through practice how to lock on to targets quickly. During one firing at sea by tanks and armored vehicles, gunners fired 20 rounds in 1 minute, 18 of them scoring hits to become expert gunners.

At the Marine Corps, we observed a landing and a counter-landing exercise.

On the sea there were several score vessels, large and small, including missile destroyers, corvettes and landing ships that changed their battle formations and angles of attack from time to time, their various caliber guns firing in unison to dump ton after ton of shells on the beachhead of the bay.

In the air, fighter planes and bombers whistled across the sky one after another, now diving, now pulling up, their firepower falling like drops of rain on the beachhead leaving behind countless bullet scars.

Inside the bay, amphibious tanks and armored personnel carriers emerged from the bosom of the ocean, and thundered toward the beachhead under cover of powerful firepower from naval vessels and aircraft, moving like a hot knife through butter.

On the beachhead, the first contingent of the landing troops moved with lightning speed to dismount from their armored personnel carriers and fan out in all directions in a triangular formation and to move rapidly toward frontline positions on the beachhead, firing as they advanced. Airborne troops on massed helicopters dropped from the sky like an invincible army to help the landing forces.

Ever since the day that the marine corps was founded, the Navy Marine Corps commanders have concentrated on increasing overall troop combat capabilities. They have developed the training of individual soldiers in tactical skills into coordinated training of which all branches of service are a part including tank troops, armored troops, artillery troops, and guided missile troops. They have developed tactical training from the platoon and company scale to the scale of a reinforced battalion. They have developed combined training of the entire marine corps in opposing landings to include training in combination with fraternal services, namely air units and surface vessel units.

Thus, coordinated combat exercises on a fairly large scale involving all branches of service marks the elevation to a new level of the overall coordinated combat capabilities of the Navy Marine Corps. This corps has become a new branch of service possessing powerful modern warfare capabilities.

XIAN CONFERENCE ON FOREIGN MILITARY TECHNOLOGY

Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 8 Jul 87 p 1

[Article by correspondent Xiao Jiangfeng [3194 3068 1496]: "In-breadth and In-depth Development of Foreign Military Academic Research Throughout the Armed Forces; Symposium on Foreign Armed Forces Concludes in Xian With More Than 100 Outstanding Papers Having Been Selected"]

[Text] Open research is infusing new vitality into academic research in China's armed forces and into the building of military units. This is the profound impression gained by the correspondent as a result of having taken part in an Armed Forces-wide symposium on foreign armed forces. Results of their own research in hand, nearly 100 delegates from throughout the armed forces gathered in the ancient capital city of Xian between 24 June and 1 July to take part in this symposium.

This symposium on foreign armed forces demonstrated the heartening situation that has taken place in academic research work in China's armed forces of greater openness and orientation toward the world. The conference selected a total of 112 outstanding papers. Authors receiving awards included leaders from military regions and combined arms armies as well as division and brigade leaders; comrades from field combat units and from all services and branches of service, as well as comrades from provincial military regions; and professional researchers specializing in theoretical research as well as cadres from professional units in official organizations. Everyone assembled in a hall for an exchange of academic views, to learn from each other, and to make up each other's deficiencies. In addition, they contended with each other on some controversial issues, stimulating thought and a lively atmosphere pervading the conference. Comrades from units concerned told the correspondent that research on foreign armed forces had formerly been largely limited to scientific research organizations, intelligence units and institutions of higher education, but now it has become a topic of common concern that is studied by military unit leaders and organizational cadres alike. This is a extremely heartening change.

The correspondent thumbed through outstanding papers that had taken prizes, and held conversations with delegates, feeling as a result that the breadth and depth of current research on foreign armed forces had no equal in the past. The content of the research has changed from simple analysis of

situations to an exploration of inherent patterns and theoretical substance. For example, what do improvements in the armament of foreign armed forces and changes in organizational systems mean for the character of future warfare; what new changes have taken place in combat command thinking, command principles and specific combat methods in foreign armed forces under conditions of modern warfare; what is the trend of development for a war of the future; and what will be the shape of 21st century wars, etc., have become hot points for research. The range of research has changed from a few objects of study and a few topics to multi-directional, multi-area, and multi-level research, some of it being a comparative analysis of the military theories of various countries, development and changes in the combat theories of foreign armed forces, features of combat methods used by foreign armed forces, and combat command and support in foreign armed forces.

The in-depth development of academic research on foreign armed forces widened fields of vision and avenues of thought. The thinking of numerous comrades began to turn against some of the traditional concepts and traditional perceptions of the past, and they came up with some new ideas and new proposals of very great value in research. Many units closely linked research on foreign armed forces to the duties for which they are responsible, using research results to guide and improve the training of troop units. As a result, training has moved out of a narrow sphere to better meet the needs of future war.

This academic activity was initiated jointly by the General Staff Military Training Department and the Foreign Armed Forces Department of the Academy of Military Sciences. Both the Lanzhou Military Region and the Chengdu Military Region provided briefings on their experiences in carrying out academic research. Academy of Military Sciences Commissar Wang Chenghan [3769 6134 3352], Academy Deputy Director Mi Zhenyu [4745 2182 3768], Lanzhou Military Region Commander Zhao Xianshun [6392 0341 7311], and comrades in charge at the General Staff Military Training Department took part in the conference.

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PLA SIGNAL CORPS MODERNIZES EQUIPMENT

HK050051 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0803 GMT 30 Jul 87

[Article by Li Xoaoning (2621 1420 1337)]

[Text] Future warfare will be three-dimensional warfare of unprecedented scale, general warfare, combined warfare, and nuclear warfare. Such warfare requires smooth communication between all levels from the headquarters to all fighting personnel.

In an interview, Diao Peize, director of the Signals Department of General Staff Headquarters, said that to meet the needs of war in the future, the Chinese Army has developed an automatic communications network with the headquarters as the center and fixed communications stations as the backbone force by combining wartime needs with peacetime preparations, combining wire with wireless communications equipment, and combining direct communications facilities with message conveying facilities.

Director Diao Peize joined the Army during the anti-Japanese war and has been in the service for more than 40 years. In the late 1950's, he studied at the Northwest Military Communications Engineering Institute. Then, as an excellent student, he was sent to continue his study at the Red Flag Communications Engineering Institute in the Soviet Union. After returning home, he acted as an instructor at military academies. In 1982, he was appointed deputy director of the Signal Corps Department of the PLA General Staff Headquarters; 3 years later, he was appointed department director. He can be regarded as a senior officer with a scholarly style.

Diao Peize said: The communications sector of the Chinese Army has entered a new stage. At present, underground cables, submarine cables, and short-range fiber optics cables have been laid in all parts of the country and reach all islands and border outposts. Wireless communications equipment is mainly high-power and shortwave radio equipment and includes microwave, scatter communications, and satellite communications equipment. Wired communications equipment includes long-distance automatic telephone systems, Chinese-language computer terminals, and high-speed facsimile systems.

This expert in commanding the signal corps talked with high interest about the recent development of the command system of the signal corps. Along with the development of computer utilization, the Army's automatic command system has developed from the use of individual computers to the linkage of many computers over long distances, and an integrated computerized communications system in the whole Army has been gradually established.

According to Diao Peize, the signal corps of the Chinese Army will strengthen the general development and research in the field of automatic command system so that all Army units stationed in all parts of the country can be linked to an integrated and unified large-scale software system that is managed at various levels. At present, the key development project is to complete the cable system by expanding and transforming communications networks and building the satellite communications system; at the same time, communications facilities for field operations will be improved to raise the ability to meet the needs of partial wars and contingencies.

Diao Peize said that the communications facilities and their level of support to the PLA still lag behind those in some developed countries. The signal corps is speeding its modernization by building up its scientific research contingent to raise its equipment to world advanced levels.

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NANJING MILITARY REGION COMPUTERIZES OPERATIONS

OW040659 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 3 Aug 87

[Excerpts] Nanjing Military Region has set up a multifunction computer command network that enables all units to vertically and horizontally link with other units, marking a new era in command automation for the military region.

Currently, Nanjing Military Region has built over 150 automated computer rooms installed with a total of over 500 microcomputers. Not only has the military region begun using microcomputers to draft and transmit official messages and cables, stores and consult information, manage equipment and funds, assess military and political strength, and issue supplies and equipment, but it is also using microcomputers to direct combat operations, assign duties, plan for exercises and training, and organize and direct combat.

The Nanjing Military Region has also run over 140 various types of microcomputer training classes, which have trained over 5,000 professional personnel. Many army and division level leading cadres have taken the lead to study micro-computer knowledge. Currently, over two-thirds of personnel in organs at and above the army level have received training in general microcomputer knowledge, and one-third of them have learned to handle routine work with microcomputers.

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PLA GUIDED MISSILE ACADEMY IN XIAN DESCRIBED

HK120714 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0423 GMT 8 Aug 87

[Report by reporter Liu Rongqing (0491 2837 1987): "Visiting the Chinese Air Force Guided Missile Academy"]

[Text] Xian, 8 Aug (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--At last, China's only Air Force Guided Missile Academy has opened its mysterious door and started receiving visitors. With the exuberant foliage of pine and cypress trees, and the blossoms of various flowers, the school campus presented an atmosphere of a peaceful, idyllic life. Although the cadets have all left the school for summer vacations, the teachers are still very busy.

This is a comprehensive school of higher learning specializing in providing Air Force scientific research institutes and surface-to-air missile troops with engineering and technical staff and military commanders. In June 1965, accompanied by Deputy Chief of the General Staff Zhang Zongxun, Marshal Ye Jianying visited this academy. Marshal Ye highly praised the school for breaking with the Soviet pattern by building a military academy structure suitable for China's national conditions. He vividly likened the missile academy to "a mother hen" and the cadets to a group of "chicks."

Over the last 29 years, this mother hen has raised tens of thousands of "chicks" for China.

At present, the academy has set up dozens of specialities under the four departments of guidance radar, computer, missile, and control engineering, and built up a complete and advanced experiment center, computer center, electrical teaching center, and a surface-to-air missile training base. Therefore, it can really be called the mother of Chinese surface-to-air missiles.

President Shen said that the academy graduates had been scattered throughout all the provinces in mainland China, and that almost all the directors of Air Force organs, presidents of military academies, and the senior officers at brigade, regiment, and battalion levels in the surface-to-air missile troops throughout the whole country are graduates of this academy. As if enumerating his family valuables, President Shen cited the illustrious military exploits of his colleagues and students: U-2 high-altitude reconnaissance planes were shot down respectively in Salaqi [sa la qi 5646 2139 7871], Nei Monggol

in 1965 and in Jiaxing, Zhejiang, in 1967 and U.S. high-altitude unmanned reconnaissance planes were shot down successively on three occasions in places like Dongxing and Wuming in Guangxi from 1967 to 1969.

Notwithstanding that there are millions of high school graduates every year in mainland China, it is not easy to gain admittance to the Air Force Missile Academy. This is because the cadets must not only have a highly dedicated spirit, a strong sense of organization and discipline, and a solid academic foundation, but also vigorous health. Surprisingly, there are many females in the academy. However, associate professor Wang Jinsheng said that he was not at all surprised to see a number of "female generals" in the surface-to-air missile troops, because females can often attain academic results and act seriously and are very competent. It is learned that even though over 100 cadets have failed to qualify from the academy, none of these have been female. Wang Lan, a returned overseas Chinese woman, was very determined to get enrolled in the academy through examinations, despite resistance from her grandfather, maternal grandfather, and aunt from overseas. At present, she has graduated and is now serving as a surface-to-air missile officer in Guangzhou. The instructors said that all the cadets have lofty ideals.

The opening up to the outside world and the reform have promoted the teaching as well as the scientific research at this Air Force Missile Academy. It is learned that the academy has completed 147 key scientific research projects since 1979. The instructors and cadets have delivered more than 400 academic papers in academic journals and to academic symposiums at provincial and ministerial level. The authors of "The Aircraft of Flying Simulator Computer," "Pseudo-Random Number Sequence for Guidance Radar Systems," and "Methods of Analyzing Small Frequency-Error Parameters with Modal Synthetic Technology" have already lectured at the international academic forums. Professor Wang Chuanqiu and associate professor Zhang Jixiang have already been included in the "Chinese Who's Who."

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CSO: 4005/930

QINGHUA UNIVERSITY STUDENTS COMPLETE MILITARY TRAINING

HK100317 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Aug 87 p 3

[Report by Jia Jinyue (6328 6855 1878): "1,600 Students of Qinghua University Complete 6-Week Military Training"]

[Text] The 1,600 students of Qinghua University have successfully completed their 6-week military training in late July.

During the military training, the students studied the "three major regulations" of the PLA and knowledge about various service branches. They underwent formation drills, individual drills, squad drills, firing practice, tactical training, NBC defense training, and training in military topography and other military subjects. They also listened to lectures by heroic army men and commanders about the army's fine traditions, visited exhibitions about the history of army units, and conducted a great deal of social investigation in the factories, rural villages, army units, and schools along the way of their camping and field training, thus gaining deeper understanding of the national and public conditions and the adherence to the two basic points.

Through hard training, the students have obviously improved their ideological and political quality, and gratifying changes have occurred in their mental conditions. For example, they have strengthened their sense of national defense and their sense of discipline and organization, have better understood the importance of the hardworking spirit, have cultivated a spirit of bearing hardships and standing up to hard work, and have begun to correctly view themselves and realize the correct orientation. During the military training, the students and the PLA soldiers build a "bridge of understanding" and the students personally realized what constitutes a "noble state of thought, a dedicating spirit, and a selfless mind." They expressed their willingness to imitate the soldiers by devoting their enthusiasm to the socialist motherland.

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CSO: 4005/0949

GUANGMING RIBAO PRAISES MAO ZEDONG'S MILITARY THEORIES

HK110206 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jul 87 p 3

[Article by Song Shilun (1345 2514 6544): "Mao Zedong Thought Lights Up the Brilliant Career of Our Army--Commemorating the 60th Anniversary of the Founding of the PLA"]

[Text] While the party, the government, the army and the people of the whole country are advancing in high spirits and with one heart and one mind for the realization of socialist modernization, they hail the arrival of the brilliant day of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the PLA. Over the past 60 years, our army, which went through countless difficulties and setbacks and defeated the powerful enemy at home and abroad under the leadership of the CPC and the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, has grown from small to large and from weak to strong and done immortal deeds in the founding of New China and on the socialist revolution and construction. And it has developed into a modern revolutionary army with combined arms units of different services.

Mao Zedong Thought, the product of the integration of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, is the science which has guided China's revolutionary war toward victory. The military thinking of Mao Zedong, a crystallization of the collective wisdom of our army, and particularly of veteran proletarian revolutionaries, constitutes an important part of Mao Zedong Thought.

The military thinking of Mao Zedong stemmed from the concrete practice of China's revolutionary war and in return guided the concrete practice of China's revolutionary war, and it developed along with the development of China's revolutionary war. The process of how the military thinking of Mao Zedong took shape, developed and guided China's revolutionary war toward victory has sketched out the whole history of our army.

In 1927, the Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Jingwei cliques, which had command of the military power and authority of the KMT, betrayed the revolution one after another and carried out a bloody suppression and massacre of communists and revolutionary masses. The whole country was thus plunged into acute terror and the momentous great revolution suffered defeat. The CPC draw a lesson from the defeat and came to realize the great importance of waging armed

in China. At the moment, many leading comrades within the party were strongly discontented with the Right capitulationism advocated by Chen Duxiu by making endless concessions and compromises and proposed immediately dispatching troops in a punitive expedition against Chiang Kai-shek in an effort to oppose the KMT reactionary violence with violence.

At this historical crucial moment, Comrade Mao Zedong realized the importance of armed struggle much better than other comrades in the party. In his article "Report on an investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan" written as early as in March 1927, he put forward the proposition of "overthrowing the armed forces of the landlords and establishing those of the peasants." Speaking at a meeting of the party Central Committee Standing Committee on 4 July in 1927, he also pointed out: The self-defense corps of the peasants must be reserved and they can even go the mountain areas, if necessary. "Going to the mountain areas may lay a foundation for building up armed forces." "If no armed forces are reserved, we will feel quite helpless against all possible emergencies." Then, the CPC Central Committee was reorganized after it criticized Chen Duxiu's errors of Right capitulationism and stopped his leadership in the Central Committee. A provisional Political Bureau Standing committee of the party Central Committee was thus organized. On 13 July, the party Central Committee issued "Declaration of the CPC on the Current Political Situation," exposing the crimes of the KMT reactionary clique of surrendering itself to imperialism and feudalism, persecuting the communists and suppressing the labor and peasant movements, and expressing its determination to push forward the democratic revolution of opposing imperialism and feudalism. In mid-July, the party Central Committee decided to assemble forces to launch resolute counterattacks against the counter-revolutionary forces. On 1 August an armed uprising broke out in Nanchang. On 7 August the party Central Committee called a meeting of historical significance known as the "7 August Meeting," further defining the general policy of carrying out the agrarian revolution and waging armed struggle. At the emergency meeting, Mao Zedong stressed: We "must pay special attention to military affairs in the future and know well that political power grows out of the barrel of a gun." His view of "political power growing out of the barrel of a gun" clearly expounded that the Chinese revolution could only be spurred by means of armed struggle and greatly helped in criticizing the Right capitulationism advocated by Chen Duxiu.

It was entirely correct for the party Central Committee to plunge into the agrarian revolution and wage armed struggle following the failure of the Northern Expedition. However, the party lacked a systematic, comprehensive and correct understanding of how to promote the Chinese revolution and revolutionary war in line with the actual conditions in China. The model of the Russian October Revolution did not work and the practice as shown by the northern expedition also got nowhere. Thus, the entire party and leaders of armed uprisings in various places were all making effort to look into a solution to the problem. At the critical moment, Comrade Mao Zedong played a decisive role in solving the problem vital to the Chinese revolution. Entrusted by the party Central Committee, Mao Zedong played a decisive role in solving the problem vital to the Chinese revolution. Entrusted by the party

Central Committee, Mao Zedong organized and led the Autumn Harvest Uprising in the Hunan-Jiangxi border area. When attacks were frustrated, he resolutely decided to give up the plan of assaulting Changsha and led the insurrectionary army toward the middle section of the Luoxiao mountain range where the enemy was comparatively weak. In the march, Mao Zedong reorganized the insurrectionary army at Sanwan Village in Yongxin County, Jiangxi Province. The reorganization was based on putting the army under the leadership of the party, establishing party organizations at various levels in the army, particularly setting up party branches on a company basis, instituting a democratic system in the army and enforcing revolutionary discipline, thus laying a preliminary foundation for building a people's army of a new type.

During the period of waging the struggle in the Jianggang Mountains, Mao Zedong's idea of building a people's army of a new type developed to a new extent. He specially emphasized strengthening the building up of the party and political and ideological work in the army, set for the workers' and peasants' revolutionary army the three major tasks of fighting, raising money and doing mass work and formulated "the Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention" and the policy of lenient treatment of war prisoners. In accordance with the spirit of the September letter of the central Committee, in December 1929 the Ninth Party Congress of the Fourth Army of the Red Army passed the resolution "On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party" drawn up by Mao Zedong, known as the "Resolution of the Gutian Meeting," which solved the very important problem of how to build a revolutionary army with the peasants as its main body into a proletarian people's army of new type. The resolution greatly developed the Marxist-Leninist theory concerning army building. Mao Zedong summed up the experiences gained in the struggle in the Jinggang Mountains. He summarized the strategy and tactics of the Red Army guerrilla warfare briefly as "dividing the forces for mobilizing the masses and assembling the forces for dealing with the enemy" and put it into the 16-Chinese character formula. "The enemy advances, we retreat; the enemy camps, we harass; the enemy tires, we attack; the enemy retreats, we pursue." This formula laid a foundation for the shaping up and development of the operational principles for the Red Army. Meanwhile, leaders of the party and the Red Army in various areas also summed up their experiences and learned the experiences of the struggle in the Jinggang Mountains in the light of the local actual conditions, and their effort contributed to the building of the people's army and the formulation of the strategy and tactics of the Red Army. With the development and expansion of the revolutionary forces, the Red Army later changed its strategy from giving first place to guerrilla warfare to attaching importance to mobile warfare. Through three counter-campaigns against "encirclement and suppression," the Red Army successfully formulated its operational principle of luring the enemy in deep and principle of concentrating a superior force to annihilate the enemy forces one by one in mobile warfare, war of quick decision and war of annihilation. Applying the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method, Comrade Mao Zedong analyzed the features of China's revolution and revolutionary war, summed up the experiences gained by our party and army in the agrarian revolution in 1927 and the armed struggle in 1930. He stated these views in a series of important articles such as "Why Is It That Red

Political Power Can Exist in China?," "The Struggle in the Jinggang Mountains," "On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party" and "A Single Spark Can Start a Prairie Fire," which theoretically answered a series of major problems concerning China's revolution and armed struggle and laid a foundation for the formation of Mao Zedong's military thinking.

Guided by the revolutionary road of encircling the cities from the rural areas opened up by Comrade Mao Zedong, the principles of building a people's army, and the strategy and tactics completely conforming to the actual conditions of the Red Army, the Red Army in the Central Soviet Area as well as in the Hunan-West Hubei, Hubei-Henan-Anhui, Hunan-Jingxi, Hunan-Hubei-Jiangxi and northeast Jiangxi Soviet Areas all won great victories. Meanwhile, a new situation emerged in China's revolutionary war of the workers and peasants and soldiers of the Red Army spreading in different places of the country increased to nearly 300,000.

When the revolutionary war developed vigorously, the "left"-deviated leaders represented by Wang Ming, without considering China's actual situation of the features of China's revolutionary war, totally negated Mao Zedong's theory concerning the road that the Chinese revolution followed and rejected the ideas for building a people's army and flexible strategy and tactics set forth by Mao Zedong and other comrades. Instead, they instituted a complete set of new principles which were completely divorced from the actual situation in China's revolutionary war. In consequence, the Red Army failed to defeat the enemy's fifth "encirclement and suppression" campaign and the main strength of the Red Army was compelled to break out of the encirclement and start the long March, thus incurring heavy losses on the Red Army and revolutionary bases. During the Long March, the party Central Committee held an enlarged meeting of its Political Bureau in Zunyi in January 1935. The meeting put an end to the "left" erroneous leadership of Wang Ming in the party Central Committee. Meanwhile, it also affirmed the leadership position of Comrade Mao Zedong in the Red Army and the party Central Committee, and reiterated a set of military principles formulated by Comrade Zedong in light of the actual situation in China's revolutionary war. This pulled through the Chinese revolution and revolutionary war. Our party then defeated the split represented by Zhang Guotao, effected a junction of the three major forces of the Red Army, successfully completed the Long March and established the supreme headquarters of the Chinese revolution in northwest China, thus creating a completely new situation in the Chinese revolution. From then on, while guiding China's revolutionary war, Comrade Mao Zedong engaged mainly in theoretical research. Aside from paying attention to summing up historical experiences, he also attached great importance to studies of the new situation in an effort to put forth party's principles and tasks in the new period. In December 1936, Comrade Mao Zedong wrote the article "Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War," scientifically summing up the experience of the Second Revolutionary Civil War, and particularly the experience of combating "encirclement and suppression," and theoretically expounding the laws of China's revolutionary war. This article, another brilliant work of integrating the universal tenets of Marxism-Leninism with the practice of China's revolutionary war, symbolized that Mao Zedong's military thinking had become a scientific system.

At the time, Japanese imperialism was busy preparing to swallow China and the Chinese nation was in a very grave crisis. In his article "On Tactics Against Japanese Imperialism" in December 1935, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out the problem and said that the main characteristic of the present situation was that Japanese imperialism wanted to turn China into a colony. This new situation had changed the relationship among the various classes in China and their political attitude and the basic task of the party was to form a broad national united front against Japanese imperialism under the leadership of Comrade Mao Zedong and successfully turned the revolutionary civil war into the national war against Japanese imperialism. In July 1937 the war against Japanese imperialism broke out throughout China. To guide the war toward final victory, Comrade Mao Zedong published the work "Policies, Measures and Perspectives for Resisting the Japanese Invasion." In the second half of August, an enlarged meeting of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee was held in Luochuan. Presided over by Comrade Mao Zedong, the meeting approved "The Decision on the Present Situation and the Party's Tasks" and "The Ten Points for Resisting the Japanese Invasion and Saving the Nation." Those articles and decision made a scientific analysis of the political, economic, military and geographical conditions between China and Japan and of the situation in different spheres of China. While affirming the KMT's correct decision of entering the war of resistance against Japan, those articles also clearly pointed out that the KMT government's line of resisting Japanese invasion half-heatedly and its tactics of passive defense were wrong and advanced a line of arousing the whole nation to wage an all-out war against Japanese imperialism. Proceeding from the situation in the whole country and the actual conditions of our army, the Luochuan meeting put forward the strategic principle of waging guerrilla warfare independently by our army in the mountain areas and the tasks of opening battlefields behind the enemy lines in coordination with fighting on frontal battlefields and mobilizing the masses to establish base areas for resisting Japanese invasion. In order to sum up the experience in the first 10 months of the War of Resistance against Japan and examine problems inside and outside the party, in May 1938 Comrade Mao Zedong wrote the military works "Problems of Strategy in Guerrilla War against Japan" and "On Protracted War," which marked a further development of Mao Zedong's military thinking. These works armed the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country ideologically and theoretically and helped them understand better the strategic role of the War of Resistance Against Japan, uphold the strategic principle of persevering in protracted war, apply flexible strategy and tactics in the people's war, and strive for final victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan.

In accordance with the policies and principles formulated by the party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission headed by Mao Zedong, our army penetrated far behind the enemy lines to plunge into extensive guerrilla war, established base areas for resisting Japanese invasion and expand the people's armed forces. In north and central China, our army opened a wide range of battlefields behind the enemy lines, resisted large numbers of invading Japanese troops and the great majority of puppet army, continuously smashed large-scale "mopping-up" operations launched by Japanese and puppet troops and repulsed three anti-communist upsurges initiated by the KMT reactionaries,

thus becoming the mainstay in the War of Resistance against Japan. In the War of Resistance against Japan, our army conducted nearly 124,000 military operations, wiped out more than 1.7 million Japanese and puppet troops and established liberated areas in 19 provinces covering about 1 million square kilometers and with a population of more than 100 million. Meanwhile, our army increased to more than 1.3 million and the militia amounted to 2.68 million. They made great contributions to the liberation of the Chinese nation and the victory of the world anti-fascist war. During the War of resistance Against Japan, Comrade Mao Zedong wrote a number of military works by summing up the rich experience of our army's military operations and army building in an effort to lead the War of Resistance Against Japan toward victory. These military works enriched and developed Mao Zedong's military thinking. From April to June 1945 the party held its seventh national congress. The meeting set forth the political line of "fully mobilizing the masses and expanding the people's strength to defeat Japanese aggressors under the leadership of our party so as to liberate all of China and establish a new democratic China. It also affirmed MAO Zedong Thought as the guiding ideology of our party and army and Comrade Mao Zedong as the leader of our party emerged from the struggle. The "Seventh National Party Congress" united our party unprecedentedly as one.

With the proclamation of unconditional surrender of Japanese imperialism, the Chinese revolution entered into a new historical period. Behind the camouflage of peace, the Chiang Kai-shek clique which continued to stick to its policy of dictatorship and civil war was stepping up preparations for civil war and was busy scrambling for the gains of victory of the War of Resistance Against Japan in a vain attempt to annihilate the people's revolutionary forces and prolong the reactionary rule of the big landlords and the big bourgeoisie. Mao Zedong promptly exposed the KMT reactionaries for plotting civil war, and the whole party was able to fully prepare ideologically to crush the KMT plot. Meanwhile, the CPC Central Committee and its Revolutionary Military Commission headed by Mao Zedong formulated the strategic policy of "assuming the offensive in the north and acting on the defensive in the south" at an appropriate time and readjusted the strategic deployment of our army and organized field forces so as to enable our army to strategically change form the guerrilla war of resisting Japanese invasion into regular war.

Relying on the support of U.S. imperialism and powerful military forces, in June 1946 Chiang Kai-shek outrageously unleashed civil war throughout the country in a vain attempt to annihilate the communist party and its army in 3 to 6 months. In the directive "Smash Chiang Kai-shek's Offensive by a War of Self-defense," which was drafted by Mao Zedong for the CPC Central Committee, it was clearly pointed out: "Although Chiang Kai-shek has U.S. aid, the feelings of the people are against him, the morale of his troops is low, and his economy is in difficulty. As for us, although we have no foreign aid, the feelings of the people are for us, the morale of our troops is high, and we can handle our finances. Therefore we can defeat Chiang kai-shek," and "the general method for defeating Chiang Kai-shek is mobile warfare." By summing up the experience of fighting in different strategic areas, 3 months later

Comrade Mao Zedong drafted the directives "Concentrate a Superior Force To Destroy the enemy Forces One by One" and "A Three Months' Summary" for the Revolutionary Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee. These directives provided our army with the basic method of fighting by concentrating a superior force to destroy the enemy forces one by one and the fundamental principle of keeping as the main objective wiping out the enemy's effective strength, and not holding or seizing city or place. The CPC Central Committee and its Revolutionary Military Commission headed by Mao Zedong often made correct and far-sighted policy decisions. They also directly commanded our army to wipe out large numbers of the enemy's effective strength. In the first year of the War of Liberation from July 1946 to June 1947 our army annihilated 1.12 million KMT troops and killed and captured 202 senior officers so that the enemy was compelled to abandon its overall offensive but launched attacks against key sectors in northern Shaanxi and Shandong. In the second year of the War of Liberation, the CPC Central Committee and its Revolutionary Military Commission headed by Mao Zedong made a timely decision to switch from concentrating our main forces on interior lines to fighting on exterior lines so as to carry the war into the KMT-ruled areas. From July to September 1947, our army in northern Shaanxi and Shandong dealt heavy blows at the enemy on the south line of battle and pinned down the main strength of the enemy on two flanks. At the same time, the field army led by Lu Bocheng and Deng Xiaoping, the field army led by Chen Yi and Su Yu and the army under the commander of Chen Geng boldly drove into the Central Plains and galloped in the areas along the Chang Jiang, the Hui He, the Huang He and the Han Jiang, wiping out large numbers of the enemy and turning the enemy's rear areas into our forward bases for striving for decisive victory of our army. Meanwhile, the PLA units in northeast China, the Shanxi-Chanhzer-Hebei PLA units and the Shanxi-Hebei-Shandong-Henan PLA units launched counteroffensives one after another to wipe out the enemy and recover lost territory. When making a report entitled "The Present Situation and Our Tasks" in December 1947, the PLA went on the offensive on a national scale." "This is a turning point in history. It is the turning point from growth to extinction for Chiang Kai-shek's 20-year counterrevolutionary rule." In the report, Mao Zedong also initiated the well-known "ten major principles of operation," which developed Mao Zedong's military thinking to a new level.

The 10 major principles of operation are the result of excellent application to Marxist-Leninist materialism and dialectics to military affairs, and scientific summation of our army's experience from its prolonged fighting. The 10 principles are rich in content and constitute a complete system of strategic, campaign and tactical ideology. These principles systematically expound our army's guiding ideology, main targets, basic methods, forms, styles and supports in fighting. The essence of the 10 major principles of operation calls for gaining the initiative in fighting on the basis of a people's war, attacking the enemy's weak points by using our strong points, and concentrating a superior force to destroy the enemy forces one by one. Under the guidance of the 10 major principles of operation, our army went into battles of annihilation in various forms and on different scales, thus completely changing the relative strength between the enemy forces and our own. With the development of the war situation, Comrade Mao Zedong promptly

called on our army to coldly enter a war of annihilation on an unprecedented scale. Beginning in September 1948, our army plunged into strategic decisive battles with the enemy. the Party Central Committee and its Revolutionary Military Commission headed by Mao Zedong directly planned and commanded the Liaoxi-Shenyang Campaign, the Huaihai Campaign and the Beijing-Tianjin Campaign, totally destroying more than 1.54 million KMT troops. Following that, a million bold warriors of our army crossed the Chang Jiang, which was described as a natural barrier for the KMT. After crossing the Chang Jiang, our army liberated Nanjing, Shanghai, Wuhan and other cities as well as a number of areas and staged the war of chasing the enemy. After more than 4 years of fighting, our army totally annihilated at least 8 million KMT troops, overthrew the Dynasty of Chiang Kai-shek, thus putting an end to the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism and accomplishing the historical mission of the New Democratic Revolution. Since then, China has turned over a new page in the history and entered the new stage of socialist revolution and construction.

In September 1950, U.S. imperialist troops invaded Korea and extended the flames of war to China's territory--Taiwan, hurling a serious threat to the security of our country. Under such circumstances, the Party Central committee made the wise decision of "resisting U.S. aggression and aiding Korea, protecting our homes and defending our country." The PLA thus sent its volunteers to Korea to enter the war. Along with the Korean People's Army, the Chinese people's volunteers had a trial of strength with modern-equipped aggressor troops headed by U.S. imperialism. After 2 years and 9 months of bitter and furious battles, they frustrated numerous offensives launched by the enemy and wiped out large numbers of enemy troops, forcing U.S. imperialism to sign a truce agreement and achieving the great victory in the war of resisting U.S. aggression and aiding Korea.

On the eve of the founding of the New China, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "Our national defense will be consolidated. We will no longer allow any imperialists to invade our land again. On the basis of the brave and long-tested PLA, our people's armed forces should be conserved and developed. We will have a powerful army,, a powerful navy and a powerful air force." In the new historical period, our army is taking planned and well-measured steps toward revolutionization, modernization and regularization while engaging in socialist revolution and construction. Comrade Mao Zedong made many important directives to our army for being prepared against war, military training and establishment of military academies, for stepping up the building of naval, air force and other special troops for speeding up scientific and technological research of national defense, and for summing up its experience, issuing military orders and compiling its war history. Although we committed some errors and met with obstacles in army building, what we have achieved is still marvelous. The PLA has now become a modern-equipped people's army which includes arms units of different services, a pillar of defending the socialist motherland and an important strength of safeguarding world peace.

The 60-year career of our army is brilliant and splendid but has gone through countless difficulties and setbacks. The whole history of our army

demonstrated that Mao Zedong's military thinking is a science which completely conforms to the laws of the Chinese revolutionary wars. Whenever we followed Mao Zedong's military thinking, we were sure to win; whenever we went against it, we were subjected to setbacks and failure. Under the guidance of Mao Zedong's military thinking, the weak and small Red Army defeated the enemy which was many times stronger and created miracles in the history of war. Under the guidance of Mao Zedong's military thinking, our army waged a 8-year bitter war with well-equipped and well-trained Japanese fascist troops, carried on guerrilla warfare on an unprecedented scale and finally won the victory of the War of Resistance Against Japan in cooperation with friendly forces. Guided by Mao Zedong's military thinking, our army entered a large-scale regular war with U.S.-backed KMT troops and destroyed the KMT's gigantic war machine in a short time. All this has proved that the PLA was good at guerrilla warfare and mobile warfare of guerrilla nature. What is more, it successfully engaged in such large-scale regular battles of wiping out tens of thousands of enemy troops which were rarely seen in Chinese and foreign war history. Guided by Mao Zedong's military thinking, the poorly-equipped Chinese volunteers defeated the U.S. army, an army with the most modern equipment in the world at that time. Under the guidance of Mao Zedong's military thinking, our army has been built into an army with arms units of different services and possessing a certain number of missiles, hydrogen bombs, atomic bombs and other sophisticated weapons. Mao Zedong's military thinking has been, is, and will be the fundamental guiding ideology for the building and operation of our army. Under the new historical conditions, we must still firmly adhere to and develop Mao Zedong's military thinking and use its basic tenets to devise new solutions to new problems. All views of belittling and negating Mao Zedong's military thinking are wrong, harmful and groundless.

The world situation has now changed, as has the situation in our country and army. In particular, modern science and technology are making giant strides and bringing about changes day after day. Moreover, nuclear energy, electronics, laser, infrared ray and space technologies are being widely used in military affairs. All this has increased the suddenness, destructiveness, and mobility of war as well as its energy consumption, and has made commanding, coordination and logistic services in war more complicated. No doubt, these features will lead to great changes in tactics in operations and guiding principles. Our tasks are to uphold those principles of universal significance in the light of changed conditions and apply them under new conditions, and to abandon or revise some principles of no practical significance and explore and establish new principles. Comrade Mao Zedong revealed the laws of the former Chinese revolutionary wars and developed Marxist-Leninist military theories, thus paving the way for us to seek new truth.

Under the historical situation, we must hold aloft the banner of Mao Zedong's military thinking and correctly handle the relationship between inheriting and developing it. We should not underestimate our own capabilities, consider questions apart from their historical context or write off the good experience and fine traditions of our army, nor should we get into a rut, cling to

established practices, or accept what we did in the past as infallible law and indiscriminately imitate it to guide modern warfare and army building. We must stick to and develop Mao Zedong's military thinking in line with actual conditions and build our army into a modern and regular revolutionary army with Chinese characteristics so that it will be able to defeat all invaders, defend our great socialist motherland and safeguard world peace.

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CSO: 4005/0949

BRIEFS

FIRST NAVAL RESERVE TRAINING BASE--Tangshan, 27 July: China's first naval militia reserve training base was established today at Beigang, Leting Xian. Hebei MD Commander Dong Xuelin and other leading comrades attended the ceremony. North Sea Fleet Deputy Chief of Staff Wang Shouren represented the Fleet in presenting the military district with a landing craft and an escort for the base's use. The base is divided into training, living, production, and administrative areas. The training area has general classrooms, along with torpedo, audiovisual, navigation, signals, and radar classrooms. Twenty-eight demobilized servicemen have already participated in the training. [Excerpts] [Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jul 87 p 1]

OUTSTANDING 2D ARTILLERY CORPS PERSONNEL CITED--He Xianjue [6320 0341 6030]: Engineer of a certain 2d Artillery unit; participated in 5 nuclear tests; completed critical parts for first hydrogen bomb detonation control system and improved yield accuracy; led task forces to improve air conditioning, remote temperature-humidity sensing, engineering power systems, temperature-humidity sensors, electronic locks, and security alarms. Chen Shuyao [7115 2873 1202]: Senior engineer at the 2d Artillery's 2d Research Institute; developed ZDDS Chinese character computer terminal. Pei Jingfeng [5952 2529 1496], Jiang Shaohua [3068 4801 5478], Wu Xiting [0702 6932 2185]: they increased the range of a certain missile, greatly improving its capability, increasing the number of missiles able to strike at targets, expanding the area of targets covered, and increasing the flexibility for firepower use, for which they each received a first class merit citation. Wang Ju (female) [3769 3515]: chief engineer of a certain research institute; responsible for study of operational applications of missile data plans. Zhang Dongshui [1728 2639 3055]: political instructor of a certain 2d Artillery brigade's zhizhuan [0445 6567] battalion. [Excerpts] [Beijing JIEFANGJUN SHENGHUO in Chinese 13 Jul 87 p 21]

MISSILE SILO ENGINEER--Shi Xiuzhi [4258 0208 1807] is a Dong nationality engineer with a certain 2d Artillery Corps unit. One evening he received an emergency call from 4th Battalion which was working at a silo. When Shi and the chief engineer raced to the scene, they found a large rupture in the silo's outer wall and a huge boulder sticking out into the silo. Shi's suggestion for bracing the boulder and averting disaster was applauded by the chief engineer, and after 5 hours of labor, the silo was safe. [Excerpts] [Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 3 Aug 87 p 2]

BADAIN JARAN SHAMO ARMOR EXERCISE--Photo captions, clockwise from p 6: 1) Plowing through the sand. 2) Fierce concentrated fire. 3) Campfire on the battlefield. 4) Setting up camp. 5) Armored vehicles "rescue" each other. [Text] [Beijing JIEFANGJUN HUABAO [PLA PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 6, 1 Jun 87 pp 6-7]

RECRUITS LEARN DUAL-PURPOSE SKILLS--A training regiment of a certain unit was formed from an infantry regiment at the end of 1985. Higher levels transferred over 200 platoon leaders and cadres with good military and political qualities into this regiment to bolster its ranks and take on the task of training new recruits and selecting platoon leaders. When training ended in late May of this year, a small group comprised of regiment leaders was formed with the purpose of developing integrated dual-purpose skills. [Summary] [Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 3 Jul 87 p 2]

SHENYANG GROUP ARMY GARRISON COMPANY--5th Garrison Company stationed at Laoheishan, Heilongjiang, is a certain Shenyang Military Region group army's most distantly located company on the border. Zhang Lijie [1728 4539 2638], an aide from group army headquarters, visited this company 5 times several months ago to summarize its experience. [Excerpt] [Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 26 Jun 87 p 2]

NANJING LEADERS ATTEND CEREMONY--The Nanjing Military Region celebrated the 60th anniversary of the PLA's founding on 10 and 11 July in Nanjing. Attending the ceremony were Nanjing MR Commander Xiang Shouzhi, Political Commissar Fu Kuiqing, Deputy Commanders Guo Tao and Wang Chengbin, Deputy Political Commissar Shi Yuxiao, and Political Department Deputy Director Wang Yongming. [Excerpt] [Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jul 87 p 1]

ANHUI MILITIA READJUSTED--Militia organization in all areas of Anhui has been readjusted, reducing manpower according to the locale and improving quality. Grassroot cadres were reduced 40 percent; of the remaining grassroot cadres, 91 percent are either demobilized servicemen or have undergone training, 26 percent are professional technicians, 72 percent are party members, and 86 percent have the equivalent of a junior middle school education. [Excerpts] [Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jul 87 p 1]

JIANGSU MILITIA AAA TRAINING CONCLUDES--Jiangsu Province militia anti-aircraft artillery (or machine gun) live fire training for the year recently concluded. In the 550 squad, 54 platoon, and 69 company exercises, participating militia from 11 cities hit the aerial targets 276 times, setting a record for the province. [Excerpt] [Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jul 87 p 1]

GSD CHEMICAL DEFENSE REGIMENT--Photo captions of General Staff Department's chemical defense regiment: p 2, top: Regiment commander Huang Bin [7806 2430] often goes to work at the front line; this is him at an exercise command post. p 4, top: Regiment political commissar Han Dongjun [7281 2639 6511] rinses off a soldier. p 5: During decontamination exercise, every company achieved good results. [Excerpts] [Beijing JIEFANGJUN HUABAO [PLA PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 6, 1 Jun 87 pp 2-5]

NORTH SEA FLEET MINESWEEPING DADUI--Photo captions, clockwise from p 6: 1) In using a depth charge to attack a submarine, a huge spray of water appears on the surface. 2) The gun squad of Ship 808 responds to orders and races to battle stations. 3) Struggling to stop a leak. 4) Radarman Lu Qing receives a third class merit citation. [Text] [Beijing JIEFANGJUN HUABAO [PLA PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 4, 1 Apr 87 pp 6-7]

GUANGZHOU MR GROUP ARMY DIVISION--Photo captions, clockwise from p 2: 1) During combined tactical exercises, tanks break through a minefield and assault the "enemy" forward position. 2) Division Commander Chen Jixuan [7115 4764 5503] often goes to the training field to solve difficult problems in training reform. 3) The unit's command organ uses microcomputers to quickly and accurately transmit "operational" orders. 4) Commander Chen guiding logistics support work for defensive "combat." 5) Division Commander Chen Jixuan and Political Commissar Xiong Ziren [3574 5261 0088] (left) commanding live combined tactical exercises. [Text] [Beijing JIEFANGJUN HUABAO [PLA PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 4, 1 Apr 87 pp 2-3]

HELICOPTER DECK ADDED TO DESTROYER--Dalian, 21 Jul--China's first domestically-made missile destroyer has completed the important engineering project of the addition of a helicopter deck. This missile destroyer, which has earned for itself the name "pathbreaker" in scientific research on naval equipment, won a collective first class merit citation from the Central Military Commission in 1982. The successful addition of a helicopter deck to a missile destroyer shows that the tactical and technological performance of the missile destroyer, a chief surface combat vessel of the Navy, has reached a level close to that of similar naval vessels of the industrialized countries. [Report by Zheng He [6774 3109]: "Construction of Helicopter Deck Completed on Board China's First Home-made Missile Destroyer"] [Text] [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jul 87 p 4 HK] /9738

CSO: 4005/930

GUANGXI URGES CRACKDOWN ON SERIOUS CRIMES

HK221119 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 21 Jun 87

[Report on 21 June GUANGXI RIBAO Commentator's Article: "Resolutely and Sustainedly Wage the Struggle to Strictly Crack Down on Serious Criminal Offenses"]

[Excerpts] The article says: Our region has spent more than 3 years on waging a sustained struggle to strictly crack down on serious criminal offenses, thus striking heavy blows at the inordinate arrogance of those who have committed serious crimes, promoting the comprehensive tackling of public security problems, constantly checking ugly social phenomena of all sorts, bringing about improvements in the building of our socialist spiritual civilization and in the general mood of society, and creating fine social conditions for successful implementation of the policy of reform, opening up, and reinvigoration. However, we must soberly see that we are still faced with many public security problems. The cases of serious crimes in intentionally killing people as committed by Hu Tiangsong and other remind us that we must not show unrealistic optimism or slack mood just because of our great achievements in the struggle to strictly crack down on serious criminal offenses during the previous period but must resolutely, sustainedly wage this struggle. Comrade Deng Xiaoping incisively noted: In our socialist society, there are still counterrevolutionaries, enemy agents, and criminal elements of all sorts in disrupting our socialist order, and other types of bad elements, and there are also new kinds of exploiters such as grafters, embezzlers, thieves, profiteers, and speculators. The fact is that these phenomena cannot be completely eliminated and will be with us for a long time to come. It is still imperative to exercise dictatorship over all such antisocialist elements. Although the class struggle is no longer the major contradiction in our country, the class struggle will continue to exist within certain scopes over a long period of time, and vestiges of the old ideology that reflect the old system will also continue to exist over a long period of time. In addition, large numbers of decadent bourgeois ideas and life styles will seize the opportunity created by our opening up to the outside world to infiltrate into our country. This means that conditions for hostile forces engaged in disrupting our socialist system and for the emergence of other types of criminal offenses are still in existence.

Upholding the people's democratic dictatorship is one of the key points of upholding the four cardinal principles and is also our magic weapon which we

cannot do without even for a moment. for a period of time, some people have stressed democracy only, have paid no or little attention to dictatorship, and have even regarded dictatorship as being leftist and set democracy against dictatorship in an attempt to weaken dictatorship. This was of doing things is wrong. Democracy and dictatorship are integrated with each other and are indivisible. They are mutually conditional interdependent. Only by exercising dictatorship over a small number of hostile forces and elements engaged in disrupting our country's socialist system can we ensure democracy, freedom, and peace for the overwhelming majority of the people.

We must lay equal stress on promoting both the struggle to strictly crack down on serious criminal offenses and the ideological education. What is currently noteworthy is that among the serious criminal offenses, there is a substantial increase in the number of serious criminal offenses committed by young people and there is also a downward trend in the average age of criminal elements. the criminals put to death this time [Nanning City Court's 20 June death sentences on criminals] were young people commit crimes are very complicated, the major reasons are that such young people have been influenced by the decadent bourgeois ideas and life styles and have also been poisoned by anarchism and ultra-individualism. Therefore, we must strengthen and improve our ideological and political work.

We believe that we can surely constantly consolidate and develop the political situation of stability, unity, and liveliness as long as our whole society make joint efforts in this regard.

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CSO: 4005/0944

HUBEI CRACKS DOWN ON ILLEGAL PUBLISHING

Liang Shufen Heads Leading Group

HK030225 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 30 Jul 87

[Excerpts] In order to implement the spirit of an instruction issued by the State Council on resolutely cracking down on illegal publishing activities, the provincial government yesterday morning held a meeting of responsible persons from the relevant provincial departments and bureaus. At the meeting participants discussed the problem of cracking down on illegal publishing activities and made arrangements in this respect. A provincial leading group headed by Vice governor Liang Shufen for resolutely cracking down on illegal publishing activities was also set up at the meeting.

Yesterday evening the provincial government held a telephone conference urging all localities to take immediate action in resolutely cracking down on illegal publishing activities. Vice Governor Liang Shufen spoke at the telephone conference.

She said: Over a period of time, the phenomena of wantonly compiling and printing books and magazines, and of copying unhealthy video and audio tapes, was very striking in the province. All these illegal activities have seriously poisoned youngsters, disrupted public order, and seriously jeopardized the building of socialist spiritual civilization. In order to earnestly implement the spirit of the instruction issued by the State Council, all relevant departments in the province must first deepen their understanding, strengthen leadership, make unified arrangements, and coordinate their actions in cracking down on the illegal publishing activities.

She said: In cracking down on illegal publishing activities, we must strictly implement relevant policies and distinguish between legal and illegal activities. We must hit the right target in the struggle so as to attain the aim of punishing a handful of illegal and criminal elements while educating the vast majority.

Attending the telephone conference were responsible comrades from the provincial Journalism and Publishing Bureau, the provincial Public Security department, the provincial Industrial and Commercial Administration Bureau, the provincial No 1 Light industry Bureau,, and the provincial Radio and

Television Department. They said that they would closely cooperate with each other, make concerted efforts, and resolutely and severely crack down on illegal publishing activities.

Commentary Promotes Crackdown

HK030215 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 30 Jul 87

[Station commentary: "Resolutely Crack Down on Illegal Publications Without the Slightest Leniency"]

[Text] The State Council has decided to crack down on illegal publishing activities throughout the country. This is an important measure enjoying popular support. The provincial government has also held a province-wide telephone conference to resolutely implement the decision made by the State Council. All relevant departments have cooperated well with each other to hit hard at illegal activities. As a result, illegal publishing activities have become the object of universal condemnation.

Illegal publications are a spiritual opium. They poison youngsters, disrupt public order, and jeopardize the building of spiritual civilization. In the past, we underestimated the pernicious influence of illegal publishing activities and did not take resolute measures to investigate and deal with them. As a result, illegal publishing activities have become more and more serious in some places. Therefore, we must deepen our understanding, especially realize the harmfulness of illegal publishing activities, take effective and resolute measures, and mobilize all social forces to participate in the struggle. We must now show any leniency. Leniency would do people harm.

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CSO: 4005/0944

TWO WUHAN STUDENTS ELECTED TO DISTRICT LEGISLATURE

OW271150 Beijing XINHUA in English 1122 GMT 27 Jul 87

[Text] Beijing, 27 Jul (XINHUA)--Two university students in Wuhan, capital city of Hubei Province, were elected deputies to the district people's congress recently, the "People's Daily" reported today.

One of the two deputies, Chen Hui, received 10,000 votes. She's a probationary communist party member, studying in the department of biological engineering of the Central China Engineering Institute. The other new deputy is Zhu Zheng, a postgraduate at the Law School of Wuhan University.

In the electoral district of the Central China Engineering Institute, there are some 20,000 voters, including 14,000 students. The city's people's congress standing committee originally arranged for two deputies to be sent, one from among intellectuals and one from among other local residents.

But students wanted one of their own to be a deputy, saying the others couldn't speak for the students. As a result, the candidate representing local residents was replaced by a student.

There are 34 universities in Wuhan with 100,000 students. This is the first time that a student has been elected to the people's congress.

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CSO: 4000/124

SICHUAN CHECKS ILLEGAL PUBLISHING ACTIVITIES

HK030445 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 29 Jul 87

{Text] The provincial people's government yesterday held a press briefing in Chengdu on sternly cracking down on illegal publishing activities. The press briefing dealt with the current conditions in illegal publishing activities in some areas of our province, and demanded that governments at all levels and relevant departments throughout the province promptly take actions and adopt effective measures to: Sternly crack down on illegal publishing activities; actively strengthen public opinion in this regard; organize the masses to resist and boycott all types of illegal publishing activities become "rate crossing the street and being chased by all passers-by."

Kang Zhenhuang, vice governor of the provincial government, presided over the press briefing.

During the press briefing, Shan Jingshu, a responsible person from the Sichuan Provincial Joint Office for Cracking Down on Illegal Publishing Activities, read out a provincial government circular on the work of sternly cracking down on illegal publishing activities. He said: Over the past few years, governments at all levels and relevant departments in our province have done a lot of work in cracking down on illegal publishing activities. However, over the past year, and particularly over the past 6 months, illegal publishing activities have been quite rampant in some areas of our province and particularly in some cities and areas along the communication lines. The following are five glaring characteristics of the rampant illegal publishing activities: First, there are large numbers of illegal publications; second, the contents of illegal publications have shown a change from focusing on stories about the chivalry and prowess of ancient swordsmen, murder cases, and love between man and woman, to focusing only on stories about crime; third, organizations engaged in illegal publishing activities have become better organized and have adopted more crafty measures; fourth, a small number of publishing houses and magazines have offered their names for sale, thus making things convenient for illegal book peddlers establishing contacts everywhere [words indistinct]; fifth, the showing of obscene video tapes has been shifting from the society to the interior of organs and units as well as homes, an obscene video tapes have been shown on closed-circuit television and (?for households).

Shan Jingshu noted: An important reason for having such rampant illegal publishing activities is that quite a few leading comrades of ours have failed

to achieve full understanding of the rampancy and serious harmfulness of illegal publishing activities, and have been slack in waging the struggle against such activities. For this reason, we must adopt strong and tough measures to promote the current work of sternly cracking down on illegal publishing activities; strictly and severely handle and punish according to law those engaged in illegal publishing activities; have a clear-cut stand on and adopt a resolute approach to such activities; go about things steadily; seek truth from facts; and deal with each case on its merits.

During the press briefing, Kang Zhenhuang demanded that governments at all levels throughout the province attach great importance to checking such activities, organize forces from all quarters, adopt effective measures, and integrate stopgap measures with radical measures to sternly crack down on illegal publishing activities.

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CSO: 4005/0945

XIZANG LEADER DENOUNCES BUREAUCRATISM, BRIBES

HK271228 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 23 Jul 87

[Excerpts] On the morning of 23 July, Basang, deputy secretary of the Autonomous Regional Party Committee, delivered a speech at a meeting of party member-cadres at the departmental and bureau levels from organs directly under the regional authorities, pointing out: Bureaucratism and the practice of using public office for private gain are the sources of unhealthy tendencies, and are also incompatible with our party's purpose of serving the people. Party organizations at all levels should never regard such sources as unimportant but must organize all their party members to wage a struggle against such unhealthy practices.

In her speech at the meeting, Basang cited the serious phenomena of bureaucratism shown by a very small number of party member-cadres in our region and mentioned the bad influence upon the masses as produced by such party member-cadres' practice of using their official functions and powers to demand or accept bribes. Basang added. Party organizations and party discipline inspection departments at all levels must conscientiously check up on a small number of party-member cadres' bureaucratic work style, and their practice of using public office for private gain over the past 2 years. In addition to handling those with direct responsibility for having bureaucratic work style and the practice of using public office for private gain, it is also imperative to investigate and affix the relevant responsible persons' responsibility in this regard. From now on, any communist engaged in asking for a bribe, no matter how senior his service and how high his position, will be handled in accordance with the Central Discipline Inspection Commission's decision and be expelled from the party. We absolutely forbid bureaucrats shielding one another or shifting responsibility onto others.

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CSO: 4005/0945

XI ZHONGXUN VISITS GENGHIS KHAN MAUSOLEUM

SK060422 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 5 Aug 87

[Excerpt] On 4 August, Xi Zhongxun, deputy head of the central delegation, and members of the central delegation, including Yang Jingren, Yan Mingfu, and Li Gui, accompanied by regional leading comrades including Bu He and Qian Fenyong, and (You Jinhua), secretary of the Ulanqab League Party Committee, visited the mausoleum of Genghis Khan and the households of local herdsmen. They were warmly welcomed by the herdsmen.

Early in the morning, comrades of the central delegation were driven from Dongsheng City to Ejin Horo Banner to pay a visit to the mausoleum. Along the highway, local herdsmen welcomed the beloved personnel dispatched by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council with the local etiquette of the Monggol nationality. More than 40 herdsmen riding horses stepped forward to extend their respect to the beloved personnel, and then they led the cars carrying the central leading comrades to the mausoleum.

At the mausoleum, comrades of the central delegation including Xi Zhongxun viewed the large mural and relics. The mausoleum is located in the southern area of the Ordos Plateau, and there is an oasis around it. When he thought of the scene of desolation here during the liberation war, Comrade Xi Zhongxun struck a chord in his heart, saying: I was once here in 1947. At present, changes here are tremendous. After the 40-year separation, I am so happy to see it again.

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CSO: 4005/917

LIAOWANG COMMENTATOR MARKS NEI MONGGOL ANNIVERSARY

HK020832 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No. 29, 29 Jul 87 p 1

[Commentator's article: "For the Common Prosperity of All Nationalities"]

[Text] The 1st of August this year marks the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region. The tremendous changes that have taken place over the 40 years in Nei Monggol, China's first autonomous region, have attracted public attention. Let us look at the following figures: Compared with 1947, the total industrial and agricultural output value of the autonomous region has increased by 14.6 times. Of this, the total industrial output value has increased by 218 times, total grain output by around 200 percent, and the total number of livestock by over 300 percent. During the period just after the founding, the autonomous region had no modern industry at all. Now, Nei Monggol has more than 75,800 factories which constitute a complete light and heavy industrial setup composed of iron and steel, power, machine-building, rare-earth metal, forest industry, electronics, chemical industry, building materials, textile, leather, paper making, medicine, food, and articles for minority nationalities.

The successes and progress of Nei Monggol Autonomous Region show that our party's policy toward nationalities and regional autonomy are correct and successful. They accord with China's realities and the aspirations of all nationalities.

Ours is a country with many nationalities. As the question of nationality will exist for a long time to come, nationality work constitutes an important component of party and state work as a whole. National equality and unity and common prosperity of all nationalities are a major issue related to the destiny of the state. For this reason, our party and state cadres should always attach great importance to the question of nationality and do a good job of nationality work.

As China has entered a new period of socialist construction, what are the general guidelines and fundamental tasks of nationality work in the new period? They can be summarized in the following: Uphold the four cardinal principles; adhere to the basic national policy of reform, opening up, and economic invigoration; develop politics, economy, and culture of minority nationalities in an all-round way focused on economic construction by proceeding from national

equality, unity, progress, emulating each other, and common prosperity and in connection with the actual conditions of the minority nationalities and autonomous regions; constantly consolidate the new type of socialist relations between nationalities; and realize common prosperity of all nationalities. The "PRC Law on Regional Autonomy" adopted by the Secpnd Session of the Sixth NPC in 1984 defined the experience of regional autonomy practiced in China and the major principles of the central authorities on nationality work in the form of law. Hence, a new situation was created in China's regional autonomy. Now, China has 5 autonomous regions including Nei Monggol, Xinjiang, Xizang, Guangxi, and Ningxia, 31 autonomous prefectures, 105 autonomous counties, and 2,944 nationality townships. The political stability, national unity, and vigorous development of various construction undertakings in minority nationality areas throughout the country present a scene of prosperity.

The experience of Nei Monggol autonomous region teaches us: After realizing regional autonomy and abolishing class and national oppression in the minority nationality areas, it is necessary to earnestly put economic work in the first place, vigorously develop a socialist commodity economy, and expand the productive forces. This is the only way for the prosperity and progress of the minority nationality areas. It is also the material basis for strengthening national unity and consolidating and developing socialist nationality relations. After liberation, tremendous successes have been achieved in economy and culture in China's minority nationality areas and profound changes have taken place in the outlook of our nationalities. Owing to various reasons, however, there is still a big gap between the minority nationality areas and the economically developed coastal areas and the interior. Following the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party Central Committee and State Council have paid close attention to the economic development and living standard of the minority nationality areas and adopted a series of special policies and measures for the minority nationality areas. Thanks to the implementation of the policy of reform, opening up, and economic invigoration, economic construction developed rapidly in the areas that have practiced regional autonomy and an excellent situation of economic prosperity and people's affluence has emerged in a number of localities. While assessing such a progress, however, we should be aware that the production level of some minority nationalities in the remote mountain areas is still relatively low, division of labor and commodity economy are yet underdeveloped, these localities are still in a state of natural economy or semi-natural economy, and the masses there are living in poverty. Strenuous efforts are required to put an end to such state of affairs. A pressing task of the comrades working in the nationality areas is to make a study of the actual situation and characteristics of the nationalities of a specific area, adopt policies and measures to develop productive forces in line with local conditions, and promote the development of the local economy. The task includes creatively implementing the major principles of the party and state in the minority nationality areas, adopting feasible measures, increasing the self-development capability and vitality of the nationality areas, accelerating the development of a commodity economy, establishing lateral ties, promoting economic cooperation and exchanges between the nationality areas and other localities, and vigorously developing external economic and technological exchanges and cooperation. So long as we do so in earnest, the social productive forces of the nationality areas will increase rapidly and the people will soon be able to live in affluence.

The nationality areas should also attach importance to and develop education, science, and culture; exploit intellectual resources; upgrade the scientific and educational level of the people of all nationalities; and train large numbers of specialized personnel and skilled workers from among the minority nationalities. This is the key to the modernization program and also a fundamental measure for putting an end to the backwardness of the minority nationality areas. In recent years, the developed areas have sent report teams, science popularization groups, art troupes, medical workers, and scientific and technological personnel to the minority nationality areas in the border regions to spread scientific knowledge and help those areas develop construction. Their efforts have turned out marked results and such practices should be encouraged. The minority nationality areas have attached importance to education and achieved remarkable successes in training qualified personnel from the locality and upgrading the educational quality of the people. They should continue to do so.

In the long course of history, the various nationalities in China have established close relations of unity between each other. The Chinese nation is a common term for all nationalities in China. In the struggles to emancipate themselves, all nationalities in China have enhanced their faith to build socialism under the leadership of the CPC. To further enhance unity among nationalities, conduct education in socialist spiritual civilization among cadres and the masses, strengthen education in policies of the party and state toward nationalities, and consolidate and develop new type of socialist relations characterized by equality, unity, and mutual help between nationalities in the new period constitute the guarantee to revitalize the Chinese nation and the important contents of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

The Nei Monggol autonomous region has traversed a course of 40 years and has achieved marked progress and successes which deserve congratulations. We place our hopes in the future: In the new historical period, so long as the people of all nationalities in China unite as one, stride forward, and create new achievements, the happy days of common prosperity of all nationalities will certainly arrive at an early date.

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CSO: 4005/917

QUAN SHUREN CALLS FOR EDUCATIONAL, ECONOMIC REFORM

SK310756 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jul 87 pp 1, 3

[Text] Recently, Comrade Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial part committee, went to Northeast Engineering institute and Liaoning University to hold informal discussions with leading comrades and the teaching staffs of the institute and university, and stressed that they should strengthen not only school ideological and political work but also deepen educational structural reform.

Comrade Quan Shuren said: Northeast Engineering Institute, Liaoning University, and other institutions of higher learning in the province have done much in conducting positive education. The sentiments of students have become more stable now and their ideology and understanding have improved somewhat. The ideological and political work of schools as well as their administrative and managerial work have been greatly strengthened. Many effective methods and experiences have been created by conducting positive education. However, affected by the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization, some students still require further efforts to solve their problems of ideology and understanding. Their most fundamental problem is their confused understanding of the two basic points of the line defined since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and the relationship between upholding the four cardinal principles and reform, opening up, and economic invigoration.

To solve the students' problems of ideology and understanding, we must first rely on education and second on reform. If we score achievements in reform and fully display the superiority of socialism, there will be no market for bourgeois liberalization speeches. However, at the same time, we must realistically strengthen ideological educational work. We should never slacken our efforts to grasp both education and reform. To this end, we must give the matter further thought and discuss it later, foster an ideology of fighting a long-term battle, overcome impetuosity and hardships, and make overall arrangements for the work.

As for how to do a good job in conducting positive education among institutions of higher learning, Comrade Quan Shuren said: In deepening positive education, we should pay attention to major principles and start with specific problems. In addition to discussing them directly, we should also analyze them from different angles. In conducting positive education, we

should talk in a fair and reasonable way to enable the students to bear in mind what they hear and be moved by your words.

We should imply positive education to all activities and organically combine it with specialized education and social practice. While conducting positive education, we should vividly and comprehensively expound the two basic points of the line defined since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, and use the achievements we have scored in reform, opening up, and construction since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee in particular to clearly explain the reason why we need reform and opening up. What are the reform and opening up policies of the party and the state? Why can't we continue reform, opening up, and economic invigoration without upholding the four cardinal principles? Why can't we persist in upholding the four cardinal principles without conducting reform, opening up, and economic invigoration? We should also clearly explain that reform and opening up are new things and they require a gradual process and gradual explorations in the course of practice. Problems cropping up from reform and opening up can only be solved through deepening reform. By combining theory with practice, we should explain to students that our country is now in an early socialist stage and that our tasks during this stage are to shake off poverty and backwardness and to develop the socialist productive forces. We need the concerted efforts and hard struggle of the people throughout the country to arouse the students' sense of historical responsibility. We should not neglect efforts to conduct education in Chinese revolutionary history, characteristics of national conditions, and revolutionary traditions among youths. As for social and inner-party unhealthy trends and the existing problems in our work, we should give a clear explanation in a fact-seeking manner. We should explain the cause of problems, the attitude of the party and government, and the measures we will adopt to correct them. In all, we should speak the truth, display the facts, and reason things out. While conducting positive education, we should study and explore ways to improve the content and methods of conducting ideological and political work among schools. Students now read many philosophical and literary books and periodicals and are greatly influenced. It will not do to prevent them from reading these books and periodicals. Actually, it is impossible to prevent them from reading them. The correct way is to strengthen guidance over the students' book reading. Furthermore, we may organize essential discussions, conduct book reviews, and enhance the students' ability to distinguish between right and wrong.

Comrade Quan Shuren said: The System of allowing students to directly talk with school principles and party committee secretaries, and the system of establishing student liaison men and the method of clearing the channels of ties in Northeast Engineering Institute and Liaoning University are good. We should consider the students' participation in reform and opening up and our social investigations as a regular system and organize them in a well-guided manner. We should also combine them closely with our routine teaching activities and include them to our teaching plans. The relevant enterprises and units should actively create conditions and make things convenient for students to participate in social practice.

Comrade Quan Shuren stressed: We must strengthen and not weaken the political worker ranks of schools, continue to improve their ideological, political and professional levels, and adopt measures to ensure the stability of the political worker ranks. The fundamental issue of making students' ideological and political education successful is to resolve the issue of making teachers not only impart knowledge but also educate people. To make students become well educated and self-disciplined and have lofty ideals and moral integrity, teachers themselves must first meet these four requirements. We should study systems and policies, adopt measures, consider imparting knowledge and educating people as a major content for teachers' appraisal, and encourage them not only to impart knowledge but also to educate the people.

Comrade Quan Shuren said: We should conscientiously sum up experiences in educational structural reform and deepen reform. Over the past few years, institutions of higher learning have made some valuable explorations in reform. During last year's student unrest, we exposed some problems which merit our repeated consideration. Some problems which now exist in institutions of higher learning cannot be solved through reform. For example, the current problem of cutting off the ties between teaching and social practice can be solved only by comprehensively studying teaching content, plans, and educational systems. Therefore, institutions of higher learning should lace high on their agenda strengthening and improving ideological and political work and deepening reform.

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CSO: 4005/0946

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