

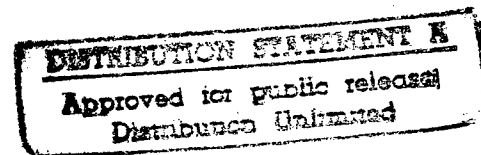
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6 JUNE 1986

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS



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6 JUNE 1986

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

VICE FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON 'INTERNATIONAL PEACE YEAR'

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 11, 17 Mar 86 pp 10-11

[Article by staff reporters Yang Chaoling [2799 2600 1545] and Feng Lidong [7458 4539 0392]: "Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen on Peace, Disarmament, and Opposition to Hegemonism"]

[Text] The Chinese People's Mass Rally for Safeguarding World Peace will be held in Beijing on 21 March. China's party and government leaders will attend the mass rally and make important speeches. The Chinese government and the Chinese people are extremely interested in the activities of International Peace Year. On the eve of the mass rally we interviewed Qian Qichen [6929 0366 3819], vice minister of foreign affairs and vice chairman of the China Organizing Committee for International Peace Year. He issued a statement on the questions of peace, disarmament, and opposition to hegemonism. The content of his statement follows:

Peace--It Requires Joint Efforts From People

On 24 October last year, at a plenary session of the United Nations to commemorate the 40th anniversary of its founding, a declaration on International Peace Year was solemnly passed, and it was decided that 1986 would be International Peace Year. This was a very significant event. Since its founding in 1945, this will be the first time for the United Nations to engage in such an activity. In these 40 years, although turmoil in the world has never ceased, when all is said and done a war on a world scale has not occurred. This has given people 40 years of world peace. Faced with today's constantly changing international events, people raise this question: To the end of this century, in the next 40 years, in the next century, can peace continue to be safeguarded? At this time, the United Nations has proposed the launching of International Peace Year activities, a proposal that really reflects the common aspirations of the world's people.

The activities of this peace year are not just nongovernmental matters. The United Nations has called on the governments of all its member countries to take an active part in them. Thus, in scale and effect, these activities will be greater than those of International Youth Year, World Disabled People Year, and World Forest Year, which were conducted by the United Nations in the past.

Attaching full importance to these activities, the Chinese Government has set up the China Organizing Committee for International Peace Year, composed of responsible persons of government departments and mass organizations as well as public figures from all quarters, totaling more than 40 persons. The Chinese Government will also engage in large-scale activities of various forms. We believe that the activities of International Peace Year will mobilize the world's people to take vigorous action to strengthen unity, make joint efforts, and adopt various forms demanding that the superpowers stop the daily escalating arms race, and stop their aggressive expansionism in various parts of the world and their interference in the international affairs of other countries. Only in this way can world peace be safeguarded.

United Nations Should Play a Greater Role

The establishment of the United Nations reflected the yearning of the world's people for international, lasting peace after the war. The purpose of the "Charter of the United Nations" is to safeguard world peace and security, prevent aggression, develop friendly relations, and promote international cooperation. It also set forth the principles for all countries of sovereignty and equality, noninterference in internal affairs, nonuse of military power or threat of military power to violate the territory or independence of other countries, and peaceful resolution of international disputes. Even if the United Nations in the past has made errors and at present has its own defects and weak points, today, when all is said and done, it has become the international organization with the widest representation, strongest influence, and biggest scale. It has become an important position for Third World countries to launch diplomatic struggle and an international forum for them to expound their own views. Therefore, in reflecting the contemporary world's public opinion, the will of the people, and the trends of social development, the United Nations plays an irreplaceable role. Some important resolutions of the United Nations in recent years, for example the resolutions on the questions of Kampuchea, Afghanistan, the Middle East, South Africa, and Central America, fairly fully reflect the aspirations of the people of all countries. They are just and reasonable, and for this reason have often been opposed and obstructed by the superpowers. With respect to the safeguarding of international peace, China hopes that, and gives support to, the United Nations, with its 159 member countries, will be able to become stronger day by day and fully play its role.

Prevent Nuclear War, Achieve Nuclear Disarmament

In the contemporary world, everybody talks about peace. Then how can peace be safeguarded? If one speaks about fighting a world war, then, looking around the globe, only the two superpowers, which have large amounts of nuclear weapons, have the capabilities and qualifications for fighting a world war. This is not a subjective conjecture and is also not a deliberate exaggeration, but is a real, objective fact, which is generally acknowledged by the common people. The superpowers possess nuclear weapons that could destroy the globe several times over. Even if they were to reduce their nuclear weapons by half, they still would have the nuclear strength to destroy the human world. The Soviet Union and America have stated this point themselves. In the joint statement issued at the U.S.-Soviet summit talks in Geneva last year, it was

written: "The two sides realize that any conflict between the Soviet Union and America could have disastrous consequences."

Therefore, as early as October 1964, when our country tested its first atomic bomb, it declared to the world: We advocate a total ban on and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and we commit ourselves, at any time and under any circumstances, not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. We have consistently advocated that America and the Soviet Union take the lead in stopping the testing, production, and improvement of nuclear weapons, in order to create conditions for the convening of an international conference on nuclear disarmament, in which all nuclear countries would take part and would have wide-ranging representations.

On 15 January this year, Soviet leader Gorbachev made the proposal that within 15 years there would be a three-step total destruction of nuclear weapons. On 24 February, American President Reagan suggested in a letter in reply that medium-range guided missiles be eliminated within 3 years. It looks as if the two sides agree on the reduction of nuclear weapons, and both profess that their final goal is the elimination of nuclear weapons. This, of course, is positive. A careful analysis shows that in reality the differences between the two sides are large. For example, in preconditions, specific ways of counting nuclear weapons, as well as areas involved, and so forth, there are many different formulations. We welcome the conducting of sincere talks by America and the Soviet Union. If they can reach agreement on the widespread reduction of nuclear weapons, this would be advantageous to world peace and would not harm the security and interests of other countries.

Support the Struggle of the Third World Countries and Peoples

Third World countries often suffer from direct military aggression, or are oppressed by power politics, and even become the battlegrounds and sacrificial objects of big nations that are scrambling for supremacy. We oppose imperialism, colonialism, and racism. We support the just struggles of Third World countries for national liberation and national independence. We see that the meddling and intervention of the superpowers cause many countries to suffer the misery of conflict, turmoil, and economic difficulties. The "hot spots" existing in some areas have become a serious threat to peace and stability. Therefore, to safeguard world peace we must oppose hegemonism and power politics. No matter what country pursues hegemonism and power politics, in the contemporary world it will be unpopular.

Speaking of safeguarding peace, the peace movement by people of various countries of the world is a force that cannot be ignored. Even though there are different sects and different trends in the peace movement, they all reflect the people's fundamental aspiration for peace. "Tiny streams converge into a river." The people's peace organizations of all countries can play their own role in safeguarding world peace. We hope that the peace organizations of all countries can work hard together to make their own contributions to safeguarding world peace.

China Is a Force Safeguarding Peace

The Chinese people ardently love peace, and China needs peace the most. Our country is now engaged, from top to bottom, in the great cause of building socialist modernization. A lasting international peace environment is an indispensable condition for building this modernization.

For the purpose of self-defense China has conducted limited nuclear tests. But we made the earliest statement on not being the first to use nuclear weapons, and we promised that we would not use nuclear weapons against nonnuclear countries and regions. We advocate the total ban on and the thorough elimination of nuclear weapons. These positions of ours are gaining more and more support from countries and peoples.

China advocates disarmament and has taken practical steps in this regard. We are reducing the number of military personnel by 1 million. Many of China's military industry enterprises are switching to the production of civilian consumer goods. Military airfields and ports are being opened to civilian use. The units are vigorously training dual-purpose talents for the armed forces and the localities. All of these things are practical contributions made by China to world peace.

None of the things China has done to safeguard world peace has been done for expediency, but rather they have proceeded from the fundamental interests of the Chinese people and the world's people, and have been done for the purpose of our country's construction of socialist modernization and for the peace and tranquillity of the world. With close to a fourth of the world's population, China is a factor for peace and is a force for safeguarding world peace. China's strength means that the factors for peace are growing, and this can only be advantageous to peace. The more China develops in strength and prosperity the more powerful are the forces for safeguarding peace. In 1974, representing the Chinese government at the United Nations rostrum, Comrade Deng Xiaoping declared that China would never seek hegemony and would never become a superpower. This is still China's national policy.

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CSO: 4005/665

GENERAL

XINHUA NOTES U.S. SUPPORT FOR CGDK PROPOSAL

OWO21143 Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 2 May 86

[Excerpts] Hong Kong, 2 May (XINHUA)--Both ASEAN and the United States were convinced that the new eight-point proposal put forward by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) was a "step forward," according to a report reaching here quoting a U.S. senior official at Bali, a resort island in Indonesia.

Briefing reporters yesterday after U.S. President Ronald Reagan's meeting with the six foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said a position paper issued by the United States had urged Hanoi to look at the proposal again. He added that if a peaceful solution could be found "the United States could then constructively participate in a broad international reconstruction effort in Kampuchea."

The CGDK's eight-point proposal, disclosed in mid-March, calls for a two-phase troop pullout by Vietnam from Kampuchea and the formation of a four-party coalition government including the Hanoi-installed Heng Samrin regime.

Shultz said the United States also voiced full support for a three-point program to isolate Vietnam economically and diplomatically until it agrees to end its 8-year old occupation of Kampuchea and to do everything possible to help the Kampuchean resistance.

The program, advanced by ASEAN, is to assist the resistance forces while simultaneously preparing for a political solution consistent with the principles of ASEAN on the Kampuchea problem. He said the Soviet Union faced a dilemma because so long as it backed Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea it could not have good relations with ASEAN, but if it dropped Hanoi it would no longer have the same influence in the area.

Reagan, making a 3-day stopover in Indonesia on his way to the Tokyo economic summit, held talks with the Southeast Asian foreign ministers and Indonesian President Suharto yesterday. The talks focused on critical economic problems.

The Reagan-ASEAN talks also covered the problem of terrorism. The ASEAN officials said they backed Reagan's campaign for international action against terrorism, but withheld support for the U.S. bombing raid on Libya.

Reagan left Bali today for Tokyo.

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

RENMIN RIBAO ON VIETNAM'S REFUSAL TO LEAVE CAMBODIA

HK300423 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Apr 86 p 6

/"Jottings" by Huang Ping [7806 1627]: "Refusing To Turn Back Before Bumping Against a Wall"/

/Text/ Several days ago, Vietnamese Foreign Affairs Minister Nguyen Co Thach asserted before a group of reporters that "no political solution can be found to the Cambodian issue before 1990." He categorically added that "Vietnam will not withdraw its troops from Cambodia because of its present economic difficulties."

Nguyen Co Thach's remarks have explicitly indicated to the world that Vietnam is not ready to solve the Cambodian issue by political means in the next 5 years. However, not long ago the Vietnamese authorities kept on talking about "negotiations," a "phased withdrawal," and a "political solution" to the Cambodian issue. But now when the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea has put forward the eight-point peaceful proposals for settling the Cambodian issue by political means, Vietnam has made a u-turn, denying what it said not long ago and even ignoring its diplomatic language, thus stripping off its own disguise.

The Vietnamese invading troops in Cambodia are in a difficult situation, both militarily and morally. Domestically, Vietnam's financial resources are exhausted and its economy is in a mess. In such a plight, even this foreign minister could not deny Vietnam's "economic difficulties." Even so, Vietnam will not withdraw its troops from Cambodia! How obstinate its aggressive stand is. In this case, the Vietnamese people will have to continue to live in misery.

/12228

CSO: 4005/662

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTS ON NEW PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT

HK011322 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Apr 86 p 6

/Roundup/ by Gui Tongchang /2981 6639 2490/: "The Domestic and Foreign Policies of the New Philippine Government"/

/Text/ In the 2 months since Corazon Aquino was sworn in as Philippine president, the new Philippine Government has promptly taken a series of measures; the domestic and foreign policies it is pursuing have extensively drawn the world's attention.

Regarding domestic affairs, the new central government has dismissed a large number of local officials appointed to provinces and cities during the rule of Marcos. More than 1,000 mayors alone were removed from office. The new government has kept more than 10 generals supporting Marcos under house arrest and disbanded the metropolitan Manila police force. It has also announced that a human rights committee is to be set up to investigate all cases involving past violations of human rights. Moreover, the new government has enacted a provisional constitution, dissolved the National Assembly that was dominated by the former ruling party, set up a constitution committee, and made preparations for drafting a new constitution based on which the legislative body is to be established. In the economic field, the new government announced the decision to freeze and confiscate the assets that Marcos and his relatives and close friends own at home and abroad. So far, it has taken over the five major telecommunication companies formerly controlled by Marcos' relatives and close friends. Meanwhile, someone has been sent to the United States to negotiate taking over Marcos' properties there. Also, Corazon Aquino has repeatedly emphasized the necessity of establishing an honest government ruling the country honestly and justly; defending truth, justice, freedom, and democracy; and restoring habeas corpus. There is no doubt that some policies and measures adopted by the Corazon Aquino government will help to eliminate Marcos' remaining forces and enhance the people's trust in the new government.

In her inaugural speech, President Corazon Aquino appealed to the people to strengthen unity, strive for national reconciliation, and rebuild the country. Soon after she assumed office, she ordered that a number of "political prisoners" be released. Meanwhile, she has taken a "reconciliatory" policy toward the Philippine New People's Army and the Moslem force of the Moro National Liberation Front, offering to hold ceasefire talks with them. The

Philippine Communist Party and the headquarters of the General Staff of the New People's Army issued a statement on 24 March expressing their intention to accept the president's offer. It is reported that the two sides have already started indirect negotiations. The Moro National Liberation Front has also commissioned a delegation to hold talks with the government.

Regarding its foreign policy, the New Philippine Government has declared that it is going to pursue an independent foreign policy and make more friends. At the same time, the government has reiterated that it will continue to maintain close relations with the United States and observe the Philippine-U.S. agreement on military bases. The new government has declared that it will keep unanimity and cooperate with its ASEAN neighbors. It maintains that ASEAN members should "speak with one voice" and declared that it would abide by its commitment to ASEAN regarding the goal of building a genuinely peaceful, free, and neutral region in Southeast Asia. It has also expressed its will to establish still better relations with China. Being active in the diplomatic circle, the New Philippine Government entertained in the past 2 months New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan, Spanish Foreign Minister Ordóñez, Chinese Cultural Minister Zhu Muzhi, and other important foreign officials. Philippine Labor Minister Sanchez has also visited Japan. Developments of the situation in the past 2 months show that the new government has won wide international support.

To sum up, as President Corazon Aquino has adopted many new policies and measures regarding domestic and foreign affairs, the new political regime has gradually got a firm foothold. However, the new government is still facing various challenges on its way ahead. For example, its struggle against the pro-Marcos force has not yet come to an end. Therefore, much has to be done before the new political regime is further consolidated and grows up. Just as President Corazon Aquino said: "We should never relax our vigilance because the situation has not yet been brought under full control."

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CSO: 4005/662

WESTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

FINNISH NEWSMEN IN TRAFFIC FRACAS--(Qian Huimin) and other staff of the Traffic Supervisory Office of Lintong County unreasonably obstructed a vehicle carrying foreign guests and adopted an overbearing manner, which had a very bad impact. The provincial Communications Department issued a notice on 22 April criticizing this affair. The provincial Communications Department's notice demands that traffic supervisory personnel throughout the province refrain from arbitrarily halting vehicles. If they must board a vehicle for work requirements, they must do so politely and act in a civilized fashion. They must not behave in a cold and high-handed manner or indiscriminately confiscate documents or impose fines. [Excerpts] [Xian Xhannxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 26 Apr 86 HK] /12232

ULANHU MEETS TURKISH DELEGATION--Beijing, 11 May (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-President Ulanhu met a cultural delegation from the Turkish Government led by Mukerrem Tascioglu, minister of culture and tourism, here today in the Great Hall of the People. Ulanhu said that both China and Turkey were confronted with the common tasks of building their countries and improving living standards, which he thought was a good basis for the growth of cooperation in various fields between China and Turkey. The vice-president and Turkish minister believed that the delegation's visit would promote the cultural exchanges and friendly cooperation in other fields between the two countries. Chinese Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi attended the meeting. The Turkish guests arrived here last Friday at the invitation of the Culture Ministry. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1112 GMT 11 May 86 OW] /12232

CSO: 4000/264

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HU YAOBANG WRITES TITLE FOR PARTY HISTORY BOOK

OW211405 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0735 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Beijing, 20 April (XINHUA)--"Party Historical Data of the Southern Bureau--Memorabilia," a valuable document of the party's history, will come off the press in May this year.

Comrade Hu Yaobang has written the book title for "Party Historical Data in the Southern Bureau." Comrade Deng Yingchao has written the following inscription: "The party history of the area under the leadership of the Southern Bureau is one aspect, one important aspect, of our party's entire history. It is necessary to use the methods of dialectical materialism and historical materialism to analyze and objectively and truthfully reflect genuine history."

This document has been edited for publication according to the plan of the CPC Central Committee's Commission for Collecting Party Historical Data for publishing the "Book Series of Historical Data of the Communist Party of China" approved by the CPC Central Committee. "Memorabilia" contains documents and papers on the CPC Central Committee's important decisions and policies regarding the Southern Bureau; historical data on the party's activities, united front work, mass movements, and propaganda; data on the cultural and military work conducted by the Southern Bureau and its subordinate local party organizations; and data on the various activities conducted when Comrade Mao Zedong went to Chongqing to hold talks with the Kuomintang and Chiang Kai-shek. Also included in this document are 20 precious historical photos. Totalling 230,000 words, making up over 1,000 entries, it gives a detailed and accurate account of the Southern Bureau's glorious fighting course.

To step up collection, compilation, and research of party historical data concerning the Southern Bureau, the Southern Bureau party historical data collection group was formally set up in April 1983 under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee's Commission for Collection of Party Historical Data. After consultation and in cooperation with departments charged with party history work in Sichuan, Yunnan, Guizhou, Hubei, Hunan, Guangdong, Guangxi, Jiangxi, Fujian, and Chongqing City, this group will compile and publish a book series on "Party Historical Data on the Southern Bureau," which is to be included in the "Book Series on Historical Data of the Communist Party of China." "Memorabilia," which will be published soon, will be the first volume of the book series "Party Historical Data of the Southern Bureau.: Other volumes to be successively

compiled and published will include "Organizational Functions and Work," "United Front Work," "Mass Movements," "Cultural Work," and "Military Work and Armed Struggle."

"Memorabilia" will be published by the Chongqing Publishing House and, beginning in May, openly put on sale throughout the country.

/12232

CSO: 4005/689

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DENG PUFANG ON HUMANITARIANISM, DISABLED PEOPLE IN CHINA

Hong Kong CHING PAO in Chinese No 105, Apr 86 pp 22-24

[Article by Kao Yu [7559 3842]: "Deng Pufang Criticizes Theoretical Circles for Causing Trouble Rather Than Helping"]

[Text] On the Chinese mainland there is this kind of comment: China's true solving of the problems of 20 million (even more) disabled people began with Deng Pufang's [6772 2883 2455] sponsoring the founding of the China Disabled People Welfare Fund Society.

In May of this year, the Fund Society will have been in existence for 2 full years. The effects at home and abroad produced by Deng Pufang as an individual and by this social welfare organization are there for all to see. According to this writer's observation, this is not only because China has an enormous number of disabled people and a foundation for their effect on society, but also because the fund society led by Deng Pufang has a spirit of seeking and blazing new trails and the courage to overcome difficulties.

Justly and Forcefully Advocating Humanitarianism

The Chinese communists have consistently upheld "revolutionary humanitarianism." This term has its source in Mao Zedong, and in recent years has been affirmed as "socialist humanitarianism." However, it is Deng Pufang who has proposed that "socialist humanitarianism should become one of the basic ideas of a socialist society." To this end he has done a lot of propaganda and untiring hard work.

In January 1985, in the magazine SANYUE FENG [MARCH WIND], of which he is the chief editor, he published a speech he had given to all working personnel of the fund society entitled "Contribute Our Strength to the Cause of the Welfare of Disabled People." In this piece of writing he incisively pointed out: "We communist party members do a lot of humanitarian things, but we give the people the impression that we do not want humanitarianism." He also said: "Our abnormal criticism of humanitarianism has a bad effect internationally and in our work." He pointed out: "The cause of China's disabled people is a humanitarian cause, and we should clearly carry on the rational parts of Western humanitarianism." "In China, the influence of feudalism is deeper and greater. Compared with capitalism, feudalism is more brutal and inhumane.

Therefore, with regard to its view of disabled people, China's foundation is far behind the West."

These viewpoints look to be a breakthrough in China's ideology and theory. Deng Pufang's article was reprinted in full by RENMIN RIBAO and the magazine HONGQI [RED FLAG].

In the past 2 years, riding in a wheelchair Deng Pufang visited Hong Kong, Europe, America, and Japan. With his own eyes he saw in some Western cities such realities as "unblocked public building facilities" as well as "disabled people sitting in the first two rows of a theater, while the President had to sit in the third row." In these countries, many situations illustrated the fact that "Western humanitarianism is much deeper than we had imagined."

On 18 March this year, before the Fund Society held its third board of directors meeting, Deng Pufang did two important things. On 7 March, he held a press conference for Chinese and foreign reporters, and for the first time publicly answered foreign reporters' questions on humanitarianism. After this, at the invitation of an official responsible person he gave his opinions on the building of spiritual civilization. With great penetration he set forth his own views on humanitarianism. Deng Pufang said: "Socialist humanitarianism should become one of the basic ideas of a socialist society. This will be extremely difficult to do. In our work we often feel that theoretical circles cause trouble while trying to help, because they take pains to look for differences between Western humanitarianism and the humanitarianism that we advocate." He maintained: "The theoretical circles should study those aspects of humanitarianism that the West and we have in common, so that we can carry on the spiritual wealth of bourgeois humanitarianism and with it build our spiritual civilization." Deng Pufang also said: "The lessons of several decades of experience prove that what we urgently need now is an harmonious atmosphere, so that people feel warm and comfortable, and between man and man there is mutual understanding and mutual concern."

Two Years of Achievements by Welfare Fund Society

Wang Zhen [3769 7201], vice chairman of the CPC's Central Advisory Commission and honorary chairman of the board of the China Disabled People's Welfare Fund Society, in a speech on 19 March at the closing session of the society's third board of directors meeting, said: "Socialist humanitarianism is an important part of a socialist spiritual civilization. It should become one of the basic ideas of our country's socialist society. The cause of the welfare of disabled people cannot for a single moment be separated from socialist humanitarianism. It may be said that without socialist humanitarianism it would be difficult to have a healthy developing cause for disabled people."

Wang Zhen went on: "We must justly and forcefully publicize humanitarianism."

Wang Zhen endorses and supports Deng Pufang's viewpoints on humanitarianism. From this we can see that, in the building of material civilization and spiritual civilization, new importance will be attached to the building of spiritual civilization, which for a certain time was neglected.

The achievements made by the Fund Society in the 2 years since its establishment are very impressive.

First, through campaigning for the cause in many ways, the Fund Society is getting technological transformation loans for the civil administration welfare enterprises under all-people's ownership in the Seventh 5-year Plan period. In 1986, the loan will amount to 14.5 million yuan, and the figure will increase year by year afterward.

Second, the state has allocated 60 million yuan for, the Fund Society has invested 16 million yuan in, and the Japanese government has given gratis aid equipment, with a total investment of nearly 100 million yuan, for the "China Research Center for the Restoration to Health of Injured and Crippled Bodies," the preparatory work for which has been completed. The State Planning Commission will make this project one of the state's key construction projects in 1986, and groundbreaking for construction of the center's professional area will begin in June this year.

Third, in cooperation with relevant departments, on the basis of an investigation and study of the state of disabled people in Beijing, Taiyuan, Wuhan, Shashi, and Tangshan, the recommended draft of the "Basic Law for China's Disabled People" has been drawn up in preparation for proposed legislation on disabled people.

Fourth, through consultation with the State Education Commission it has been decided to set up in 1985 an "award fund for self-study by disabled people," "award fund for disabled students in higher schools," and "award fund for special education workers." In 1985, 853 disabled youths were enrolled in China's higher schools, an increase of two times above the figure in 1984.

Fifth, the Fund Society has sent delegations to visit Japan, America, Western Europe, and many other countries, and has received nine visiting delegations. It has gained an initial understanding of the history of the present state of the work for disabled people in these countries, and the relevant policies and practices for them. At the same time it has expanded the influence of the cause of disabled people in China.

In the work report he made at the third board of directors meeting, Deng Pufang affirmed these achievements. However, he also had a lot of difficulties to report.

Disabled People's Enterprises in a "Crack"

Deng Pufang said: Disabled people think we have made a big pile of money, and all the provinces and cities are doing their utmost to get money. But in our own view, it is extremely difficult to keep the society going. In 1985, the Fund Society raised a total of a little more than 15 million yuan, 60 percent less than the 39 million yuan raised in 1984. The main reason was that the soliciting of contributions was basically a one-shot affair, and in such a drive for contributions it is easy for the phenomenon of "in like a lion, out like a lamb"--fine start and poor finish--to appear. It only takes one distribution of 10 million or 20 million yuan to use it all up. If the money

is used up, the Fund Society will be unable to keep itself going. The society has not yet found long-term economic sources. Deng Pufang used a metaphor: "We are seeking a crack to survive in, but we cannot find even a chunk of long-term, stable sources of revenue."

To increase its financial capacity, the Fund Society runs three economic entities: the Kanghua Industrial Company, the Kanghui Travel Agency, and the Kangyi Portrait Company. These entities are in the service of disabled people, and all their profits are turned over to the Fund Society. Deng Pufang has said: "There are two difficulties in running a company: 1) during the current correcting of unhealthy tendencies, it is not easy to secure its position; and 2) in running such a company it is also not easy to truly make a profit, and if the company fails to do so, how can it justify itself?"

At a fall meeting of the board of directors, Wang Zhen made an impromptu speech in which he specially discussed the question of whether the Fund Society's running of companies conformed to policy. Wang Zhen said: "A company of the Fund Society should not be affected by the current abolishment of 'fly-by-night companies,' because it is not a 'fly-by-night company.' To be expert in making money for disabled people is also a development and a reform." Wang Zhen's speech drew applause from the directors at the meeting. During the group discussion, many directors maintained that the Fund Society's running of a company should not be mentioned on equal terms with a party- or government-run enterprise, because it is of a welfare nature and is not just a profit-seeking organization. It can lighten the state's burden, and can also solve the employment problem of some disabled people. It is a good thing that can "kill many birds with one stone."

The work of China's disabled people includes entering a higher school, obtaining employment, restoring to health, and taking part in the life of the society. Of the difficulties existing at present, with regard to entering a higher school, 90 percent of the disabled children cannot attend school and 50 percent of the disabled adults are illiterate.

"By choosing this difficult, troublesome work, I wanted to open up a path that has not yet been traversed. What work on disabled people requires is tenacity. Perhaps this generation of ours will not be able to do all that is needed, but the next generation or the generation after that one will!"

This was a speech made in private to the Fund Society's working personnel. From it we can see the tenacity in work of this chairman of the board, and his pain and joy!

9727
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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ENDOWMENT FOR DOCTORATE PROGRAMS ESTABLISHED

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 8 Mar 86 p 1

/Article by Yu Yongzheng /0060 3057 2973/: "The State Education Commission Established Special Endowments for Doctoral Degree Programs: 88 Schools and 1,517 Courses Received Financial Assistance"

/Text/ The State Education Commission has established special research funds for doctoral degree programs at the colleges and universities. In 1985 it supported 1,517 courses in 88 select key institutes of higher learning of the party Central Committee departments. The total endowment amounted to 34.96 million yuan.

This endowment was established by the State Education Commission, based on state regulations, in the spirit of restructuring the funding of science and technology and with the consent of the Ministry of Finance. Several pertinent departments, including the Public Health Department, the Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fishery Department, the Aeronautics Department, the Aerospace Department, the Weapons Department, and the Department of Metallurgy, gathered to form an endowment office to administer the funds scientifically. They consulted associates in their respective trades, examined the programs, and selected to endow and nurture those doctoral candidates who best complemented the selected scientific research programs. In 1985, 1,517 courses were funded, representing 59.4 percent of the total number of courses which applied for funds. Among the courses funded, 195 were in philosophy and social science, 441 in science, 362 in engineering, 62 in agriculture, and 173 in medicine. Some selected courses belong in the frontier of science and have significant theoretical value; others are related to economic constructions and social developments and have important practical value.

This endowment integrates aid to scientific research with the nurturing of advanced professional skills and enables doctoral candidates to carry out practical scientific research and give full play to their role as an effective force in the scientific field, and it also enables the institutes of higher learnings to fulfill better their purpose of nurturing advanced professionals and promoting developments in science and technology.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

BOOK ON CHINESE YOUTH--Beijing, 3 May (XINHUA)--"Zhaoyang Song" [In Praise of the Morning Sun], a book reflecting the advanced deeds of contemporary youth in China, has been published and distributed by the XINHUA Publishing House. Comrade Hu Yaobang wrote two inscriptions: "Learn from model heroes and advanced personnel and become one of the new generation who has lofty ideals and moral integrity, who is educated and who observes discipline"; and "Lofty Communist ideals should be illustrated in ordinary day-to-day work." The foreword of the book was written by Song Defu, first secretary of the CYL Central Committee. [Summary] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0003 GMT 3 May 86 OW] /12232

ENGELS PICTORIAL BIOGRAPHY--Beijing, 2 May (XINHUA)--A large picture album, "Engels' Pictorial Biography," edited by the CPC Central Committee's Compilation and Translation Bureau and published by the People's Art Publishing House, will soon be distributed throughout the country. The album, containing more than 50 paintings and 500 photographs and pictures of historical documents and other data, vividly depicts Engels' past work and revolutionary activities. The album's forward was written by Wang Zhen, vice chairman of the Central Advisory Commission and principal of the Central Party School. [Summary] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1211 GMT 2 May 86 OW] /12232

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EAST REGION

HISTORICAL FIGURE CITED ON LEARNING FROM WEST

Shanghai WENHUI BAO in Chinese 23 Sep 85 p 4

[Article by Shi Xuanyuan [2457 1357 0955]: Lin Zexu--The First Chinese of Modern Ages to Open His Mind to the West"]

[Text] Lin Zexu [2651 0463 1776] was a great Chinese patriot of modern ages; he is remembered for his monumental accomplishments not only as a resolute fighter for the dignity of our people and the independence of our country against foreign invasions but also as the first Chinese intellectual to open his eyes to see the world. He studied the new knowledge from the west with an unwearied diligence and set the new practice of learning from the west in modern China.

With world capitalism developing rapidly in the early half the 19th century, western capitalism thrusts east against the gate of ancient China, infesting the great land of our country with opium with detrimental effect and draining our people's wealth incessantly. "If this situation is allowed to continue for several decades into the future, China will have neither the manpower to defend herself nor the financial resources to support such a force." The Manchu aristocratic clique indulged in the conceit that the "Manchurian imperial court was heavenly and China superior to all other countries", did not seek ways to reform. Still they attempted, although vainly, to close China to all westerners. The Manchurian regime, as Marx had once pointed out "ignoring the change of times, remained complacent with the status quo," "they in total disregard of the real situation, comforted themselves with the imaginary success of the heavenly imperial reign." (Collections of Marx and Engels, Vol. 2, p. 26). However, the integration of different parts of the world, which had grown from the appearance of capitalism, the monster, made it practically impossible to segregate one state from all the others. With the rapid advancement of western capitalism, nations that remained ignorant and self-content, that confined themselves to the old or obsolescent ways did not seeking progress and reform, would inevitably fall behind and the backwardness would invite aggression.

In November of the 18th reigning year of Emperor Daoguang [6670 0342] (A.D. 1838), Lin Zexu having had some 30 years service in the vicissitudes of officialdom by then and in his fifties, was dispatched to Guangdong as the Imperial Inspector General to search out and confiscate imported opium and

prohibit its sale and use. He was also given the command of the naval squadron based there. Soon after he assumed office in March, 1839, Lin Zexu made an incorruptible vow: "If I do not succeed in banning opium trade here, I shall; not stop. I swear that I shall carry this assignment through, no matter what happens." It is clear that at this time, his mind was still prejudiced by the biased opinion of the Manchurian ruling class and he believed wrongly that he could "submit the barbarians to their fear" on the strength of "China's prestige and imposing power"; he affected superiority and assumed a manner befitting a high ranking official from the Chinese imperial court. Lin issued a warning to the British aggressors: "If we direct our invincible force against you, we can leave the three tiny islands of yours in ruins in no time." His actions, on the one hand demonstrated his indignation against the foreign aggressor as well as his zealous patriotism to defend the honor of our people, on the other hand, they also reflected his total ignorance of the antagonist from the west. However, the sharp contrast between Chinese and the westerners and the severe struggle he was facing compelled him to rethink matters through and to analyze the problem more carefully.

One of Lin's admirable qualities was his ability to conceive the change of times; he could adapt the current trend and was ready to accept the new. Therefore, his close encounters across cultural frontiers and exposure to western books immediately opened his mind up. Unfortunately, at that time "western books" were considered as "heresies" and "perverse theories," too evil to be accepted. Lin Zexu broke away from the faulty, stubbornly contrary practice of the ruling class and dashed into these "forbidden horizons"; he "assigned full-time staff to collect information and intelligence on westerners and translate their books; he subscribed to western newspapers as well." In addition, he initiated extensive contacts with foreign businessmen and Chinese interpreters and compradors who had some understanding and knowledge of foreign affairs and languages. Gradually, his mind was awakened; he realized that he was encountering a most formidable opponent; the British navy was well trained and equipped with advanced warships and guns; by comparison, the armed forces, weapons and naval vessels of the "heavenly kingdom" were descript and obsolete. He learned from practice: "At present, we are facing a very grave situation militarily; the best way to devise a sound defense against the barbarian is to find out their real strength by constantly spying of them."

Lin Zexu's endeavors, such as translation of western books and sending scouts "to probe the barbarian's strength," were all integral parts in his general design of the strategy to defeat the invaders. He fully understood the philosophical principle of the maxim from "the Art of War" by Sunzi: "Knowing one's own situation and that of the enemy guarantees victory in every battle." He pieced together a great deal of useful information on British military activities from western newspapers and publications and correctly foresaw the enemy intention to invade our coastal areas in the southeast. Through the systematic study of "barbarians," Lin gained a better insight on the foreign invaders; he said: "The best way to deal with barbarians is to combine toughness and moderation; our approach should neither be overly mild nor too harsh." All his actions, including the series of orders he issued to prohibit the sale and use of opium, burning of the confiscated opium at Human, the

battle of Kowloon, the naval engagement off Chuanbi as well as his dealings with Charles Elliot the gang leader of the British invaders, had shown that his grasp of "barbarian affairs" directly contributed to his many triumphs of right over might.

Lin Zeux's foresight was also reflected by the fact that he argued for banning the opium trade and fighting foreign aggressors, yet he was against a reckless ultranationalistic policy. At that time, the huge trade deficit was depleting our national wealth. The Manchurian ruling class erroneously thought this excessive silver drain was created by international trade; they even proposed to ban the legal trade, which was under strict regulation of such a pitiable amount, to isolate China completely from the west. Lin Zexu opposed this policy of theirs; he said: Whether we open our ports to trade with foreigners nor not has little effect on the prohibition of opium." ((The Political Works of Lin Zexu), His Memorials as the Governor General of Guangdong and Guangxi, Vol 1). He believed that the saturation and infestation of China by opium was not a direct consequence of the legal international trade; China should not shut herself off from the world.--"Those who abide by Chinese laws are welcome" Lin declared "and those who do not, will be expelled." The incomprehensive Emperor Daoguang had quoted this against him for being self-contradictory, yet Lin had stuck to this discriminating principle in carrying out the prohibition of opium. He opposed the "isolated" policy of "refusing to eat for fear of choking" as well as the "unchecked" policy of "opening the gate to admit thieves". He cracked down hard on opium smugglers and dealers--"to execute all the offenders and confiscate the whole opium stock." However, Lin favored legal trade with the west; not only did he welcome law-abiding American and Portuguese traders, but also promised safe conduct and granted favored treatment to British merchantmen, who had been cleared by Chinese custom and showed sincerity of bilateral trade. In addition, Lin Zexu proposed to institute a new trading law which gave due consideration to whether foreign traders obeyed such rules or not and dealt with them accordingly. It should be noted that in November, the 19th reigning year of Emperor Daoguang, Lin entertained with warmth and courtesy shipwrecked British sailors in the local Goddess Temple. When the operation to destroy confiscated opium was conducted at Human, he invited friendly foreign traders to witness. Lin preached to them the evils of opium smoking; he pointed out that opium smuggling and legal trade were completely different in nature and China welcomed law-abiding westerners here to trade. These two incidents, recorded in both Chinese and western histories, had been widely circulated as legends and clearly showed that Lin was only trying to stop the opium traffic not the trade with the west.

In order to reform the world, one has to try to understand it first; to overtake the west, one has to imitate, to learn from it first. Although Lin Zexu had yet to develop such an advanced vision at that time, he began to realize what was happening and proposed some farsighted reforms. The Manchurian officials has always believed that the "Heavenly Kingdom" was blessed with "vast land and rich natural resources" and in the "utter supremacy of the Chinese way"; they despised any associations with "barbarians" and scored the western advanced technologies as "uncanny feats and craftiness." Lin Zexu, through his study of the west, learned that

Chinese scientific technology was far behind that of the west, for example, the "formidable warships and powerful guns" for the British navy were vastly superior than anything the Chinese could field. Since the west possessed more advanced technologies, Lin reasoned, we had to learn from them, to bring the technologies into China for our use. Therefore, he organized staff to translate European and American books and publications on military operations, in addition, he purchased modern warships and cannons from the west. In more than one occasion, Lin proposed to the Emperor to develop a modern defense industry in China to construct advanced warships and manufacture powerful cannons. He also campaigned for raising a superbly-trained and well equipped navy. Lin's far-reaching vision and practice, as described, like a "sweeping wind and roaring thunder" in the dark and turbulent middle decades of the 19th century, pointed out a new direction for his history to progress.

Lin Zexu supervised the translation and compilation of the "Geographic Reports of the Four Continents." Later, Wei Yuan [7614 3293], a contemporary of his, followed the example of this book, and published "Maps and Geographic Reports of Marine Nations." Inspired by Lin's and Wei's examples, other books introducing western history, geography and science such as "Global Synopsis" by Xu Jiyu [1776 4949 3974], "Study on the Red-Haired English Barbarian" by Wang Wentai [3076 2429 3141] and "A Complete Introduction to Marine Nations" by Liang Tingnan [2733 1694 8538] came off the press one after another. Kang Youwei [1660 2589 3634] once said: "China has been great for thousands of years", "the Chinese have long been ethnocentric...the study of foreign affairs in China began when Lin Zexu first translated western newspapers." (The Coup in Year Wu Xu by Liang Qichao [2733 0796 6389]. This comment fully affirmed Lin's great contributions. We would like to point out that Wei Yuan, a good friend of Lin's generalized the ideas symbolized by his practices in the motto: "Absorbing whatever is good in things barbarian so as to surpass the barbarians." This slogan, once circulated, had exerted a great impact in recent China. Since then, those with vision regardless of what they were pursuing, be it the school of foreign affairs, devoted to pattern and emulate the west, or the reform faction who believed in "to save China by reform" or the revolutionaries who set off the 1911 Revolution, had longed to erect a republic of bourgeois class, had all following the path pioneered by Lin Zexu and Wei Yuan; whatever these people's motivation might be, no matter how much or how little they had achieved, their goals were high; they had worked to change the reactionary policy of "closing the port and shutting off the world", to explore ways to develop our country and to reconstruct China. Lin Zexu indeed, was the first intellectual to open his mind to accept the world in modern Chinese history.

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EAST REGION

PAPER NOTES IMPORTANCE OF CPC IMAGE

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 6 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] An article appearing in JIEFANG RIBAO's "Party Life" column discusses the problem of the party cadre image in the new period. This discussion is indeed most meaningful.

The CPC has always valued the promotion of the party cadre image. Such shining images as Fang Zhiming, Lu Hulan, Qiao Yulu, Hua Yi, etc. forever live in the hearts of the people. Through extensive publicity of the party cadre image, the principles, charter, and criteria upheld by the CPC are gradually getting into the public consciousness. In discussing this issue, we must avoid contradicting the image publicity with the promotion of the party charter and criteria. Nor should we publicize the party charter and criteria at the expense of image promotion. While in the past we did stress the promotion of the party cadre image, our study and examination of that image were rather inadequate. In his article "A Talk on the Party Cadre Image Under the New Period," Comrade Qianchen was the first to bring up this subject. This was indeed a good beginning. Farsighted people in a number of developed countries nowadays have already begun to study the problems of the knowledge structure and images of the leaders of the next century on the basis of the development trends of the new technological revolution. If CPC members who are striving after common goals all their lives do not care about the party cadre image in the new period, how can they cope with future challenges in the world?

Party Cadres Should Build Image of Being Knowledgeable

A number of people who previously were influenced by the "leftist" trend of thought tend to view the proletariat as the most advanced class simply because it has been an exploited and oppressed class. They are apt to overlook the fact that the proletariat, as the most advanced class, represents in the first place the most advanced productivity. By the same token, a proletarian regime is superior to a bourgeois government because in the first place the former represents the new production method. In this sense, it is clearly not unimportant to have respect for knowledge and science. In the proletarian ranks there are party cadres who are imbued with a common consciousness. They should strive to acquire abundant knowledge before they can conform to their class status and to their historical mission. As Comrade Zhao noted in his article, "as far as a pioneer is concerned, what is important is knowledge and not

direct experience." I agree with his assertion. Some comrades have doubted the use value of knowledge, contending that "making use of knowledge has its limit." Is this not incompatible with an era that puts much value on knowledge and talent?

Modern science advances by leaps and bounds. Beginning from the 1940's of this century, natural science started to probe the complicated problems of the systems approach, first in the study of organically controlling the behavior of living matter and later in industrial automation. Through the efforts of natural scientists in these fields, they have finally succeeded in solving the quantitative formulation methods of complex systems in natural science. As a result, new branches of science such as systems and control theories as well as systems analysis and operations research have rapidly been developed. These tools applying basic and mathematical theories that are used to analyze complex systems also are applicable to the analysis of the complex systems of social sciences. The interaction between the natural sciences and social sciences is first of all the interaction between these common approaches. In certain fields they also provide the leaders with a correct basis, thereby rendering both decisionmaking and action more scientific. Party cadres in the new period should strive to learn and understand these new aspects of knowledge. As Comrade Zhao said, "in today's pervasive expansion of knowledge and learned subjects and increasingly intimate interconnection between various things, people lacking in substantial professional foundations or extensive learning can hardly think coherently and with keen perception. Without this power of discernment, one can hardly provide effective leadership." As we are on the threshold of an era of change that involves raising leadership experience to the scientific level, respect for knowledge itself calls for putting the leadership work of party cadres on a scientific level. This means that party cadres must foster the image of being knowledgeable and hardworking to promote respect for knowledge and for people of talent.

Party Cadres Should Build the Image of Seeking Differences in Their Thinking

Comrade Zhao discussed the question of "turning away from seeking agreement to seeking the difference" when he brought up the subject of the five transformations. This is also an important question bearing on the study of the party cadre image.

In the findings of current studies on the genesis of ideas, two different concepts--one seeking agreement and the other seeking the difference--are formed in the human mind. The former seeks to reach a certain "correct conclusion" through available information. The latter depends on the reorganization of instant and recalled information through different concepts in order to produce new and untested ideas.

In facing a modern world undergoing profound changes, party cadres operating in their broad and vast realms are required to contribute constructive ideas at all times. In his article Comrade Zhao devotes himself totally to exploring this issue. What he refers to as the "tape recorder" type and "prudish defenders" means exactly those whom he criticizes as being overzealous in seeking agreement. What he describes as "a logical mind" and "loyal but not reckless,

with a sense of originality" is in effect an endorsement of the concept of seeking the difference. Some comrades have interpreted this concept as a deprecation of "all traditional things being outmoded" and "all foreign things being brought in." This is a misinterpretation.

Value Study of Collective CPC Image

At present, a noteworthy trend in the study of talented people is one that turns away from the "individual" to the "collective." If everyone becomes a screw, then a lot of screws can be gathered. Only by systematically putting together all the components of different makes and functions can they form a functionally integrated machine, a complete machine. Despite the dazzling advances made in the development of science and technology in the second half of this century, no outstanding scientists comparable in stature to Newton and Einstein have yet appeared. This is because collective strength has replaced individual geniuses of former days. In selecting and fostering cadres in the past, we tended to follow a single-track course, such as "heeding only the parts and their replacements but ignoring overhauling the entire engine." This concept has to be discarded in favor of fresh approaches. Otherwise, we can hardly cope with the challenges coming from the collective strength of developed countries.

In this high-paced and fiercely competitive era of our generation, party cadres at all levels are facing challenges from opposing forces in the communications field--little versus much, old versus new, and slow versus fast. If party cadres remain boxed in, as they have always been, in closed systems of a noncommunicative world, and if they pose as educators, then it will be absolutely impossible for them to perform leadership work well.

Party cadres are not omnipotent. They do not know everything. In this age of the information explosion, cadres knowing and specializing in everything are hard to find. An important task for CPC organizations is to build consciously the collective image of party cadres in a systematic and planned way. Party cadres at all levels and those grouped in different categories must promote the scientific division of work so as to confine their fields of operation and foster talents on a short-term basis in accordance with the multiple requirements of the four modernizations in order to have a say in a limited field. As long as we cultivate a massive contingent of cadres possessing individual characteristics and backed by abundant experience, the entire contingent will have an exemplary collective image. We can no longer conform to the requirements of our age if we stubbornly cling to the monolithic model of bygone days and impose this mode on others.

The question about the party cadre image opens to a world of inherently rich and diversified subjects that merit our penetrating study. Let more and more comrades dig deeper and deeper into this particular subject in their study of the party cadre image.

12661

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EAST REGION

SHANGHAI FORUM ON REFORM OF IDEOLOGY, THEORY EDUCATION

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 8 Nov 85 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Rui Xingwen on the Reform of Ideology and Theory Education"]

[Text] A meeting was held in Shanghai yesterday to reform ideology and theory education classes conducted in schools and colleges in that city. It urged the large number of cadres of educational systems and teachers to study seriously and implement the CPC Central Committee's circular on the reform of ideology, moral education, and political theory courses, stressing greater efforts to bring about reforms in line with the requirements spelled out in the circular.

The meeting was attended by Rui Xingwen [5360 2622 2429], secretary of the Shanghai CPC municipal committee; Huang Chui [7806 5468], deputy secretary; Chen Diedi [7115 6993 6611], standing committee member and secretary of the CPC committee, municipal education and public health department; Shu Wen [5289 2429], deputy director, standing committee, municipal people's congress; Xie Lijuan [6200 7787 1227], deputy mayor; Liu Wenjing [0491 2429 1987], deputy secretary-general, municipal CPC committee; Pan Weimin [3382 4850 2494], deputy director, propaganda department, municipal CPC committee; and about 500 leading comrades from relevant quarters and teachers of political theory.

Addressing the meeting, Comrade Rui first thanked the teachers for guiding China's new generation toward the goal of political theory education. He said he advocated the reform of ideology and theory education for the purpose of fostering a large number of talented people capable of building a Chinese type of socialism. He stressed that this goal should be distinguished by its class character, national character, and the character of the era. In the feudal society, he recalled, the landlord class was fostered for the purpose of training qualified people in order to maintain feudal rule. In capitalist society, the bourgeoisie is fostered for the purpose of promoting entrepreneurs and adventurers to develop capitalism. In our socialist era, the proletariat is charged with the task of fostering talented people capable of building the Chinese type of socialism. Comrade Rui defined such talented people as those who cherish ideals and uphold a correct approach to life and a correct world outlook, particularly those who adhere to the socialist direction in taking the path to prosperity for everybody. With revolutionary ideals, they will

consciously study with objectives in mind and thus will achieve better results in their pursuit of civilized behavior, unity of purpose, and observance of law and discipline. He encouraged the gathering to devote their combined efforts toward accomplishing the very difficult and highly significant task of reforming ideology and theory education. Comrade Chen in her work report to the meeting pointed out that studying and implementing the circular are important aspects of carrying out the CPC Central Committee's decision on the reform of the educational system. It is also important to the implementation by the educational systems of the spirit of CPC congresses and their plenary sessions. Party and government leadership at all levels, together with the cadres of relevant departments and teachers, should pay serious attention to this matter and deal with it in earnest and in a practical way. After reviewing the results of ideology and theory education in schools and colleges throughout the city, she stressed these points regarding the study and implementation of the circular, namely the leadership at all levels should earnestly organize efforts to transmit and study the circular. Through such efforts, everyone will have a complete and correct understanding of the problems of reforming ideology and theory education in all their manifold aspects. Moreover, it is necessary to strengthen the organization and leadership of efforts to reform ideology and theory education, to be clear about the goals and measures of this reform, and to implement them in earnest. It is also necessary to care for and cherish teachers of political subjects and step up the building of the contingent of teachers. Above all, we should integrate the reform of ideology and theory education with that of other tasks. Chen Tiedi urged the city's schools of higher and public education to begin extensive use of new teaching materials based on the circular's main contents and requirements at the start of the 1988 fall semester.

Hence, exert your utmost in compiling and editing new teaching materials. Before such materials are adopted in 1988, all teachers, she said, should attend group training courses or self-improvement seminars at least once.

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EAST REGION

SHANGHAI MEETING DISCUSSES LENIN'S THOUGHTS

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 8 Nov 85 p 1

[Article by Gong Xiaorong [7895 1420 2837]: "The Conference Discussing Lenin's Philosophical Thoughts Ends in Shanghai"]

[Text] A national conference discussing Lenin's philosophical ideas which was recently held in Shanghai decided to set up a seminar on Lenin's thoughts at the Shanghai decided to set up a seminar on Lenin's thoughts at the China Society on the History of Marxist Philosophy.

The meeting ended after a week of discussion. The participants, comprising 55 experts, scholars, and theoretical workers from all over the country, seriously discussed Lenin's thoughts on the materialist conception of history and those on the theory of cognition.

This was the first intensive discussion of Lenin's thought relating to the materialist conception of history by academic circles in China. The meeting acknowledged 50 papers from the participants, who presented many intelligent and stimulating views. This would contribute to the further development of the study of Lenin's philosophical ideas now and in the future.

The meeting was jointly sponsored by the China Society on the Study of the History of Marxist Philosophy, Fudan University, the Air Force Political School, the Party School of the Shanghai CPC Municipal Committee, the Philosophy Department of the Shanghai Institute of Social Sciences, and a branch of the China People's University. The speaker at the meeting was Gong Xinhan [7895 1800 3466], deputy director of the propaganda department, Shanghai municipal CPC committee. Professor Huang Tansen, president of the China Society on the Study of the History of Marxist Philosophy, also addressed the meeting at its opening and closing ceremonies.

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EAST REGION

PARTY REORGANIZATION GUIDING GROUP FORMED IN FUJIAN

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Dec 85 p 1

[Article by the party reorganization office of the Fujian provincial CPC committee; "We Must Keep Close Touch with Basic Levels, Strengthen Leadership, and Make Conscientious and Successful Efforts to Revamp Party Organizations of Enterprises"]

[Text] On 13 December, the party reorganization guiding group of the Fujian provincial CPC committee invited secretaries, chief discipline inspectors, and political work supervisors of the party organizations of various departments, bureaus, and general companies directly under the provincial authorities to a meeting calling on them to keep in close touch with basic levels, strengthen leadership, and effectively assist prefectural, municipal, and county CPC committees in conscientiously bringing the work of consolidating party organizations of enterprises to a successful conclusion.

Zhang Yumin [1728 3254 3046], member of the standing committee of the Fujian provincial CPC committee and deputy director of the party reorganization guiding group, and Wei Li [7279 4539], deputy director of the party reorganization office of the Fujian provincial CPC committee, spoke at the meeting.

Those attending the meeting pointed out that in an effort to strengthen leadership over the work of consolidating the party organizations of enterprises, the Fujian provincial CPC committee decided to let the political work department of the Fujian provincial economic commission assume the responsibility of supervising the execution of this work under the unified leadership of the party consolidation guiding group. Party organizations and party committees of various responsible provincial-level departments and bureaus must feel obliged to offer their subsidiary enterprises and units guidance and assistance in fulfilling this work. The party consolidation guiding group has decided to select a number of able cadres of strong party character and good work style from various responsible departments and bureaus and organize them into inspection groups so that they can visit basic-level units, conduct investigations and studies, and assist various prefectural and municipal CPC committees in bringing the work of consolidating party organizations of enterprises to a successful conclusion.

Comrades attending the meeting said that since the consolidation of enterprise party branches was initiated by our province, generally speaking, it has been moving along a sound line and has resulted in bringing some good methods and experiences vital to the promotion of reform and production. But as seen from the standpoint of the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates, we still have a long way to go. Conscientious and successful efforts have yet to be made in order to reach that goal. For example, some enterprises still cannot accurately describe what kind of major problems they now face while making no effective efforts to consolidate their party organizations; some enterprises have yet to take steps in strengthening their leadership in the consolidation of their party organs; leading bodies of some enterprises still have a long way to go from achieving unity and harmony while hesitating to face reality in consolidating their party organizations; and a considerable number of enterprises have treated the consolidation of party organizations merely as general routine work. All this deserves the close attention of leadership at all levels.

The meeting also came up with the following demands: the work of consolidating enterprise party organizations needs to be checked by units at all levels and efforts must be made to prevent it from becoming another routine task. Various prefectural, municipal, and county CPC committees must strengthen their leadership over this work, pay constant attention to its progress, and speed up the process of evaluation and push it forward. Party organizations of various responsible departments and bureaus must pay close attention to the results from the consolidation of party branches by their subsidiary enterprises. Only in this way can they come to understand what problems have been exposed as a result of party reorganization, how many of them have been solved, and what assistance should be provided by leading organs in order to solve the remaining problems. While going down, comrades assigned to the inspection groups by various departments and bureaus must emphasize that enterprise party committees and party and government leaders must collectively and individually subject themselves to comparison-examination. Only in this way can they come to realize whether enterprises have been successful in accurately locating the cause of their problems, whether their leading bodies have rectified and eliminated the unhealthy work style, whether those problems that can be readily solved have been solved, whether the leading groups have conscientiously subjected themselves to self-criticism and cross-criticism, whether they have reached a consensus in order to strengthen unity, and whether conscientious efforts have been made by enterprises to push forward the consolidation of their party branches and form a leadership for this purpose. Furthermore, successful efforts must be made to oversee the implementation of disciplinary measures against certain party members and the registration of party members while party committees of enterprises must be urged to take a serious, conscientious, and cautious attitude toward carrying out this work. Special efforts must be made by party committees at various levels to consolidate party organizations of major enterprises as well as party branches of other enterprises which have performed poorly or relatively poorly in this direction.

It was pointed out at the meeting that in the course of consolidating their party branch, enterprise party committees at all levels must seek an answer to the question of "how the party should exercise self-control?" They must make the party well organized and pay special attention to the rectification of the party's work style in order to bring about an improvement in the work style of factories. At present, conscientious efforts must be made by enterprises involved to implement the guidelines of the CPC Central Committee's and the State Council's circulars designed to address some serious problems that currently exist in office work styles. In coordination with the "five checks and three consolidations" campaign, a conscientious investigation into the allegations of violations of laws and discipline and violation of financial and economic discipline by some enterprises and individuals during the past 2 years and bring them justice. They must resolutely bring under control those unhealthy tendencies that have led people to use gasoline, electricity, cars, and other public properties for private purposes and seek loans to serve selfish interests, give parties and gifts at government expense, and squander public funds. They must resolutely eliminate those wrong ideas on business management, evil schemes on doing business, and cheating on construction projects, practices that have led builders to use cheap materials to substitute for high-quality ones. They must stop the unauthorized price hikes and other unhealthy tendencies that are not in the interests of the consumer. Only in this way can we consolidate enterprise party branches along a sound line and promote reform and production.

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EAST REGION

XINHUA NEWS AGENCY XIAMEN SUBBRANCH INAUGURATED

Xiamen XIAMEN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Dec 85 p 1

[Unattributed article: "XINHUA NEWS AGENCY Xiamen Subbranch Was Officially Inaugurated Yesterday"]

[Text] On 21 December, the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY Xiamen subbranch, the second of its kinds ever established to serve people at home and abroad, was officially inaugurated in the presence of more than 70 representative well-wishers from all walks of life, including Hu Hong [5170 1347], chairman of the Fujian provincial advisory commission; Li Min [2621 2404] and Zhang Weizi [1728 4850 5417], members of the standing committee of the commission; old comrades Jia Jiumin [6328 0036 3046], He Ruoren [0149 5387 0086], and other members of the commission who are residents of Fujian Province; Zou Erjun [5760 1422 0971], Lu Zifen [7120 5261 1164], Li Xiujie [2621 4423 6068], Li Li [2621 0500], Zhao Keming [6392 0344 2494], Mao Disheng [3029 3321 3932], and other leading members of the party and government in Xiamen.

Chi Baozhang [1508 5508 4545], director of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY Fujian branch, was the first speaker at the opening ceremony. He said: The XINHUA NEWS AGENCY Xiamen subbranch was established by the party organization of the XINHUA headquarters to serve the needs of developing the four modernizations and the Xiamen special economic zone. The purpose of establishing the Xiamen subbranch is to find a better way to get across to people at home and abroad the results of the application of our party's open-door and economic revitalization policy to the Xiamen special economic zone as well as its achievements on various fronts and its initiatives to establish relations with other parts of the world. Another purpose is to take timely steps to notify the CPC Central Committee and the provincial and municipal CPC committees and other parts of the country of the new situations, new problems, new experiences, innovations, and new developments of the Xiamen special economic zone. Meanwhile, this does not mean that the work of publicizing the southern Fujian economic development zone will be neglected. In addition to thanking the leadership of the CPC committees and governments of Fujian Province and of Xiamen Municipality and other departments concerned for their support and help, he expressed the hope that the departments will continue to offer XINHUA information and assistance.

Hu Hong, chairman of the Fujian provincial advisory commission, said: During the past several years, the implementation of reform and the open-door policy have brought a very delightful situation to Xiamen. It is my hope that comrades on the journalism front will devote more time to reporting the Xiamen special economic zone's new situations and new experiences as well as its prospects for development. Meanwhile, efforts must be made by them to help the Xiamen special economic zone speed up its development through the publicity of its new experiments during its march forward. He added that news reports on Xiamen must bear in mind the whole world and must be tailored to the needs of people abroad. Only in this way can people in Xiamen and other parts of the world get to know each other.

In a speech extending warm congratulations to the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY Xiamen subbranch on the occasion of its establishment on behalf of the Xiamen municipal CPC committee and government, Zou Erjun, mayor and secretary of the CPC committee of Xiamen City, said that establishment of the Xiamen subbranch is an important event in the political and economic life of Xiamen City and a big boost to the Xiamen special economic zone because the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY is a very prestigious and influential news agency. In addition to calling on various departments in Xiamen to offer the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY Xiamen subbranch strong support and assistance, he expressed the hope that in the course of carrying out its work, the Xiamen subbranch will get across to the public the results of the implementation of the reform and the open-door policy by the Xiamen special economic zone and will give counseling for problems that exist in our work. Fang Hansheng [2455 3352 3932], deputy director of the propaganda work department of the Xiamen municipal CPC committee and chief editor of XIAMEN RIBAO, and Yang Ying [2799 3841], former director of the XINHUA Shanghai branch, also delivered congratulatory speeches at the opening ceremony. Xu Yiming [6079 0001 7686], deputy director of the XINHUA Fujian branch, presided over the ceremony.

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EAST REGION

CADRES INVOLVED IN SPECULATION TO STAND TRIAL

Shanghai WENHUI BAO in Chinese 21 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by reporter Li Qiusheng [2621 4428 3932]: "The Shanghai Municipal Commission for Inspection of Discipline Takes Stern Measures in Dealing with the 'Huayi' Speculation Case"]

[Text] With the approval of the Central Commission for Inspection of Discipline and the Shanghai municipal CPC committee, the Shanghai municipal commission for inspection of discipline recently has taken stern measures in dealing with the case of speculation involving the "Huayi General Trade Center" which typifies violation of laws by law enforcement agencies authorized to engaged in commerce. Meanwhile, disciplinary action has been taken by the party and government against four culprits in speculation while Li Jincheng [2621 6855 1004], deputy director of the Putuo public security subbureau and member of its party organization who was found guilty of profiteering speculation, and other criminals have been turned over to the court of justice before which they will stand trial.

When the "Huayi General Trade Center," a joint venture of the Shanghai customshouse and the Putuo public security subbureau, was opened in July 1984, Li Jincheng and Chen Kunxing [7115 0981 5281], deputy director of the smuggling investigation department of the Shanghai customshouse, were appointed co-supervisors of the center and Pan Jialin [3382 0857 7792], chief of the security section of the Putuo public security subbureau, became its general manager.

Under the leadership of the Shanghai municipal commission for inspection of discipline, a leading group composed of the party committee of the Shanghai municipal foreign trade and economic department, the Shanghai municipal public security bureau, the Shanghai municipal procuratorate, and the Putuo regional CPC committee was subsequently formed to investigate the "Huayi" case. After carrying out thorough investigations in coordination with the customshouse, departments of industry and commerce, and comptrollers, this leading group has found the "Huayi" problem extremely serious.

Instead of enforcing the laws, the "Huayi General Trade Center" violated the laws by openly marketing and selling contraband obscene video cassettes. In December 1984, its employee Wang Hengming [3769 0077 6900] was sent by its

responsible person to Guangzhou where he smuggled and imported more than 2,900 such video cassettes from a labor service company and then sold them to some local units. The "Huayi General Trade Center" went about buying up a large number of various electric motorcycles and other goods when they were in short supply and then resold them at a big profit. Of the more than 6 million yuan in business transactions, over 2 million yuan went to speculation and brought "Huayi" more than 200,000 yuan in profits. While engaging in speculation, it abused its law enforcement authority and even resorted to high-handed tactics to cover up its unlawful activities. In this way, the images of the public security and custom service agencies have suffered serious damage.

Shortly after the "Huayi" administrative power fell into its hands, that criminal ring seized the opportunity to engage in speculation and made a big fortune out of it. When unemployed, "Huayi" employee Wang Hengming was apprehended six times by the public security authority for bribery, extortion, smuggling, gambling, and other offenses. By wielding that power, he could push through a business deal worth hundreds of thousands or millions of yuan without getting prior approval from his higher authorities. Some 5 months after entering on duty at "Huayi," he received over 98,000 yuan in kickbacks, profit shares and other illegal profits. Cadre Tao Zhonglin [7118 0112 2651] of the Putuo public security subbureau received over 50,000 yuan in illegal profits from selling woolen blankets and electric motorcycles. Chen Kunxing, deputy director of the smuggling investigation department of the Shanghai customshouse, and Pan Jialin, chief of the security section of the Putuo public security subbureau, also received electric motorcycles, air-conditioners, and other bribes in kind.

The nature of the "Huayi" case is one of violating laws and discipline and therefore is extremely serious. It is expected to have a very profound impact on society. With the approval of the Central Commission for Inspection of Discipline and the Shanghai municipal CPC committee, the Shanghai municipal commission for inspection of discipline has taken the following steps in connection with the case as part of an effort to tighten up the enforcement of party and government discipline and laws:

1. Decisions have been made to shut down the "Huayi General Trade Center"---a joint operation of the Shanghai customshouse and the Putuo public security subbureau, which typified violations of the law by the law enforcement authority engaged in commerce, and to recover whatever profits it has gained through unlawful trading practices.
2. The plan to open the "Huayi Trade Center" was conceived by the party leadership of the Shanghai customshouse and the Putuo public security subbureau under unhealthy ideological guidelines. After its opening, it was given a free hand to do whatever it wished. In the end, one serious problem after another that had something to do with recruiting and management came to the surface, reflecting that their party leadership has moved away from a correct workstyle and discipline and had done something seriously wrong. For this reason, they should undergo a thorough self-examination and make its results public.

3. In an effort to tighten up the enforcement of party discipline and teach party members and other individuals involved a lesson, and in consideration of their liability in the "Huayi" scandal and their attitude toward their mistakes, Qu Congyu [4234 5115 3768], director of the Shanghai customhouse and deputy secretary (or former secretary) of its party organization, should be relieved of all his positions within the party, and his administrative unit should be advised to relieve him of his duties as director of the Shanghai customhouse; Cao Hengli [2580 1854 4409] and Nie Jinghua [5119 7231 5478], both deputy directors of the Shanghai customhouse and members of its party organization, were given a serious warning and a warning respectively by the party. Lu Yongxiang [4151 3057 4382], former director of the Putuo public security subbureau and former secretary of its party organization, was given a serious warning by the Putuo regional CPC committee under Shanghai Municipality.

4. Other who have been turned over to the court of justice before which they will face charges of violating laws and stand trial include Li Jincheng, deputy director of the Putuo public security subbureau and member of its party organization, and Chen Kunxing, deputy director of the smuggling investigation department of the Shanghai customhouse who were co-supervisors of the unlawful "Huayi" economic and commercial speculative activities; Pan Jialin, general manager of the "Huayi" trade center and chief of the security section of the Putuo public security subbureau; Tao Zhonglin, "Huayi" employee and cadre of the Putuo public security subbureau; Bai Jinhau [2672 6855 5478], director of the "Huayi" business section and cadre of the Putuo public security subbureau; Nie Jiahua [0242 1696 5478], deputy director of the "Huayi" business section; and "Huayi" employees Wang Hengming and Xie Guofang [6200 0948 5364]. Meanwhile, decisions have been made to remove Li Jincheng, Chen Kunxing, Pan Jialin, Tao Zhonglin, and Ni Jiahua as party members.

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EAST REGION

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI PROVIDES POLITICAL TRAINING--Shanghai, 11 Feb (XINHUA)--Shanghai has run 1,400 schools or classes over the past 3 years to give its workers political training in rotation. Altogether 830,000 young workers, who are usually released from their work, have attended political courses offered by these schools. More than 300 enterprises have set up political schools. In addition, 153 such schools are jointly run by special companies and neighboring enterprises. Political training among young workers under 30 centers on communist ideals and the historic mission of the working class. At the beginning of every course, the young workers in Shanghai Machine Tools Plant were asked to ponder the same question, "How can one make his or her life meaningful?" Now the schools have begun to teach scientific socialism and legal knowledge to all the workers and staff members. Political training is always linked with consideration of the most common ideological problems among the workers about the ongoing urban reforms. This deepens their understanding and arouses their enthusiasm for taking an active part in the reforms. Many raised suggestions to help the reform become successful. /Text/ /Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 11 Feb 86 OW/ 12228

SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL PRESENTS PLAY--Shanghai, 21 Apr (XINHUA)--"Much Ado About Nothing" was presented in English by a group of Chinese and foreign teachers and students here today, as part of China's first Shakespeare Festival. The actors and actresses are from the Drama Society of the Foreign Language Department of Fudan University. Benedick and Beatrice, two main characters in the comedy, were played by Zhu Minqi and Si Rong, two teachers of English. Colin Lewis, a British teacher, played another character. The play was directed by Olivia Lillich, an American teacher of the department. "It was an unforgettable experience for me and my Chinese colleagues did a marvelous job," she said after the performance. Her mother sent an English tape from the United States to help the Chinese teachers and students. Founded in October 1985, the Drama Society now has 40 members, who played "The Merchant of Venice" in English not long ago. "We want to enrich our life and share Shakespeare with the whole world," said Zhou Jun, the president of the society. China's first Shakespeare Festival started on 10 April in Beijing and Shanghai. During the 2-week long festival, 24 plays of the famous English playwright and poet will be presented. /Text/ /Beijing XINHUA in English 1855 GMT 21 Apr 86 OW/ 12228

SHANGHAI PARTY PROPAGANDA SCHOOL OPENS--With the approval of the Shanghai municipal CPC committee, the long-awaited party school for the city's 15,000 propaganda cadres made its formal debut. Yesterday's opening ceremony for the first semester was attended by 52 leading and support cadres from propaganda systems involving news media, publication, film, literature, and art, along with theoretical circles and a number of prefectures and bureaus. The participants were urged to link theory with practice by closely coordinating the study of the relevant tenets of Marxism with a penetrating understanding of the CPC's guiding principles and policies so as to strengthen the party character and examine and promote a new phase in propaganda work. Through study, the students' levels of understanding political theories and policy guidelines could thus be raised further and their ability to use basic Marxist theories to resolve practical problems in the new period and under new circumstances developed. Such a study course would therefore go a long way toward consciously implementing the spirit of the 4th and 5th Plenary Sessions of the 12th CPC Congress and that of the CPC's National Congresses. [Text] [Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 6 Nov 85 p 2] 12661

CSO: 4005/383

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HE HUANFEN, DEPUTY MAYOR OF WUHAN PROFILED

Beijing ZHONGGUO [CHINA] in Chinese No 3, 1986 pp 20-21

[Text] He Huanfen, Senior Architect of the Academy of Architectural Design of Hubei and Central Committee Member of the Jiusan Society, was appointed Deputy Mayor of Wuhan City. In the city construction work which she takes charge of, she enforces the law with impartiality in handling one knotty problem after another. The masses praise her as "the Iron Mayor."

Born in Hong Kong and brought up in Macao, He Huanfen hurdled lots of frustrations in her high school days. She fought for women's right to attend college, disregarded her family's opposition, and got admitted to the Department of Architecture, Faculty of Engineering, Sun Yatsen University. In those days there were only 10 females among 1,000-odd college students. Following her graduation in 1947 she was not even permitted to sign her name on the draft paper drawing she herself designed, simply because she was a woman. Jobless after her return to Macao, she was forced to darn socks and stockings in the street to support the family.

In 1952, the third year following the establishment of the People's Government, He Huanfen and her husband Zeng Guangbin went to Wuhan to take up the jobs of Engineer offered in the academy of Architectural Design. Since then, she was no longer bullied and grieved for being a woman. In the Fifties while full-scale reconstruction in all areas was under way, Wuhan Theater, Wuchang Railroad Station, Radio/TV Building, etc. One project after another was handed over to her charge in design work. With the seniors and others of the same generation showing concern for her, she devoted herself to study and research. She had a feeling that her energy was inexhaustible. But just as she was able to put her aspirations to good use, political storms set in, one after another, and this person, born in Hong Kong, brought up in Macao, and with no small number of "overseas relations," was deprived of her rights of design and drafting... So she thought her string of line was snapped.

How was she to know that with the advent of the Eighties with its development and consolidation, she would be appointed Deputy Mayor after being nominated by Mayor Wu Guanzheng in July 1983? Upon hearing of this unexpected appointment, she had this to say to the city leader: "Won't do. My level is so low that I don't know the right thing to say. I'm not equal to the job." But the

Mayor replied, "We trust you, support you. Just go all out and give full rein to your abilities for the city construction of Wuhan."

On Sheshan, which stretches to the Yellow Crane Rock projecting over the river, the ruins of Jiangxia the ancient city remain faintly visible. Legend has it that in 208 A.D. the young commander of the Kingdom of East Wu commanded a major battle there. One thousand seven hundred and seventy-five years afterwards, in the City-Planning Bureau of Wuhan, this classical allusion serves to "weed out the old to bring forth the new"--now a heart-saddening fact is likened to it:

"How many unauthorized buildings are there in this city?"

"As many as Caocao's troops and horses--830,000 sq m!"

It happened on the day after He Huanfen assumed office. She couldn't sit idle. In the sweltering August days of Jiangcheng, she brought the City-Planning Bureau cadres to look into the streets and alleys of the three towns of Wuhan by day. And by night she read a large quantity of letters from readers, which were dispatched for her reference. The situation was very grave! These "troops and horses of Caocao's" had pitched up camps all over the city and encroached upon public places as they pleased. A street which had been 23 meters wide originally had gradually become a narrow alley. It seriously affected the appearance of the city and its traffic safety.

He Huanfen resolutely carried out the city government's decision to pull down unauthorized buildings. Within a year, ring upon ring of resistance was overcome and 2,760 unauthorized buildings were disposed of, 76 percent of the unauthorized buildings around schools were demolished. To make sure the people can live in a well-planned, orderly laid-out city, He Huanfen works hard day and night.

Whenever a high-water season sets in, water gathers inside Wuhan City. As soon as He Huanfen took up the position, she was charged with the vital task in the technical engineering work of harnessing the Huangxiao River. There were countless water conservancy technology problems that were encountered in the river waters harnessing project, and it presented new challenges to her. Humbly she consulted and learnt from the technologists. Together with them she did field prospecting, interpreted data, and familiarized herself with water situations. It took her only 6 months to complete the first phase of the Huangxiao River harnessing project. Thus the drainage condition on the west side of Hankou was improved and the gravity of water gathering in the Hankou region during high-water season was alleviated. He Huanfen was invited to the pump house for ribbon cutting. From an upper floor in the building she watched six big pumping units in turn start draining, and her heart swelled with emotion like the rippling water.

At present, He Huanfen is in charge of such major construction projects as: Wuhan International Airport, Changjiang Bridge No 2, the moving of Hankou Railway outside Downtown Hankou, Hankou Passenger Traffic Port and Civil Gas, together with the work relating to the feasibility study and plan examination

and approval of multi-storey buildings. She said, "My time is running out. I've got to dedicate my limited years and energy to the motherland and people that have brought me up. That's the ideal I've been after all life long."

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN CADRES SENT TO GRASSROOTS LEVEL FOR INVESTIGATION, RESEARCH

Zhengzhou HENAN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by Liu Chuanhe [0491 0278 3109]: "One-third of Cadres in Organizations Directly Under the Jurisdiction of the Province are Sent to the Grassroots Level for Investigation and Research; The Provincial CPC Committee and the Provincial Government Ask that in the Future This Become an Institution"]

[Text] Organizations directly under the jurisdiction of the province have recently taken one-third of their cadres, approximately 3,000 people, and assigned them in succession to different places to carry out investigation and research, as well as to assist with work. The Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government stressed that, in the future, organizations directly under the jurisdiction of the province will regularly send one-third of their cadres to the grassroots level to do investigation and research work, and that this will gradually become an institution.

The important tasks of this group of cadres being sent to the grassroots level are: to examine the conditions and the implementation of the principles, policies, and stipulations already issued by the party Central Committee and the province; to investigate and research the reform of the economy, the reforms of the educational, scientific, and technological systems, as well as the new conditions and problems emerging from the construction of socialist spiritual civilization; and to conscientiously help the grassroots level resolve some practical problems.

The current investigation is led by the Provincial CPC Committee, 7 leading comrades of the provincial government, 163 cadres from provincial departments, and 600 section level cadres. The requirements of the Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government are that each investigative group must spend 3 to 6 months in investigation, and must write substantial investigative reports. Some problems can be solved on the spot at the grassroots level. Regarding difficult or vital problems, suggestions need to be made to the Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government for their reference when making policy decisions. At the same time, it was stressed that comrades sent down should carry out their work under the leadership of the local Party committee and government. They should not accept bribes or gifts, and should become one with the masses, playing the role of initiators in correcting unhealthy tendencies.

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CSO: 4005/549

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

PROPAGANDA WORK STRESSED AT HENAN CONFERENCE

Zhengzhou HENAN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by Zhang Jing [1728 7231]: "Recently Convened Province-wide Symposium on Propaganda Work Stresses That New Aspects of the Central Task of Initiating Propaganda Work Are To Be Centered On the Party"]

[Text] How should we assess the situation of the propaganda front in our province in recent years? What is the focal point of propaganda work this year? The Propaganda Department of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee responded to the above questions by convening and presiding over a province-wide symposium on propaganda work during 21-26 January.

The comrades participating in the symposium unanimously held that, in the 7 years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, the status of the propaganda and ideological fronts in our province is the same as the status of the economy and of political affairs throughout the province; namely, that it is one of the best and most crucial periods since the founding of our country. This is the main trend but, at the same time, many problems still exist. For example, the principle of the exchange of commodities definitely intrudes, to a certain extent, into the political life of the party: decadent and capitalist ideology is growing somewhat; some places have revived feudal, superstitious activities; we were swamped for a time with unhealthy small newspapers and obscene videotape products. In many places and many units, the phenomena of neglecting the construction of socialist spiritual civilization, and the slackening of ideological and political work exists. Some of these problems have already been corrected, and some have caused the party committee at all levels to pay close attention.

In light of these kinds of conditions, the focal point of this year's propaganda work is, first of all, to continue to concentrate on economic reform propaganda. To strengthen confidence, an educated public should approach this reform from the high plane of the two-line struggle and the depths of theory. We need to actively emphasize propaganda that the party style and the general mood of society have basically taken a turn for the better. To emphasize the improvement of the mood of the society, one first of all needs to emphasize the improvement of party style; to emphasize the improvement of the party style, one first of all needs to begin emphasizing the leading cadres and organizations. At the same time, we need to take further steps

to emphasize education in policy and in the "Four Haves" (to have ideals, morals, knowledge, and discipline); to educate cadres in Marxist theory; to enable everyone to understand the overall situation, and to do their own profession in order to realize the overall task of the party and the overall objective of uniting in struggle. In short, this year's propaganda work needs to uphold four basic principles: become closely involved with propaganda; act in the spirit of the National Conference of party delegates; unite closely with the central task of the party; and make new contributions to our province's two socialist civilizations.

The symposium held that excelling at propaganda work requires that we not only strengthen our investigation and research work, strive to feel the pulse of mass thought, and strengthen the direction of propaganda work. We must also insist on seeking truth from facts, improve the accuracy of propaganda work, and at the same time continuously strengthen the building of our own propaganda ranks.

Comrade Hou Zhiying [0186 1807 5391], Standing Committee member of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee and Director of the Propaganda Department, made the concluding speech. He stressed that, first of all, propaganda work needs to be intensified. Under no circumstances should we lose contact with the overall task of the new period and the central work of the party. We should unite closely, and serve conscientiously to implement ideological work from the start to the finish. Secondly, the division of labor in the party and government should be clear-cut, and we need to draw a clear distinction between the Propaganda Department of the party Committee, and staff members of related departments on the propaganda front. The daily work of the Propaganda Department itself also has primary and secondary divisions, and cannot try to attend to big and small matters all at the same time. The important daily task of the Propaganda Department is still to stress ideological education, and the major general and specific policies and Marxist-Leninist theories of propaganda education. Moreover, we need to highlight main points in the subject matter of propaganda in order to better handle the research of high administrative problems and propaganda education. Propaganda must have a definite scope and, on the basis of that scope, strive for depth, making itself known to every household, striking root in the hearts of the people. We need to follow the mass line, be adept at mobilizing and organizing the masses, and concentrate together on doing the same thing. We need to strengthen our aim, strive for substantial results, adopt more diversified propaganda means and methods, and adapt these to the needs of the various social levels of the masses. Propaganda cadres need to diligently study Marxism-Leninism; to vigorously do investigation and research work; to attach importance to the summation of their own experience, renewed knowledge, and so forth; and to do something worthwhile to intensify the stress placed on the important measures and substance of propaganda work.

On the afternoon of the 24th, Comrade Yang Xizong [2799 2649 4844], Secretary of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee attended the conference, listened to the reports and speeches given by his comrades, and then made an important speech. In his speech, he emphasized that all levels of the Party Committee and the government must attach importance to ideological and political work and the

construction of socialist spirit and culture. Cadres engaged in propaganda, ideological, and political work need to diligently improve their own sense of worth, to squeeze in study time among their work practices, to master extensive knowledge, and to continuously enhance and improve themselves. He hopes that the propaganda front in our province will produce more ideological and political specialists so that we can contribute even more of our strength to the construction of a socialism that possesses uniquely Chinese characteristics.

Municipal Party Committee propaganda directors, responsible cadres of units directly under the jurisdiction of the province, the Zhengzhou Railway Bureau, the Huanghe River Committee, and the Party Committee of the Zhengyuan Oil Fields, as well as section propaganda directors from institutions of higher learning and county (municipal) CPC Committees everywhere attended the symposium.

13138

CSO: 4005/549

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN HOLDS RURAL IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL WORK FORUM

HK260903 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 24 Apr 86

/Text/ On 18 and 19 April, the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee organized a forum in Xingyang County on rural ideological and political work for leading comrades of the propaganda departments of all prefectural and city CPC committees and some counties. They discussed the problems of the current general mood of society of the rural areas.

The forum pointed out: It is necessary to understand fully the seriousness and harm of the unhealthy trends, including feudal and superstitious practices, extravagant wedding and funeral ceremonies, and gambling, now emerging in rural areas. The forum emphasized: Party organizations at all levels must simultaneously grasp two civilizations and resist and curb unhealthy trends, including feudal and superstitious practices, extravagant wedding and funeral ceremonies, and gambling, as an important part of building socialist spiritual civilization. It is essential to vigorously strengthen rural ideological and political work and to use communist ideology to educate the cadres and the masses. At present, it is imperative to stress conducting education on the situation and policies with the documents of the fourth session of the sixth NPC as the central content, to strengthen knowledge of the legal system, and to popularize scientific knowledge so that the peasants can conscientiously change prevailing habits and customs, strive to create five-good families, and build socialist civilized villages and towns.

At the forum, comrades of Xingyang and Huaiyang Counties and (Liuzhuang), Xinxiang County, introduced the experiences of party members and cadres in setting an example, resisting unhealthy trends, establishing mass committees for guiding the change of prevailing habits and customs, formulating village regulations and rules, and using varied, colorful, healthy, and progressive cultural and physical cultural activities to occupy the rural cultural position.

/12228

CSO: 4005/662

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

HK290947 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Apr 86

/Excerpts/ The 18th meeting of the 6th provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded yesterday /28 April/. Yesterday afternoon, the third plenary meeting was held; Chairman Jiao Linyi presided.

The meeting adopted the Hunan Provincial regulations on the labor protection of industrial enterprises; approved the regulations governing the autonomy of Xinhuang Dong Autonomous County, Hunan Province, the resolution on enforcing the PRC law of compulsory education, and the report on the examination of deputies made by the credentials committee of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and affirmed the validity of the qualifications of the 15 deputies, including (Jiang Jinsheng), for whom a byelection had been held.

The meeting decided to hold the fourth session of the sixth provincial People's Congress on 21 May.

The meeting appointed (Wang Xiaofeng) as chairman of the provincial Family Planning Commission, (You Pei) as director of the provincial Public Health Department, and (Xu Youliang) as director of the provincial Audit Bureau.

Vice chairmen Huang Daoqi, Ji Zhaoqing, Luo Qiuyue, Xu Tiangui, Qi Shouliang, Shi Bangzhi, Kong Anmin, Xie Xinying, and Li Tiangeng attended the meeting. Vice Governor Chen Bangzhu, provincial People's Procuratorate Chief Procurator Ma Chunyi, responsible persons of the provincial People's Higher Court and relevant departments under the provincial People's Government, and chairmen of some county People's Congress standing committees in the six cities under the jurisdiction of the provincial government and in Xiangxi Tujia-Miao Autonomous Prefecture attended the meeting as nonvoting delegates.

The sixth Hunan provincial People's Congress now has 997 deputies.

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CSO: 4005/662

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

TWO OFFICIALS REMOVED FROM POSTS--This morning, the 19th meeting of the 6th Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee decided that the 5th session of the 6th Provincial People's Congress would be held in Guangzhou on 21 May 1986. At this morning's meeting, a proposed agenda for the Fifth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress is adopted and it would be submitted to the preparatory meeting of the Fifth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress for approval. Since Liang Guang and (Yan Yijun) resigned from their posts as chairman and vice chairman of the Credentials Examination Committee of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee at the Fourth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress in August 1985, a decision was adopted at this morning's meeting to remove them from the posts. Comrade Luo Keming and (Yang Jun) were appointed chairman and vice chairman of the Credentials Examination Committee of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. /Text/ /Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 28 Apr 86 HK/ 12228

HENAN HOLDS FORUM--The Organization Department of the provincial CPC Committee recently held a provincial forum on the work of implementing the policy toward intellectuals, demanding that all places strive to accomplish the tasks of implementing the policy toward intellectuals before the end of this year. Since our province conveyed and implemented the spirit of the national forum on the implementation of the policy toward intellectuals in July last year, it has completed two-thirds of the tasks of solving the intellectuals' problems left over by history. However, work has developed very unevenly. Some units have a slack mood and a fear of difficulty. The forum demanded that the places which have this situation arouse their enthusiasm, strengthening their sense of urgency, and be bold in and responsible for handling the left over problems well. While completing the tasks of solving the problems left over by history and carrying out the tasks of implementing the policy toward intellectuals, we must seriously do well the all-round and normal work concerning the intellectuals. We must help the intellectuals get rid of worries and resolve difficulties and improve their conditions for work, study, and livelihood in a down-to-earth manner and as far as possible on the one hand and lead them to show concern for the important world and state events on the other hand so that they can vigorously plunge into the four modernizations. /Text/ /Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 23 Apr 86 HK/ 12228

GUANGXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION CONCLUDES--The fourth session of the sixth regional People's Congress victoriously concluded in Nanning this afternoon after completing all its agenda. The executive chairmen present at the closing ceremony were Chen Huiguang, Gan Ku, Kuang Yun, Qin Yingji, Jin Baosheng, Zhong Feng, Li Yindan, Lin Kewu, Shi Zhaotang, Huang Jia, Zhao Mingjian, Wei Zhangting, Gan Huaiyu, Qin Zhenwu, and (Zhang Jinming). The session approved six resolutions by show of hands. Gan Ku, chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, delivered the closing speech. /Excerpts/ /Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 4 May 86 HK/ 12228

HUBEI SCHEDULES PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION--The 21st meeting of the 6th Hubei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, which opened in Wuchang today, decided that the 4th session of the 6th provincial people's Congress will open in Wuhan on 6 May. Han Ningfu, chairman of the standing committee, presided at the meeting today. /Excerpt/ /Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 May 86 HK/ 12228

DEATH OF CPPCC MEMBER--Comrade Guo Dihuo [6753 2769 3172], member of the Standing Committee of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Guangdong Provincial People's Congress, died of illness on 9 April 1986 in Guangzhou at the age of 82. [Summary] [Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Apr 86 p 1] /12232

CPPCC MEMBER LI DIES--Comrade Li Boqiu [2621 0130 3808], member of the Standing Committee of the National CPPCC Committee and vice-chairman of the Fifth Guangdong Provincial CPPCC Committee, died of illness on 1 April 1986 in Guangzhou at the age of 82. [Summary] [Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Apr 86 p 1] /12232

CSO: 4005/688

SOUTHWEST REGION

REGULATIONS TO ENHANCE IDEOLOGY, WORK STYLE FORMULATED

Guiyang GUIZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jan 86 p 1

[Unattributed Article: "Proper Work Style of the Party Begins with the Standing Committee Itself: The Standing Committee of the Provincial Party Committee Formulates Regulations To Strengthen Ideology and Work Style Constructions"]

[Text] Recently, members of the standing committee of the Guizhou provincial party committee have conscientiously learned from the series of important speeches on the proper work style of the party delivered by the leading comrades of the central authorities at the General Meeting of Cadres of the Party Central Committee Organs. Based on the spirit that the proper work style of the party begins with the standing committee of the provincial party committee itself, members of the standing committee discussed and formulated "Some Regulations Pertaining to the Enhancement of Ideology and Work Style Constructions of the Standing Committee of the Provincial Party Committee." These regulations are:

1. Enhance the Study of Marxist Theories and Other Related Areas of Culture

Every standing committee member must emphasize the study of Marxist theories and make an effort to improve his own conceptual quality. Set up a practical schedule based on his own theoretical basis and diligently study the original works of Marx and the expositions of the leading comrades of the party Central Committee on the construction of a socialism with Chinese characteristics. Besides individual studies, members should also methodically organize group studies and discussions: standing committee group studies should take up no less than 2 and $\frac{1}{2}$ days a month. Members should regularly attend these group studies and must not take leave without good reason. Members must maintain a study style of integrating theory with practice. By studying, they learn to understand better the party line and the party's general and specific policies and understand better the construction of a socialism with Chinese characteristics and they fortify their sense of principle, system, foresight, and creativity in every task.

Every member of the standing committee must become an integral part of his assigned responsibilities. He must diligently acquire relevant professional knowledge and administrative know-how and strive to be an expert in his

assigned area of responsibility. At the same time, he must also pay attention to learning other sciences and basic legal theories and be familiar with the laws and regulations pertaining to his own line of work.

2. Maintain Unity with the Party Central Committee in Ideology and Politics

Members of the standing committee must seriously study, repeatedly examine, and thoroughly understand the true essence of the party Central Committee's political lines and general and specific policies as well as the major instructions of the party Central Committee's leading comrades, and they must relate them to the actual situations in Guizhou when implementing those policies and instructions. They must explicitly oppose and take effective measures and stop and rectify all activities specifically prohibited by the party Central Committee. They must purposefully carry out, and strive to accomplish, the tasks required or promoted by the party Central Committee; they must not neglect or evade their responsibilities.

Members of the standing committee must uphold the party's practical and realistic ideology. Integrate the party Central Committee's political lines and specific and general policies with Guizhou's actual situation and, in the spirit of blazing a new trail, launch their tasks with enthusiasm, initiative, and creativity.

3. Energetically Promote the Trend of Investigations and Studies

Every year, members of the standing committee should spend no less than 3 months in the primary units to conduct investigations and studies in the countryside, the factories, the mines, the stores, and the schools. These investigations should be goal-oriented and methodical. The members should grasp the apparent situations and, more importantly, analyze typical cases. Each member of the standing committee should become an integral part of his assigned responsibilities and pay attention to the enhancement of ideology and political works and the fortification of the constructions of socialism and spiritual civilization.

Integrate the tasks of investigations and studies with reforms. Within the standing committee, there should be prompt exchanges of the results of the investigations and studies, and there should be in-depth analyses of the problems reflected in such investigations, which should be taken into serious consideration when plotting strategies.

Promote friendship with the workers, the farmers, and the intellectuals. Advocate the establishment of personal contact points with the primary units. Promote a trend in "reading, conducting investigations and studies, and writing." Advocate a work style of extending good and practical services to the grassroots and the masses.

4. Further Amplify the System of Democratic Centralism

Uphold the system of the integration of group leadership and personal responsibility. Major issues must be discussed and decided by the standing

committee as a group. Internally, the standing committee must fully manifest democracy and promote freedom of speech. In ratifying decisions, uphold the principle that the minority is subordinate to the majority, the individual to the organization. Individuals are entitled to differences of opinion, but they must show unity in action. When speaking on behalf of the provincial party committee at major functions, the members of the standing committee must first discuss their viewpoints with the standing committee as a group; the speeches are to be drafted by the relevant department and examined and approved by the standing committee. Every member of the standing committee must boldly bear his job responsibilities and take the initiative. Members should responsibly make clear suggestions on matters which require the attention and decision of the standing committee.

Further accentuate the separation of party and politics so that members of the standing committee can spend more time and energy on the important matters of studying and implementing the party's general and specific policies. They must fully manifest the function and purpose of the government. Administrative matters should be taken care of by the provincial government. Serious matters that require the attention of the standing committee of the provincial party committee should be referred to the provincial party committee by the party organization of the provincial government.

Fully manifest the function and purpose of all departments of the provincial party committee. The standing committee should not decide matters within the domain of individual departments, nor should the provincial party committee interfere. The standing committee should methodically listen to reports on major issues from the departments and put forward its guiding suggestions.

Members of the standing committee should support each other and enhance their solidarity. They should seriously launch criticisms and self-criticisms. Suggestions should be brought out in the open; behind-the-back criticisms that impair solidarity will not be tolerated. The standing committee should hold internal meetings on democratic life twice a year.

5. Uphold the Party's Integrity and Ability; Appoint Cadres on Their Merits

Every member of the standing committee has the right and the obligation to discover and recommend cadres. Cadre recommendations must be fair and upright. Insist on ability and integrity; appoint people on their merits. Recruit from "all corners of the land" not just those who are close and acquiescent. Cadre appointments must be discussed by the standing committee as a group; no one individual may make a decision on his own or impose his decision on the organization. All cadres, no matter on whose recommendation, must be examined and appraised by the organization department before they are referred to the standing committee for their final concerted approval.

6. Refrain from Seeking Special Authority, Personal Gain, or Individual Prominence

Each member of the standing committee must take the initiative in obeying the "Principles Pertaining to Political Life in the Party." He should lead in

obeying the constitution and the law and lead in the struggle against violations of discipline. He should educate his own family and children and demand that they obey law and order. Standing committee members must strictly follow the regulations of the party Central Committee and the State Council on matters of housing, cars, and staff member assignments.

When committee members go down to the grassroots for investigations and studies, they must not expect the local or county leading comrades to arrange special welcomes or send-offs or accompany them at every step. There should be no special receptions or gifts or souvenirs. The standing committee member must pay regular fares for their food and lodging. There should not be special welcomes or send-offs when members go abroad on business.

Newspapers and radio and television stations must not single out individual committee members for publicity. They may make suitable reports on the committee members' visits to the grassroots, but should minimize reports on their everyday discussions and activities.

Members of the standing committee should attend the organized activities of the party branches as average party members. They should be addressed as "comrades" and not by their official titles.

7. Seriously Implement These Regulations

In mid-year and at the end of each year, the standing committee should review its work progress and make a brief summary or a full report.

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CSO: 4005/581

SOUTHWEST REGION

PROVINCIAL ORGANS LEAD PARTY RECTIFICATION

Guiyang GUIZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

/Article: "Provincial Party Committee Convened Leaders of the Provincial Organs Directly Under the Party Central Committee To Report on the Progress in Studying the Speeches of the Party Central Committee Leaders; Requesting the Provincial Organs To Set an Example for the Whole Province in Party Rectifications"

/Text/ Yesterday, the provincial party committee convened a meeting of leading cadres of the provincial organs directly under the party Central Committee to report on the progress in studying the major speeches of the party Central Committee leaders and on the situation of party rectification. At the conference, provincial party committee secretary Hu Jintao made an important speech on the duty of the provincial organs to set an example for the whole province in rectifying party style.

On 20 January, the provincial party committee dispatched a circular on the conscientious learning of the speeches of the party Central Committee leaders delivered at the general meeting of the cadres of the central organs and requested that party and government organizations at all levels organize the party members and the cadres to study seriously and in a practical manner and play the vanguard role in rectifying party style. Over the last 10 days, local party and government organizations have widely organized cadres and party members to launch the studies. In order to review the progress made in the previous phase by these provincial organs, and in order to exchange experience, locate discrepancies, formulate policies, guide the studies toward a greater depth, and promote further the movement of inducing the provincial organs to set an example for the whole province, the provincial party committee convened the leaders of various department committees and party organizations of the party Central Committee's provincial organs to report on the progress of the studies. The meeting was presided over by Ding Tingmo /0002 1694 287/, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee. At this report-back meeting, the provincial party committee of the Communist Youth League, the provincial finance department, the provincial people's administrative office, the provincial higher people's court, and the party organizations of the provincial cultural associations reported on their respective progress. Because the leaders stressed the importance, these units had a good grasp on the studies, and they integrated studies with practice: concurrently they studied, investigated and corrected mistakes, and achieved good results. Their methods enlightened the comrades at the conference.

After hearing the reports, Comrade Hu Jintao made an important speech on the duty of the provincial organs directly under the party Central Committee to set an example in rectifying the party style for the whole province. In his speech, he first confirmed that most units in the party Central Committee's provincial organs have vigorously organized the party members and cadres to study conscientiously, as requested by the provincial party committee. The result is good. But the overall situation is unsatisfactory and is far from meeting the requirements of the party Central Committee. Moreover, some units have not studied hard enough, and they have not made an effort to implement the demands of the party Central Committee and the provincial party committee. It is hoped that the unit leaders of these provincial organs will pay ample attention and quickly take steps to study seriously and conscientiously.

Comrade Hu Jintao emphatically pointed out that the study of the major speeches of the party Central Committee leaders is the extension and permeation of studying and implementing the spirit of the National Congress of the CPC and is an important strategy in enhancing the construction of the spiritual civilization; it is the effective measure for rectifying party style and for realizing the two fundamental improvements. Only by studying, and by thoroughly educating the general party members and the cadres in party spirit, party style, and party discipline, so that everybody understands clearly the significance of the vanguard role of the party Central Committee's provincial organs in rectifying party style, realizes his own responsibilities, and consciously increases his abilities to resist the corrosive ideologies of capitalism and feudalism under these new historical conditions, only then can we create the favorable ideology and political environment for rectifying the unhealthy tendencies and for investigating and handling unlawful practices. In organizing the studies, first emphasize conscientiousness and sincerity; guard against vague generalizations, avoid superficiality, and oppose lip service. Second, integrate practicality, expose problems, and locate discrepancies; never rely on empty words or speak in generality. Third, get involved. Leading cadres must spearhead the studies, measure against the standards, and lead in rectifying the unhealthy tendencies.

Hu Jintao continued to say that the provincial organs directly under the party Central Committee must treat the task of spearheading the rectification of the work style of the organs and the unhealthy tendencies of the party and of setting an example for the whole province as their primary duty toward organizational constructions. Here, first consider the status and the function of the party Central Committee's provincial organs. They are the commanders and the general staff in rallying the people to develop and build up Guizhou, to invigorate the province, and to enrich the people. The morale in these provincial organs and their performance will directly affect the whole province. If their problems are not solved, we cannot speak authoritatively; we will not be convincing. Therefore, in order to realize the fundamental improvements in party style throughout the province, we must start with grasping the provincial-level organs. Second, consider the present condition of the party style of the provincial organs. In recent years, there have been fundamental improvements. The vast majority of party members and cadres in these provincial organs are good or fair. But we must not ignore the fact that there are unhealthy tendencies, as pointed out by the party Central Committee leaders. There is a

bureaucratic style of work, liberalism in politics, individualism in ideology, and selfish departmentalism in work; in matters of employment and service, often personal favors are substituted for party spirit, personal relations are substituted for principle, and there is remissness in organization and leniency in discipline. These unhealthy tendencies are reflected in varying degrees in some units and departments. Some situations are more serious, and there are isolated cases of gross violations of the law. Without rectifying the unhealthy tendencies in the party it will be difficult to assume our glorious historical responsibilities, and it will affect the progress of the province's four modernizations efforts. No matter how we look at it, the provincial organs directly under the party Central Committees must set an example for the whole province in improving the work style of the organization and rectifying the unhealthy tendencies in the party.

In discussing specific requirements to correct the unhealthy tendencies and rectify party work style, Comrade Hu Jintao said that in accordance with the party Central Committee's guiding principle of, first, be firm and, second, be persistent in rectifying the party work style, correcting unhealthy tendencies, and banishing corrupt phenomena, the party Central Committee's provincial organs must pay attention to the following points: (1) grasp firmly and earnestly. The party organizations and discipline inspection commissions must pay special attention to the leading comrades and assign top priority to the task of rectifying the party's unhealthy tendencies to ensure a correct ideology, lucid condition, and firm resolution. Grasp ruthlessly and relentlessly. In order to satisfy the prerequisites of thorough investigations of problems, boldly make decisions, and never procrastinate or hesitate. (2) Strive to grasp the practical. We cannot just talk about rectifying unhealthy tendencies or stop at acknowledging its importance and necessity. We must start with specific problems and cases, solve the problems one by one, and seriously investigate and handle the cases one by one. At present we must start with the six areas of unhealthy tendencies as demanded in the documents of the party Central Committee office and the State Council office. Never hide the problems, never investigate without rectifying the problems, or worse yet simultaneously investigate and commit crimes. (3) Ruthlessly grasp the investigation and handling of major and crucial cases. Staunchedly uphold this task and dare to tackle the tough. The investigation and handling of cases involving leading cadres, their families and relatives are especially critical. Those who commit serious economic crimes must be given harsh punishments. There can be no leniency. (4) The leaders must lead. Rectifying party work style must start with our leading cadres. They must set an example, practice what they preach, and face up to tests. Not only must they refrain from unhealthy tendencies, but they must educate and train their children and families. Those comrades whose party work style is flawed or erroneous must heighten their awareness, submit themselves to examinations, and resolve to make amendments. When family members violate laws and regulations, we must support the discipline inspection commissions and the government judicial departments in their serious investigation and handling according to the laws of the state and discipline of the party. Here we must reiterate that the standing committee of the provincial party committee welcomes the regular supervision by the general party members, the cadres, and the public and welcomes criticisms and the exposure of any flaws and mistakes in our tendencies

and style of work. The standing committee of the provincial party committee is determined that rectification should begin with the committee itself.

(5) Grasp with both hands. With one hand grasp the socialist material civilization constructions, with the other hand grasp the socialist spiritual civilization constructions. With one hand, grasp constructions, with the other hand grasp the legal system. Grasp external opendoor policy and internal revitalization with one hand, and grasp the crackdown on serious economic crimes with the other hand. In short, we must uphold the general policies of reforms and liberations, and we must conscientiously implement the duty to rectify the party's unhealthy tendencies and improve the general morale of society. These goals must never be changed.

Finally Comrade Hu Jintao pointed out that during the studies, the examinations, and the rectifications, we must mobilize the public but must not stir up a commotion; we must amplify the party's system of democratic life and correctly conduct criticism and self-criticism, but we must not make the process into an ordeal for everybody or make it into a political campaign. The party Central Committee is determined to carry out this task of party rectification and has formulated correct guiding principles and strategies. As long as we comply with the requirements of the party Central Committee and grasp the task in an down-to-earth manner, we will succeed. The provincial organs directly under the party Central Committees will successfully set an example for the whole province.

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CSO: 4005/619

SOUTHWEST REGION

NONPERMANENT PROVINCIAL ORGANS STREAMLINED

Guiyang GUIZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 22 Feb 86 p 1

[Article by Pu Defu [5543 1795 1381]: "Simplify Structure, Increase Efficiency: 60 Nonpermanent Provincial Organs Eliminated"]

[Text] The provincial party committee and the provincial government have recently decided to eliminate 60 various nonpermanent organs and combine 2 other organs.

Since the 1983 organization reform in this province, 68 provincial-level organs have been added to the 30 preserved from the pre-reform days, making a total of 98 organs with an authorized size of 205 staff members. These nonpermanent organs have their specific functions at various times but too many of them also have created problems: leaders have to assume too many concurrent posts, and there has been an increase in links and steps within the functioning departments, which adversely affects efficiency. The provincial party committee and the provincial government therefore have decided to streamline the various leading groups and committees and other nonpermanent provincial organs. To date, 46 of these organs have been eliminated, 14 will expire in time, and 35 will be temporarily preserved.

The provincial party committee and the provincial government request that during this period of cuts and consolidations, the affiliated provincial departments conscientiously prepare their staff ideologically and politically and prepare themselves for smooth transitions to insure that work can proceed normally. The assets and funds of the eliminated organs must not be seized or appropriated for private use or arbitrarily transferred; violators will be severely punished. The provincial party committee and provincial government also request that prefectures, zhous, cities, and counties should also seriously consider streamlining their nonpermanent organs according to local conditions.

12986/9435
CSO: 4005/581

SOUTHWEST REGION

PARTY DISCIPLINE INSPECTION GOALS DISCUSSED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Mar 86 p 1

[Article by Chen Nengwen [7115 5174 2429]: "The Provincial Commission for Discipline Inspection Convened the Seventh Plenary Session of the Enlarged Party Committee Meeting; Conscientiously Implement the Party Central Committee's Instructions on Grasping the Work Style of the Party; This Year the Main Tasks in Discipline Inspection Are: (1) Concentrate on Stopping Unhealthy Tendencies; (2) Continue To Investigate and Deal with Major and Critical Cases; (3) Strictly Enforce Discipline; (4) Utilize Positive and Negative Examples To Enhance Party Spirit Education"]

[Text] Sichuan Province's CPC commission for discipline inspection held the seventh plenary session of the enlarged party committee meeting from 5 to 10 March. The commission's deputy secretary, Cao Qingze [2580 1987 3419] relayed the gist of the Seventh Plenary Session of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection. The committee members discussed the situations in the province, summed up the tasks, exchanged experiences, and discussed the goals and tasks for 1986.

Xu Mengxia [6079 1125 0204], member of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection and chairman of the provincial advisory commission; Zhang Lixing [1728 0500 5887], member of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection; and Xu Chun [6079 1557], member of the standing committee of the provincial party committee; and other comrades attended and spoke at the conference. Wang Yichun [3769 0001 4783], secretary of the province's commission for discipline inspection, reported on work progress in 1985 as well as plans for 1986.

The comrades who participated in the enlarged meeting conducted practical and in-depth studies of the essence of the Seventh Plenary Session of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection. On the basis of grasping the essence of the documents, the committee members reviewed the progress of our province's discipline inspection works in the past year. In 1985, our province's discipline inspection commissions at every level conscientiously encompassed reforms and integrated party rectifications and followed the series of instructions from the party Central Commission to stop the new and unhealthy tendencies. They have basically halted or drastically reduced the practices

among party and government organs and cadres of setting up private business or enterprises; awarding clothing, money, and subsidies arbitrarily; drawing unauthorized salaries; misappropriating public funds to purchase luxury goods for the staff; profiteering on steel products and automobiles; and printing and distributing obscene publications and showing pornographic videotapes. In matters of investigating and handling major and critical cases, they followed the provincial party committee's instructions and concentrated on breakthroughs. Leading comrades of the provincial party committee and its commission for discipline inspection personally went to various areas to investigate and to supervise and guide the investigation and handling of major and critical cases and achieved good results. They took further steps in striking against criminal activities in the economic realm; they solidified and expanded the achievements in correcting new and unhealthy trends. Ever since the party Central Committee handed down the notice on solving the serious problems in the work style of the various organs, the provincial party committees have carried out a comprehensive clean-up and rectification in the provincial level organs and dealt with problems concerning automobile purchases, foreign travel and receptions, and other activities. In grasping the party's work style, the ideological education of the general party members and the cadres as well as the structure of the discipline inspection commission itself have been fortified.

According to the consensus at the meeting, the present outlook on the party's work style is good. In order to expedite fundamental improvements in the work style, the committee members used the speeches of the leading comrades of the party Central Committee as their guide, the gist of the Seventh Plenary Session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, and the plans of the provincial party committee as their bases when they discussed the main goals of the discipline inspection tasks for the province for this year:

(1) Concentrate all efforts on stopping the unhealthy tendencies. Realistically implement the party Central Committee's Document No 57 to put a stop to the six unhealthy tendencies. The focus is on the party and government organs at above the county level, especially the provincial-level organs. These organs which have not yet cleaned up the unhealthy tendencies or the clean-up has not been thorough must proceed to do so in earnest. At the same time, every area and every profession must cleanse itself of its peculiar unhealthy tendencies; practices like misuse of authority or goods for private gain, extortion, and blackmail must be firmly rectified. Problems with work style in the primary organizations and among leading members should be realistically solved in coordination with party rectification. Pay close attention to the struggles in the realm of ideology: promptly investigate and deal with violations of the four basic principles or the promotion of bourgeois liberalism, (2) Continue to grasp major and critical cases. Many major and critical cases, especially those involving serious economic crimes, are directly related to improper tendencies among cadres. The leaders of the party Central Committee instruct us that grasping the work style starts with grasping concrete cases. We must heed this instruction and take a firm grip on the investigation and handling of major and critical cases so that we can develop new breaks in cracking down on speculation, fraud, bribery, corruption, theft, and other economic crimes. (3) Strict enforcement of party discipline.

Inability to stop certain unhealthy tendencies effectively and halt the violations of discipline is intrinsic to slack discipline; therefore, to attain improvements in the work style of the party, we must resolve to enhance party discipline. All areas and all departments must conduct investigations and studies of the disciplinary conditions of their subordinate areas and units. Pinpoint and straighten out problems. All discipline violation cases must be promptly attended to. Resolve the problem with people who disregard the violation of discipline and law, those who investigate but do not deal with the violations, those who feign compliance, and those who disobey the law and ignore the prohibitions. (4) Utilize positive and negative examples to reinforce party spirit education. An impure party spirit is the source of an unhealthy work style. At present in conducting party spirit education, we should be aware of individualist, bureaucratic, and liberalist tendencies among a few party members. Besides maintaining education in positions, ideals, ethics, and the legal system, and other forms of routine ideological education, the discipline inspection commission at every level must utilize numerous positive and negative examples to conduct vivid and concrete education of the general party members.

Nie Gonggui [5119 2837 6311], deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and secretary of the provincial discipline inspection commission, spoke at the close of the meeting. He emphasized the need to understand and ascertain accurately the situation of the party's work style. At present, some leaders do not fully understand the seriousness of the problems with work style and the urgent need for solutions; they have not taken vigorous acting. On the other hand, some cadres and masses have exaggerated the problems and lack confidence in the fundamental improvement of work style. Both views are biased. They should see that the mainstream of the work style is good and that it is moving toward a basic improvement. In order to bring this year's discipline inspection tasks to a satisfactory conclusion, Nie further emphasized that party policies should be accurately implemented, and he demanded that the whole party should grasp the work style in earnest, and that each member personally grasp the work style and personally tackle the major problems.

12986/9435
CSO: 4005/581

SOUTHWEST REGION

RESOLUTION CALLS FOR IMPROVED LEADERSHIP STYLE

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Mar 86 p 3

/Article: "A Provincial Party Committee Resolution Requested the Cadres of All Levels To Improve Earnestly the Leadership Style and Conduct Indepth Investigations and Studies of the Realities in Life"

/Text/ The Yunnan provincial party committee recently formulated a "Resolution Pertaining To Earnest Improvements in Leadership Style and Indepth Investigations and Studies of Realities in Life."

The "Resolution" pointed out that Comrade Hu Yaobang recently issued an important instruction pertaining to the two areas that require the attention of the leaders. From the high plane of Marxist epistemology, he reasserted the extreme importance of integrating theory and practice and integrating book learning and practical knowhow. He expounded profoundly on the intimate relationship between the party's work style and the party's ideologies and lines. These are the prerequisites that ensure the correct leadership of our leading organs and leading cadres and are fundamental to the healthy growth and maturity of our cadres. Cadres at all levels must adapt to the new environment, focus on reality, and strive to "reach higher altitudes." Study and master the basic theories of Marxism, modern administrative knowhow, and scientific and technological knowledge. At the same time "penetrate the lower depths" and properly integrate the high and the low.

The main points of the "Resolution" are:

1. Leading cadres at the provincial, the prefectural, and the county levels must lead in learning the realities of life, in investigating, and in studying. Try to understand the affairs of the state, the provinces, the counties, and the townships. Grasp practical knowledge and lead the grassroots in a face-to-face manner. The provincial-level, the department-level, and the bureau-level leading cadres at their posts should spend no less than 3 months of a year in the countryside and the factories; the prefectural and county leading cadres should spend even more time there. Within these 3 years, members of the standing committee of the provincial party committee, the provincial governor, and the lieutenant governor must travel to all the counties; the leading cadres of the party and the government in the prefectures, the (autonomous) prefectures, and the municipalities must travel to all the districts under

their respective administrations; and the county party committee and county government leading cadres must travel to all the townships within their respective counties. Leading cadres at all levels should establish permanent or relatively permanent grassroots contact points to know and understand the local situations better. Especially in implementing major policies or implementing major reforms, they should personally participate as much as possible in order to understand better the course of events, gain a more systematic experience, and guide the overall procedure.

2. Continue to organize large groups of office workers and technical people to go down to the countryside and the factories and launch the movements of "wealth through increased production" and "the three synchronisms of increased production." Organize these trips three times a year: from February to April, in July and August, and in December and January of the next year. The main purposes of going down to the countryside are: to publicize policies, investigate and study, formulate plans, implement measures, examine and supervise, extend practical assistance, summarize experiences, popularize role models, and provide useful services for developing commodity production and invigorating enterprises in rural areas. In addition, select from the provincial-level organs a group of young cadres who have good political qualities, who have reached a certain ideological and political standard, who are educated, and who have some work experiences, and send them to the posts in the more problematic counties for practical training. These assignments should rotate every 2 years.
3. When the cadres go down to the countryside and the factories, they should emphasize practical results and avoid formalism. Every year the leading cadres at the provincial level and the prefectural offices should carry out indepth investigations and studies, explain a couple of practical issues from the point of view of Marxist epistemology, and personally write a clear and concise investigation report that has instructive value.
4. In this year's cadre theory studies, besides the usual program, the leading cadres at and above the county level should, concurrent with learning the realities of life, restudy Comrade Mao Zedong's "On Practice," "On Contradictions," and "Where Did Man's Correct Ideology Come From?" and study the major expositions of the party since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee. Integrate reading and studying with investigations and solving practical problems and further enhance the sense of principle, systematization, foresightness, and creativity in work.
5. From now on, the leaders should write their own major speeches and reports. Leaders should supply the idea and the viewpoint for major documents of the leading organs; they should personally supervise and guide the rough draft. After the rough draft, they should seek comments in the pertinent circles, hold democratic discussions, and pool the wisdom of the people. Based on these, the leaders then must personally revise and finalize the documents carefully.
6. To insure that the leading cadres at all levels can concentrate their energy on investigations and studies and on solving all kinds of practical problems, the amount of paper work and the number of conferences should be

drastically trimmed. Before the provincial organs convene the leading cadres of the prefectures, counties, and enterprises, the meetings should be examined and authorized by the provincial party committee office and the provincial government office. This year, there will be a drastic reduction in outlay for meetings and in the number of participants at the various department meetings. Nonessential and indifferent meetings should be cancelled. Those meetings that are necessary should be well planned; strive to improve the substance of the meetings and hold small meetings, brief meetings. Leading comrades of the provincial party committee or the provincial government need not be invited to speak at the departmental meetings. The provincial party committee office should take the initiative in clearing, modifying, and condensing the documents, the short reports, and the various reference-type internal publications.

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CSO: 4005/619

NORTH REGION

REFORM, PARTY STYLE RECTIFICATION DISCUSSED

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 10 Mar 86 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "We must Uphold Reform and Insist on Rectification of Unhealthy Tendencies"]

[Text] We must uphold reform and rectify the unhealthy tendencies. Reform does not conflict with the rectification of unhealthy tendencies. To rectify the unhealthy tendencies in the party and society is to ensure the long-term and healthy development of the reforms.

Some comrades view this differently, believing that the reforms have brought with them unhealthy tendencies and that to rectify the latter is to correct the "mistakes" of the former. Therefore, they are skeptical and non-committal toward the reforms. This is all wrong.

This is because they have not analyzed the dialectical relationship between the unhealthy tendencies and reform based on the principle of seeking truth from facts.

Such passive phenomena as the unhealthy tendencies do not emerge only after the reforms and the open-door policy. This is a basic fact. Unhealthy tendencies had existed in the past, exist at present, and will also exist in the future; of course, their forms and extent are different. This is because in our society the ideology of the exploiting class still exists and will corrupt some of us with weak will-power. Thus, as long as there is the influence of nonproletarian thought in the society, there will be unhealthy tendencies. We cannot blame the unhealthy tendencies on the socialist system nor on the reforms.

Of course, the unhealthy tendencies which emerged in a new historical period have their own historical conditions, forms, and characteristics. Thus, they are not entirely unrelated to our reforms and the open-door policy. In the past few years, we have implemented the policy of open-door and domestic rejuvenation, liberating people's minds and promoting economic development. Yet, under these new historical conditions and in the complex international and social environments, decadent capitalist and feudal ideas have also increased their corrupting influence on our contingents. At the same time, we

still lack practical experience in reform and the regulations and system cannot become perfect or sound quickly, thereby providing the opportunity for some to engage in unhealthy tendencies. Moreover, there is bureaucratism in some of our leading organs and comrades, and within a certain period, they are afraid to control and deal with these tendencies so that in some areas and departments such tendencies have spread.

However we should understand that only because the reform measures are not sound, thereby providing an opportunity for some to engage in unhealthy tendencies, does not mean that the reforms have "gone wrong." This is also totally different from those who, while waving the banner of reform, engage in unhealthy tendencies. As for the weakness of the reforms, we have to sum up our experience and improve them gradually through appropriate measures so as to reduce the chances of being taken advantage of. This is the process of summing up experience and engaging in self-improvement and not rectifying "what had gone wrong." As for the unhealthy tendencies, we have to fight and curb them with determination. Besides ideological education, we have to use administrative, economic, and legal means. If we confuse the two above problems which are different in nature, then we will abandon our struggle against capitalist and nonproletarian ideologies and this will adversely affect the rectification of the unhealthy tendencies. We may develop a misunderstanding toward the reforms, to the point that we may abolish them altogether. Then, we are making a mistake.

Practice has proved that in order to rectify the unhealthy tendencies effectively, we must not stop or abolish the reforms; instead, we must uphold and adopt policy, regulatory, and organizational measures to minimize the growth and spread of unhealthy tendencies. At the same time, we must realize that only through the rectification of unhealthy tendencies can we create a good social environment for the reforms and guarantee their sound development. To uphold reform and insist on the rectification of unhealthy tendencies are not contradictory but mutually promoting. We must do well on both fronts.

12380/9312
CSO: 4005/555

NORTH REGION

COMMISSION ADOPTS FIVE PARTY STYLE IMPROVEMENT INDICATORS

Discipline Inspection Commission Meets

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Mar 86 p 1

[Article: "Five Major Indicators for Realizing the Basic Improvement of the Party Style"]

[Text] The Third Enlarged Plenum of the Municipal Discipline Inspection Commission which ended yesterday adopted five major indicators for the realization of the basic improvement of party style in our city. The five major indicators are:

1. To be able to implement earnestly the party line, principles, and policies; to uphold the four basic principles and to be consistent with the Party Central in ideology, politics, and action.
2. The leading cadres can set an example with their integrity and their obeying of party regulations and state laws so as to be a model for the masses. There is a harmonious relationship between the leaders and the masses.
3. The party style responsibility system is carried out, the unhealthy tendencies of one's unit is rectified promptly, and cases involving the violation of law and discipline are handled seriously, thereby rectifying the party style.
4. The principle of democratic centralism is upheld; the system of life within the party is sound so that criticism and self-criticism can be developed correctly, the party members can play the role of model vanguards, and the basic organs of the party can play the role of fighting bastions.
5. The improvement of party style helps to improve the social trends, to push the work forward, and to promote reform and economic development so that work efficiency and social and economic benefits are increased markedly.

Importance of Indicators Stressed

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Mar 86 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "Take Seriously the Five Indicators"]

[Text] The Third Enlarged Plenum of the Municipal Discipline Inspection Commission reiterated the demand to improve fundamentally the party style of the city and pointed out that as far as a unit is concerned, there are five indicators for such improvements. These indicators clearly point to the focus, method, and demands of the basic improvement of party style and play a role in restraining, encouraging, and spurring on the party organs and members at every level. Yet, no matter how good they are on paper, they have to be implemented through everyone's efforts; otherwise, they will be merely worthless empty words.

The issue of the style of the ruling party is related to the survival of the party itself and to the success or failure of the socialist enterprise: it affects the total situation. We have talked a lot about this already. Now, the issue of party style is no longer a theoretical question but one of practice. What is important is to practice it seriously and in a down-to-earth manner. We have to follow the principle of "first, be determined and, second, persist and the spirit of "talk raised by the five indicators", follow them closely. We must not relax for even 1 day so that we will indeed obtain actual results.

The "five indicators" are of course very important and we have to follow them faithfully. Yet they are not equal in importance. The crucial one is the demand that the leading bodies and cadres play a model role. As Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out, all our party committee members must understand this--starting with myself, everyone from the top down must set an example. In the rectification of party style, the chief cadres must exert themselves so that each level will be practicing and be responsible for each other. The "five indicators" propose that we should implement seriously the party style responsibility system in order to create the situation in which the entire party carries out party style rectification; still, the prerequisite is that the leading cadres must bear the major responsibility for the rectification of their individual units. The higher levels must first do what they request of the lower levels and refrain from doing what they do not want the lower levels to do. The leading cadres must first do what they request of the ordinary cadres. For those units whose party style is incorrect and which also fail to improve, we have to hold the leadership responsible.

To improve the party style and rectify the unhealthy tendencies, we must begin with the investigation of specific cases, paying special attention to the major ones. In dealing with major cases, we have to be determined and be bold in our investigation and not be afraid to confront difficulties. We should investigate whatever we have uncovered and not be afraid to break the "web of relationships." No matter to what level of organs or cadres the investigation

may lead, we must persist in getting to the bottom of the cases and be determined to deal with whoever is implicated. We must truly work toward the goal of equality for everyone before the law and in the face of party discipline. In our country, we do not allow the existence of "special citizens" who are above the law; in our organizations and bodies, we do not allow the existence of "special cadres" who are not subject to political discipline; and in our party, we do not allow the existence of "special party members" who are not subject to party discipline.

The situation and the people demand the improvement of party style. If we are determined and exert a serious effort, the fundamental improvement of the party style stands a very good chance of success.

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NORTHEAST REGION

SECRET OF DENG XIAOPING'S LONGEVITY GIVEN

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jan 86 p 1

[Unattributed article: "The Secret to Deng Xiaoping's Longevity; Swimming for the Body, Playing Bridge for the Mind"]

[Text] Deng Xiaoping is more than 80 years old this year and his body is still extremely healthy. What is the secret to his longevity?

He once said: "My good health is probably because I like swimming, especially swimming in the sea. And I still do it! As for my mental strength, playing bridge is the best. As soon as you play bridge it becomes obvious if your brain is reacting slowly or not."

In this weekend photograph of Deng Xiaoping with a cigarette in his mouth just as he is preoccupied with preparing to play cards, his stern manner truly resembles a mental gymnastics "athlete" (bridge, chinese chess, go, playing cards, and so forth are called the "mind's gymnastics" in China, and are classified as sports events).

During Deng Xiaoping's summer vacation he often goes to the seashore, sometimes to the BoHai Sea and sometimes to the Yellow Sea, to enjoy the pleasures of seabathing. In August of the year before last, he spent his summer vacation on Bangchui Island in Dalian. During the 7 days of his vacation, he spent every morning in the ocean swimming to his heart's content. Just at a time when Deng Xiaoping swam alone to a distant spot, the plain shout of his granddaughter, who often accompanied him swimming, came from the direction of the ocean: "Baba! Baba!" Suddenly, Deng Xiaoping made his way through the water and caught his granddaughter just in time, teasing her till she laughed cheerfully. Deng Xiaoping's mastery of swimming is fairly good; he can usually swim 90 minutes at a time and can continuously swim far out into the ocean. His heart and lungs are healthy, and doctors are all amazed.

13138

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NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING COMMENDS UNITS FOR IMPLEMENTING INTELLECTUALS POLICY

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Recently the provincial party committee and provincial government commended 100 advanced units in work on intellectuals in the province and presented certificates of merit to these units.

This was the first time units were commended for doing good work on intellectuals in Liaoning Province. The units commended were determined through recommendations level by level from the grassroots up and after repeated deliberations, careful investigation, and solicitation of opinions from the general public. Their common characteristics are: Their leaders conscientiously follow the party Central Committee's series of instructions on implementing policies toward the intellectuals, regard this task as one of major importance by taking charge of it personally and carry it through to the end; they handle the work in implementing policies toward intellectuals with a keen sense of political responsibility and urgency, constantly overcome feelings of relaxation and weariness, pursue difficult lingering cases without letting up and try in every possible way to solve them; politically they have full faith in the intellectuals, try hard to solve the intellectuals' problems in joining the party and pay attention to promoting middle-aged intellectuals who have real knowledge and ability and are in the prime of life to leading posts; they insist that leadership means service and try to do more practical things for the intellectuals and relieve them of their worries in work, study, and daily life; and the intellectuals are more enthusiastic than ever in working for the four modernizations and are achieving notable successes and producing good economic results in production, scientific research, and other work.

12802
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NORTHEAST REGION

LIAOYANG BUILDS MANAGERIAL CADRE TRAINING BASE

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by staff reporters Sun Hao [1327 3185] and Chu Shaoyan [5969 1421 4282]]

[Text] A rather large and regular managerial cadre training base has been established in Liaoyang City. Recently the first group of 203 managerial cadres from the city's government organizations and enterprises began systematic professional studies and short-term training here.

The training base, marked by a signboard which reads "Liaoyang City Managerial Cadres College," is dominated by a five-storied teaching building and attached facilities occupying more than 7,000 square meters. It has purchased electronic computers, video recorders and other modern teaching instruments and strengthened the teaching staff by recruiting new teachers and sending teachers to universities in Liaoning and other provinces for advanced studies in specific fields. In the past year, the training base's teaching staff has been reinforced by 41 teachers with a college or higher educational background. It has also established ties with the Liaoning Finance and Economics College and other universities and colleges and invited two associate professors and four lecturers to teach some courses and provide educational consultation services at the college. The college offers five specialized courses including industrial and business administration, finance and trade, financial management and so forth. It now has four college-level classes in two professional fields, and has run 13 short-term training classes, training more than 1,000 cadres in various kinds of managerial positions. A relatively systematic education system has begun to take shape.

The Liaoyang City Managerial Cadres College was established at the end of 1983. Liaoyang City did everything possible for the college. Under state control of the investment scale and the city's own tight financial situation, the city still managed to squeeze some funds from its limited capital construction budget and added the construction of the education building at the college to the 1984 construction projects. When the city party committee and city government put forward the plan on building a modern business management cadre training base, many enterprises in the city quickly responded. They held that this was a good thing aimed at training competent people for them, and eagerly contributed money and materials, including an investment of 1.2 million yuan by 33 enterprises. Recently departments concerned from Anshan, Fushun, Yingkou, Tieling and other cities have come to visit. They think that Liaoyang City has provided useful experience in building a stable, regular and institutionalized cadre training system.

NORTHEAST REGION

STRENGTHENING OF AUDITING WORK DISCUSSED

Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Oct 85 p 2

[Article by Wang Ke [3769 0344], chief Auditing Bureau, Jilin Province]

[Text] According to the regulations of the constitution, the State Council announced "Temporary Provisions Concerning Auditing." These are the first auditing laws since the creation of New China, and they are an important step toward fulfilling the constitution with regard to the functioning of the auditing system, in order to gradually realize the systemization and legitimization of the auditing process. It is very important to seriously carry out the temporary provisions, to strengthen auditing, to tighten the discipline of financial operations, to guarantee the healthy development of the economic revolution, to build and perfect the economic management and control systems, and to strengthen management and supervision.

The temporary provisions have made it clear that the auditing offices represent the State in carrying out the auditing job. They occupy a disinterested position because they do not have any concrete administrative duties, and they do not have any direct relation with the audited units with regard to financial benefits, and they can therefore avoid confinement in terms of area, department, or specialized management; and at the same time, the auditing offices independently exercise their auditing power according to the law, without any interference from other administrative offices, social groups or individuals. They represent the State in performing supervisory duties, having both independence and authority. They occupy an important position in all of the Nation's financial supervisory activities.

In accordance with the policy of organizing construction while working set by the State Council and under the leadership of the government and of Party committees at all levels, the auditing offices at all levels of our province have, since their creation, aggressively completed the organizing, enthusiastically done their work, and achieved a definite results.

In the past two years, the auditing offices at all levels in our province have audited 1594 units altogether, have discovered violations of financial regulations, accounting discrepancies, losses and waste, such as skimming of government income and indiscreet allotment of goods amounting to a total of

180,550,000 yuan, of which 49,850,000 should have been sent to the Financial Department; already 24,140,000 yuan has been sent. According to the estimate of financial accounts payable, the auditing cadres of the province average 63,000 yuan per person; according to the amount paid, the average per person is 31,000 yuan.

This has had a positive effect on tightening the financial management regulations, correcting unhealthy tendencies, improving financial management, elevating economic efficiency and increasing financial income. The facts prove that it is necessary to create auditing offices and to implement the auditing system.

Of course, we will also see that some problems still exist in some departments and units. Some people cheat, or exploit opportunities provided by reform, misappropriate financial income, and some withhold or divert special funds for other fundamental construction outside of the plans, some use their office to illegally give money and goods, to lavish, to waste etc. If effective measures are not adopted to stop and correct these unhealthy trends and evil practices, the transformation of the financial system and the smooth development of the four modernizations will be disrupted. This shows that the responsibility placed in front of us is rather formidable.

Right now, auditing must be combined with the reform of the financial system through the auditing of fiscal and financial income, in order to make progress in maintaining discipline in financial management, increasing economic efficiency, and increasing macroscopic control and management, and to better serve the reform of the financial system.

Within the framework of financial system reform, we must go on investigating such large cases of violations of the financial regulations as cheating, exploiting the opportunities of reform, misappropriating government funds etc.; we must focus on the auditing of the financial administration, the tax administration, the department of finance and those businesses and units with massive financial management, bad economic efficiency, or tremendous waste; we must analyze the problems found in auditing, and provide suggestions for strengthening macroscopic control and management. We also have to strengthen the investigation of research work, catch in time the symptoms of discipline violations in financial management, check erroneous ideas at the outset and take preventative measures. As to those typical cases which are both serious and tendentious, we have to grasp them firmly, dig the problem out at the root, and deal with them severely. Only by doing this can justice be served, and the evil wind be stopped.

In order to do the auditing job well and to better fulfill the mission of auditing, we must, on the one hand, strengthen the building of the auditing offices, seriously select and train the auditing personnel, and augment and strengthen the auditing cadres. On the other hand, we must build a healthy department and create interior auditing offices for the units, make a trial of a social auditing organization, and bring their auditing effect into greater play. The field of auditing is new, and many people do not yet understand its importance and necessity. Therefore, we must step up the

promotion of the mission, function and regulations of auditing. Through publicity, we can raise the consciousness of the cadres and the public to auditing, make more people understand and support auditing, and combine auditing with the effect of public opinion.

At the same time, we must also improve auditing correspondence, build up an effective communications network for auditing and facilitate the exchange of correspondence in order to achieve complete communication between upper and lower levels. In time, we must reflect on what auditing has uncovered relating to reforming, lifting restrictions and invigorating, and on the new situations and problems of economic activity discovered by auditing. Then we must propose solutions, as good consultants to our leaders.

Now the auditing offices bear a very heavy and glorious responsibility. Those comrades who are engaged in auditing must not betray the trust of the party and the people, and must bravely accept this burden. Encouraged by the spirit of the National Conference of Party delegates, we must follow the instructions of the leaders of the Central Committee, and seriously carry out the "State Council Provisional Regulations Concerning Auditing." Displaying bravely the spirit of pioneers, we must strive endlessly toward the gradual building of a socialist auditing system with a Chinese character.

13117/9435
CSO: 4005/278

NORTHEAST REGION

NEED FOR POLICY ON INTELLECTUALS REAFFIRMED

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jan 86 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Don't Let Intellectuals Wait Until They Have Gray Hair"]

[Text] After several years effort, our province's work of implementing a policy on intellectuals has achieved great progress, by and large solving the historically bequeathed problem of the political nature of intellectuals. At present, the focal point of implementing a policy on intellectuals is to fully bring the role of the intellectual into play, creating an environment where the intellectual's knowledge and talent won't be obstructed or stifled, and can be totally applied to the construction of the four modernizations. The Harbin Joint Scientific and Technological Consulting Service Company has achieved definite success in this respect. The role of intellectuals there has been brought into play comparatively well, resulting in obvious economic and social benefits. The experience of their success deserves serious attention from the leaders of party and government departments at all levels.

In terms of the scientific and technological personnel now in our province, the numbers are limited, and their use and distribution is neither the best nor the most equitable. Scientific and technological personnel in rural areas, outlying districts, and in middle-sized and small cities and enterprises are scarce. The phenomena of not having people to work when problems crop up still fairly commonly exists. Scientific and technological personnel are excessively concentrated in large cities and enterprises, in institutions of higher learning, and in scientific research units. People in many units have inadequate jobs, some have nothing to do, or have too much spare time. Thus, there is great potential. In particular there are some high and middle level scientific and technological personnel, who also have a second or third specialized field, whose intellect and natural resources are not being fully taken advantage of.

In terms of the intellectuals themselves, one distinguishing feature of our country's intellectuals is their strong dedication to their work. The intellectuals in their prime worry they spend their time in vain, that they lie waste, and that ultimately they will accomplish nothing; intellectuals already past middle age spent their best years during the 10 years of upheaval, and hope that in the remaining years of their lives they can make a little more

of a contribution to their country; older intellectuals sense the pressure of time and worry about the lifelong regret that they will not carry out their aspirations before they die. To them there is no greater happiness than to offer one's knowledge as a tribute to one's country, and there is no greater suffering than to not have the opportunity to put their talents to good use.

These aspirations of the intellectuals and the contradiction of wanting to contribute but not being able to are, in a word, also the problem of bringing the role of the intellectual into play. The Harbin Joint Scientific and Technological Consulting Service Company is writing an article on this matter now, on shifting the potential or misplaced intelligence of the intellectuals to the areas where there are "no people when problems crop up", in order to settle the pressing need of regions and departments with an astonishing shortage of talent, to vigorously develop the economy in these places by replenishing their vitality, and, to a certain extent, by promoting the rational flow of knowledge from the regions concentrated with qualified personnel to the deficient regions. Due to all kinds of circumstantial limitations, it is hard for talented personnel to truly "flow" in a rational way in a short time. It is also very hard to make use of irrational conditions to change this overall arrangement. Thus, the organization of scientific and technological personnel and the carrying out of the flow of knowledge like that of the Harbin Joint Scientific and Technological Consulting Service Company's is extremely significant.

The work of developing this "intelligence flow" also needs to be realized through the technological market. As a technological commodity to sell to areas and departments in need of technological capability, the results of the mental work of intellectuals in the technological market will cause the scientific and technological flow to enter the sphere of social production. If production units have spent money to buy a technological commodity, then they will know how to expedite the realization of this use value by every means possible. In the process, the function of intellectuals will be fully reflected and brought into play, and their desires to render service to their country will be fulfilled at the same time. Therefore, to implement a better policy on intellectuals, we must, on the one hand, give full play to work involving the role of the intellectual in our own departments and units. On the other hand, to cause the potential intelligence of intellectuals to be brought into play in an even larger framework, we must undo the limitations of our departments and units and better utilize the technological market.

Of course, how to implement a better policy on intellectuals is a new question for study. The implications are rich, and the scope is wide-ranging. For example, we should be concerned with intellectuals politically, support them in their work, show consideration to their livelihood, and so on. However, the purpose of it all still is to depend on the role of the intellectual, whose role has been fully brought into play, to be used in the construction of the four modernizations. Therefore, in implementing a policy on intellectuals in the future, we should, on the one hand, continuously try to seek out and summarize new methods, new avenues, and new experiences. On the other hand, Party and administrative departments at every level must not only do this kind of work. In a sense, administrative departments should undertake more and heavier responsibilities.

NORTHEAST REGION

HARBIN PROMOTES VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Harbin HARBIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by staff reporters Li Zhenmin [2621 2182 3046] and Wang Yan [3769 3601]]

[Text] Harbin City has made vigorous efforts to reform its secondary education system and promote secondary vocational and technical education. It has initially changed the structure of secondary education, which in the past provided only one type of education. So far, more than 22,000 students have graduated from various types of vocational schools and become competent workers for economic development.

The city began to develop secondary vocational education in 1979. Since then, 40 vocational middle schools have been established, and 74 schools have set up vocational senior middle school classes, offering training in 68 specialties including commerce, clothing, accounting, cooking, preschool education, arts and crafts, radio repair, watchmaking and so forth, enrolling nearly 40,000 students. With their specialized training, graduates from the vocational senior middle schools have both culture and professional skills and are very favorably received by hiring units. Among the more than 50 students of the first graduating clothes-making class at the First Vocational Middle School, one-half met the national cutting, grade 2, sewing, grade 3 and finishing and ironing, grade 2, standards, and more than 30 percent can make high-grade woolen clothes independently. More than 50 students of the commodity selling specialty graduated from the same school last year, and because they did exceptionally well in school, they were all hired by the Tongji Bazaar. At a meeting on hiring competent people sponsored by the Second Vocational Middle School this year, 42 hiring units watched students demonstrate their skills and techniques and hired more than 200 on the spot. More than 10,000 graduates from the city's vocational schools have landed jobs because of their superior ability.

With specialized skills and knowledge, vocational middle school graduates are able to work regular shifts immediately upon arrival at their new jobs, play their part and become key members of the production force. Zhang Hongtao, an arts graduate from the First Vocational Middle School, landed an industrial arts job at the Rihua Plant No 4. He boldly changed the artistic designs for the "Black and Shining" shoe polish tubes and casings and also designed the

cover picture for a floor wax and did the art work for more than 10 large-size advertisements, which were well received. Three electrical engineering graduates from the Fourth Vocational Middle School were hired by the Harbin Welding Equipment Plant. They have since been selected for advanced studies or have made contributions in developing new products.

As the vocational middle schools' popularity grows in society, more and more students are applying for enrollment. Last year, in the Daowai, Dongli, Taiping and other districts, junior middle school graduates whose first preference was to enroll in a vocational senior middle school outnumbered those who opted for regular senior middle schools. For some specialties, the minimum mark for admission is 350, which is much higher than the admission requirement for regular senior middle schools.

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NORTHWEST REGION

RESOLUTION ON STRENGTHENING IDEOLOGICAL-POLITICAL WORK

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 15 Feb 86 pp 1, 3

[Resolution of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee on Strengthening Ideological and Political Work, Adopted on 7 February 1986]

[Text] The CPC National Conference pointed out emphatically that it is imperative to step up vigorously the building of a socialist spiritual civilization and strengthen ideological and political work. This is of extremely great significance and serves a very urgent and practical purpose in guaranteeing the correct orientation and smooth progress of our reform and construction work. To implement conscientiously the guidelines of the party's national conference and strengthen effectively ideological and political work, a decision has been made on the following questions.

1. Firmly Implement the Principle of Building the "Two Civilizations" Simultaneously

A socialist spiritual civilization is one of the goals of socialist construction, an important manifestation of the superiority of the socialist system and our real advantage with which to overcome difficulties and advance continuously. The building of the spiritual civilization not only gives a tremendous impetus to the development of the socialist material civilization, but guarantees its correct orientation. Therefore, we must really change the idea of looking down on building the spiritual civilization, firmly implement the principle of building the "two civilizations" simultaneously and see to it that the "two civilizations" develop in synchronization.

Ideological education with communism at the core determines the socialist character of the spiritual civilization and serves as the pillar in its development. Party committees at all levels must change from despising and neglecting ideological and political work to attaching great importance to it, from doing ideological work passively when problems crop up to doing it constantly and conscientiously, from doing ideological work off and on to doing it in a well-planned and systematic way and from merely depending on the functional departments to do ideological work to getting the whole party to do ideological work. Party committees at and above the county level should hold at least one meeting every 3 months to discuss ideological and political work, analyze the ideological state of cadres and the masses, set

tasks and goals of ideological work and lead and organize the departments concerned to implement them.

Administrative and operational departments and mass organizations should also adhere to the principle of building the "two civilizations" simultaneously. In thinking over a problem or doing our work, we should keep in mind not only the production of material goods but also the training of new people with lofty ideals, moral integrity, culture and a sense of discipline. We must not think that ideological and political work concerns only party committees and political work departments and has nothing to do with ourselves. On the contrary, we should regard it as our own unshirkable responsibility to engage in ideological and political work while doing our own jobs in the economic and other fields of practical work.

In drawing up economic and social development programs for the Seventh 5-Year Plan period and making yearly plans, we should see to it that they embody the principle of building the "two civilizations" simultaneously, and that education, science, literature and art, journalism and publications, radio and television, public health and physical culture and other cultural facilities for the masses are included in the plans and completed on schedule. The manpower, material and financial resources needed to step up the building of the spiritual civilization and ideological and political work must be guaranteed.

From now on, when evaluating the work performance of an area, a department, a unit and a leader, it is necessary at the same time to evaluate their work and achievements in building the "two civilizations."

2. To Strengthen Ideological and Political Work, the Party Style Must First Be Improved Fundamentally

Ideological and political work must be adapted to the new situation in reform, opening to the outside world and enlivening the economy and the new requirements of the four modernizations drive, uphold the four cardinal principles, serve the realization of the party's general tasks and goals and follow the guiding principle that it should be conducted in light of the actual conditions of economic construction and reform of the economic structure. At present, it is necessary to continue to pay serious attention to education on the current situation and policies, education on ideals and discipline, education on eliminating "leftist" and old ideas and emancipating the mind and education on the legal system; combat the influence of all "leftist" ideas and the idea of sticking to old ways and refusing to make progress; oppose and resist corrosion by decadent capitalist and feudalistic ideas; oppose putting money and personal interest above everything else; and oppose bourgeois liberalism and anarchism.

To strengthen ideological and political work, the emphasis should be placed on strengthening ideological education for party members, particularly party members who are also leading cadres, striving to improve the party style as quickly as possible. We must thoroughly correct the evil practices like using one's power to seek personal gain, which are most resented by the masses,

carry forward the idea of serving the people and the Yanan spirit of hard struggle, further improve inner-party political life to strengthen the party's sense of organization and discipline and make a determined effort to overcome irresponsible bureaucracy to increase work efficiency.

The party's 12th National Congress set the goal of fundamentally improving the party style in 5 years. In the past 3 years, the party style has taken on new changes in numerous ways, but it is still a long way from being fundamentally improved. Party organizations at all levels should have a sense of urgency and responsibility in striving to improve the party style and make vigorous efforts to do their work well and fulfill the targets set by the 12th Party Congress within 2 years. Every department and unit should have confidence and determination, work out a realistic plan and solve problems one by one. It is necessary to organize several party-style inspections in a serious and well-planned way to inspect and promote the work level by level and to handle the problems uncovered in a serious manner. If leading cadres themselves have unhealthy tendencies, they should criticize themselves and resolutely correct their errors on their own initiative. If their relatives or children have violated law and discipline, they should support the discipline-inspection, public security, procuratorial and judicial departments to handle the cases sternly according to party discipline and state law. They should teach their children to carry forward the fine traditions and set an example in observing law and discipline. In handling big and important cases, if leading cadres, their children, or famous persons are involved, it is all the more necessary to pursue the cases seriously and relentlessly. Units where party consolidation is in progress should be given elaborate guidance so that party consolidation is not carried out perfunctorily and that problems in improving party style can be solved through the party consolidation. Progress in improving party style should be reported to the masses inside and outside of the party, listening to their comments, accepting their supervision and winning their recognition.

On the premise of rectifying the party style and through joint efforts of all concerned, we should strive to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the standard of social conduct. We should strive to further strengthen public order, improve in general people's work and service attitude, notably reduce the number of criminal offenses and see to it that all kinds of unhealthy trends and evil practices, like benefiting oneself at the expense of others, seeking personal gain at public expense, preferring ease to work, "putting money above everything else," unscrupulously seeking ease and comfort, and isolating and attacking the advanced elements, are effectively checked and publicly despised. We should also resolutely wipe out the ugly phenomena which vanished in the China long ago but have now reappeared.

3. Vigorously Strengthening Party and Government Leading Organs Ideologically and in Work Style

The strengthening of party and government leading organs at the provincial, prefectural and county levels ideologically and in work style plays a key role in promoting the party's cause, enhancing the party's prestige, changing the party style and social conduct and influencing and leading the grassroots

units and the masses, and thus must be given serious attention. Provincial-level organs in particular should make strict demands on themselves and set an example for the people in the whole province.

The most important task in the ideological building of leading organs is to educate all cadres on the purpose of serving the people and solve the serious problems which exist among some cadres, including bureaucratism, lack of spirit, political liberalism, using one's power to seek personal economic gain, putting the stress on personal connections at the expense of principle in hiring people and in choosing between right and wrong, and lack of the sense of organization and discipline. Through education, they should be helped to establish firmly the idea of serving the people, the four modernizations and the grassroots level wholeheartedly and implement the party's line, principles and policies unswervingly and creatively.

The ideological building of leading organs should first be strengthened organizationally. The principal leading comrades of party committees at all levels should personally take part and lead the way and keep at it. Provincial, prefectural, city and county party committees should generally have one deputy secretary to serve concurrently as secretary of the party committee of organizations directly under them or to be concurrently in charge of its work. All provincial, prefectural, city and county departments should have one party-member leading cadre to take charge of each department's ideological and political work and the work of its party organization and effectively strengthen leadership over the ideological building of the leading organs.

It is necessary to establish and perfect various ideological and political work systems in organizations, including the party's organizational activities system, theoretical and policy study system, discipline inspection system, grassroots-level investigation and study system, personal responsibility system and so forth. Party committees in organizations should do a good job in implementing the various systems with the assistance of the propaganda, organization and discipline-inspection departments of party committees at the same levels.

In the first half of this year, party and government leading organs at the provincial, prefectural, city and county levels should devote a period of time to organize party members and cadres to study conscientiously the important speeches of comrades Hu Yaobang, Tian Jiyun, Wang Zhaoguo and Yang Shangkun at the meeting of cadres of the central organs, hold democratic discussions on the current situation and policies and, through discussion on the tremendous changes in China and the great achievements in reform and construction since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, study and digest the party Central Committee's relevant line, principles and policies, sum up experience, distinguish between right and wrong, achieve unity in thinking and increase their understanding. At the same time, it is necessary for these organs to rectify earnestly their work style. They should follow the circular issued by the CPC Central Committee General Office and the State Council General Office on solutions to several serious problems in the work style of party and government organizations at the present time and the provincial party committee's request, carry out a complete review of what has been done

in checking unhealthy tendencies in the past few years and seriously investigate and deal with the big and important cases so that notable results will be achieved as quickly as possible in strengthening party and government organizations ideologically and in work style.

4. Do a Good Job in Ideological and Political Work at the Grassroots Level, Starting with Education on the Current Situation and Policies

Ideological and political work, like other kinds of work, should also follow the principle that "the whole party must get actually involved, and the work must be carried through to the grassroots level" so that the condition of weak ideological and political work at the grassroots level can be effectively changed, and so that the role of primary party organizations as fighting bastions and the exemplary vanguard role of party members can be brought into full play.

In strengthening ideological and political work at the grassroots level, the emphasis for rural areas at present and for some time to come is to implement the circular issued by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Consolidation on arrangements for party consolidation work in the rural areas, the party Central Committee's 1986 Document No 1, and the provincial party committee's decision on sending a large number of cadres to the countryside to strengthen work and train cadres at the grassroots level, in order to solve two problems: One is to consolidate party, administrative, economic, security, mediation and mass organizations at the township and village levels by stages and in groups to change their state of laxity and flabbiness, transform the work style of cadres at the grassroots level and improve the various work systems. The other is to strengthen education of the peasantry on collectivism, patriotism and socialism, starting with education on the current situation and policies, to guide the peasants in eliminating poverty and getting rich along the correct direction charted by the party and to check feudal superstitions, gambling, stealing, destruction of public facilities and other unhealthy trends and evil practices. The main measures for strengthening ideological and political work in the rural areas are: 1) in conjunction with party consolidation in the rural areas, continue the work in sending provincial, prefectural, city and county cadres to the countryside to strengthen work at the grassroots level and help train rural cadres; 2) put town and township cadres in charge of ideological and political work in villages, and party members in households, so that ideological and political work can be carried out among the masses; 3) continue the activities to develop civilized villages (townships), five-good families and two-civilization households; and 4) mobilize the masses to do a good job in running wired broadcasting stations, cultural activities centers, houses of young militiamen and other propaganda and cultural positions and promote healthy and useful cultural and recreational activities.

Enterprises at present are mainly to do good ideological and political work in the process of reform. Ideological and political work should be done jointly under the unified leadership of party committees and with the close cooperation of party, administrative, trade union and CYL organizations. On the basis of doing a good job in education on the current situation and

policies, it is necessary to conduct in-depth education on ideals and discipline to educate workers and staff members to firmly establish the communist belief, strengthen their sense of responsibility as masters, adhere to the correct orientation of reform, unswervingly strive to make the reform a success and push the economic construction forward. While strengthening education of cadres and party members, special attention should be paid to education of young workers, guiding them to oppose and resist consciously corrosion by the decadent ideas of every description of the exploiting classes, enhance their sense of the legal system and discipline and become a new generation of the working class with lofty ideals, moral integrity, culture and discipline.

Schools of all kinds and at all levels must conscientiously implement the party Central Committee's decision on reforming the education system and follow the requirements for all-round moral, intellectual and physical development to train qualified people who are both red and expert and correct the tendency to neglect ideological and political work and moral education while one-sidedly stressing intellectual development. Party organizations should sum up past experiences and, on that basis, formulate plans and measures to strengthen and improve ideological and political work and mobilize and organize all forces to work in concert to strengthen ideological and political work. Administrative cadres should earnestly engage in ideological education while performing their own administrative duties. Special attention should be paid to strengthening ideological work on teachers, helping them make up their minds not only to impart knowledge but to educate people and to set an example for students in word and deed. Vigorous efforts should be made to reform the political theory and ideology and morality classes to provide correct answers and solutions to questions raised by students in the light of their actual ideological state. Work on students in each class or grade should be strengthened energetically, and teachers who are relatively well qualified ideologically, morally and professionally and who enjoy some prestige among students should be selected to be in charge of classes or serve as political instructors. Students should be encouraged to educate themselves, and the exemplary vanguard role of party and CYL members among students should be brought into full play.

Leading cadres at various levels have gone to enterprises, schools and rural villages, where they discussed issues directly with the masses, listened to their opinions, publicized the current situation and explained policies to them with very good results. This practice should be popularized and continued so that it will become an institution.

5. Ideological, Cultural and Educational Departments Should Make Social Benefit the Sole Criterion

In building socialist spiritual civilization, great responsibilities fall on the press and publications, radio and television, literature and art and other ideological, cultural and educational departments. They must make social benefit the sole criterion of their work, insist on maintaining a high degree of ideological and political unity with the party Central Committee, implement the four cardinal principles and promote the sense of

organization and discipline. All ideological and cultural workers should share weal and woe with the people and the motherland, link their own thinking and feeling with the great cause of the Chinese nation's new rise, enthusiastically go to the grassroots level and among the masses, work hard to create rich and varied outstanding works of literature and art to inspire the masses to unite and struggle for the achievement of the great new goals, and make vigorous efforts to develop various kinds of mass cultural work to serve the people, socialism and the party's general tasks and goals.

Enterprises and establishments under the ideological and cultural departments should also make social benefit the supreme criterion, correctly handle the relationship between social benefit and economic returns and oppose the idea of "putting money above everything else." The practice of newspapers, periodicals, radio and television demanding excessive fees and dealing in "news for a price," reporters engaging in advertising and other businesses and running enterprises, film distribution and showing units selling tickets at "floating prices," and some cultural and propaganda units operating on a contract basis, has shown poor results and should be changed. It is necessary to stop resolutely the production, importation and circulation of bad products and firmly oppose propaganda for bourgeois liberalization.

It is necessary to establish and perfect an examination system for intellectual products. Examination should begin from the first step in the production process, followed by further checks at each level of production. If examination is neglected at the first and middle links and conducted only at the last step, it is likely to cause not only economic losses but, more important, often political losses. Particularly in the production of films and television shows, it is necessary for the departments in charge to carry out serious examinations from the preparation of film scripts to their shooting and showing. The same kind of examinations should be carried out on other intellectual products if necessary.

Funds required for the production of intellectual products should be guaranteed. Most of the production departments of intellectual products are limited in financial resources and lack the ability to develop on their own. Governments at various levels should gradually increase the operational funds and capital investments for these units, and the financial departments should reduce or exempt their taxes according to the actual conditions. These units themselves should strengthen administration and management and guard against extravagance and waste.

It is necessary to strengthen the leadership of party committees at various levels over the propaganda and cultural departments. They should spend about 6 months time beginning from now to organize the propaganda and cultural departments and the enterprises and establishments under them to sum up seriously experiences and lessons, adopt a correct guiding ideology for their operations, formulate measures for improving the production and management of intellectual products and strengthen their leading bodies in accordance with the guidelines of the party's national conference and the relevant instructions of the provincial party committee.

6. Seriously Organize the New and Veteran Cadres in the Province to Study Marxist Theory

The Marxist theory is our party's guiding ideology and guide for action. The development of the Marxist theory is the basis and the soul of the socialist spiritual civilization. It is imperative to attach great importance to theoretical study, research and propaganda.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping said at the party's national conference that all party cadres, new ones and veterans, should study Marxist theory in order to acquire a stronger sense of adhering to principles in work, a systematic approach, foresight and creativity. Conscientiously implementing Comrade Deng Xiaoping's call and overcoming the tendency to neglect theoretical study are of extremely great and far-reaching significance to stepping up the building of the socialist spiritual civilization and strengthening ideological and political work. Party committees at all levels must adopt effective measures to organize cadres to study theory and improve their political quality and professional competence. Cadres' theoretical study is focused on leading cadres at and above the county and regimental level. The main content of the study is basic Marxist theory centering on the question of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. As to time, in addition to studying theory and policies regularly, cadres should be released from work to concentrate on study for 1 month each year. The provincial party school will arrange for cadres at the department and bureau level to be released from work for study, and other party and cadre schools will make similar arrangements for cadres at the county and regiment level. Cadres below the county and regiment level will study according to arrangements made by the provincial party committee's propaganda department.

Party committees and their responsible comrades will be directly responsible for cadres' theoretical study. Party committees at the provincial, prefectural, city and county levels and various provincial-level departments should all set up a core study group, as the organizational form of leading members' regular theoretical and policy studies and at the same time to guide and push forward other cadres' studies. The propaganda departments of party committees, lecturer groups and theoretical teachers should serve as good assistants responsible for study organization and guidance. In addition to strengthening the lecturer groups at the provincial and prefectural (city) levels as soon as possible, full-time theoretical teachers should be assigned to all provincial-level departments, county party committees and large and medium-sized enterprises.

To study Marxist theory, first it is necessary to do serious reading to learn and grasp the basic theory. Next it is necessary to sum up experience in the light of one's current thinking and work to acquire greater understanding, rectify the party style and make improvements in work. We must on the one hand oppose dogmatism which is divorced from realities, and on the other hand oppose pragmatism and the unhealthy study style of not matching words with deeds.

While strengthening cadre theoretical study, it is also necessary to promote vigorously theoretical research and propaganda. It is necessary to further organize the ranks of theoretical workers to step up research and propaganda with the emphasis on the province's political, economic, social and cultural development strategy and problems in reforming the economic system.

7. Strictly Enforcing the Legal System and Discipline.

The legal system and discipline are important guarantees for the development of the material and spiritual civilization and the fundamental improvement of the party style and social conduct and also the indispensable means to strengthen ideological and political work. Therefore, to achieve the four modernizations, we must on the one hand pay attention to construction and on the other hand strengthen the legal system. While putting major emphasis on education by positive example, we must also strictly enforce law and discipline and firmly overcome the phenomena of lax discipline, laws being violated and failure to enforce strictly the law and make sure that lawbreakers are dealt with.

First of all, it is necessary to strengthen education on the legal system and discipline and step up the development of the legal system and discipline. It is necessary to implement conscientiously the plan on popularizing basic legal knowledge in 5 years, educate the cadres and the masses to shift from the past practice of relying mainly on policies in doing things to the path of relying not only on policies but also on the legal system, increase their understanding of the importance of the legal system and enhance their awareness of the legal system and consciousness in implementing law and discipline. At the same time, in view of the new conditions and problems arising with the developing situation of the reforms and the policy of opening to the outside world and enlivening the economy, it is necessary to establish, improve and perfect various kinds of laws, decrees, disciplines, rules and regulations in good time to insure that the economic reform will move forward along the correct orientation.

Second, in performing our duties, we should have the courage and know how to apply the legal and disciplinary means and correct the tendency to be "over-lenient" in enforcing law and discipline. We must really make sure that discipline and laws are observed and that those who violate discipline and laws are punished. Particularly the habitual and serious economic and criminal offenders who refuse to mend their ways despite repeated education, including criminals engaged in selling women and children, superstitious occupations and activities of reactionary superstitious sects and secret societies, prostitution and so forth, must be severely punished according to law.

Third, it is necessary to strengthen the ranks of discipline-inspection, public security, procuratorial and judicial personnel and bring into full play the functions of these departments. Cadres of discipline and law enforcement and other supervisory departments must conscientiously study law and discipline, use law and discipline as the yardstick, observe law and discipline in their own words and deeds, adhere to the principle of fairness and honesty, carry forward the fine style of honesty in performing their official duties

and readiness to take up the cudgels for a just cause, firmly uphold the dignity of law and discipline and protect the interests of the party and the people. The leadership at all levels and all sectors of society should support the work of the discipline-inspection, public security, procuratorial, judicial, audit, tax, finance, price and industrial and commercial administration departments, respect their authority and accept their supervision and control. It is necessary to give full play to the legal supervisory role of the NPC over the government and the procuratorates and courts and to the supervisory role of the masses of the people over the government and the law-enforcement organs and personnel. There should be mutual supervision both vertically and horizontally to check all acts of corruption, favoritism, embezzlement and so forth in violation of law and discipline and insure the smooth progress of the four modernizations drive.

8. Earnestly Strengthening the Ranks of Ideological and Political Workers

In the ideological field of work, the propaganda departments of party committees are at once advisers and assistants to the party committees and the departments exercising unified control. They must bring into full play their enthusiasm, initiative and creativeness in work, carefully study the new situations, solve new problems, sum up and popularize new experiences and organize and coordinate all the forces to make their work a success.

It is necessary to further improve and strengthen the ideological and political work organizations and personnel. Departments, bureaus, large and medium-sized enterprises and universities and colleges with relatively more units under their jurisdiction should set up sound discipline-inspection, organization and propaganda departments; departments, bureaus and enterprises with fewer units under them should set up combined ideological and political work organizations and should have full-time propaganda cadres; small enterprises and collectively owned enterprises should have full-time political work cadres; and individual industrial and commercial households should set up party organizations according to trade or area. Organizations which are weak must be strengthened as soon as possible. Those which were unreasonably abolished or merged should be restored as soon as possible. Those whose authorized staff is too small should be allowed to expand step by step. Those with unfilled positions should have the positions filled as soon as possible. Attention should be paid to insuring the quality of the cadres.

It is necessary to train the political work cadres in a well-planned and systematic way to improve their political quality and professional competence. First, it is necessary to do a good job in short-term training. Relevant provincial-level departments have the responsibility to organize rotational training of responsible cadres in charge of ideological work in departments and units at and above the prefectural and city level. Relevant departments and prefectural and city party committees have the responsibility to organize rotational training of political work cadres in units and departments at and below the county level. Second, it is necessary to give consideration to long-range needs and select the key members from among the ranks of political work personnel in a planned way to receive regular training for 2 years or longer at provincial and prefectural party schools or universities and colleges. Third, it is necessary to do a good job in organizing political work cadres to study theory and professional knowledge on their own without leaving their posts, encouraging and supporting them to gain competence through self-education.

NORTHWEST REGION

WORK REPORT OF SHAANXI'S HIGHER PEOPLE'S COURT

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 20 Mar 86 p 2

/Excerpt of the Provincial Higher People's Court's Work Report Delivered at the Fourth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress on 13 March 1986 by Liu Mingxin /0491 2494 2450/, Vice President of the Provincial Higher People's Court/

/Text/ 1. Maintain the Guiding Principle of "Speedy and Stern" Administration of Justice, Continue To Crack Down on Serious Criminal Offenses

In 1985 the provincial courts, in accordance with the plans of the party Central Committee and the provincial party committee, and in close association with the procuratorates, engaged in a deep struggle to crack down on the criminal elements who endangered society and severely penalized those who threatened the lives and the wellbeing of the people and those who disrupted law and order in society. For the year, a total of 8,171 criminal cases were tried and decided, and 8,209 counterrevolutionaries and criminal elements were sentenced.

In the struggle to crack down on crimes, we have steadfastly maintained the party Central Committee's guiding principle of the "speedy and stern" administration of justice, added to it the requirement of "precision," punished those who should be punished, severely punished those who deserved to be severely punished, and sentenced to death those who deserved the death penalty. While cracking down relentlessly on the criminal elements, those very few people who really did not commit a crime or whose actions did not constitute a crime were exonerated. Those cases where the facts were unclear or the evidence was insufficient were reverted to the procuratorates for further investigation. Last year 137 people were exonerated by the people's courts and 937 cases, involving 1,586 people, were reverted to the procuratores for further investigation.

2. Crack Down Severely on Serious Economic Crimes To Protect the Economic Constructions, Ensure Smooth Progress in Restructuring the Socialist Economic System

In this historical era of implementing liberation, revitalization, and reforms, the prosecution of economic crimes and the protection of the socialist economic constructions and economic reforms are the major and urgent tasks before the people's courts. In 1985 our provincial people's courts followed the party

policies and the laws of the country and promptly brought to justice those criminal elements who took advantage of the reforms and engaged instead in corruption and bribery, smuggling and trafficking in contraband, speculation and fraud, profiteering, tax evasion, theft of state property, and the criminal violation of legal rights of the specialized households and the integrated economic bodies. Last year, the provincial courts handled a total of 1,553 cases of economic crime cases and sentenced 1,657 offenders. Because the courts exacted fines, confiscated properties, and retrieved illicit money and goods, the state and the collectives were able to recover 2.27 million yuan in economic losses. The courts effectively protected our economic constructions and defended the restructuring of the economic system.

3. Enhance the Judicial Work in Civil Cases, Mobilize the People's Enthusiasm in Socialist Constructions

In recent years, as a result of the internal economic revitalization, the restructuring of the urban and rural economic systems, the rapid developments in the commodity economy, and the corresponding changes in financial relationships, there has been a steady increase in civil lawsuits. In 1985, the provincial people's courts handled 37,123 new civil suits, which was an 8 percent increase over the 1984 total; added to those cases left over from 1984, the total reached 40,646 cases. There were significant increases in cases involving debts, arable and forest lands, water conservancy, residential bases, and compensations. Administering justice in civil suits is a great responsibility, and the pressure is great. The people's courts manifested their pioneering spirit and positive attitude and handled many civil cases precisely, judiciously, and promptly. They gave top priority and found proper solutions to cases pertaining to reforms, "integrated two households," and conflicts at the risk of further aggravations. Last year the provincial people's courts tried and closed 36,869 first-time civil cases, 3,363 second-time cases, and 572 civil appeal cases. At the same time the courts handled more than 140,000 letters from the people and received over 174,900 visitors.

4. Initiated a New Phase in Economic Judicial Work, Expedite Developments in Restructuring the Economic System

In 1985, in compliance with the spirit of the party Central Committee's "Resolutions Pertaining to the Restructuring of the Economic System" which specified that "the courts should enhance their judicial work in economic cases," the provincial people's courts at all levels actively embarked on their economic judicial work and fully demonstrated the effectiveness and function of utilizing legal means to protect and to expedite economic reforms and economic developments. The courts handled 7,944 first-time economic dispute cases, which was a 117.8 percent increase over the 3,646 cases in 1984. They tried and closed 6,061 cases, which was a 132.4 percent increase over the 2,608 cases in 1984.

In 1985 not only did the number of economic dispute lawsuit increase, but the category of cases also increased and the sums of money in dispute multiplied. In addition, many economic criminal elements hid behind the names of "Company," "Center," or "Trading Company" and used legal or fraudulent contracts to engage

in speculations, fraud, and other criminal activities, and thus some economic disputes were tangled up with economic crimes, giving rise to a complex situation. In the face of the formidable tasks of examining these crimes, and under a new environment with new problems, the people's courts planned meticulously and spared no effort; they have finally achieved distinguished results.

5. Fortify the Construction of a Contingent of Courts, Improve the Political and Professional Qualities of the Cadres

During the past year, in order to satisfy the needs of the new environment and job requirements, the people's courts have fortified their construction of a contingent of courts and have taken various measures to expedite the improvement of the cadres' political and professional standards. A majority of the intermediate people's courts have linked up with the basic courts to consolidate party organizations and rectify ideology, work style, discipline, and organization in the contingent of courts and have produced a large number of progressive groups and individuals. Their actions have been recognized and commended by the leading organs at all levels. However, at present the standard of the contingent of people's courts is still inadequate in satisfying the increasingly complex and formidable duties. We must persist in grasping the construction of the contingent of courts so that they can become a highly qualified judicial team with a firm political stance, pure organization, strict discipline, professional excellence, and job efficiency.

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NORTHWEST REGION

PROVINCIAL PARTY COMMITTEE REPORTS ON PARTY RECTIFICATIONS

Lanzhou GANSU RIBAO in Chinese 21 Mar 86 p 1

/Article by Ji Xiaoyang /4764 2556 7122/: "The Provincial Party Committee Reported on the Situation of Party Rectification in the Provincial Organs Directly Under the Party Central Committee and Deployed the Next Phase of its Tasks: "Manage the Party Stringently, Rectify Unhealthy Tendencies, Improve the Work Style of the Organizations"/

/Text/ In the afternoon of 20 March, the provincial party committee convened the leading comrades of the provincial offices, bureaus, departments, committees, and groups directly under the party Central Committee, informed them of the developments in the previous phase of party rectification and work-style improvement, and deployed the next phase of the task.

The meeting was presided by Li Ziqi /2621 1311 1142/, the provincial party committee secretary. Initially, on behalf of the provincial party committee, Wang Zhanchang /3769 9584 2490/, member of the standing committee of the provincial party committee and secretary of the provincial party discipline inspection commission, reported on the developments in party rectification in the provincial organs directly under the party Central Committee. He said that it has been 1 and ½ months since the provincial party committee convened the general meeting of the cadres of the party Central Committee's provincial organs, and a vast majority of the organs have already taken action, so we can say that we have a good beginning. From the provincial-level leading organs to the members of the leading groups of the offices, bureaus, departments, committees, and organized groups, all have organized meetings on democratic life and have spearheaded self-examinations and self-corrections. Some units voluntarily returned the prize money given to them by subordinate units and repaid overdue taxes; some comrades even looked into the issue of accepting dinner invitations. Reactions among the people were good. Upon the groundwork of inspection and purification, the units grasped the investigation and handling of major and crucial cases as their breakthrough points and propelled the organs toward further improvements in work style. At present, the major and crucial cases can be divided into four categories; first, concerning those who were victimized by bureaucracy and fraud, causing the state and the collectives to suffer serious economic losses. Second, concerning those who abused official authorities, engaging in corruption and bribery. Third, concerning those who exploit reform and profiteered on state-owned goods and

materials, which is bribery in disguise. Four, gross violations of the law. Although only a few individuals are involved in these cases, the effects are damaging; they ruin the prestige of the government and the party, corrupt the morale of the party and the general mood of society, and undermine the people's confidence in the "four modernizations." Therefore these cases must be seriously dealt with. Concurrently, the units have also carried out a radical elimination of the six unhealthy tendencies as pointed out in the party Central Committee's documents. As of 7 March, the provincial party committee, the provincial government, and other departments have turned over 41 automobiles, abolished 8 "false-front companies" and companies doing business illegally, and halted the operations of another 11 companies. They have basically solved, and will continue to clean up, the problems with businesses operated by the party and government and their spouses, families, and relatives.

According to Comrade Wang Zhanchang, there are still some problems with the proper work style remaining in the provincial organs directly under the party Central Committee. These are mainly due to uneven developments; some units have lagged behind because the leading groups lack confidence while others lack precise directions. Some units are bogged down by a bureaucratic style: they engage in minor disputes, their discipline is slack, and their efficiency is low. Other units are marred by a total absence of organization and discipline and the display of liberalism in politics; they are overcritical and indiscrete with their criticisms, and they even engage in gossip and slander and propagate negative sentiments. The investigation and handling of major and critical cases in these units have fallen behind. Finally, Comrade Wan Zhanchang also have five suggestions for the next phase of the task.

Next, on behalf of the provincial party committee, Liu Bing /0491 0393/, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, reported on the democratic-life meetings of the standing committee of the provincial party committee.

Comrade Li Ziqi spoke after the reports were delivered. He said that during the previous pahse, some cadres and individuals inside and outside of the party had brought suggestions. These were sincere, well-meaning suggestions aimed at encouraging the provincial party committee to do a better job. These suggestions are welcomed. He also said that not only will improving the work style of the party be the goal of the provincial party committee for this year, but we shall not slacken our grip for 2 years. He emphatically pointed out that in rectifying improper tendencies, we must differentiate between the cause and the symptoms of problems in the party's work style; we must differentiate between the unhealthy tendencies and unintentional mistakes associated with reforms and differentiate between unhealthy tendencies and deliberate violations of the laws. By rectifying the unhealthy tendencies in the party we will achieve a good work style in the various organs.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

FOOD MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS IN PLA UNITS REPORTED

Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 24 Mar 86 p 6

[Text] (Special report from Beijing) The food is getting worse and worse for rank-and-file soldiers in China's armed forces. The matter is now brought to the attention of the top leadership of the military, and is being tackled as a serious problem.

According to an investigation by a department concerned, at present there are many loopholes in food management in the grassroots units of the armed forces. "Some regard food money as an 'all-purpose fund' which can be used for anything, even buying a radio cassette recorder; some cadres' (officers') family members come to the company to get rice, flour, and vegetables at will and for free, 'taking firewood from under the big pot to heat the oil in their small pot'; some unit commanders entertain guests and send gifts with money taken from the unit's food fund; and some cooks and management personnel practice fraud, graft, and embezzlement."

Because of this, in late January this year, the General Staff Headquarters, the General Political Department and the General Logistics Department issued a directive to the whole army on strengthening food management, calling on the leadership at all levels to make serious efforts to strengthen food management and regard it as an important task.

The directive calls on unit commanders and headquarters, political and logistics organs to work in concert in strengthening food management. In units at and below the company level, one leading cadre must be specifically responsible for food management. At the same time, competent noncommissioned officers, supply personnel and cooks should be selected, and they should be given stepped-up ideological education to help them become good housekeepers who know their jobs, observe law and discipline, perform their duties honestly and have the courage to resist unhealthy trends.

The directive calls for serious attention to the formulation of various food management regulations, including regulations governing the rotation of menus, kitchen duties, checking and accepting supplies, consumption record-keeping, food sanitation and so forth. No one is allowed to buy staple or nonstaple food items from the soldiers' food stocks, give dinner parties or send gifts with money from the food fund or production income, use food money for other

purposes and so forth. It is necessary to strengthen control over purchases of nonstaple food items and vegetables, improve the economic committee system, examine the books periodically and publish monthly reports on expenditures for food.

The directive emphatically calls for efforts to increase agricultural and sideline production and thoroughly improve the rank-and-file soldiers' meals in 2 or 3 years. Units at and above the regiment level must use part of their funds to help the grassroots-level units solve problems in securing necessary production and living facilities. Production income should be used in a rational way. Except for repaying loans and expanding reproduction according to regulations, income from production should be used mainly for improving the living standards of the men and company and platoon officers. Income from spare-time production can only be used to improve the food for the rank-and-file soldiers.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

GENERAL STAFF'S HE QIZONG INTERVIEWED

Shanghai BAOKAN WENZHAI in Chinese 4 Feb 86 p 1

[Article: "Youngest High-level Commander"]

[Text] He Qizong [0149 0366 1350], currently China's youngest high-level commanding officer, is from Yingshan County in Shichuan Province. In 1961 he joined the army while still in school. The following year he took part in a defensive counterattack in the eastern sector (Wa Nong District) during the Sino-Indian Border War, serving as the general's bodyguard. Afterwards he served 4 years as a platoon leader, then 11 years as a staff officer in the organization. As a deputy regimental commander and chief of staff he took part in the 1978 defensive counterattack against Vietnam, entered the Chinese PLA Military Academy for 2 years of study in 1980, and later became chief of the general staff and then a division commander in the Southwest Army. As a deputy army commander, he took part in the defensive counterattack against Vietnam at Zhe Ying Shan in April of 1984, being promoted to army commander soon after. Now 43 years old, he was transferred to the post of chief of the deputy chiefs of staff last year in March.

As chief of the four-man deputy chiefs of staff, He Qizong is personally responsible for organizational and supply work. He told this reporter that last year, the first year of the reform and reorganization plan of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the CPC, high-level army leadership units were merged, field armies were reconstructed and recomposed with all manner of troops into regiments, and other major undertakings were all linked to the plan, with steps carefully taken and completed. The elimination of 1 million soldiers and workers has been smoothly carried out and rules for the reform of relevant cadre organizations have been drawn up, discussed by the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the CPC, and submitted to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress for consideration.

Question: What reforms are you preparing for implementation this year?

Answer: The most important thing is for the entire military school and rear-service system and the county-level people's military supply departments to implement reductions. I estimate that this can be completed by all departments before the year's end.

Question: What are you doing to expedite equipment modernization:

He Qizong indicated that "eyeing the world's advanced levels, we are strengthening scientific and technological research as a starting point. Equipment and human talent are the two key problems of our peacetime military construction. In 1979, after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, weapons design and production have been raised a step. The use of computers has increased daily in planning, command, demonstration, navigation, handling, surveying, and other areas. The army's equipment has been progressively renewed, making this the best of times since the establishment of the New China. Because military expenditures are limited, from now on we will concentrate our material resources and manpower, highlight the main points, and speed up the development of new types of weapons.

The outside world's notion of his being the son of the old cadre He Zhangzong is a pure biographical fiction. He Qizong said: "Around the time of Liberation my father worked as a cook at the county seat. Before Liberation my mother washed people's clothes. They passed away more than 10 years ago."

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

ANHUI MD COMMANDER ON MILITIA, RESERVE WORK

Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 27 Mar 86 p 4

[Article by Li Yuanxi [2621 0337 0823]: "Firmly Focus on National Economic Construction, Further Strengthen the Reserves"]

[Text] The strategic transformation of the guiding ideology of national defense construction is an indication that our country's armed forces have entered a new period of peaceful construction. As component parts of the national defense forces, the militia and reserves must adapt to this transformation. This requires that we meet with the Central Committee's target relating to the goal "every local party committee and government level and every military district level must center upon economic construction and strengthen the leadership of the militia and reserves," further unify ideology and knowledge, increase awareness of subordination and service to the direction of the overall economic situation, and actively strive to explore new approaches to militia and reserve work in the new era.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, under the guidance of the party's ideological line starting in 1982 we have implemented a series of reforms of the militia organizations and obtained some results: crack militia forces, an increase in the quality of the militia, a reduction in size of the pre-reform core of the militia, and increased preparedness for wartime mobilization. Furthermore, we have also had some success in drawing reserves from some districts and county seats, reducing training responsibilities, reforming training methods, adjusting and strengthening the militia's weapons handling, lightening the burden on the masses, strengthening the work of the militia's governing ideology, and arousing the militia's enthusiasm for taking part in the two kinds of culture building. Especially after the introduction in Lai An County of joint government and provincial military district on-the-spot meetings for "setting an example in getting rich through diligence and giving priority to the duty of defending the country," a large number of militia members have begun to set an example of getting rich by diligence and study. The entire province has given rise to over 20,000 militia households, over 17,000 militia economic cooperation associations, and the emergence of such progressive personalities as Zhang Chengzhi [1728 0015 2535] and Zhang Jinlao [1728 6855 0525].

But we must also observe that the development of the militia and the reserve situation is still not mutually compatible. Because of this, we must earnestly follow the 16-character slogan put forward by the headquarters of the General Staff and the General Political Department: "Reduce numbers, improve quality, grasp the vital points and lay a good foundation," further reform the militia and reserves, and improve their subordination and service to the overall situation of national economic construction.

The Central Committee clearly points out that the militia system is one of our country's traditional military systems, that militia building is an important part of national defense construction, especially under the conditions of the country's present concentration of resources on carrying out socialist modernization, economic construction, and the reduction of active forces, and that strengthening militia building and implementing a mutually integrated militia and reserve system are not only suited to the requirements of a future war to repel aggressors but is also the only path to the construction of a modern defense. We must have a correct understanding of militia and reserve work. We must make clear the relation between militia work and economic work and the reduction of forces and reserve building. We must make a clear distinction between a little training and no training, and between lightening and rejecting these two limitations. Clearly, militia and reserve work must never resemble the previous attitude of "going in for it in a big way," but we also cannot fail to do it. Our nation of 1 billion people, no matter that it is a time of peace, must uphold social order, defend the four modernizations, encourage scholarship among the masses in peacetime, and strengthen the concept of national defense and the spirit of patriotism. After the reduction of the active forces, it will still be necessary to strengthen reserve building. Militia and reserve work is indispensable. The problem is how to adapt national defense construction to the strategic transformation of the guiding ideology, further strengthen the leadership of the militia and reserves, and do this kind of work well. Under the guiding ideology, we must pay attention to and put militia and reserve work in its proper place. We must firmly focus on economic construction as our center, energetically organize and mobilize the militia as the spearhead and vanguard of economic construction, and make a contribution to economic construction. This way, the militia and reserve talent will uphold the correct direction and have a solid mass foundation and material foundation. The more this talent does, the better, thereby receiving the support and confidence of every local-level party committee and government.

Starting with the practical situation in Anhui, a thorough application of the 16-character policy should improve cooperation between militia and reserves. Upon the foundation of the present militia organization, managing with the greater part of the reserves, the key point is to grasp the core of the militia. At the same time, we must continue to reform militia and reserve work in the cities and towns, bring training right into enterprise management plans, and progressively, on an experimental basis, implement military training among high school and high-level middle school students,

with a plan to train them as reserve and militia members. Starting with the proper handling of the reserve organization in such areas as equipment and training, we must continue to grope for and accumulate experience in wartime mobilization. If we do these jobs well then we can establish a solid foundation for our nation's reserves and make the militia and reserves truly strong. At present, military training must be reduced in scale. Impoverished areas and severely afflicted areas may be exempted from training. The important thing is to arouse the militia to do good production work, transforming the appearance of the impoverished areas. We must reform training methods, give priority to selection as the basis of the training focus, implement "integration of military, political, and technological affairs," and satisfy the militia's desire for knowledge and wealth. We must highlight the main points, grasping well the training of militia cadres and soldiers with technical expertise. We must concentrate our efforts on improving quality, building militia and reserves that are few in number but well trained. We must continue to mobilize the militia to participate in the building of the two civilizations, take the lead in getting rich through industriousness, study science and literature, be completely eager to help with dangerous responsibilities, study the example of Lei Feng [9547 6912], uphold social order, etc. Going through these exercises will further temper the militia, encourage the militia organizations, and turn the expanded militia into an idealistic, ethical, cultured, and disciplined generation of new men.

We must do militia and reserve work well. We still have to strengthen the leadership of this work. This will be one type of guarantee that militia and reserve work will be done well. We must continue to develop the party's particular tradition of handling equipment and uphold the dual-leadership institutions of the local party committees and the military system. In light of the demands of the Central Committee and the Military Affairs Commission, county and town militia departments must rectify local construction, do this kind of work well, and strengthen the key link of leadership. After the rectification, how to make all the connections logical, how to maintain the continuity of military work, and not to strengthen the self-construction of the military departments in their ideology, organization, and work will be an important question before us. We must research these new conditions, new problems, and new times with an enthusiastic attitude toward the people in the military departments who are carrying on the leadership of military work. We should be concerned with and pay attention to those involved in building the military departments, help as much as possible to solve concrete problems, and thereby ensure the implementation of basic-level militia and reserve work.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

UNHEALTHY TRENDS IN SICHUAN MILITARY DISTRICT CORRECTED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by Wei Zhiquan [7614 1807 0356], Ding Xueshu [0002 1331 2579], and Lu Jianzhong [0712 1696 0022]: "Taking the Lead in Correcting Unhealthy Trends"]

[Text] Actively responding to the Central Military Commission's call for the armed forces to take the lead in correcting unhealthy trends, the party committee of the Sichuan Provincial Military District headquarters has mobilized the cadres of leading organs to expose thoroughly the existing unhealthy trends and turn them into "rats scurrying across the street with everyone yelling: Kill them, kill them!"

The headquarters party committee holds that at present there are three kinds of thinking and feeling adversely affecting the effort to expose and correct unhealthy trends. The first is, "doing what is popular is nothing to be ashamed of." Such unhealthy practices as giving dinner parties and sending gifts are regarded as "necessary for work." The second is the small-group mentality, the feeling that money and things can be used for whatever purposes without fear of consequences so long as they are not put into one's own pocket. The third is a manifestation of the thinking "don't wash your dirty linen in public," reporting only the good news and not the bad. To counter these ideas, the leadership of the headquarters took the lead in making self-criticisms, calling for everyone to supervise the leaders. Using the party Central Committee's documents as a mirror, the leadership and all other cadres of the headquarters examined themselves and identified the following unhealthy trends. Some units have their own "family property"; some units make purchases of monopolized or controlled goods at will without authorization; a corporation under the headquarters has loaned large amounts of money to local commercial units without authorization; and there have been cases in which visitors from higher organizations were treated in excess of authorized standards, and souvenirs were presented to those attending meetings. After identifying the manifestations of the unhealthy trends, the headquarters party committee made the following decision without waiting for a next time: 1) All departments and offices should make a thorough examination on how money made from outside-of-plan projects was spent and report the findings to the headquarters party committee before the end of January. 2) Units which have purchased monopolized or controlled goods and loaned large sums of money to local commercial units without authorization will be investigated and dealt with. 3) It is impermissible to give or accept reception in excess of authorized standards. Currently, the headquarters has closed down the corporation in question, and those who have problems of economic concern are under investigation.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SICHUAN STEPS UP DEMOBILIZATION OF CADRES

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] The Sichuan Provincial Government and the Chengdu Military Region have decided to work together and start early in organizing the training of more than 2,000 cadres to be transferred to civilian work in Sichuan from PLA units stationed in the province in 1986, cadres who need vocational training. This was learned by this reporter at the conference on the training of cadres to be transferred from PLA units stationed in Sichuan to civilian work, opened on 25 January. It was learned that this is the first reform of its kind in China.

Specifically the reform involves the following: First, the PLA units will provide in advance a namelist and other basic information to the local authorities, and the local personnel departments will make a preliminary classification. After the cadres' new lines and places of work are determined, they will be organized jointly by their units and the local authorities for training in specific vocational fields and practice in specific local organizations to prepare them for the work they will do after their transfer. Then they will be evaluated and assigned jobs within limits set by state policies, and the methods of job placement include recommendations by military units, assignments by local authorities and selection by the hiring units. In this way, training, evaluation, and job placement are integrated organically.

Gu Jinchi [7357 6855 3069], vice governor, and Shao Nong [6730 6593], director of the Political Department, Chengdu Military Region, spoke at the meeting on 29 January. They expressed the hope that the units concerned will have a better understanding of the importance of the training work and take concrete actions to support the streamlining and reorganization of the armed forces and local economic development.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SICHUAN STUDENT PILOT RECRUITMENT BEGINS

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Mar 86 p 1

[Article by Cao Dong [2580 2767 2088]: "Comprehensive Student Pilot Recruitment Begins in Our Province"]

[Text] The 1986 comprehensive student pilot recruitment program has begun in our province.

The targets of this year's student pilot recruitment are the high- and mid-level graduates of 1986. Their ages this year will be between 16 and 19 (those born between 1 January 1967 and 31 December 1970). The time for student pilot recruitment will be divided into the March mobilization, the April physical check-ups, and the nationwide cultural examination from 10 to 12 May covering the five subjects of mathematics, physics, chemistry, language and literature, and politics. The method of recruitment: on the basis of voluntary student enlistment, after a recommendation from the school, passing a physical examination, political interrogation, and the cultural qualifying examination, following the principle of selecting and recruiting the excellent, a leading group of student pilots from the province will be examined and approved.

This year's pilot recruitment physicals will go beyond the methods of the standard provincial physicals and extend to the cities and districts as well. There is a new stipulation for the political interrogation, requiring a thorough policy of "stressing political expression" and upholding the principle of seeking truth from facts. The students must have a total score of over 300 in the five subjects to pass the entrance examination.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

GANSU MD COMMANDER ON RESERVE BUILDING

Lanzhou GANSU RIBAO in Chinese 10 Mar 86 p 4

[Article by Gansu Military District Commander Zhou Yuechi [6650 6390 3069]:
"Reserve Building Amidst Reform"]

[Text] How to reform the militia and the reserve service so as to make them suit the new situation is an important problem we really need to study and solve. Recently, having thoroughly studied the essence of the pertinent Central Committee documents, we feel, in connection with a practical investigation and analysis of Gansu, that the several related items below should deal with it:

First, we must correctly recognize and deal with the relation between militia building and economic construction, be aware of subordination and service to the general situation of economic construction, and work hard to contribute to the vigorous development of Gansu's economy. The relation between militia building and economic construction is the relation between the part and the whole, the general situation being the subordination and service of militia building to economic construction. We cannot strengthen the militia until the country is wealthy. These past 2 years, we have gradually put into effect a transformation of the guiding ideology of militia work, upheld the goal "start the four modernizations of the militia, manage the militia by focusing on the four modernizations," and given full play to the "two cultures"-building function of the militia. The militia and reserves have also developed anew to make contributions to the promotion of Gansu's economy. By practice and proof, this way of doing things, benefitting country, people, and militia, is the basic direction of militia work under the new circumstances. It is also the basic outlet for militia work. From now on, we must firmly and unwaveringly uphold this direction. This way our militia- and reserve-building work can succeed.

Second, we must correctly recognize and handle the relation between perseverance and blazing new trails of reform, boldly blaze new trails of reform on a foundation of perseverance, and actively explore new ways of militia- and reserve-building work under the new conditions. During the protracted revolutionary struggle, our militia and reserves formed their own particular traditions and style of work. Especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, under the guidance of the party's

ideological line, the party Central Committee has implemented a series of reforms of the militia and reserves, established a system of mutual integration of the militia and reserves, and opened up new channels for building a reserve system with Chinese characteristics. Recently, the Central Committee, the State Council, and the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the CPC set some important targets for the reform of the militia and reserves. Their essence is subordination and service to the overall situation of national economic construction and the gradual reduction of quantity, raising quality, highlighting the key points, and laying a firm foundation. We must adapt to this transformation and upon the foundation of actively upholding our particular traditions, truly make good the reforms, actively explore new approaches, and stimulate new growth in our militia and reserves under the new conditions.

Third, we must clearly recognize and handle the relationship between quantitative reduction and qualitative improvement. Some comrades look at the further quantitative reduction of the militia after the reduction in scale and then consider that militia work is unimportant, leading to a slackening in the requirements of militia and reserve work. This is a one-sided understanding. The Central Committee has strongly pointed out that the militia system is our country's traditional military system. Militia building is an important part of the modernization of national defense. In particular, under the conditions of the current national concentration of resources on implementing socialist modernization, economic construction, and the great reduction of active-duty forces, it is even more important to look at building national defense reserves. It must be seen that the mutual integration of a crack standing army and an enormous reserve is the only road to follow in building the modernization of national defense. Numerical reduction, lessening of scale, and reserve building are not contradictory. An army is not numbers but spirit. This truth is applicable to militia building. Therefore, we must correctly recognize and handle the relation between quantitative reduction and qualitative improvement, work hard to raise the military and political quality of the primary militia and reserves, raise their combat effectiveness, and meet the requirements of combat readiness.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI GARRISON PAFD TRANSFER--The Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, the municipal government and the Shanghai Garrison held a meeting on 22 April to make arrangements for the transfer of the district and county people's armed forces departments to local governments. Mayor Jiang Zemin addressed the meeting. It is learned that the municipal CPC Committee, the municipal government and the Shanghai Garrison have jointly formed a leading group to oversee the transfer. Currently, proper arrangements have already been made for this transfer. /Text/ /Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT
23 Apr 86 OW/ 12228

CSO: 4005/645

GOVERNMENT'S NEW STRATEGY TOWARD HONG KONG DESCRIBED

Hong Kong CHING PAO in Chinese No 105, Apr 86 pp 60-62

[Article By Chiang T'ien-hsiang [3592 1131 4382]: "Three Main Parts in 'Psychological Warfare'--Perspective on Taipei's New Plan for Strategy Toward Hong Kong"]

[Text] On 19 December 1984, China and Britain signed a joint declaration, and Hong Kong's overall situation became clear. Since then, what sort of change in mental attitude has the Taipei "government" gone through? What does it intend to do now?

The initial reaction of the "government" to the "joint declaration" was to declare that it "did not recognize" it. However, later it could not but face reality, because if it always shouted "no recognition" not only would it not hurt the "joint declaration," but, on the contrary, it would draw the disgust of all persons at home and abroad, on the island and off it, who had the slightest national instinct.

It Hesitated for a Year and Then Decided To Wage "Psychological Warfare"

What is more important is that, faced with the established fact of Hong Kong's " '97 " reversion, the "government" considered that its own (Taipei's and Taipei's in Hong Kong) interests were a very urgent matter. With regard to its organizations in Hong Kong, Taipei initially considered "withdrawing" them. For example, a certain airline company threatened to stop flying the Hong Kong-Taiwan route. However, from a purely commercial viewpoint, "withdrawal" would suit the books of commercial adversaries in various quarters. Other people would fill the gap and would most welcome such a move.

The case of other economic businesses was the same. Also, "withdrawal" would isolate itself even more.

If it didn't withdraw could it cause "disruption"? According to what was disclosed by a figure with very close ties to the Taipei upper stratum, Taipei did consider a plan for causing "disruption" but decided the risks were too great. "Disruption" not only would offend the Chinese communists and Britain and Hong Kong, but also would anger the several million Hong Kong people. If it were not handled well, Taipei would lose all its capital there.

High-ranking officials of the "government" and experts in various fields pondered the question over and over. After several meetings and discussions, finally, in the middle part of December 1985, the "Land Work Association" of the central party headquarters in Taipei formulated a specific plan, which would be an important aspect of the Taipei authorities' work on Hong Kong (including the mainland). The heart of this plan was to wage "psychological warfare." Taipei weighed the advantages and disadvantages of "withdrawing," "causing disruption," and "staying," and came to the conclusion that "staying" and "sinking roots as much as possible" would be best. At the same time, it could use Hong Kong as a base for the active infiltration of the mainland.

Hong Kong is a place that has quick access to information and that has full freedom of speech. Therefore, it provides Taipei with conveniences for its "psychological warfare." According to the boast of a figure loyal to Taipei, there are now about 2,000 pro-Taiwan nongovernmental organizations in Hong Kong. If the number of governmental organizations is added, the number is bigger. Among them there is naturally no lack of "written propaganda warfare" and "psychological warfare" organizations. Moreover, the main points of this latent "psychological warfare" plan of the "Land Work Association" were formulated with the new situation on the mainland, Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan in mind.

According to what has been disclosed by a well-informed figure living in Taipei, information which has been confirmed by an old friend who saw the documents with his own eyes as well as by other new sources, this "psychological warfare" plan really exists and its main parts are being implemented.

There are three main parts of the "psychological warfare" activities.

Incite Factionalism and Sedulously Create Contradictions

The theme of the first part is the "expansion of factional struggle." At first glance this does not seem to be anything new. Looking back on the CPC congress in September last year, after there was a major readjustment in the CPC's core and in the central leading stratum, there were various analyses and comments at home and abroad, among them carefully "fabricated goods" by psychological warfare experts in Taipei. For example, Ye Jianying withdrew from his post as member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Politburo, and his vacancy has not yet been filled. Taipei concluded that "Chen Yun [7115 0061] made difficulties and prevented Deng Xiaoping's choice Hu Qili [5170 0796 4539] from filling the vacancy." Two or three months after the event, this "psychological warfare" switched its approach in propaganda by saying that after Ye withdrew "Deng Xiaoping made difficulties and prevented Peng Zhen [1756 4176] from filling the vacancy." The purpose of this switch was very obvious, namely, to create the impression that Deng Xiaoping used his power everywhere "to oppose Chen Yun and Peng Zhen." It portrayed the CPC core as forming two factions--the Deng, Hu [Yaobang], and Zhao [Ziyang] faction and the Chen [Yun], Peng [Zhen], and Li [Xiannian] faction-- that were frequently engaged in fierce factional strife.

Toward the lower- and middle-level cadres, it took pains to propagate the idea that Chen Yun's "line" had the special quality of the Communist Party and communism and that Chen Yun should be supported; on the other hand, it propagated the idea that Deng Xiaoping was not practicing socialism and was blindly adopting capitalism, and that after his death he would suffer the misfortune of a dead enemy tyrant whose body is whipped in order to give vent to one's hatred, and thus and so!

The "Land Work Association's" psychological warfare experts had the idea that after the contradictions between Deng and Peng (Zhen) intensified, the two factions would be impelled to lay their cards on the table at the Sixth Plenary Session of the Central Committee.

Obviously, this main part had points that differed from the previous psychological warfare tactics.

Incite the Leadership and the Rank and File of the Armed Forces To Oppose Deng

A major reform of the Chinese communists' military system of organization occurred in the first half of 1985. The most crucial reform and readjustment was settled at an enlarged meeting of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee held from the last part of May to 6 June: reduce the armed forces by a million men, merge 11 big military regions into 7 big military regions, and replace and make younger in average age the greater part of the senior officers in each big military region. That this major readjustment was carried out smoothly and gently was the fairly universal view of the comment abroad during June and July. Taipei was quite disappointed that no disruption was caused by this readjustment made by the Chinese communists. After several months of calm, some "media" in Hong Kong suddenly in succession carried many long articles full of voluble talk about "contradictions between the army and the party" and about the obstructions within the armed forces that the Deng faction had encountered. What was a pity was that these commentaries were given the cold shoulder by Hong Kong media circles.

However, if people understood the second main part of the "psychological warfare" plan they would know that the abovementioned reports were disseminated in accordance with the "psychological warfare" plan and that they "had a basis" in it.

This part was designed around the "sharpening of the army's opposition to Deng." The specific practices were: 1. In the name of the high-ranking cadres on the mainland, it pointed out that "the Liberation Army is the pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat" (a common saying of the Chinese communists). It said that, by forcing a batch of old communist army cadres out of the Politburo, Deng Xiaoping had weakened the place and influence of the armed forces in the CPC (leadership stratum), and that the old high-ranking cadres of the communist army should struggle to safeguard their original places and power. 2. It advocated that low- and middle-level cadres give their full attention to "the Liberation Army playing its role of a 'great wall of steel' defending the power of the CPC" (also a phrase habitually used by the Chinese communists). Therefore, Deng Xiaoping's elbowing out of communist army cadres was causing the "great wall" to self-destruct and was

weakening the position of the communist army. By this means it would sharpen the contradiction between the army and the party. 3. In the name of the younger communist army cadres, it pointed out that the CPC's Politburo, Central Committee, Central Advisory Commission, and Central Discipline Inspection Commission had all been readjusted, and that only the "Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee" was still dominated by the old communist army cadres and had not yet been readjusted. By this means it would intensify the dissatisfaction of the "young and vigorous" faction" in the armed forces with the Deng faction.

Making Use of Students Studying Abroad To Oppose "Four Upholds"

In the past several years, the mainland has sent tens of thousands of students and intellectuals to study and engage in advanced studies in Europe and America. There are many of them who left the mainland at their own expense to study. On the advice of the "psychological warfare" experts in Taipei, they presented a good object for effecting anticommunist influences. Based on what was disclosed by reliable sources, the third main part of the "psychological warfare" activities is to work on the students studying abroad and the intellectuals.

There are two specific points in doing this: 1. Using students studying abroad as a pretext, it criticizes the Chinese communists' "reform and open door" policies for "only introducing advanced technologies and 'economic management' experiences, but not introducing advanced democratic ideas and systems." Therefore, it says, the reforms are not done well, and the "four modernizations" will not be successful. 2. In the name of intellectuals, it criticizes the "four upholds" as restricting the reform of the economic system and hampering the raising of the standard of living, and calls on Deng Xiaoping to abandon the "four upholds" and become a "thoroughgoing reformer."

The core of this part is to create the impression that "intellectuals are the big enemy of the Communist Party," and thus sharpen the "contradictions between the intellectuals and the party." If they understand this main part, people should not feel too surprised when they read the "strongly anticommunist" press of the recent 2 or 3 months. Things that were unimaginable in the past have now become possible. An ordinary student studying abroad and an intellectual who has come out of the mainland (there is a necessary condition, namely, that he have a certain news value, but one must not make excessive demands that he be a famous scholar or of any particular "speciality") need not necessarily make "anticommunist" statements. Provided he provides fairly incisive materials critical of the Chinese communists on the mainland, they will be propagated with the speed of modernized news coverage. It may be said that this is also a respect in which the "government's" psychological warfare tactics take on a little new meaning.

What is worth writing about again is that, after a long time of weighing whether to "leave" or "stay," the higher-ups finally decided all of the "government's" organizations in Hong Kong should "hold fast to their posts" and not "withdraw," at least not "leaving" before "'97." This is because if they were to "withdraw" to Taiwan, the economic and political losses would not be small. As for going to "excesses," besides offending the Hong Kong and

British authorities, naturally they would not be tolerated by the Chinese communists. "Excesses" could facilitate the authorities concerned making a clean sweep of Hong Kong. Wouldn't this be a case of "the hen has flown away and the eggs in the coop are broken"--all is lost? Therefore, Taipei's general strategy is: actively participate, quietly infiltrate, maintain strength, and make a wide circle of friends.

According to the latest news from Taipei, the "government" authorities in charge of "written propaganda" are quite pleased with certain practices of the news dissemination media. They think that these media have made use of the convenient conditions that, since the Chinese communists began their open-door policy, there are fairly many materials exposing the defects and dark side of things on the mainland, to repackage them, give the names of real persons, analyze and synthesize them, mix the true with the false, carry special pages and special columns, and carry stories for long periods of time, in order to attract readers. In the view of "written propaganda" authorities, to follow the example of the "media" under the banner of praising them seems somewhat better than the past practice of cudgeling the brains to fabricate stories.

Summing up what was said above, people can see that, in the Taipei authorities' strategic plan for Hong Kong, there are some changes that make it different from the past plan. The skirmish battle in the "psychological war" planned by the "government" has already begun. In Hong Kong, this small "paradise of freedom," Taipei, for the foreseeable future, will give priority to "verbal struggle." The possibility of "armed struggle" is very small. This policy seems to have been already determined.

How the Beijing side will answer Taipei's tactics of waging "psychological warfare" and "verbal struggle" against Hong Kong, and what kind of "new tricks" Taipei will use, presumably will draw the strong interest of observers.

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CSO: 4005/672

DEFENSE MINISTRY TO DISCHARGE REGULAR SERVICEMEN EARLY

OW040413 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 May 86

/Text/ The Ministry of National Defense has announced that between 1 June and 31 December this year a measure will be taken to discharge active-duty servicemen in regular military service 2 months earlier than originally scheduled in order to facilitate timely induction of new draftees. Because some of the new draftees have not been inducted timely this year, the Ministry of National Defense will adopt a measure, in accordance with Art 18 of the Military Service Law, to discharge active servicemen in the regular military service sooner so that spaces will be created for new draftees. The plan has been approved by the Executive Yuan.

The Ministry of National Defense says: All servicemen in regular compulsory military service in the three armed forces, including those who have been promoted to noncommissioned officer and college graduates performing regular military service, will be discharged 2 months earlier than their original discharge date if the original discharge date falls between 1 June and 31 December this year. The earlier discharge is not applicable to noncommissioned officers in voluntary military service. The earlier discharges will end and normal service length be restored on 1 January 1987.

Hearsay has it that all enlisted men and noncommissioned officers in regular military service will be discharged 2 or 3 months ahead of their original discharge date because of sufficient source of replacement: According to the Ministry of National Defense this is not true.

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CSO: 4005/661

REPORTAGE ON DRAFTING BASIC LAW

Committee Members Feted

HK280911 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 28 Apr 86

/Text/ On the evening of 27 April, provincial CPC Committee Secretary Bai Jinian met and feted some Hong Kong members of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Basic Law Drafting Committee at the Shaanxi guesthouse.

During the meeting, Bai Jinian mainly briefed the Hong Kong members on the gratifying changes on the province's industrial and agricultural fronts since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and urban economic structural reform in the province. The members of the Hong Kong Special Administration Region Basic Law Drafting Committee raised some valuable suggestions on developing economic construction in Shaanxi.

Li Hou, deputy director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office under the State Council and secretary general of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Basic Law Drafting Committee, and Zhang Bin, provincial vice governor, attended the banquet.

The visiting delegation, consisting of some Hong Kong members of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Basic Law Drafting Committee, arrived in Xian on the evening of 26 April. Yesterday, the members visited the museum of the Qinshihuang emperor's tomb warrior figures and other places of historic interest and scenic beauty.

Li Hou on Drafting of Basic Law

HK051426 Hong Kong LIAOWANG Overseas Edition in Chinese No 17, 28 Apr 86 pp 21-22

/Report by LIAOWANG reporter Liu Hao /0491 3185/: "Secretary General Li Hou on Work to Draft Hong Kong Basic Law"

/Text/ On 22 April, the 5-day-long second plenary session of the Hong Kong Basic Law Drafting Committee concluded in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing. Li Hou, the secretary general of the Hong Kong Basic Law Drafting Committee, briefed the reporters on the session.

Li Hou said that this session had three topics for discussion. The central topic was to discuss the adoption of the draft of the structure of basic law; and other two topics were to discuss the adoption of the regulation governing the work of the Basic Law Drafting Committee and the establishment of special basic law drafting groups. Through the 5 days of hard work, the session adopted the "structure of the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China (Draft)," the "Regulations Governing the Work of the Basic Law Drafting Committee for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China," and the "Decision Regarding the Establishment of Special Groups of the Basic Law Drafting Committee for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China."

The Meeting Was Held in a Very Democratic Atmosphere

Li Hou said that throughout the whole session, all the members were in high spirit and spoke out freely whether in group discussions or in speeches delivered at the plenary session. A Hong Kong member said that the meeting was held in a very good atmosphere in which he did not feel different from the meetings called in Hong Kong and that everyone spoke openly, thus greatly enhancing his confidence in doing a good job in the drafting. Some Hong Kong members even particularly mentioned that in group discussions, participants took the floor one after another without the slightest hesitancy as well as modestly listened to others' opinions. Such an atmosphere made one feel pleasant.

Li Hou said that in order to fully bring into play democracy and let members have more chances to speak, the secretariat also made corresponding adjustments in the arrangement of the agenda and schedule of the session. Learning that Hong Kong members wished to have chances to make speeches in addition to group discussions, we gave them chances to speak at the plenary session. Discovering that half a day devoted to session speeches was not sufficient, we added another half a day. With a view to strengthening the exchange of group discussions, personnel of the secretariat worked until midnight every day, or even overnight. Generally, they could print out the bulletin on the discussions held in the morning every day in the afternoon for members to read and the bulletin on the discussion held in the afternoon every day early the next morning. The secretariat was highly spoken of by members for its work efficiency.

During the session, members discussed and studied the draft of the structure of basic law for discussion clause by clause, sentence by sentence, and word by word and put forward many constructive opinions and suggestions. In the light of the policies expounded by the Chinese Government in the "Sino-British Joint Declaration on the Question of Hong Kong" and the relevant annexes and on the basis of fully accepting the suggestions raised by members, the secretariat revised the draft of the structure of basic law for discussion on several occasions and made changes in over 60 places. In brief, in the light of the principle of comprehensively and correctly reflecting the principle of "one country, two systems" and the spirit of very well integrating "one country" with "two systems," members cooperated harmoniously with each other and laid a sound basis for the work of special groups in the future.

The Birth of the Draft of the Structure of Basic Law

Regarding the birth of the draft of the structure of basic law for discussion, Li Hou said that in order to prepare an outline of the structure to be studied and discussed by members during the second session, members responsible for the drafting work in Hong Kong and the interior as well as the secretariat did a lot of work. Entrusted by the first session of the drafting committee, the 25 members in Hong Kong responsible for the drafting work initiated and set up a consultative committee. The consultative committee compiled the opinions of all circles in Hong Kong on the structure of basic law into six batches of materials and sent them to the secretariat. Last December, director Ji Pengfei and I as well as some of the personnel of the secretariat went to Hong Kong to make an on-the-spot investigation. Afterwards, Lu Ping, deputy secretary general of the Basic Law Drafting Committee, led another work group to Hong Kong to conduct a 1-month-long investigation and extensively listen to the opinions of people of all circles in Hong Kong. Besides, the secretariat collected a large amount of opinions from newspapers and magazines in Hong Kong. On this basis, the secretariat synthesized the opinions of all circles, in particular the opinions of people of all circles in Hong Kong, and drew up this draft of the structure of basic law for discussion.

Li Hou said that while working out the draft, we took the following three aspects into full consideration: First, to as much as possible comprehensively and correctly reflect the Chinese Government's fundamental principles and policies on Hong Kong, or in other words to as much as possible satisfactorily reflect the concept of "one country, two systems." Second, to as much as possible extensively adopt the opinions of people of all circles in Hong Kong, so as to make it tally with the actual situation in Hong Kong. The main basis for working out this draft for discussion are the six batches of materials presented by the Hong Kong basic law consultative committee and the opinions of personages of all circles in Hong Kong collected by the work group led by Deputy Secretary General Lu Ping. Generally, members in Hong Kong express satisfaction with the draft and believe that it is not concocted out of thin air by the secretariat. Third, we strived to find a literary form readily acceptable to the people in Hong Kong. As we had noticed that people in Hong Kong are very satisfied with the literary form of the "Sino-British Joint Declaration," as well as its Annex I, we made the literary form of the draft for discussion generally similar to the layout of the "Sino-British Joint Declaration" as well as its Annex I. If you asked about the features of the draft for discussion, the above three points can all be regarded as its features.

Li Hou said that as we had extensively solicited the opinions of people of all circles in Hong Kong and experts in the interior, we were very confident in drawing up a draft structure that would be satisfactory to every circle. We expected this draft for discussion to be basically in conformity with the opinion of the people in Hong Kong. The result of discussions held during this session shows that this draft for discussion is relatively good. Many members in Hong Kong believe that this draft for discussion is better than what they expected.

Speaking about the revision of the draft of the structure of basic law, Li Hou said that our enacting a basic law for the Hong Kong special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China is to stipulate our country's fundamental principles and policies towards Hong Kong in the form of law in the light of the guiding principle of "one country, two systems." Therefore, it is completely natural and normal that there are various different or even opposite views on such an important and complicated thing with no ready-made experiences from which to draw lessons as drafting the basic law. It is very inspiring that during the session all the members shared a common wish and strived for a common goal to draft a basic law for the Hong Kong special Administrative Region that will be satisfactory to the people of the whole country, including the people in Hong Kong. Therefore, regardless of differences of opinion, all the members were sincere and sought common ground while reserving differences. The numerous revisions and the adoption of the draft of the structure of basic law are exactly a specific expression of such a spirit.

Working Procedure Has Rules To Follow

Speaking of the working procedure in the drafting of the structure of basic law, Li Hou said that on the eve of the second session, there was once a small disturbance in Hong Kong "that someone had access to the draft in advance." Some people who did not know much about the situation believed that this way of doing things by the secretariat was to try to decide everything at the higher level but not make an official announcement in advance and then perform the formality of voting, with the intention of turning members in Hong Kong into "rubber stamps" or "voting machines." During the session, some Hong Kong members questioned the validity of this way of doing things. In fact, this was a misunderstanding. The draft of the structure of basic law for discussion drawn up by the secretariat only served as an outline for the drafting members in session and could be hardly called a final text. If the members felt it unacceptable, they were completely entitled to start anew. As for that some members pointed out that it was unfair that director and deputy directors had access to the draft for discussion earlier than members, in fact the drafting had to be conducted according to certain procedures.

From the beginning, the secretariat proceeded to draw up a draft of the structure of basic law for discussion in the light of the spirit of synthesizing the opinions of all circles and providing the session with an outline for discussion. After the draft for discussion was drawn up, first, it would be sent to Director Ji Pengfei and then every other deputy director. After it was examined and approved in the meeting of directors, it would be submitted to all the members for discussion. Basically, this is the working procedure. After discussion, people all believed that this way of doing things is rational. Of course, there is also an issue that the working methods in Hong Kong and the interior are not quite the same. A member in the interior said that the working methods in the interior tend to stress more substance than procedure. In order to prevent the unnecessary worry of the people in Hong Kong, in the future we should be more considerate about the working methods. Through discussions, this session has adopted the regulations governing the work of the basic law drafting committee. With these regulations, people should feel more relieved.

Li Hou said that every step forward in the drafting of basic law can bring some chances for exchange and mutual understanding. We treasure these chances very much. In some people's opinion, sometimes the people in Hong Kong are too sensitive. However, in the opinion of the people of Hong Kong, it is sensitive instead of being too sensitive. By fully understanding this point and the mentality and concept of the people in Hong Kong, strengthening the exchange and communications between members in the interior and members in Hong Kong in the future work and between members and the secretariat and being more considerate in the work of the secretariat, we can surely avoid misunderstanding and eliminate many unnecessary worries. I think that this will be very important in enhancing the confidence of the people in Hong Kong.

The Draft of Basic Law to be Passed in Early 1988

Regarding the schedule of the drafting of basic law, Li Hou said that after the determination of the draft of the structure of basic law, the work of the drafting committee will enter the stage of specific drafting. The period after the conclusion of the second session until the end of next year will be mainly the time for the special groups to work. In the fourth quarter of this year, the third plenary session will be held to listen to the work reports of every special group and open up the preliminary discussion. Three more plenary sessions will be held next year to discuss each special issue. In 1988, the draft of basic law will be passed.

Regarding the setting up of the special groups, Li Hou said that the special groups were set up by the Basic Law Drafting Committee in the light of needs. Their task is to study and investigate relevant special issues and submit reports and plans for solution to the plenary sessions of the Basic Law Drafting Committee. The division of the special groups was primarily based on the chapters of the draft of the structure of basic law. However, in consideration of the limited number of members and that it is inappropriate to make each chapter a special issue, only five special groups have been set up and some similar or related chapters and issues have been incorporated into one single group. The schedule for every special group to submit reports and plans concerning relevant issues is as follows: The two special reports on the relationship between the central authorities and the special administrative region and the basic rights and obligations of residents must be submitted before the fourth session; the special report on the political system must be submitted before the fifth plenary session; and the two special reports on economy and science and education must be submitted before the sixth plenary session.

Li Hou said that we have learned that the people in Hong Kong hope that the special issue of the political system will be studied and discussed as early as possible. Personally, I think that it is more proper to let this issue be discussed at the fifth session. As this issue is relatively complex and people have very different opinions, if more time is allowed, it will be more favorable to the work of the special group.

See that the interview is drawing to a close, the reporter seized a chance to raise the issue that some Hong Kong members set forth the issue of "surplus

power" at this session. Regarding this issue, Li Hou aired his personal opinions. He said that in a federal country, there is an issue of "surplus power" because each prefecture and state hands over some powers to the central authorities to be exercised. Our is a unitary country, and the power of localities is delegated by the central authorities. My personal understanding is that the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region will be empowered by the central authorities to enjoy a high degree of autonomy and will be completely different from a federal country.

Finally, Li Hou smilingly said that no long ago some members in the interior and Hong Kong maintained that they had nothing to do. After the second session, they will have more work to do. By then, we will just fear that they would not have the time to do work rather than staying idle.

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CSO: 4005/660

PRC PLEDGES ASSISTANCE IN IMMIGRATION MATTERS

HK250619 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 25 Apr 86 p 1

[By Terry Cheng and Stanley Leung]

[Text] China has pledged to offer help in immigration matters when necessary to holders of British National (Overseas) [BNO] passports after 1997.

In memorandums exchanged between Britain and China and released yesterday, China said it will, when necessary, state to the governments of third countries that holders of BNO passports will be able to return to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region [SAR] after 30 June 1997. China considers BNO passports travel documents. Its pledge to help should ease fears about the acceptability of the passports overseas.

The memorandums exchanged between the British Embassy in Beijing and the Chinese Foreign Affairs Ministry also spoke of new arrangements in connection with the introduction of BNO passports.

The memorandums exchanged in Beijing on 11 April were in fact a confirmation of an agreement reached on travel documentation for Hong Kong residents and related matters at the third meeting of the Joint Liaison Group last month.

From 1 July next year, to coincide with the introduction of the new passports for those with the status of a British Dependent Territories Citizen, the Government will issue a new form of permanent identity card to people who have the right of abode in Hong Kong which states that its holder has that right. Another form of identity card for those without that right will not carry the endorsement.

The memorandums said Britain will have an endorsement on the BNO passports saying "the holder of this passport has the Hong Kong permanent identity card number which states that the holder has the right of abode in Hong Kong."

BNO passports bearing this endorsement and issued before 1 July 1997 will remain valid until after their expiry date, which in most cases will be after 30 June 1997. The passports renewed or replaced after 30 June 1997 whose holders have the same right of abode in Hong Kong will also contain the endorsement.

The memorandums said the new identity cards, which will not specify dates of renewal, will continue to be used after 30 June 1997 until such time as they are replaced by identity cards issued by the Hong Kong SAR government. The replacement of a permanent identity card issued by the SAR government will bear the same number as the identity card issued before 1 July 1997. Any reference to "Hong Kong" on permanent identity cards and endorsements in travel documents will, on and after 1 July 1997, be taken to mean the Hong Kong SAR.

According to the Principal Assistant Secretary for Security, Mrs Regina Ip, 3.2 million people will be entitled to BNO passports by July next year, and 1.74 million will become Certificate of Identity holders, who are wholly or partly of Chinese race having resided in Hong Kong for seven years or more. Mrs IP said existing immigration ordinances which have no mention of the right of abode have to be amended to cope with the changes.

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CSO: 4005/634

END