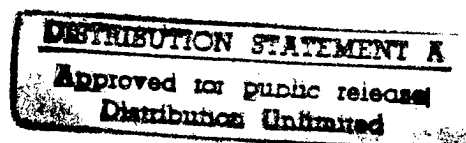


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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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19 October 1984

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FAIR TREATMENT OF INTELLECTUALS URGED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jul 84 p 3

/Article by reporter Cai Shanwu /5591 0810 2976/: "Gao Houliang Asks Leading Cadres at All Levels of Air Force: Abandon the Concept of Demanding Perfection from Intellectuals"/

/Text/ Political Commissar of the PLA Air Force Gao Houliang /7559 0624 5328/ said at a recent party work conference: Today the "Leftist" ideological influence on cadres work is reflected in a concentrated manner in the question of taking knowledge and the intellectuals lightly. He asked leading cadres of the Air Force at the division level and above to abandon the concept of demanding perfection from the intellectuals and courageously begin to use young and middle-aged intellectuals to take up leadership roles at various levels.

He said, at present some comrades have five kinds of "worries" about our intellectuals: worrying about their becoming "arrogant" and "cocky"; worrying about their being too good at talking but neglecting to lead well; worrying about their having not enough experience in practice and failing to measure up to the requirements of leadership work; worrying about their being "unable to command others" while old comrades resent them; and worrying about affecting other people's enthusiasm after giving them important appointments.

Said Gao Houliang, why should these comrades have the aforesaid "worries"? As we trace their causes, the main thing is that many of our comrades, especially certain leading comrades, tend to demand perfection from the intellectuals. When they see some individual intellectuals causing trouble as soon as they step into their leadership poses, they immediately think that they are failing here and there. If such a "Leftist" idea is not thoroughly eliminated, the building of our leading groups by "making them younger in average age, more revolutionary, better educated and professionally more competent can hardly be realized.

Gao Houliang ultimately pointed out, on the question of treating and using the intellectuals, party committees at all levels in the air force and leading cadres at the division level and above must improve their perception, unify their thinking; this is a grave issue of appraising whether or not we can maintain political unanimity with the party Central Committee.

9255

CSO: 4005/860

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NUMBER OF INTELLECTUALS BECOMING PARTY MEMBERS INCREASES

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] During the first half of this year, already 260 intellectuals have joined our party organizations; the party organizations in the provincial government organs attach importance to the admission of intellectuals into the party.

The party organizations (party committees) in the various departments and bureaus of the provincial government organs attach importance to an increased admission of intellectuals into the party. During the first half of this year, there were 260 intellectuals among the 360 new party members recruited in the provincial government organs. In the Public Health Department and its subordinate units, 31 intellectuals were admitted into the party, among them 5 of senior rank. Eight intellectuals joined the party at the Provincial Silk Company during the first half of this year.

In recruiting intellectuals for the party from various provincial government organs, many provincial government organ party organizations adopted certain effective measures. The party committee at the Provincial Planning and Economic Commission used the time of party activities to administer education to party members to raise their understanding in three respects: first, to have them gain a full understanding of the position and role of the intellectuals in the four modernizations, also of the fact that admitting intellectuals into the party is a demand of the time and a need of the four modernizations and must be given the necessary attention as an important task of all government organ party organizations. Second, to have them overcome their bias against intellectuals and deal correctly with shortcomings and weaknesses of intellectuals. Third, to have them one step further eliminate all "Leftist" ideological influences and correctly deal with such questions as the family origin, social relations and personal political history of every intellectual. Through the

efforts of all parties concerned, they recruited 14 intellectuals for the party before 1 July [anniversary of the founding of the CPC]. The Chengdu branch of the Academy of Sciences, the Chengdu Geology and Mining Research Institute and other units released intellectuals who had applied for admission to the party from their jobs and organized study classes for an intensive study of basic party knowledge, of the fine tradition of the party, also to raise political-ideological understanding, rectify motivations for joining the party, encouraging efforts to overcome shortcomings and to actively create the necessary conditions for the admission to the party. The comrades of the Urban Construction Department party committee attended to each one of the intellectuals who applied for admission to the party, exploring all conditions, analyzing and studying and cooperating with the party branch in formulating a plan for recruitment. In case of any dispute about the admission of an intellectual, they would consult with the party branch, reach a common understanding, and whenever a case had reached a state of maturity, they would admit that case. Later the government organ party committee called a meeting for the exchange of experiences in the work of admitting intellectuals into the party. The responsible comrade of the Agriculture and Husbandry Department party committee sought out the persons who had written applications for joining the party last year in whose cases there had been some shortcomings or defects in the person of the intellectual for heart-to-heart talks, doing penetrating and painstaking work of ideological education, causing such applicants to feel deeply touched and having them express the intention of bringing about favorable conditions in energetic efforts to join the party.

The party organizations at all provincial government organs are now in the process of spreading the experiences of the provincial hospital in recruiting intellectuals for the party. They have placed the work of admitting intellectuals working in government organs into the party on the agenda of work to be performed by the party organization (party committee) and government organ party organizations, and are actively engaged in effective efforts to arrange for the admission of intellectuals into the party.

9808

CSO: 4005/851

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

STUDY OF PARTY RECTIFICATION DOCUMENTS URGED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jul 84 p 5

/Article: "CYL Central Authority Makes Decision To Begin Throughout the League the Next Half Year: Gradually Launching the Educational Activity of Studying the Party Rectification Documents"

/Text/ The central authority of the CYL has decided, beginning the latter half of this year, to gradually launch the educational activity of studying the party rectification documents throughout the League. This decision was announced at the CYL national conference on study and educational activities work which came to a close on 9 July.

In December last year, the 2nd Plenary Session of the 11th CLY decided to spend 2 years during the party rectification period on launching throughout the League an educational movement with the study of the party rectification documents as its main content. For over half a year, CYL committees of the various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities under the direction jurisdiction of the central authorities have all handled experimental points for the study of educational activities in order to make ideological and organizational preparations for launching such activities throughout the country. From 3 to 9 July, the CYL central authority convened a meeting in Harbin Municipality to promote exchange of experiences of work between the experimental points in various localities and the study and exploration of new problems presented to our study of educational activities under the situation of our reform. At that meeting, Hu Jintao /7579 6930 3447/ and Song Defu /1345 1795 4395/, secretaries of the CYL central secretariat, both gave a speech.

The CYL central authority held that our country is currently situated in a great period of historic change; the party Central Committee is leading the rectification of the party and a series of major reforms. Under such circumstances, the CYL's launching of a study of educational activities represents a major undertaking in the overall improvement of its own quality and fighting stamina and constitutes the focus of work for the whole League during this the next year.

The CYL central authority stressed that the theme and action slogan for this study of educational activities are: love the party, struggle for the four

modernizations; follow the party closely and strive to be vanguards in reform. The central focus is to have the study of educational activities and the realization of the party's general tasks and overall objectives connected together so as to succeed in guiding the study of educational activities with the spirit of reform and in promoting reform by way of the study of educational activities. CYL organizations at all levels should guide the vast ranks of our League members to keep in line with the practical situation of our reform and do a good job in studying the party rectification documents, recognize clearly the historical trend of reform and understand clearly their own glorious mission. In the meantime, they must channel in time the enthusiasm provoked in the League members during the study into handling practical matters for the four modernizations and make contributions to our reform.

The CYL central authority pointed out, the study of educational activities does not constitute rectification of the League; they must consistently implement the policy of enlightenment and self-consciousness and put emphasis on improving the ideological consciousness of all League members. During the activities, no attempt is to be made to inspect everyone or to have everyone pass a test, nor to subject any organization to scrutiny, nor to resort to concentrated organizational handling of cases. Our working methods must be innovative and practical and adapted to the characteristics of youths so as to really succeed in having them vivid and lively, highly effective, in making the party committees satisfied, the masses happy, and the youths welcome them, and thereby create the new experience in developing the League's work in ideological education around our economic construction.

9255

CSO: 4005/860

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ATTEMPTS TO REFORM PERSONNEL SYSTEM DESCRIBED

Beijing LIAOWANG /OUTLOOK/ in Chinese No 26, 25 Jun 84 pp 10-14

/Summary by staff reporters: "Probe Into Reform of Personnel System"

/Text/ The reform of our country's economic system is now developing in depth. Suited to this, reforms in the personnel aspect are now being probed and tried. Some provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions have separately made decisions to reform their personnel systems; the building, moving, and transport trades are now carrying out overall reforms that include reform of the employment system.

The probes and trials in reforming the personnel system mainly center on the following aspects: 1) transfer to a lower level personnel management and jurisdiction; 2) in the employment system change the single appointment system, and in some units put into practice the position appointment system and the selection appointment system; 3) in the deployment system break free from "department ownership" and spur the national circulation of talents; and 4) set up various kinds of systems of personal responsibility and perfect the personnel assessment system.

Transfer to a Lower Level Personnel Management and Jurisdiction, Reform Personnel Management and Jurisdiction

Focusing on the fact that in our country's existing personnel system there is an overconcentration of authority and on the malpractice of management of personnel being divorced from management of affairs, many areas and units have made attempts at reform:

--In Fujian Province, after 55 factory directors and managers wrote letters to the provincial party committee asking that they be "untied," the provincial party committee gave them strong support. Focusing on the problems concerning the personnel management system raised in the letters, the provincial party committee's organization department and the personnel bureau of the provincial government stated: We agree to the unification of enterprise administration and management, to the expansion of the authority of factory directors and managers to the factory director being appointed by the higher level, to the deputy factory being nominated by the factory director and being assessed and appointed by the relevant department at the higher level, and to the remaining

cadres being appointed and dismissed by the enterprise itself. The personnel bureau of the provincial government also stated: We agree to the enterprises, with an certain scope, inviting applications for cadre jobs, and in the wage system there may be put into practice various forms such as basic wage plus floating wage, and post wage.

--The Anhui provincial party committee and provincial government has issued to all areas in the province "Certain Regulations on the Reform of Cadre Management in Enterprises." There are eight provisions in these regulations, providing that the enterprise may determine the proportion of organizations set up in it and the personnel allocated to it; and providing that the factory directors (managers) of fairly large enterprises under the ownership of the whole people that are directly subordinate to the province, city, or prefecture may be appointed and dismissed by higher level organizations, and also may be democratically elected, submitting the results of the election to the higher level for examination and approval. Cadres at the level of deputy factory director (deputy manager) may be nominated by the factory director (manager) and, after consideration by the party committee of the enterprise, the nominee's name will be submitted to the higher level for examination and approval. Middle-level cadres are to be appointed and dismissed by the enterprise on its own, reporting to the next higher level for the record. The factory directors (managers) of other fairly small enterprises under ownership by the whole people, enterprises under collective ownership, and enterprises that practice the factory director (manager) contract system will either be appointed by the higher level, engaged in inviting application, or democratically elected, submitting the result to the higher level for examination and approval. After getting the agreement of the enterprise's party committee (or general party branch or party branch), the factory director (manager) has the right to appoint and dismiss the administrative deputies and middle-level cadres. The enterprise's party organization should fully respect the opinions of the factory director (manager), and if their views are not the same the matter should be submitted to the higher-level organization for consideration and decision. Based on its needs, the enterprise may invite applications and discuss the transfer of technical and managerial personnel. The enterprises may adopt various forms such as employment by invitation, temporary transfers, concurrent posts, technical contracts, and technical support, and through many channels invigorate the circulation of talents. With regard to state cadres (including graduates of colleges and special or technical secondary schools) who are transferred from enterprises under collective ownership, their status will not change, their wage treatment will not change, their welfare treatment will tend toward the high side and not toward the low side, and in political treatment they will be treated equally without discrimination the same as cadres of units under ownership of the whole people. The procedures for the management, examination and approval of working personnel in enterprises who were appointed by the state's administrative organizations are handled through the transfer, and in unity with, the previous handling by the provincial personnel bureau, to prefectural or city personnel departments (or departments in charge).

--The party organization of the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry recently made temporary provisions for putting into practice the management by grade

of the cadres of its organizations and of its subordinate enterprises and institutions. After the transfer to a lower level of cadre management and jurisdiction, the ministry is responsible for checking up and supervising the appointments and dismissals and the deployment of the cadres.

Break Free From "Department Ownership," Promote Rational Circulation of Talents

Various places have some creative ideas for invigorating the rational circulation of talents by breaking free from "department ownership" of cadres, which exists in reality. Some have broken through the bounds between units under ownership by the whole people and units under collective ownership.

--One of the reform measures of the Labor and Personnel Department of Zhejiang Province is, with regard to specialized and technical personnel who are being used in what they did not learn and in what they did not specialize in, and who cannot play their role in their unit and are under pressure not to leave, after arbitration and affirmations by academic organizations, to have the organization department or personnel department give them direct transfers with the persons themselves handing in their resignations, and, with the approval of the organization department or personnel department, to employ them in the work of units matched to their specialities without a break in seniority and with the wage treatment given according to their original standard. The province has also decided to advocate and encourage scientists and technicians of units under ownership of the whole people that have a lot of them go to work in units under collective ownership, and this may be either a long-term transfer or a fixed-period engagement, with the scientists and technicians keeping their status as state cadres, receiving preferential treatment, and, when there is a necessity in work, being permitted to transfer back to the unit under the ownership of the whole people. Similarly, with regard to scientists and technicians of units under collective ownership who because their work is not matched to their speciality it is difficult for them to give play to their speciality, and their unit has difficulty in making adjustments for them, they are permitted to transfer to units under ownership of the whole people in which they are matched to their speciality and in which the work requirements and authorized strength permits their transfer.

--In reforming the personnel system, the Organization Department of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee and the Personnel Bureau of the Shandong Provincial People's Government advocate that specialized and technical personnel of units under ownership of the whole people go to work in units under collective ownership, where they will keep their status of cadres of units under ownership of the whole people. Specialized and technical personnel of units under collective ownership whose work is not matched to their speciality may also be reassigned to work in units under ownership of the whole people, where they will enjoy the treatment given to state cadres but will not have their status as cadres of units under collective ownership changed. With regard to specialized and technical personnel in units in which there is a temporary surplus of talents and enforced idleness and waste due to poor organization, but who because of the requirements of future development it is inadvisable to transfer out, the methods of not changing their employment relationship but giving them temporary transfers, concurrent posts, support in matching their specialities, rotation

at regular intervals, and organizing the tackling of key scientific and technical problems may be adopted, so that they are rationally unutilized and the results similarly are made a basis for popularization of this system.

--Among the more than 30 factories subordinate to the Shanghai Radio and Television Co, there are about 12 neighborhood factories under collective ownership. The quality and quantity of the television and recorder parts produced by these neighborhood factories directly affect the overall situation and these factories lack talents, the technical level of the enterprises are low, and the quality of their management is poor. Sixty percent of the company's technical force is concentrated in eight or nine big factories. Faced with this great disparity in the surplus and deficiency of talents, the company began in 1982 to organize a batch of technical personnel in big factories under ownership of the whole people which were rich in technical forces to move into small neighborhood factories to promote the development of production. For its forms of circulation, the company has adopted varied methods: formal transfers, temporary transfers (2 years are the period), and the "contracting" of a certain project, after the completion of which the person returns to his original unit. To encourage circulation, the company stipulates that, under equal conditions, when the wages of these technical personnel are readjusted they are to be given priority consideration; those who have incurred economic losses after going to neighborhood factories may be given appropriate subsidies.

Reform the System of Personnel Deployment, Unearth Talents Through Many Channels

The Organization Department of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee and the Labor and Personnel Department of the Sichuan Provincial People's Government, focusing on the current phenomena that in some areas and prefectures talents are wasted owing to overstaffing, that in some areas and units there is a shortage of talents, as well as that the utilization of talents is irrational, have reformed the unified deployment, single-channel cadre deployment system, by, beginning in May 1983, putting in practice a variety of methods that make planned deployment primary while opening up a variety of channels to widely unearth talents and promote the rational circulation of talents.

--For the work of production, scientific research, and teaching in a given area or unit, the area or unit may, with the approval of the higher-level department in charge and within a certain scope, publicly advertise for specialized and technical personnel who are urgently needed. Under the premise that they do their own work well and with the approval of the unit's organization, specialized and technical cadres are permitted to go to a unit that needs them to hold concurrent work posts, hold concurrent teaching jobs, or engage in other afterhours scientific and technical activities so as to make more contributions to society. At the same time, units in which there is a shortage of specialized and technical cadres may borrow these people from units which have an abundance of them.

--With the method of support in the form of regular rotation and the policy of giving preference in economic treatment, specialized and technical cadres are encouraged rationally to circulate from the cities to the rural areas, from the interior to remote border areas, from the enterprises under ownership of

the whole people to enterprises under collective ownership, and from economically developed areas to economically backward areas.

--To widely unearth talents and effectively transfer talents, with regard to the graduates of television universities and the graduates of worker and staff spare-time universities, and students of special technical schools who have been assigned as workers, as well as some personnel who have developed their talents through self-study, whom units think they are unable to arrange suitable work for, they will attain the level of technical personnel through examinations by the personnel departments and the relevant departments; and all of them who meet the qualifications for being cadres will be given preference in becoming cadres and will be given the relevant technical titles, after which they will be assigned to technical jobs in areas and units where they are needed.

With regard to the interchange of specialized and technical cadres through a variety of channels, provided the person himself is willing to be transferred, the receiving unit agrees to receive him, and the original unit agrees to release him, the transfer procedures may be directly handled by the department in charge at the county level and above.

Emancipate the Mind and Boldly Probe, Make an Issue of "Engaging" and "Examining"

To reform the single appointment system, many units have begun to practice, in a variety of forms, the engagement system and the examination appointment system.

--The Shekou Industrial Zone in Shenzhen has changed the leading cadre appointment system at the company (office) level to the engagement system. The cadre accepting the engagement must sign an engagement agreement. The agreement stipulates in explicit terms the authority and responsibilities of the person engaged. With regard to making use of personnel, these cadres have the right to select, the right to employ, the right to utilize, and the right to dismiss. The period of engagement is 2 years. After being engaged for a year, these cadres will undergo a test of the popular will and those cadres on whom the masses do not impose confidence may be immediately replaced.

--In 1981, Jilin Province tried out the election and engagement system in close to 200 communes (townships), cities, and towns in 20 counties (cities), and elected or engaged more than 500 cadres from among the peasants. The cadres elected or engaged from among peasants in Jilin Province are mainly used to strengthen the work of party and government organizations and economic organizations in communes (townships) and towns. The objects of engagement are cadres of production brigades and production teams who have practical experience and leadership capability, as well as peasants with certain technical skills. The counties (cities), integrating with local reality and based on work post characteristics, have formulated specific qualifications for cadre selection and engagement: high political consciousness, a certain level of society and theory, and organizational ability; the ability to open up a work situation, revolutionary dedication and sense of responsibility, and a mass foundation; a senior middle school educational level or its equivalent; have taken part

in a certain amount of production practice in the rural areas and have mastered a certain amount of specialized knowledge; and between the ages of 25 and 35. Before the selection by engagement, the qualifications for selection by engagement are made public to the masses. After full deliberation and recommendation by the masses, the country (city) organizations and personnel departments jointly with the commune (township) party committees conduct examinations, and some localities organize educational tests. On this foundation, the cadres for election are elected by representative conferences, and the cadres for engagement sign contracts. The contracts usually stipulate the term of office, treatment, and labor discipline, and at the same time stipulate that the individual concerned is permitted to resign or be organizationally dismissed. Elected or engaged cadres politically enjoy the treatment accorded state cadres and in work exercise the authority of state cadres, but their commune member status, rural registered permanent residence, and grain relationship do not change, and they are not formal state cadres. The elected or engaged cadres who do economic work usually are paid a floating wage tied to economic results.

--Since 1983, Shanghai Jiaotong University has effected a reform in its teaching management by putting into practice the engagement and appointment system for all its teachers. Every semester the university convenes a consultative conference for the engagement and appointment of teachers, at which the department chairmen directly nominate those they want to engage to the relevant teaching and research section. After the teacher agrees, the department chairman gives him a letter of appointment. When the department chairman thinks that the relevant teaching and research section does not have a suitable choice for the job, he may engage a person from another teaching and research section or from another field outside the university. Teachers who for many years in succession are not engaged or appointed are either assigned to other work or improved by taking advanced courses through a variety of channels.

--In Yanqiao Township of Wuxi County, Jiangsu, the system for cadres in enterprises has, without exception, been changed from the "appointment and dismissal system" to the "engagement and employment system." The managers of companies under the township's economic federation are nominated by the federation and examined and approved by the township's party committee; the deputy manager and other cadres are nominated by a "cabinet" formed by the manager and are examined and approved by the township's economic federation. The enterprises under each company and the enterprise's internal organizations likewise practice this method. The engagement period is 1 year and may be extended. Those who do not fulfill their contracts are, without exception, relieved of their posts on the spot.

Be Ready To Accept a Higher or Lower Post, With Both Promotions or Demotions;
Strict Examinations, Rewards for Diligence and Penalties for Laziness

--While setting up a variety of economic responsibility systems, the Capital Iron and Steel Co has formulated a complete set of rules and regulations for the strict examination of cadres, with awards for diligence and penalties for laziness, with promotions and demotions.

According to statistics, in the past 5 years the company has promoted to factory or department level cadre 241 scientific and technical cadres and ordinary cadres. At the same time, 411 cadres originally at the factory or department level have been readjusted. Of this batch of readjusted cadres, some have been separated or retired according to regulations, some have become advisers, and some have been switched to technical work, and among them 204 have been demoted or have become ordinary cadres and workers.

In the past, provided a cadre did not commit a serious mistake and did not violate law and discipline, even if he was not responsible in his work, was in a state of inertia, and was incompetent, he could not be dismissed or demoted. After the Capital Iron and Steel Co effected the reform, the company's leadership, resolutely in line with the party's cadre policy, formulated a complete set of methods for examining cadres and boldly selected and appointed cadres with real ability and learning to replace cadres whom practice had proved to be unqualified, incompetent or definitely inferior.

Over the past several years, the Capital Iron and Steel Co has set up speciality and economic responsibility systems for its cadres of all types, and has made clearcut regulations for the scope of the duties of cadres at all levels and for the standards as well as the completion time they should attain in every job. With regard to the examinations of cadres, the qualifications and record of service and the impression they make is not relied on, but they are examined, in accordance with facts and data, on their actual behavior in work and on the size of their contributions to the state. The method of examination is one in which the cadre makes a self-appraisal, the leadership revises this self-appraisal, and the plan awards are examined on a monthly graduated level. The company's workers and staff representative conference has set up an examination and checkup committee, which is responsible for the work of making regular comprehensive checkups and examinations of cadres. After the cadres have been examined, if there are any who do not pass, then within 3 months they must attain the standard; otherwise, they will be resolutely investigated.

--In April of last year, a certain division of the Shanghai Garrison District, Nanjing Military District, formulated systems of responsibility for all types of cadres in the division, from the division commander to the platoon leader, and adopted the combined method of discussion and recommendation by the masses and investigation, examination and approval by the party committee, and examined the cadres' "virtue, ability, diligence, and achievements," after which it decided, on the basis of the examination marks, whether to promote or demote a given cadre. This reform experience will first be popularized in the units of the Shanghai Garrison District, and then experiments in it will be conducted in various large units of the military district. The broad masses of cadres in the experimental units universally feel that there is external pressure and internal impetus and that this encourages them to make vigorous progress.

Initiate Talent Exchange Service Undertakings, Vigorously Exploit Intellectual Resources

To promote the rational circulation of talents, the state's Ministry of Labor and Personnel and the labor and personnel departments in more than 20 provinces,

municipalities and cities throughout the country have, one after another, organized and set up talent exchange service organizations. These talent exchange service organizations, located in Beijing, Taiyuan, Guangzhou, Hefei, Shenyang, Harbin, Fuzhou, Chengdu, Chongqing, Xi'an, Guiyang, Jinan, and other places, although called by different names and being set up for different lengths of time, play a very good role in controlling information about surpluses and shortages of talent, "dredging channels" for talent activities, discovering potential in talent resources, and enlivening cadre deployment work. Through a variety of forms such as readjustment, temporary transfer, invitations to apply for jobs, and after-hours services, they help a large batch of personnel who are used in what they did not learn and in what is not their speciality to "flow" in a cheerful frame of mind to new posts in which they can give full play to their intelligence and wisdom. These organizations coordinate with relevant departments in formulating talent plans, giving short-term training for specialized talents that are urgently needed, setting up talent exchange "warehouses," providing information on surpluses and shortages of talents, and initiating technical consultation services, thereby breaking free from the depressing atmosphere existing in our country's personnel management system.

--Since its establishment last year, the Guangdong Provincial Talent Exchange Service Center has been asked by 21 cities, prefectures, and counties to provide support in many types of talents. This service center has handled the procedures for circulation registration of more than 3,800 specialized technical personnel throughout the province who had requested transfers, and, by using the methods of "pulling strings" and "building bridges," have gotten more than 900 of them chosen for the right jobs in units.

--Through a variety of forms such as holding "talent trade fairs" and opening "talent exchange windows," and posting and publishing the record of formal schooling and the special skills of personnel needed for circulation, the Shenyang City Talent Service Company has asked units that are short of hands, units overstocked with talents, and technical personnel who want to circulate to "make three-way counterproposals," "get together personally on the spot," and "each take what it needs," thereby obtaining marked results in linking up channels for the circulation of talents and in enlivening cadre deployment work.

--Around East Lake in Wuhan City are 20 colleges and universities, close to 40 scientific research units, and a batch of newly built factories. Here there is a concentration of talents and a large amount of idle intellect. The China East Lake Intellect Development Joint Company is a crosswise organization that develops intellect by means of intellect. It continues major scientific research topics and engineering projects from inside and outside the country, and invites tneders from each unit and individually in the East Lake area. Under the premise of not changing the relations of subordination, it finds scope for breaking free from the existing "department ownership" of talents and opening up a way to adjust the surpluses and shortages of intellect.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO ON OBEDIENCE, GOOD YOUTHS

HK171021 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 8 Sep 84 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Is Obedience a Criterion of a Good Youth?"]

[Text] For a very long time in the past, when assessing the quality and character of a youth in society, a prevailing concept has been that those who are obedient are good youths. This was especially true when appointing and promoting young cadres to high positions--"obedience" was often used, consciously or unconsciously, as a criterion for assessment. Today, when the trend of conducting reform is prevailing on various fronts, this traditional concept should be negated.

What is called obedience generally means that with regard to the instructions of one's superiors, no different opinions are raised and no doubts cast, and these instructions are strictly followed, and followed to the letter, without any endeavor made to understand their content. And the so-called disobedience often indicates that with regard to the instructions from one's superiors, different views are expressed, the instructions are not blindly followed or taken for granted, and in the execution of the instructions, one's own creativity is often added, or, in some cases, even the shortcomings of mistakes of these instructions are pointed out. Generally, those youths who are obedient are to the liking of their superiors, while those who are "disobedient" often fail to win the confidence of their superiors. The view that this concept should be negated is tantamount to promoting the practice that the words of one's superiors, no matter who they are, should not be followed and should be doubted, is it not? The answer is in the negative. In many cases, the "words" should be followed. For example, the party's words should be followed, the party's discipline and state's law should be observed, the resolutions of the leading organs should be executed, the correct help and education given by the elders to the youths should be conscientiously accepted, and so on.

What we oppose is the requirement that instructions be followed by the youths without any analysis. It is undeniable that for many years, not a few comrades have adopted a biased attitude toward this question, and they regard obedience as a standard for evaluating the merits or demerits of youths. In addition, some leading comrades, with a view to preserving their own dignity and prestige, adhere to the principle of "letting those who submit prosper and those who resist perish," and do not like those capable youths

who dare to break new ground but at the same time dare to raise questions and air independent views. Thus, these youths are often regarded as "disobedient," and are even given the labels of "paying no respect to the leadership" or "being conceited and arrogant." Recently, a survey was conducted by the Research Institute on Youth and Juveniles of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences on 21 youths who had made outstanding achievements during the reform. In the course of the survey, it was discovered that many of these youths were criticized or censured for their so-called "disobedience." For example, in Fanchang County of Anhui Province, Zhu Guoqiong and 7 other young workers actively signed a contract to undertake the task of running a pharmaceutical factory which had suffered great losses and conducted bold reforms, but they were consequently criticized by some persons as "being disobedient" and "being bent on usurping the leadership." Chen Jie, a cadre in the grain bureau of Fuzhou City, after his graduation from a television university, gave up of his own accord a new post assigned to him and actively signed a contract to run a rice products factory which had been the most backward unit in the grain system, and only in a few months' time he succeeded in delivering 27,000 yuan of profits to the state. All the same he was censured as "not paying respect to his seniors" and "being arrogant."

Regarding "obedience" as a criterion for a good youth is in effect tantamount to leading the youth to unconditionally follow the words and judgment of their leaders, and this may suppress or even put an end to the vitality and creativity of the youth, leading to ideological ossification and stagnation in our social and political life, in scientific research, and in the production and work on various fronts and in different trades and professions. A nation, a country, will have no hopes nor prospects if the younger generation knows only how to follow the beaten track of their predecessors.

If "obedience" is regarded as the criterion of a good youth, it will be possible to select and promote to the leading posts at various levels those persons who are mediocre and obedient and devoid of independent thinking. The characteristics of these persons are "staggering in their advance and faltering in their airing of views," lacking in creative ideas and the spirit of exploration, and they know only how to act "as instructed" and follow the old rules and conventions. Although their age is not advanced, their spirit is already on the decline. Depending on such cadres to carry out the building of the four modernizations is virtually equivalent to "acting in a way that only defeats one's purpose." It is to be regretted that such phenomena do exist in some places and units.

If "obedience" is regarded as the criterion of a good youth, it will be possible to consider as mischievous and unruly those outstanding youths who have independent views and dare to think, say, and act, and it is likely to exclude, suppress, or even deal blows at them. Such things do happen in many places, and, what is more, one such incident can exert great influence on a variety of other things, thereby seriously undermining the socialist initiative of the broad masses of youngsters.

If "obedience" is regarded as the criterion of a good youth, it will be possible to foster a batch of people who have no morality nor talents and know only how to fawn on their superiors and do everything in their power to please the leaders. In particular, it is also possible for these persons to acquire leading posts in time and thus grasp certain power in their hands. The harmful effects of such things are obvious enough and need no further elucidation.

While we oppose regarding "obedience" as the criterion of a good youth, we encourage the youngsters to pay respect to their leadership, and to develop criticism with goodwill and actively put forward their opinions and proposals, whenever they find out mistakes or meet with incorrect directives of their leaders. Furthermore, we advocate that the youths should be modest and prudent and they should learn from the veteran comrades. Generally speaking, the veteran comrades have obtained their rich experience through their long and profound contacts with the objective things in their lives, and much of the experience has been gained by paying a very high price. Youngsters should cherish and strive to learn from their experiences. However, this does not mean that youngsters can live on the experiences of their predecessors without the need for further creation and development. Youths have their own strong points, that is, they are sensitive to new things, less bound by conventions, dare to explore new ways, and dare to break new ground. In a certain sense, these strong points are often associated with "disobedience." And it is precisely the spirit of exploring new ways and breaking new ground that is the most precious if our cause is to develop.

Today, we are currently in a new situation in which the building of the socialist modernization is developing in an all-round way. Reform has become the mainstream of our times. Our times need bringing into play the strong points of the youngsters, and need thousands upon thousands of youths who are keen on exploring new ways and breaking new ground, and actively devote themselves to reforms. In face of such currents of the time, the concept of treating "obedience" as the criterion for a good youth should undoubtedly be cast away. We should establish this new concept: A youth with certain defects and deficiencies but with an active spirit of effecting reforms and creation is much better than a youth who knows only how to be obedient.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ROLE OF MIDDLE, SMALL LANDLORDS IN HISTORY

HK100400 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 22 Aug 84 p 3

[Article by Liang Xizhe [2733 1585 0772]: "We Cannot Totally Negate the Middle and Small Landlord Stratum in Feudal Society"]

[Text] One gets nowhere by regarding "the theory of the progressiveness of the middle and small landlords in feudal society" as an ever valid theory or formula in terms of which historical facts are interpreted. However, it is equally inappropriate to think that the middle and small landlord class, like the big landlords, had little positive significance at the intermediate and later stages of feudal society or that the contradictions and struggle between the middle and small landlords on the one hand and the big landlords on the other were but a fight between two dogs.

The Middle and Small Landlords Constituted the Class Basis for Reforms

An analysis of the class basis for Wang Anshi's and Zhang Juzheng's reform programs and of the interests represented by them must be based on the objective circumstances and the changes in class relations in the mid-Song and mid-Ming periods. In these two periods, the most serious social problem was the concentration of land in the hands of a few and the uneven distribution of the burden of taxes and compulsory labor. The contradictions and struggle among various strata within the landlord class and among various parties were basically centered on this social problem. With land and the question of taxes and compulsory labor as the focus of their attention, different strata within the landlord class had different special interests and they asked for different things. The big landlords were happy with the status quo. They wanted to safeguard, uphold, and develop their privileges and vested interests, to be given a free hand in annexing land, to evade taxes, and to shift their shares of compulsory labor onto others without being checked. The middle landlords were unhappy with the status quo. They called for reforms in order to stabilize and develop their economic status and strength. Wang Anshi's own words, to "eliminate hardships, check land annexation, and urgently promote and facilitate agriculture." The special interests of the two strata differed and they asked for different things. The imbalanced development of their special interests and demands were a major factor in the contradictions

and conflicts among various strata within the landlord class. An important aspect of both Wang Anshi's and Zhang Juzheng's reform programs was the readjustment of this imbalanced internal relations.

In the mid-Song period and mid-Ming period, the power of the big landlords grew malignantly. The malignant growth of their power intensified class contradiction, brought disaster to the middle and small landlords, and reduced the land and the able-bodied population on which the feudal state's revenue and manpower were based, thus stamping out the source of life on which the very existence of the feudal regimes relied. "Where do taxes come from? How can the state have enough money to provide for its expenditures?" ("Collection of Essays on National Affairs Written During the Ming Dynasty," vol 187) Zhang Juzheng clearly pointed out that the crisis of the feudal rule then had resulted from "an ill, that is, the growing prosperity of some large families in contrast to the deteriorating financial difficulties of the government, the state treasury's shortage of money, and the people being poverty-stricken." ("Collected Works of the Cultivated and Loyal Lord Zhang," letter No 6) The special interests and demands of the middle and small landlords, having gone beyond the scope of the special interests and demands characteristic of these two strata, began to assume social significance and their special interests were becoming increasingly identical to those of the feudal royal court. The basic purpose of the land reform, the reform of the taxation and compulsory labor systems, and the irrigation projects contained in Wang Anshi's reform program was quite similar to that underlying those features in Zhang Juzheng's reform program. "The purpose is to strengthen the government and check the large families." In addition to attaining the goal of making the country prosperous by benefiting the feudal royal court most, the middle and small landlords profited much more than the big landlords from the reforms. That was most favorable for the stabilization and development of the middle and small landlord economy. We said the reforms represented the interests of the middle and small landlords because such reforms were in keeping with the special interests and demands of the middle and small landlords at that time. The reforms had enabled them to "maintain their business undertakings." Consequently, the [words indistinct] firm and stable basis. Zhang Juzheng said: "The ordinary people indeed benefit from them. However, the officials and the powerful families find them far from beneficial." ("Collected Works of the Cultivated and Loyal Lord Zhang," letter No 13) Indeed, he did not say this in order to praise himself or to exaggerate the success of the reforms. Of course, reforms have their class nature as well as social nature. We cannot say that the reforms were beneficial to the middle and small landlords and were in the long-term interest of the landlord class but were not beneficial to the land-holding peasants. This is not in keeping with the historical facts. In order to find more tax sources, to multiply manpower, and to broaden the basis for their rule, accomplishing rulers have always subscribed to the idea that the people are the foundation of the country. However, "the people" was referred to by the ancients in contrast to the officials. The term usually referred to the registered ordinary people. They were the people in the Song Dynasty had in mind when they said protecting the people, the people Wang Anshi had in mind when he said making the people rich, and the people Zhang Juzheng had in mind when he said gratifying the needs

of the people. What they had in mind was the middle and small landlords, not the masses of ordinary peasants. Reforms are definitely impossible without class inclination.

In regulating the relations among various strata within the landlord class, both Wang Anshi's and Zhang Juzheng's reform programs "benefited those who had little at the expense of those who had much." Thus, they directly affected the immediate interests and demands of these strata and inevitably aroused their attention and reaction. The question of who supported the reforms and who obstructed and went against them is in fact the question of to whom the reforms were favorable. "Since Anshi carried out the reforms, the whole country has been involved in disputes," "the gentry was also involved in a debate on the reforms," "the powerful and the tricky blamed Juzheng," and "the people were so angry that they pointed their fingers at Zhang Juzheng, stared at him with angry eyes, and even posted defamatory writings in the main streets." All this shows that it was the big landlords who obstructed the reforms. In both Song and Ming Dynasties, the big landlords were mainly the royal clansmen, the relatives of the emperors' wives or mothers, those who had distinguished themselves in action, those who had rendered meritorious service, bureaucrats, members of the gentry, and, in the case of the Song Dynasty, those eligible for officialdom and those locally influential families. They constituted a conservative force in society which had caused the reforms in the Song and Ming Dynasties to fail. If the whole landlord class constituted the class basis for the reforms, then the big landlords would have been the major supporters of the reforms. Both reform programs had not encroached on the fundamental interests and the legitimate interests of any of the strata within the landlord class. That is the reason why they are dubbed the landlords' social reforms. However, on the other hand, both reform programs had encroached on the big landlords' special interests and illegitimate interests and had somewhat checked and smashed their violation of the interests of the royal courts. Otherwise, there would not have been the need for Empress Cao and Empress Gao "to weepingly tell" Emperor Shen of the Song Dynasty "that the reforms have stirred up difficulties and that Wang Anshi is reducing the whole country to chaos." In view of the fact that many feudal dynasties in history had been overthrown by peasant uprising, Wang Anshi and Zhang Juzheng had "carefully weighed up everything for the sake of the continuation of the royal lineage through the ages." ("Memorial to Emperor Ren") They had no alternative but to sacrifice some of the big landlords' immediate interests and to look at things from a long-term point of view. That was in the fundamental interest of the whole landlord class, of which the big landlords were members. Zhang Juzheng clearly commented on this point: "Such people would not be tolerated by law in peaceful times and, in troubled times, they would be high on the hitting list of those violent bandits. How can they permanently possess their wealth!" The reforms could turn them into law-abiding people who, "as a result of the reforms, maintain their status, power, and wealth by observing the rites, social customs, and the laws. Even if their wealth and grain can be piled up mountain-high, no one dare have designs on them. In this way, they can ride in solidly built carriages pulled by strong horses throughout their lives and pass on their fortunes to their descendants. Are their benefits not great then!" Although in the course of the reforms, they were asked to "contribute 1 percent of their savings," What they were asked to

do was in fact "to acquire enormous benefits at the cost of an insignificant hardship!" ("Collected Works of the Cultivated and Loyal Lord Zhang," letter No 9) These words, from the bottom of Zhang Juzheng's heart, have betrayed the substance and class limitations of the reforms. Zhang Juzheng and Hai Rui, when the former was carrying out the reforms and the latter talking Xu Jie into returning some land to the state, had the same feelings. What they did separately was virtually the same thing. Thus, by saying that the reforms mainly represented the interests and demands of the middle and small landlords and that the middle and small landlords constituted the class basis for the reforms, one has neither overlooked the fact that the landlord class as a whole had its fundamental interests, remoulded the images of Wang Anshi and Zhang Juzheng as statesmen from the landlord class, nor distorted the essential fact that feudal emperors such as Emperor Shen of the Song Dynasty were the chief representatives of the landlord class.

"Dogs Biting One Another" Is Not an Adequate Description of the Nature of the Contradictions Among Various Strata Within the Landlord Class

In feudal Chinese society, the transformation of the landlord class from a progressive class into a reactionary class was a very slow process. We cannot say that the process had reached total completion by mid-Ming. The hitherto incompleteness was mainly manifested in the ability of the landlord class to adapt itself to the circumstances. Otherwise, it would be very difficult to discuss Wang Anshi's and Zhang Juzheng's reform programs without reference to the question of class or to understand the adjustments made by Zhu Yuangzhang and other feudal monarchs in production relations and the superstructure because, in the final analysis, what they pursued was class activities. Although it is said that these reforms and adjustments and the sustained development of the Song and Ming feudal economies were given rise by class struggles, we still find it difficult to conclude that they had nothing to do with the then ruling landlord class. It is true that the transformation involved the whole class. However, one must acknowledge a difference between various strata. This difference is the difference in the extent to which each stratum constituted an obstacle to the progress of history. In a given period and under given historical conditions, the role and place of the big landlords in history should be different from those of the middle and small landlords because they impeded the progress of history to different degrees. Thus, there is the need to distinguish one from the other.

Political and economic positions had dictated the dominant position and the leading role of the big landlords within the landlord class. They were the people who most vividly incarnated the essential characteristics of the landlord class during the intermediate and later stages of feudal society. At the court, many of them were among the most reactionary and most conservative political figures. When they were not in office, they bullied their townsmen and tenants with the remaining influence and power carried over from their offices. They constituted the most decadent force in society. With the connections among the big landlords at the court and among those not in office, they constituted an evil force in the mid-Song and the mid-Ming as well as the major obstacle to social development. In addition, they were the main targets of the peasant uprising during the Song and the Ming Dynasties and of the reform programs initiated by Wang Anshi and Zhang Juzheng.

The middle and small landlords and the big landlords were a pair of twins deeply rooted in feudal society. Their fundamental interests were in conflict with those of the peasants. The middle and small landlords constituted one of the forces on which the feudal regimes relied and they shared weal and woe with the feudal court even if the "court and the emperors seemed remote" from them. Once confronted with peasant uprisings, the middle and small landlords and the big landlords, "like the brothers who fiercely fight each other on top of a wall but fight side by side in the event of an attack on them from outside," would become thugs and hoodlums who suppressed the peasant uprisings. Thus, even in the Song and Ming Dynasties, they did not constitute a motive force in the development of history. It is groundless to credit them with "historical progressiveness" throughout the Song and Ming Dynasties. However, while paying attention to the common characteristics shared by the middle and small landlords on one hand and the big landlords on the other, we should not overlook the differences between them. First, the middle and small landlords did not occupy a dominant position or play a leading role within the landlord class and they could not determine the essential characteristics of the landlord class. Although they were given the chance to become feudal officials, it was not at all easy for them to do so by passing civil examinations or economic exams in the Song and Ming Dynasties. Second, the middle and small landlords were the state's registered households. Under Song and Ming laws, they and the land-holding peasants were to directly bear a very large part of the burden of taxation and compulsory labor. "The well-to-do families were a major source of taxes and manpower." ("Luan Cheng Ji [3497 1004 7162]--title of Su Zhe's Collected Works)" vol 43) In the Song Dynasty, the well-to-do households in the rural areas were mostly small landlord households and only a few of them were land-holding peasants. From this, we can see their importance in bearing the burden of taxation and compulsory labor imposed by the state. We do not deny that taxes and compulsory labor were in fact the reapportionment of the land rent collected by a feudal state, that their source was the peasants' surplus labor, that the middle and small landlords tried their very best to shift their share of burden onto others, and that there were many who evaded taxes and prevented the government from knowing the exact amount of land they held. However, in mid-Song and mid-Ming, when land annexation became increasingly serious and taxation and compulsory labor became an increasingly heavy burden, many of them were on the verge of bankruptcy. The reactionary, conservative character of this strata could be diluted by its discontent with the status quo and its desire for reforms. Thus, it had always been, within feudal ruling circles, a source of opinions for reforms. And third, more often than not, the big landlord strata developed itself by capitalizing on its privileges or by resorting to violence. Thus, its nature was far more barbarous and brutal. Most middle and small landlords were not like this. Some of them had even "become rich by industriously tilling their land." In addition, the status of middle and small landlords changed hands more easily and more frequently than that of big landlords. Their restricted and unstable political and economic status forced them to come into frequent contact with the lower strata. Thus, they could have a breath of fresh air more easily and they displayed a less decadent and less parasitic character than the big landlords. Until the end of the first half of the Ming Dynasty, the landlord class could adapt itself somewhat to the circumstances. Its ability to adapt itself to the circumstances

was mainly a contribution of the middle and small landlords. Outstanding figures such as Wang Anshi and Zhang Juzheng were nurtured politically by the middle and small landlords and the middle and small landlords were the main source of the class strength on which they relied when they carried out reforms.

The development of the middle and small landlord strata was inseparable from its annexation of the peasants' land. The contradictions and struggle between the middle and small landlords on one hand and the big landlords on the other, arising from their annexation of the peasants' land, were in fact the contradictions and struggle among various strata within the landlord class which had resulted from their scramble for manpower and the right to exploit people. The contradictions and struggle between the middle and small landlords on one hand and the big landlords on the other, resulting from the question of land annexation, were not aimed at putting an end to the feudal landlords' ownership of land. The relations between the two sides were governed by the law of the jungle and matters of right and wrong were involved.

The contradictions among various strata within the ruling class were conditions by the contradictions between the peasants and the landlords. This is the true motive force in the development of history. We must not confuse the contradictions between classes with the contradictions between strategy. However, when the crisis of feudal rule grew in seriousness, the two sets of contradictions, which differ in nature, were always interwoven together. It can be seen from the circumstances before and after Wang Anshi and Zhang Juzheng carried out the reforms that the contradictions between the middle and small landlords with the big landlords existed and developed simultaneously and without conflict with the principal social contradictions at that time. While principal social contradictions provide an impetus for the development of secondary social contradictions, secondary social contradictions, in turn, stimulate the development of principal social contradictions. The principal social contradiction gave impetus to the development of the secondary social contradictions and the secondary social contradictions in turn made the principal social contradiction more profound. At critical points in the development of history, what followed all this, if not social reform movement, would be the outbreak of peasant uprisings. Looked at from this point of view, the contradictions and struggles between the middle and small landlords on one hand and the big landlords on the other were not an exciting fight between two dogs because they differed in nature from the open strife and veiled struggle within the camp of landlords and compradors in modern China.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THEORY OF SOCIALIST ALIENATION, HISTORICAL MATERIALISM COMPARED

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 4 May 84 p 4

/Article by Jiang Bin /5592 2430/: "Theory of Socialist Alienation Deviates from Historical Materialism"/

/Text/ Before the historical materialism of Marxism emerged many philosophers attempted to study and analyze the history of society from the point of view and methods of "alienation," thereby forming all types of alienation theories, but none could scientifically bring to light the nature of society or the development of its laws. In his early stage Marx also set out to analyze and criticize capitalism from the concept of alienation. He proposed the theory of "alienated labor," which tried using the basic economic fact of mutual alienation between labor products and labor activities of workers under capitalist conditions and those of his own, to analyze and criticize the inhuman qualities of capitalistic society, bring out the fundamental opposition of the working man and the capitalist, explore sublate alienation and private ownership and to realize communist society's path through history. Later, in the process of developing his thoughts Marx became aware of its limitations, thereby sublating the abstract view of alienation and then founding historical materialism. This essential change in Marx's world outlook allowed him to get a clear understanding on the development of objective laws in human society.

In the last few years some of our comrades in theory circles have still brought up the so-called "socialist alienation," they regard the concept of "alienation," a specific historical phenomenon, as the basic category and basic law. Using this to analyze socialist society and thereby erroneously thinking every aspect of socialism's economy, politics and ideology lie in alienation, even attributing the origin of alienation to the socialist system itself. This is a fundamental deviation from the viewpoints and methods of historical materialism.

Historical materialism holds that the emergence of each type of social phenomenon has its real and specific economic origins. In the final analysis all are determined by a certain period in social history's contradictory nature in productive forces and relations of production along with its movement. Therefore to analyze and explain any social phenomenon we must start out with the specific society's material production activity and the material production relationship with the people to have concrete and historical study of the economic origins and conditions that emerged. Marx in his mature period analyzed capitalist society in exactly this way. He proposed the origin of alienation was in private ownership and the establishment of division of labor

based on private ownership, he further explained that alienation was a social phenomenon having the prerequisite of economic relations in private ownership. The "theory of socialist alienation" however, deviates from the basic socialist economic prerequisite of public ownership, merely starting out from man's abstract nature to seek actual human relations in society, analyze social contradictions and by saying that certain imperfect conditions in socialist society are the originators of alienation, then the following erroneous conclusions are reached, "since in socialist society exists social division of labor, then it is the base for alienation," "having contradictions is the danger of there being alienation." Those comrades combine the social division of labor under capitalism and the social division of labor under the socialist system, which is a basic deviation from the fundamental principles of historical materialism.

Historical materialism holds that any social phenomenon is a specific contradictory entity, each embodying its own details, form, qualities and phenomenon that go against the unified relations of the organic whole. For this reason we should understand the nature of society, we must conduct dialectic and systematic study of each type of social phenomenon. The theory of socialist alienation still uses the abstract formula of "alienation" to muddle up things in each type of social phenomenon. In one respect it takes out specific details of the social phenomenon and simply from the existence of these in the phenomenon generalize it as having the so-called "alienation" qualities, in another respect it confuses the primary and secondary aspects, intrinsic qualities and true relations of the phenomenon. Secondary aspects are put as primary ones, it represents appearances as intrinsic qualities and special or temporary conditions as common and eternal. For example some comrades look at the "intermediary action" of the socialist state power, namely the state ownership of the means of production and the state's "issuing of orders" as one type of force in alienation. They propose the so-called "existing organization of state power signifies the alienation of political affairs." This in actuality ignores China's socialist state function that includes the organization, leadership and promotion of coordinated development in specific areas for the entire society's economic and political life, and in form confuses together its function and that of capital class countries. In the same way some comrades exaggerate the bureaucratic style of work of certain people under the socialist condition into "the bureaucracy of organizations in power" and exaggerate appearances into intrinsic qualities, which is a distortion of the qualities in the socialist state power.

Historical materialism also believes the development of society is a historical process, the contradiction built by the productive forces, relations of production, economic base and the upper classes is the basic contradiction in society, and it is this basic contradiction that propels society into forward development. We must therefore scientifically reveal the path of transition from socialism to communism, we must specifically and profoundly analyze the nature, characteristics and laws of movement in the fundamental and major contradictions of socialist society. The "theory of socialist alienation" sets out from abstract humanitarianism to conceive and formulate the transition from socialism to communism. They use abstract "alienation" in place of real analyzation of society's basic contradictions and look at realization of the

principles of communism as socialism being overcome by its own internal "alienation," this being a process of "the negation of negation in socialism." This kind of viewpoint, that is unhistorical and unrealistic, is not only unable to find the objective path that brought about communism, but on the contrary separates the real relations between socialism and communism, it promotes communism as the opposite of "genuine humanitarianism." For example the "theory of socialist alienation" belief that in order to achieve communism, first there must be "uprooting" and "violent change" of state power is "parasitical and useless," i.e. "the force of alienation." Obviously this obscures the view communism has on abolishing capitalist and socialist states by letting them die out on their own and negates the role of proletarian dictatorship's state power in realizing communism throughout the entire history. They do not comprehend the historical effect of the proletariat dictatorship and also are unable to get a profound understanding of the objective necessities needed to realize communism or find its path of development.

From analyzing the illustrations above it clearly shows that using the view of abstract alienation to explain social phenomenon in socialist society, then wrong conclusions will certainly be reached. Historical experience tells us that: research and analyzation of historical problems in society, including research and analyzation of problems posed by putting socialism into practice, must not deviate from the basic viewpoint and methods of historical materialism.

12704

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SOCIALIST EDUCATION WITH CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Aug 84 p 1

[Article by staff correspondent Fu Yugui [0265 7183 6311]:
"Launching Economic Propaganda With Reform as its Focal Point;
Intensified Socialist Education With Chinese Characteristics
for the Urban and Rural Areas of Our Province. Earnestly
Study and Solve the Ideological and Theoretical Questions
Emerging in Our Economic Construction; Promote Early
Implementation of the Various Reform Measures"]

[Text] This year, economic propaganda was actively launched
in the urban and rural districts of our province aimed at
ideological understanding and at the theoretical problems that
have emerged in our reforms, to cause a continuous deepening
in the construction of our socialist education with Chinese
characteristics, and have this education play a motivating
role for reform measures on all fronts.

Last year, the party committees and propaganda departments at
all levels in our province organized our party members and the
masses for a study of the documents from the 12th National
People's Congress and of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiao-
ping." Prominent attention was at that time given to the
theme of setting up a socialist education with Chinese
characteristics. Propagandistic education was conducted on a
broad scale and in depth in the urban and rural districts of
our province and outstanding results were achieved. At the
beginning of this year, the propaganda department of the pro-
vincial party committee based on the conditions and experi-
ences of last year in its effort to have all propaganda work
accord even better with, and serve even better the main
objectives set forth at the 12th National People's Congress.
The department mobilized the people of the entire province to
work hard for the "prosperity of the people" and for "raising
one's position." The proposal was made that in this new year,
propaganda would be energetically stepped up around the topic
of reforms on the various fronts, continuing in depth along

the line started last year, that we must build up a socialist education with Chinese characteristics. For this purpose, a symposium was called of all heads of the propaganda departments of the municipal, prefectural and zhong party committees. This symposium was conducted in accordance with the spirit of the speech given by the leading comrade of the Central Committee who had come to Sichuan for an inspection and also in accordance with the main points of work during 1984 set forth by the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee. The symposium engaged in a special study of the question of how best to conduct economic propaganda with the central theme of reform and of deepening the socialist education with Chinese characteristics. At the same time, they also cooperated with relevant departments in a successive summing up and spreading of the successful results achieved in propagandistic education in the localities and units of Jiangye County, Xinjin County and Chongqing Municipality. Based on the spirit of the "Report on the Work of the Government," submitted to the Second Session of the Sixth National People's Congress, and in order to render propaganda work more effective in the service of urban economic reforms and in our opening up to the outside world, the propaganda department of the provincial party committee called a symposium on economic reform propaganda in the last week of June. The symposium summed up and circulated the experiences of the first half of the year and studied with great emphasis the question of how best to conduct propaganda around the theme of urban economic reform.

In the course of the socialist propagandistic education with Chinese characteristics launched this year, the propaganda departments at all levels, under the unified leadership of the party committees, established on their own initiative contacts with the readjustment office of the party committee (or policy research office), the economic departments, scientific research units, mass organizations and universities and colleges. Work proceeded on the basis of a division of labor, each doing whatever it could do best. It was therefore possible, on the basis of past work, to examine in greater depth some questions touched upon in former investigations and research, to explore questions of theory and to intensify propaganda and explanations to the cadres and masses. Theory discussion meetings were organized by the propaganda department of the party committees in the municipalities and prefectures of Chongqing, Dukou, Nanchong, Leshan, Fuling and Wanxian, or were held together with other units and departments. A group of over 50 counties, including Anyue, Zizhong and Yingshan, one after the other, also called similar

theory discussion meetings. From an intensive pursuit of the road of socialist agricultural development with Chinese characteristics, the discussions deepened the understanding of this year's No. 1 Document of the Central Committee. The propaganda department of the provincial party committee, together with the social sciences research institute, compiled propaganda and lecture materials on the subject of development of commodity production and conducted a number of situation report meetings together with provincial-level government organs and party committees.

Many localities and units closely combined the study and implementation of Premier Zhao Ziyang's "Report on the Work of the Government" with the setting up of a socialist propagandistic education of distinctly Chinese character. The purpose of it being to have this propagandistic education gradually penetrate into every field, to have continuous studies and solutions of questions of ideological perception and questions of theory and policy in the reform of actual practice. The political department of the provincial planning and economic commission conducted a thorough investigation and analysis of the ideological trends in the urban economic reform and studied ways to deal with the situation. The finance and commerce department and the political department of the municipal party committee of Chongqing accumulated valuable experiences in ways to conduct effective ideological-political work in the course of reforms. The propaganda department of the Chengdu Seamless Tubing Mill is conducting a monthly analysis of the ideological trend among its staff and workers. It broke down ideological-political work into four target areas, introduced it into its economic activities and together with the administrative leadership purposively solved questions of ideological understanding that emerged during the reform among its staff and workers. The Chongqing Iron and Steel Company, after ample investigatory, research and theoretical preparation, specially called a theory discussion meeting in order to remove all ideological obstacles in the way of the factory director responsibility system. In the middle week of June, Neijiang City called a theory discussion meeting to promote the comprehensive reform of its urban economic system, when there was also a penetrating discussion of certain theoretical and policy-related questions. Some units also called meetings for discussions of the reform program, to seek unity of thinking among the cadres and to implement the reform measures. When the Chongqing Construction Company No. 1 instituted on trial a ridge beam contract responsibility system according to the last production, quite a number of cadres worried that this was not in accordance

with socialist principles. The party committee of the municipal construction bureau called a meeting of leading cadres at all levels and cadres in charge of theoretical propaganda and business administration in the companies under the administrative control of the bureau for a discussion of the reform program. According to the principles of scientific socialism, and in an integration of the actual conditions of the construction trade and the results achieved in past economic responsibility systems, they discussed the situation as it were and resolved the concerns in the minds of the cadres, thus establishing favorable conditions for the execution of the reform program.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF PARTY MEMBERS RAISED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Aug 84 p 4

[Commentary on party work: "Help Party Members Raise Their Educational, Scientific and Technological Levels"]

[Text] Helping party members raise their educational, scientific and technological levels is an important task in party instruction work in the new era. Departments at all levels engaged in the instruction of party members must pay particular attention to the effective accomplishment of this task.

Following the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the Party Central Committee pays closest attention to general education, science and technology. As early as in 1978, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "The key to the four modernizations is the modernization of science and technology." The Party Central Committee clearly and unequivocally raised the call for renewed studies, calling on the vast number of party members and party cadres to respect learning and to respect the intellectuals, to study conscientiously general educational subjects as well as scientific and technological subjects and to master the weapons of modern education, science and technology. The new Party Constitution, adopted by the 12th CPC National Congress, clearly and definitely prescribes as part of the duties that party members must fulfil that they must "acquire general, scientific and professional knowledge." It furthermore clearly stipulates among the tasks of the basic units of the party organizations that party members are to be organized to "acquire scientific, general and professional knowledge." Many party organizations and party members are now in the process of implementing these demands and stipulations by the party. However, in quite a number of places and units, the party organizations and the departments in charge of party member instructions show insufficient awareness of these tasks and give them insufficient attention. They consider these tasks as "work over and above one's

duties" and separate the work of political-ideological education of party members from organizing party members for the study of science, general education and professional subjects, treating both types of instruction as opposites. It is absolutely necessary to conduct instructions in party spirit, party workstyle and party discipline among party members, and this instruction has to be continuously strengthened. However, in this new era it is not sufficient to merely attend to these subjects in the work of instructing party members. Our instructional work must start out from efforts to enhance the overall quality of our party members and must enable party members to acquire a very lofty understanding of communism, but must also have them acquire perfect abilities for their work toward achievement of the four modernizations. Neither of the two must be missed.

From now on we must adopt various measures and make unremitting efforts to bring about in a not too long span of time a substantial improvement in the general educational, scientific and technological levels of the large number of our party members, especially of party members at the grassroots.

Effective instruction of our party members in general educational, scientific and technological subjects will also require a large amount of organizational work. Conditions of our party members differ in the different districts and on different fronts, showing higher or lower levels of general, scientific and technological education. This requires strengthening our investigation and research. In all affairs we must start out from the given realities, differentiate according to the differences in our target audiences and launch this work in a variety of forms and of measures; there must be no "cutting everything with one knife." We must draw up a uniform plan, concentrate on party members below the age of 40, put forward specific demands and try to achieve greatest effectiveness. This kind of instructional work must not be conducted leisurely and sluggishly, but also not like a cloudburst with too high and too urgent demands. The start must be made with having party members learn whatever they most urgently need in production, in their work or in their lives, progressing orderly and advancing step by step. In the course of the instructional work, attention must be paid to follow the mass line, to give full play to the role of the departments concerned and to seek the support and help of the educational, scientific, cultural and trade union departments. The departments in charge of party member instruction must unceasingly immerse themselves in the realities of life, sum up good experiences, explore all effective ways and means in order to render the party instruction work even more effective and even more vivid and vigorous.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GUANGMING RIBAO ON ENGELS ON LEGAL STRUGGLE

HK210310 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 10 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by Wu Jiabao [0702 1367 1405]: "Engels' Contribution to the Proletarian Revolutionary Strategy in His Later Years"---passages within slant-lines published in italics]

[Text] Before the 1890's, Marx and Engels clearly pointed out that the contradictions and struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie could not be resolved. In their opinion, an armed uprising would play the decisive role in the proletarian revolution, but they did not exclude the possibility, under certain conditions, of using the form of legal struggle (in particular the use of lawful methods in times when the time for revolution was not yet ripe and when bourgeois law was in the dominant position). By the early 1890's, the European workers' movement had seen new developments. The various socialist parties of the Second International used their public and lawful status to broadcast Marxism, accumulate and train revolutionary forces, and open up a struggle against the bourgeoisie, in which they achieved marked results.

At the time, socialist parties in many countries, seeing the achievements won by the workers' movement in their peaceful and lawful struggle against the bourgeoisie, felt that there was a need to change the old tactics for struggle, and draw up a new set of tactics more suited to the struggle environment. At this point, opportunists within the socialist parties came to life. Some rightist opportunists exaggerated the function of parliamentary struggle, seeing it as the only form of proletarian struggle and entirely opposing violent revolution; while some "leftist" anarchists, ignoring the real situation in the class struggle, denied the necessity to use parliamentary struggle, and insisted that under all conditions violence was revolutionary and demanded a totally unprepared-for general strike. In response to this, on the basis of summing up the experience of half a century of proletarian struggle, Engels looked at the new situation in the development of capitalist society, and gave certain new opinions in his later works on the strategy and tactics for proletarian revolution.

/First He Gave a Profound Explanation of the Social Conditions for a Proletarian Revolution in the West European Nations./ When discussing the question of revolutionary strategy, Engels always upheld a historical materials viewpoint, and stressed the necessity of starting from objective facts, coming to a correct understanding of the social conditions for the proletarian revolution and new changes in these conditions. He said: "Our strategy is not based on empty imaginings, but on frequently changing conditions." ("Complete Works of Marx and Engels", vol 38, p 439) In his preface to Marx' work "The Class Struggle in France," he gave a profound analysis of the changes in conditions for proletarian struggle, and clearly pointed out that capitalism had not yet reached the degree of maturity necessary before it could be eliminated, while the forces of production still had some margin for development within capitalist production relations. He also pointed out that with the speedy growth of industrial capitalism, the proletariat in the various West European countries would expand constantly, while their degree of organization, discipline, and consciousness would constantly be strengthened and raised, but compared to the bourgeoisie, they would be way behind. The enemies of the proletariat were still very strong, since they possessed great armies and all other strong means of domination, while the proletariat had not yet formed a single army capable of achieving ultimate victory.

/Second, He Expounded on the Idea That at This Time, Legal and Peaceful Struggle Was the Main Means of Struggle by the Proletariat Against the Bourgeoisie, and Stressed the Significance of the Use of Universal Suffrage and the Development of Parliamentary Struggle./ On the basis of the changing conditions in the proletarian struggle in Western Europe, it was Engels' opinion that the days of a violent revolution in which a small minority of conscious leaders suddenly rose up to lead the unconscious masses to revolution had already gone. The main task of the proletarian political parties at this time lay not in inciting uprisings and immediately carrying out a decisive battle, but in doing their utmost to make use of all possible legal means of struggle, to develop propaganda and organization work, and constantly to gather and temper revolutionary forces, making proper preparations for the ultimate decisive battle. For this reason, the proletarian parties were to carry out long-term and resolute work to teach and win over the masses, and they should see this as their present task.

In light of this, it was Engels' view that under these conditions it should be realized that "the conditions for revolution have undergone an essential change. The old-style uprising, which played a decisive role prior to 1848, is now largely outdated." ("Complete Works of Marx and Engels", vol 22, p 603) He also analyzed in detail such things as modern urban transport and communications, the armed preparation of bourgeois armies, and so on, and considered that many conditions had changed for the worse for the proletariat, and for the better for the bourgeoisie. If the proletariat chose this time for a rash armed uprising, there was no way they could achieve a military victory; they would only throw away their revolutionary strength which was increasing daily, and set back the date of the revolution. Therefore Engels clearly pointed out that the proletarian parties should use all possible legal means to carry out struggle, and that legal struggle was

one of the important means of proletarian struggle. He said: "At present, the imperialist countries are again trying to oppose us in the sphere of universal laws, and therefore we must also try to use those legal means which we have gained once more through illegal means." (Ibid. p 91) He also pointed out that the Marxist policy of "using all means" which was put forward in the late seventies, and which advocated the use of both legal and illegal means, was suited to the situation at the time in which proletarian parties were illegal, while the condition for struggle had now changed, so that the policy should also change to one of using all legal means.

It is necessary to point out that when Engels stressed the role of legal parliamentary struggle, he was by no means seeing it as the only form of struggle. Engels pointed out that when the proletarian parties used legal means of struggle, "it is necessary to have as the prerequisite the fact that the enemy is also acting within legal bounds." ("Complete Works of Marx and Engels", vol 22, p 91) If the dominating classes violated the constitution, and used illegal means to outlaw the proletarian parties, then this would leave the proletarian parties no choice but "to walk the only road left open to them, that is, the illegal road." (Ibid.) He repeatedly stated that this possibility must always be taken into account.

/Third, He Pointed out That When the Proletariat Ultimately Grasped Political Power and Established the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, This Would Still Be Carried out Through Armed Uprising and War./ In his "Preface to 'The Class Struggle in France,'" Engels again stated the basic Marxist principle on violent revolution, and made a sharp criticism of the opportunists who abandoned the idea of violent revolution. At the same time as stressing the support of violent revolution, Engels did not eliminate the possibility of achieving revolution through peaceful means. Furthermore, on the basis of conditions at the time, he pointed out that in countries like France and England, it was possible to carry out a social revolution through the means of parliamentary struggle, and considered that in countries in which all power was in the hands of people's parliamentary organs, and simply by gaining the support of the majority of the people it was possible to carry out affairs according to the constitution, the old society could be transformed into a new society through peaceful means; however, not too much hope should be placed on this possibility. The bourgeoisie and their governments would destroy the legality of the means as soon as possible, and use violence against the proletariat; this was a law of class struggle, and would make the proletariat "shift from the stage of parliamentary struggle to the stage of revolution." (Ibid. p 327) Engels said that in France "it is 90 percent certain that as long as the workers make rational use of universal suffrage, they can force the authorities to destroy the laws; that is to say, they can put us in the most advantageous position for revolution." ("Complete Works of Marx and Engels", vol 38, p 513) Engels also said that in England, "the primary conditions for the people respecting the laws is that other powers do not step outside the limits of the law; otherwise, according to the English concept of law, an uprising would become the primary duty of the people." ("Complete Works of Marx and Engels", vol 22, p 91)

/Fourth, He Conducted Research Into the Question of How the Decisive Battle Was To Achieve Victory./ On the basis of summing up the experience of past proletarian armed uprisings, Engels pointed out that "the future battle can only achieve victory when these disadvantageous conditions are cancelled out by other factors." ("Complete Works of Marx and Engels", vol 22, p 606) The major factor in changing the balance of power is that the majority of the middle classes must be won over, and in particular the large number of small peasants must be seen as an ally of the proletariat. Only in this way can the proletariat grow into a decisive force within a nation, or achieve victory. To this end, he pointed out, in "The Peasant Question in France and Germany," that in order to win political power, the proletarian party must "first go from the cities into the countryside, and become a force in the countryside." (Ibid. p 566) Another important factor involves the necessity of winning over the majority of the government troops to the side of the revolution. Engels pointed out that in many previous uprisings, the attitude of the government troops played a decisive role in the uprising, and that in struggles henceforth, the undermining of government forces, so that they became increasingly tinged with socialist colors, was obviously of particular importance. Engels also discussed the warfare involved in armed uprisings, considering that in an uprising it was not possible to conduct negative or defensive trench warfare, but that open attacks should be conducted.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GUANGMING RIBAO ON HAN DYNASTY CONTROL SYSTEM

HK171041 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 29 Aug 84 p 3

[Article by Liu Xiuming [0491 0208 2494]: "A Discourse on the Control System of the Han Dynasty"]

[Text] In 106 BC (the Fifth year of Yuanfeng [one of the designations of Emperor Wu's reign], Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty, a man of great talent and bold vision, made an important decision on the political system then in force. He divided the country into 13 circuits (the circuits, unlike the prefectures in ancient times, were not administrative regions; however, the former were named after the latter). A bucishi [6752 0459 0670] [a circuit controller] was assigned directly by the central government to each of the 13 parts of the country to keep a watch on local affairs.

Historical Inevitability and a Summary of Experience

Emperor Wu's assignment of circuit controllers, who were supervisory officials, symbolized the stabilization and perfection of the control system, which was an inevitable outcome of the historical development from the warring states period through the Qin Dynasty to the early Han.

The Qin system, including the political and economic systems, were adopted by the Han government. The Qin control system, which included the assignment of censors to the prefectures to keep a watch on them, was adopted by the early Han rulers without substantial changes. Historical records say nothing about whether or not a control system was in force during the Liu Bang's reign. During the reigns of emperors Hui and Wen, censors were appointed, the control system was considered an important system, and the title "cishi" was proposed (the title cishi [ci, to make roundabout or secret inquiries; shi, an official] originated from the fact that some chengxiangshi [0015 4161 0670] [chief counselors or prime ministers] went to various parts of the country to make roundabout or secret inquiries). There were some changes in the titles and appointment of the supervisory officials because the system had not been firmly established as a regular system. The main duty of the supervisory officials then was to "hear law suits." Such duties were quite similar to those of the supervisory officials during the reign of Emperor Wu, that is, to "hear cases and reverse unjust verdicts." Thus, it can be seen that because of the

need for the early Han feudal rulers to consolidate their political power, they had attached great importance to the control system from the very beginning.

In the 13th year of the reign of Emperor Wen (167 BC), chief counselors were sent to various parts of the country to make roundabout or secret inquiries. Exactly 61 years later, that is, the fifth year of Yuanfeng, during the reign of Emperor Wu (106 BC), the circuit controllers were appointed. What made Emperor Wu formally appoint the 13 circuit controllers in the fifth year of Yuanfeng? The answer to this question can be easily found in his edict "The Six Things To Be Attended To." These "six things" rather vividly reflected the actual social conditions during the reign of Emperor Wu and the need for the supreme ruler to strengthen the centralization of power and to alleviate social contradictions. Yan Shigu's annotation to "Lists of Ministers and Officials" in "History of the Han Dynasty" quotes the "six things" from "The Duties and Responsibilities of Han Officials and the Code of Conduct Observed by Them."

"Ban Xuan, a circuit controller, went to all the prefectures and feudatories to hear cases, examine and reexamine verdicts, promote the competent, demote the incompetent, and reverse unjust verdicts. The six things were what he attended to. Things other than the six things were not attended to. The six things were as follows: first, whether or not there were powerful clansmen of the emperor or influential families who 'have fields and houses larger than the system permits' or who bullied the weak and the helpless by capitalizing on their power and large number of helpers. Second, whether or not there were officials receiving an annual salary of 2,000 dan of grain each who do not act in accordance with the imperial edicts, who did not observe the regulations, who did not adhere to the system, who benefited themselves at the expense of the public interest, who clung to their fortunes, who discarded the imperial edicts, who bullied the people, or who accumulated wealth for evil purposes. Third, whether or not there were officials receiving an annual salary of 2,000 dan of grain each who paid no attention to doubtful cases, who too easily and indiscriminately put people to death, who indiscriminately punished people or gave reward to people depending on their mood, who made things difficult for the people, who tyrannized the people, who were hated by the people, or whose behavior led to earthquakes, bad omens, and rumors. Fourth, whether or not there were officials who did not appoint assistants or recruit staff members impartially, who showed favoritism to those they liked, who prevented able and virtuous people from becoming known, or who showed favoritism to crooks. Fifth, whether or not there were officials whose children, in the knowledge that they had strong backing, asked favors from the officials responsible for the administration of the part of the country in which they lived. And sixth, whether or not there were officials who degraded themselves by currying favor with the powerful and practicing bribery, thus violating rules and regulations."

These six criteria, according to which the supervisory officials exercised supervision, constituted a definition of the functions and powers of the circuit controllers within which they exercised their supervisory power. In addition, they tellingly reflect the social contradictions which surfaced

in the century of the development of the feudal system from the founding of the Han Dynasty. Thus, they constitute a piece of valuable material for the study of the political history of feudal Chinese society and of the history of its legal system. The "Six Things To Be Attended To" covered the three questions of the success or failure of administration, of the ability and character of the officials, and of the way justice was executed. The third question reflected whether or not administration was a success and whether or the ability and character of the officials were good. The three questions, taken together, reflected whether or not the feudal government was politically honest and enlightened. Whether or not administration could be successful was inseparable from the ability and character of the officials. The way framed cases were redressed was an important criterion by which administration was evaluated and the ability and character of the officials estimated. The "six things" to be attended to in exercising supervision constituted the laws and regulations according to which the lawless officials' illegal activities were dealt with. The first thing to be attended to, that is, the question of "whether or not there are people who have fields and houses larger than the system permits," reflected the basic problem of land annexation in feudal society. Land annexation gravely affected the stability of the agricultural basis on which feudal rule was founded and provoked agricultural, financial, and social crises. In order to consolidate the basis for feudal rule, it was then necessary to check the big landlords who annexed land. Thus, it goes without saying that preventing the powerful clansmen of the emperor or the influential families from having "fields and houses larger than the system permits" was the first of the "six things" to be attended to. The second and third things to be attended to reveal the fact that some lawless officials, including some "officials receiving an annual salary of 2,000 dan of grain each," ran counter to the feudal legal system by arbitrarily bullying the people. Feudal rule was upheld by cracking down on the corrupt and tyrannical officials and by upholding the feudal legal system. The fourth thing was, from the angle of the selection and administration of officials, aimed at solving the problem of lawless bureaucrats' causing the virtuous to suffer and putting people of bad character in important positions and it revealed the importance of the organizational line adopted by the feudal government for maintaining feudal political power. The fifth thing was directed against the children of the lawless bureaucrats, who, capitalizing on the powers of their fathers, defied the law and did unpleasant things. This shows that the degeneracy of the children of bureaucrats was a very common and serious problem. The sixth thing reveals the social and class bases for the existence and multiplication of lawless bureaucrats. The "Six Things To Be Attended To" rather comprehensively reflected the serious problems in the feudal economic basis, the feudal legal system, and the selection of officials which gravely affected feudal rule and constituted the principles and measures for dealing with them. They were a set of political measures of great significance in the early days of Chinese feudal society. It was the circuit inspectors' chief duty to keep watch on local officials according to the "Six Things To Be Attended To." In addition to keeping a watch on local officials, the circuit inspectors also "went on inspection tours at the spring equinox to urge the people to devote arduous efforts to agriculture and sericulture." ("A Sequel to the History of the Later Han Dynasty: Treatise on the Civil Service"). However, the latter duty was a supplementary one.

The control system including the appointment of circuit controllers was based on Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty's summary of the historical experience of the control systems in force in previous generations and the previous dynasty. It was, both organizationally and functionally, a better system than the latter. It has three special characteristics: 1) The central government would not assign circuit controllers at any level back to their hometowns. In addition, people could not be local officials in their hometowns (the only exceptions were the officials whose responsibility it was to keep a watch on the officials whose offices were either in the capital city or in its vicinity, the officials responsible for the administration of the capital city and its suburban areas, the officials in charge of civil and military affairs in Changan [the then capital city], and the deputy of the official in charge of civil affairs in Changan. In a patriarchal society in ancient times, the practice of not assigning local officials, particularly supervisory officials, to their hometowns prevented them from bending the law for the benefit of relatives or friends. 2) Under the system of governmental organization in force in the Western Han Dynasty, which was characterized by a centralization of power, the supervisory organs and the local governments were staffed with separate, mutually independent groups of officials. The 13 circuit controllers were directly appointed by the central government. The officials of the supervisory organs formed an independent hierarchy beyond the jurisdiction of the local governments. That was favorable to the exercising of supervisory power. 3) The 13 circuit controllers were replaced by another 13 each year, and the 13 newly appointed circuit controllers were assigned tasks to fulfill. The tenure of office of a circuit controller was not a long one. Lifelong tenure was out of the question. Gu Yanwu was right in saying: "The tenure of office of a local administrator must be a long one. However, the supervisory officials must not hold their posts long, for, if they do, they might enter into close relations with people, malpractices might develop, their prestige might decline, and the laws might be abused." ("Daily Accumulated Knowledge: The Entry Bucishi") It is inevitable that a supervisory official stationed in a particular place for a long time might establish close relations with the local officials or bend the law for the benefit of friends. The yearly reappointment of circuit controllers was favorable to the effective working of the control system.

Political systems are subordinate to other systems. The state of economic development governs the formulation and arrangement of certain political measures, determines the way they are put into effect, and shapes their actual effects. The control system embodied in the appointment of circuit controllers and in the "Six Things To Be Attended To" was a therapeutic measure adopted by the feudal ruling class to deal with the spread of cancerous tissues during the rise of the feudal system in the Western Han Dynasty. The development in the first 70 or 80 years of the Han Dynasty had resulted in the outstanding political, economic, and cultural achievements of Emperor Wu's times. However, in the course of development, the powerful and influential people became increasingly powerful and social contradictions steadily intensified. By means of their power and influence, the landlords wangled political privileges and became arrogant and unruly local bullies who ran wild in the prefectures. They were the scourge disrupting the feudal centralization of power and dissolving the feudal economic basis. The feudal rulers who

witnessed the rise of the feudal system, after considering the interests of the whole ruling class, were aware of the need to mount attacks on these parasites in order to strengthen feudal rule. The first to be dealt with were those lawless bureaucrats "receiving an annual salary of 2,000 dan of grain each" who had been entrusted with some power. Emperor Jing was the first emperor to crack down on the power groups formed by some royal clansmen and influential families (such as the Xian clan of Jinan) and those lawless royal clansmen living in the vicinity of Changan. Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty continued to implement and develop this policy. He sent Yi Zong to liquidate the Rang clan, a powerful clan in Henei Prefecture, and the Ning clan, a powerful clan in Nanyang Prefecture. In addition, he also sent Wang Wenshu to liquidate more than 1,000 powerful families in Henei Prefecture. The appointment of "circuit controllers" and the formulation and promulgation of the "Six Things To Be Attended To" combined to form an institutional way of strengthening control over local officials. They dealt a heavy blow to the lawless officials and the powerful people disrupting feudal rule and the feudal economy and ensured sustained social and economic development during Emperor Wu's reign.

Conditioned by the Times and Enlightened by a Philosophical Principle

The formulation, implementation, and effective working of the control system in force in the Western Han Dynasty were inseparable from the feudal society then in the ascendant. The feudal society of the Western Han Dynasty was on the crest of the first wave (first stage) of the development of Chinese feudal society, which kept rising and falling like waves. Although many social contradictions had been exposed, the feudal system continued with exuberant vitality. Those wise feudal rulers, with their centralized power, had checked somewhat the reactionary, decadent forces which were disrupting the feudal economic basis and the feudal centralization of power. If it is said that the establishment of this important political system was a result of Emperor Wu's great talent and bold vision, then it should be said that in an even more profound sense, it was the result of the objective needs given rise by the political and economic development of the Western Han Dynasty when feudal society was in the ascendant. The introduction and execution of a correct political measure, necessarily a result of adaptation to economic development, can give dynamic impetus to economic development at the same time. The role of great historical figures is dependent on whether or not they can see the urgent need to adopt such measures, on the talent and boldness they display in executing them, and on their strategies for executing them. We call Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty a man of great talent and bold vision and say that unlike those ordinary emperors, who could only maintain the achievements of their predecessors, he had the ambition to make innovations precisely because he was endowed with the insight, talent, and boldness mentioned above.

In a feudal society, only at times when the feudal dynasties were in the ascendant could the control system really perform the function of clearing out political corruption. In periods of decline and chaos, the supervisory officials sent by central government, confronted with a society afflicted with every ill, that is, a social reality resulting from the degeneration of

the bureaucrat-landlord class, could not perform the function of checking political corruption, cracking down on lawless people, reversing unjust verdicts, and improving social customs. From the reigns of Emperors Yuan and Cheng of the Western Han Dynasty, the control system then in force gradually lost its positive value and the supervisory officials became local officials with administrative power. They ganged up with other local officials to commit all kinds of outrages. In a memorial presented to Emperor Cheng, Xue Xuan said: "The oppressiveness displayed by many officials and the red tape are probably the fault of the circuit controllers. Some of them do not perform their duties according to the things to be attended to; some subjectively and arbitrarily impeach officials; some frequently meddle in local affairs; and some even allow informers to privately approach them and listen to them in order to find fault with officials and the people." ("History of the Han Dynasty: Biography of Xue Xuan") As a result of the diminishing role of the circuit controllers, which was coupled with the expansion of the power of the big landlords and bureaucrats, some people, for example, Chief Counselor Zhai Fangjin, thought that the circuit controllers should be recalled and no more appointed, because such a practice was not in keeping with "the teaching of the 'Spring and Autumn Annals'" "that the distinguished and the elite should not be governed or dominated by the lowly or the humble." (Ibid.) At a time then the big landlords and the bureaucrats as a group occupied a dominant position, the control system existed only in name. The nature of the office of circuit controllers constantly changed and the titles of the circuit controllers were repeatedly replaced by new ones. From the reign of Emperor Cheng, a new title, *zhoumu* [1558 3668] [Prefectural Shepherd, that is, prefectural governor], was conferred on the circuit controllers and their annual salary of 600 dan of grain each increased to 2,000 dan. By the reign of Emperor Ai, the prefectural governors had resumed their original title of circuit controller. However, it was changed to prefectural governor again when Wang Mang was in power. During the Eastern Han Dynasty, it was changed several times. Finally, from the 5th year of Zhongping of Emperor Ling on, the two titles, that is, circuit controller and prefectural governor, coexisted. In the early years of the Eastern Han Dynasty, the prefectural armies were put under the command of the prefectural controllers. Consequently, in the remaining years of the Eastern Han Dynasty, warlords with armies under their command set up separatist regimes. In fact, the practice of not assigning circuit controllers to their hometowns had been abandoned. Thus, the circuit controllers, whose duty was to clear out political corruption, degenerated into traitors to the people. They brought disaster to the people and to society. In the first year of Benchu (AD 146), Emperor Zhi issued an imperial edict: "Recently, some local officials have disrespected the laws, striven to be the most brutal, formulated regulations without authorization in order to enslave and fine people, and framed the innocent. Others have dismissed kindhearted minor officials because they were in a bad mood, shown partiality to their relatives and friends, and meted out more punishments to their enemies than they deserve. Consequently, an unending succession of people have gone to the courts of the county or prefectural officials in charge of civil affairs to bring suits against others or to appeal. The county and prefectural officials have new cases to hear every day and people suffer."

Harmony is disrupted by enmity and ill will. Consequently, there are calamities." ("History of the Later Han Hynasty: Annals of Emperor Zhi") The transition from the appointment of circuit controllers to the appointment of prefectural governors reveals the changes in the nature and form of the control system. This historical process illuminates a profound philosophical principle of history: The establishment of a political system, its development, and its changes correspond, in the final analysis, to the states of social and economic development. At different historical stages of social development, the political system plays a different and changing role. This is a result of the working of an objective law, independent of man's will. Both society and the human race must adhere to the objective law governing the evolution of society before they can give full play to their dynamic roles and score any achievements.

CSO: 4005/895

EAST REGION

CENTRAL, JIANGSU LEADERS AT NANJING RALLY

OW030523 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Jiangsu Province and Nanjing City held a grand rally this afternoon to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the PRC's founding at the Wutaishan Stadium in Nanjing.

Attending the rally were members of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee Jiang Weiqing, Hui Yuyu, Nie Fengzhi, Du Ping, Tang Liang, and Xiao Wangdong; members of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection Zhan Danan and Kang Di; responsible comrades of Jiangsu Province, including Han Peixin, Shen Daren, Gu Xiulian, Sun Han, Zhou Ze, Jin Xun, Luo Yunlai, Liu Lin, Bao Houchang, Xin Shaobo, Chu Jiang, Chen Dexian, He Binghao, Liu Shuxun, Li Qinghui, Hong Peilin, Chen Huanyou, Ling Qihong, Yang Yongyi, Li Zhizhong, Wu Yifang, Wei Yongyi, Deng Haoming, Gao Juefe, Ouyang Huilin, Zuo Ai, Chen Minzhi, Chen Suiheng, Cheng Bingwen, and (Ding Weizhen); responsible comrades of the Nanjing PLA units Xiang Shouzhi, Guo Linxiang, Zhang Ming, Tang Shudi, Li Baoqi, Zhou Deli, Wei Jingshan, Cheng Hui, Zhang Yuhua, and Wu Shihong; responsible comrades of the Air Force of the Nanjing PLA units, the Nanjing Higher Army School, the Naval Academy and the Jiangsu provincial Military District Jiang Yutian, Zheng Zhuo, Zhu Min, (Ren Baoshu), (Zhang Jishan), Li Gai and Zhen Shen; and responsible comrades of Nanjing City (Chen Weigao), Liu Ping, Zhang Yaohua, and (Ge Desi).

The celebration opened to the sound of the majestic national anthem, Zhang Yaohua, mayor of Nanjing City, presided. Gu Xiulian, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and governor, spoke. She said: [begin recording] Our national economy has got on the right track of healthier development. The economy is prosperous in both urban and rural areas, and our undertakings in all fields are advancing full steam ahead. Politically, we are stable and united. The situation in all areas is getting better and better. On the eve of our national day celebrations, the Chinese and British governments reached an agreement on the Hong Kong issue, and initialed a joint declaration. It is a major event worth celebrating. It conforms to the fundamental interests of the Chinese and British people. We are happy about this. [end recording]

Comrade Gu Xiulian said: [Being recording] In the 35 years since the PRC's founding, our province, as elsewhere, has achieved much in economic construction and new development in our socialist undertakings. The province's 1983 total industrial and agricultural output value was 14.2 times higher than 1949. The proportion of industrial output value in the total industrial and agricultural output value increased to 70 percent from 30 percent in the year immediately after liberation. The provincial income rose 9.6 times over the 1952 figure; financial revenue, 9.7 times; total volume of retail sales, 24 times. The livelihood of people in both urban and rural areas has markedly improved, and the consumption level has universally risen. Our province's economy has maintained the momentum of vigorous development this year. Practice has fully shown that today's victories would be impossible without the outstanding leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and the superior socialist system.

Comrades, we celebrate the 35th anniversary of the PRC's founding for the sake of inspiring our national spirit, encouraging our patriotic zeal, reviewing the achievements in carrying out the four modernizations, and increasing our confidence in them. The best way to celebrate this important festival is to concentrate our attention on solving those uncompleted tasks. Our province has tentatively decided to double the 1980 industrial and agricultural output by the year 1990, on the precondition of constantly improving economic results, lay a solid foundation for economic development in the next 10 years, work hard to prefulfill the second duplication.

Currently, we should firmly concentrate on economic construction, and pay special attention to two major issues--restructuring the economy and opening to the outside world--in accordance with the requirements of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. [End recording]

In conclusion, Comrade Gu Xiulian said: [Begin recording] We are convinced that, with the persistent and dauntless efforts of the people throughout the province, our reforms are bound to succeed, and the four modernizations will certainly be triumphantly carried out. Let us unite and work hard together, with one heart, to achieve the general task and objective set by the party, and create an all-round new situation in socialist modernization. [End recording]

CSO: 4005/029

EAST REGION

JIANGSU: HAN PEIXIN ATTENDS AWARD-PRESENTING MEETING

OW030014 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The Jiangsu Provincial Government sponsored a meeting at Nanjing's Great Hall of the People today to present awards to scientific and technological achievements. Attending the meeting were Han Peixin, Gu Xiulian, Sun Han, Chu Jiang, Li Qingkui, Yang Yoingyi, Qian Zhonghan, and other leading comrades, as well as representatives of various departments concerned in the province and representatives of the award winners, totalling more than 3,000 people.

All of the award-winning scientific and technological achievements are the results of years, or even decades, of exploration and tests made by scientists and technicians in accordance with the actual needs of Jiangsu's economic construction.

Speaking at the meeting, Comrade Han Peixin urged scientists and technicians to be more concerned with economic construction, pay greater attention to the study of various issues discovered in the course of economic construction, including the study of basic theories, and serve economic construction positively and actively through various channels.

Comrade Han Peixin said: The reform of scientific and technological structure must also be expedited so that still greater successes can be accomplished and more personnel can be trained, and so that people will be encouraged to become known. He urged all comrades on the scientific and technological front to continue to work conscientiously to reform, create, explore, and contribute more to the motherland and the people.

CSO: 4005/029

EAST REGION

JIANGSU'S HAN PEIXIN ADDRESSES TAX MEETING

OW281039 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The provincial people's government held a meeting on the second stage of substituting tax payments for profit delivery in Nanjing from 22 to 25 September. The meeting made concrete arrangements for implementing the second stage of substituting tax payments for profit delivery.

In his speech at the meeting, Han Peixin, secretary of the provincial party committee, pointed out: The second stage of substituting tax payments for profit delivery is an important part of the structural reform of the urban economy, and it is aimed at reinvigorating enterprises, correcting the practice of enterprises sharing food from the state pot and that of workers sharing food from the enterprise pot, and better handling the relationship between the state and the enterprise in distribution.

He called on party committees and governments at various levels to strengthen their leadership, to give priority to this work, to do propaganda and organizational work well, and to conscientiously solve a number of problems in policy, work, and discipline. The second stage of substituting tax payments for profit delivery, which should be linked with the strategic objective of economic development as a whole, should serve the efforts to achieve the grand goal set by the 12th party congress as well as the 7th 5-year plan's strategic objective of economic development.

Vice Governor Jin Xun also addressed the meeting.

CSO: 4005/029

EAST REGION

FUJIAN CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION ENDS

OW030146 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The ninth session of the Sixth Fujian Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee closed in Fuzhou on the morning of 29 September. Hu Hong and Cai Li, respectively chairman and vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting on 29 September.

The session began on 24 September. In the past few days, the members earnestly examined the trial program for building eight bases in Fujian Province, Fujian Province's provisional regulations on popularizing compulsory primary education, the Fujian provincial measures for implementing the regulations on land requisition for national construction, and a report requesting additional budget for provincial-level expenditures, which were put forward by Governor Hu Ping. The members also examined the Fuzhou City measures for arrangements for dismantling and moving houses.

The meeting approved in principle the trial program for building eight bases in Fujian Province and a resolution on the program; Fujian Province's provisional regulations on popularizing compulsory primary education; the Fujian provincial measures for implementing the regulations on land requisition for national construction and a resolution on the measures; and the Fuzhou City measures for arrangements for dismantling and moving houses and a resolution on the measures. The meeting also approved the decision to appropriate additional budget for provincial-level expenditures and made personnel appointments and removals.

At the closing of the session, Vice Chairman Cai Li spoke on how to effectively publicize and implement the guidelines of the session. Attending the meeting on 29 September were Vice Chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Guo Ruiren, Kang Beisheng, Wang Zhi, Liu Yongye, Hou Linzhou, and Cai Liangcheng.

CSO: 4005/029

EAST REGION

FUJIAN ANTISMUGGLING COMMENDATION MEETING HELD

OW291101 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] The first provincial meeting to commend advanced collectives and individuals in the struggle against smuggling was held in Fuzhou this afternoon. Attending the meeting were more than 200 representatives from advanced collectives and individuals from various coastal prefectures, cities, counties and departments concerned on the front line in the struggle against smuggling. These representatives and individuals have made marked achievements in suppressing smuggling work.

(Su Shifang), head of the office of the State Council's antismuggling leading group, and responsible comrades of departments concerned from Guangdong and Zhejiang attended the meeting and sent congratulations. Hu Hong, permanent secretary of the provincial CPC committee; Yuan Gai, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC committee; Zhao Huaqing, deputy commander of the Fuzhou Military Region; Li Guirong, deputy secretary of the provincial commission for inspecting discipline; and other comrades took part in the opening ceremony.

The opening ceremony was presided over by (Yao Shuxiong), deputy secretary general of the provincial government; Zhang Yi, vice governor, made an opening speech. (Li Mingtang), deputy head of the province's antismuggling leading group, made a report at the meeting entitled "Give Full Play to the Achievements, Advance on the Wave of Victory, and Firmly Carry the Antismuggling Struggle Through to the End."

In his report, (Li Mingtang) said that for the past 4 years, thanks to the concerted efforts made by all comrades on the province's antismuggling front and army men and people throughout the province, our province has made great achievements in the antismuggling struggle. During that period, a heavy blow was dealt to smugglers: 919 vessels engaged in smuggling were seized, more than 52,100 cases involving smuggling were cracked, contraband goods with a total value of more than 140 million yuan were confiscated, contraband collection and distribution were broken up in the Dongsha Sea, and contraband black markets were suppressed. Large-scale smuggling and

trafficking in contraband goods have been stopped, benefiting the promotion of economic development in the province and further improving the social atmosphere. (Li Mingtang) hoped that all comrades on the antismuggling front would give full play to their achievements, advance on the wave of victory, and, together with the armymen and people in the province, firmly and unshakably carry out the antismuggling struggle through to the end.

CSO: 4005/029

EAST REGION

JIANGXI CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS 25 SEP

OW281017 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The Eighth Meeting of the Sixth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened at the Jiangxi Guest House this morning. Ma Jikong, chairman of the Provincial People's congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting. The meeting approved its agenda as follows:

1. Hear a relayed report on the guidelines laid down by the Seventh Meeting of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee;
2. Hear a report by the provincial planning commission on implementation of the province's plan for economic and social development from January to August this year;
3. Hear a report by the provincial finance department on implementation of the province's budget from January to August this year;
4. Hear a report by the provincial people's procuratorate on the punishment of economic criminals and the protection of rural specialized households' legitimate rights and interests;
5. Examine and adopt Jiangxi Province's regulations on protection and support of the development of commodity production by rural specialized households;
6. Examine and adopt Jiangxi Province's regulations on protection of women's and children's rights and interests;
7. Examine and adopt a resolution on [words indistinct]; and
8. Approve appointments and removals.

Wang Zemin, Zhang Yuqing, Xie Xianghuang, Xin Junjie, Zhang Guozhen, Zheng Xiaoxian, and Huang Xiandu, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, attended the meeting.

CSO: 4005/029

EAST REGION

JIANGXI'S BAI DONGCAI INSPECTS ROAD CONSTRUCTION

OW301211 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] According to a report by (Li Hongguang) of the provincial transport department, the provincial party committee's First Secretary Bai Dongcai made an inspection tour of the Nanchang-Ganzhou highway from 23 to 26 September. During his tour, he carefully inspected the construction work in the southern section of the Nanchang-Ganzhou highway between Taihe and Ganzhou; listened to detailed reports by the provincial transport department, the provincial highway bureau, and the provincial road and bridge company; and put forward concrete opinions about the management of the completed secondary road and the progress of construction in the southern section.

Comrade Bai Dongcai made on-site inspections of the (Dingjiazhou), (Houzeling), (Dongyuefu), and (Majiazhuang) sections. He expressed his satisfaction with the quality of the 80-km asphalt road with lane marking that was newly built this year. He said happily: The people are becoming more and more capable generation after generation, and the roads are built better and better.

Comrade Bai Dongcai also inspected the (Shanghongqiao), the (Shendishui) tunnel and the (Nanlinao) projects. The (Nanlinao) project, in a section which needs excessive digging and filling, in the southern section of the Nanchang-Ganzhou highway where the earthwork is most concentrated and the construction tasks are completely mechanized. [As received] Comrade Bai Dongcai walked a long way and viewed the complete process of mechanized construction tasks. He expressed satisfaction with the system for carrying out such tasks.

CSO: 4005/029

EAST REGION

XINHUA RIBAO ON IDEOLOGICAL-POLITICAL WORK

OW011325 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 17 Sep 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Do a Good Job in Ideological and Political Work To Ensure and Speed Up Smooth Reform"]

[Excerpts] In his "Government Work Report," Premier Zhao pointed out: We must pay special attention to and do a good job in reforming the economic work. Recently comrades of the central authorities said that reform in urban areas is the core of the problem and the focus of our work at present. Therefore, ideological and political work among staff members and workers should be carried out around the central issues of economic reform and opening to the outside world.

We must do a good job in ideological and political work related to reform and opening to the outside world. Ideological and political work itself must be improved. There should be a change in the guiding ideology and the content of propaganda and education as well as in the methods and forms used to carry out them so that ideological and political work can better guarantee the success of economic work. The key issue here is that we should ensure the correctness of the guiding ideology of ideological and political work, and further shift this guiding ideology onto a track centered on economic construction so that it will serve the general goals and tasks of the party and push forward the building of material and spiritual civilization. Some comrades have not been very conscientious and firm in carrying out this work. Some onesidedly think that implementation of economic reform and opening to the outside world will have a negative impact on ideological and political work. To correct this erroneous idea, it is necessary to integrate direct reasoning with the conduct of the education on totally negating the "cultural revolution." The depth and extent of the influence and the serious consequences of the idea of "giving prominence to politics" of the "cultural revolution" is known to everybody, and its pernicious influence has not yet been completely eliminated. Through conducting the education on totally negating the "cultural revolution," we should completely negate "giving prominence to politics" and clearly understand that political work is the lifeline of all economic work. The function of this "lifeline" is to guarantee the success of economic work; it is entirely different from "giving prominence to politics" as prescribed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," which was regarded as being above everything else, more important than anything else,

and capable of crushing everything. Ideological and political work is a guarantee for implementing party leadership, carrying out the party's line, principles, and policies, and fulfilling all tasks. But it cannot be regarded as or replacing the party's leadership, and should not be placed in a position of "commanding" and "leading" everything. We must insist on the dialectical unity of politics and economy, and of politics and business. Ideological and political work must be carried out along with economic and vocational work, and politics and economy should never be set against or divorced from each other; nor should politics be divorced from, hamper, or upset economic work. We must simultaneously pay attention to building material and spiritual civilization. Only after these problems are straightened and the guiding ideology for ideological and political work among enterprises is clearly understood can ideological and political work in economic reform and in opening to the outside world be efficiently carried out.

CSO: 4005/029

EAST REGION

ANHUI PUTS STRESS ON ECONOMY OVER POLITICS

OW200233 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Excerpt] In the course of party rectification, the organ of the propaganda department of the Anhui provincial CPC Committee has seriously carried out education in completely negating the cultural revolution, striven to eliminate the pernicious influence of the cultural revolution on the propaganda, cultural, and educational fronts, further set to rights the guiding thought for propaganda work, and brought into full play the role of the party committees as a staff department, as well as a fighting team, in ideological work.

In the course of party rectification, the organ of the propaganda department of the provincial party committee has taken action to completely negate the idea of giving prominence to politics. It regards this action as an important part of the effort to completely negate the cultural revolution. It has made the comrades understand that the stress of propaganda work should be put on economic construction, and that it should be subordinate to, and serve, the party's general tasks and objectives.

Study and discussion have made many comrades clearly understand the fundamental difference between the idea of giving prominence to politics, and that of political work as the lifeblood of all work. They have put propaganda work in a correct relationship with economic work. They say with deep feeling: Politics divorced from actual work is empty. To do a good job in economic reform is an important current task for the whole party. Propaganda, ideological and political work must enter the realm of economic reform. It is necessary to do serious, and good, ideological, political and propaganda work in the course of economic reform.

CSO: 4005/029

EAST REGION

PARTY RECTIFICATION'S COMPARISON, EXAMINATION STAGE

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 19 Apr 84 p 1

/Editorial: "Understand the Basic Meaning, Stress the Key Points; Discussing Doing a Good Job of the Party Committee and Leading Party Group's Collective Comparison and Examination"/

/Text/ Since the beginning of April our province's advance unit for party rectification has gone from the stage of document study into the stage of comparison and examination. Comparison and examination is the crucial stage of this party rectification. Each party committee and leading party group's comparison and examination is also one of the crucial keys. The success of this "big gun" will give the broad masses of party members a model, it will have a decisive effect on the overall situation to ensure that each party rectification unit does not just go through the motions, that it will solve its major problems and initiate a new work situation.

The party committee and leading party group's collective comparison and examination should above all understand the basic meaning and stress the key points. Circular No 7 of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification put out clear stipulations concerning the meaning and key points of comparison and examination, requiring the party committee and leading party group to use the key points of examination in the major problems its local area and departments have carrying out the aspects of line, principles and policies. The main examination is to find out whether or not the attitude towards the four basic principles and the attitude towards the line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee along with the general tasks and objectives defined by the 12th CPC National Congress are correct. Whether or not the guiding ideology of vocational work is in accord with the demands of the central authorities policy line and the demands of initiating new prospects. If it's in accord with the requirements of constructing a socialism that has distinctive Chinese features. Whether the performing of work within the scope of ones own responsibility serves the general tasks and objectives of the party. It is obvious that realizing the party's general tasks and objectives is this party rectification's basic starting point and end result, to unify thinking is good, to rectify the work style is good, strengthen discipline and purify organization are all good and all are in order to achieve this goal. We need to keep an extremely clear head about this point comrade Mao Zedong said it in this way: "...if we truly forget

our party's general line and policy, we will then become a blind, incomplete and unclear revolutionary." In the party committee and leading party group's collective comparison and examination, each leading member should constantly bear in mind the party's general tasks and objectives. We should use the line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee as a standard to examine our thinking and measure our work with. Only in this way can we clearly see the success and faults in the wrong and real work of our guiding ideology, also only in this way can we have pertinent, practical and realistic self-criticism and speak in a realistic, profound and strong manner.

Having the party's general tasks and objectives in mind is a prerequisite for doing a good job in comparison and examination. Under this premise each unit must still integrate it with actual practice and earnestly seek out the unit's major problems. For example, is the unswerving acceptance of the line, principles and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee being done right, in a Marxist way and being thoroughly implemented? Are the general tasks and objectives of the 12th CPC National Congress being given wholehearted support and is there ample faith in them? Is there agreement in our province's strategic goals, objectives and steps for the end of this century? Do we have confidence and an urgent feeling towards our province doubling production in the next 10 years? Are there old ways brought up from the past and are there ideas that abide by the old ways, are blindly satisfied and content with the way things stand? Is there a clear and definite strategic guiding ideology and specific measures for initiating new conditions and so on? In dealing with these problems, we must start from each unit's actual situation, come up with specific and clear answers and find the existing problems along with the measures to solve these problems.

Comparison and examination is the carrying out of criticism and self-criticism. The process of collective comparison and examination is the process of the party committee and leading party group jointly summing up experiences and lessons, carrying out criticism and self-criticism and also is the process for fostering democracy. Within the party committee and leading party group we should speak frankly and sincerely, seek truth from facts, not mix up selfish motives or have preconceived ideas in reviewing past work and conscientiously look for the lessons learned. The principle leading cadres should especially try to expose problems in work and have the courage to shoulder responsibility. If persons acting as "team leaders" hem and haw or cover things up, then the other members will have misgivings and it will be impossible to delve deeply into the problems. As for what should be said, one or two members should speak, but it's better if the elder member speaks so he can lead the "group working together." The leadership of the collective comparison and examination should consult the broad masses of party members, to allow the broad masses to give the leading groups a "group consultation." When consulting the broad masses the leading cadres should have an openminded attitude, do a good job in ideological work and free the masses of apprehension so everyone can speak their minds freely and we can truly achieve "say all you know and say it without reserve, blame not the speaker but be warned by his words." On the basis of fully developing democracy, bring together the correct ideas of the party masses, causing the leadership of comparison and examination to be more geared to actual circumstances, be even more substantial, accurate and deepgoing.

Each front and the actual conditions of each unit are different, the key points to be stressed are also different, we cannot "take the same medicine for all of them." For example, the major problem of some units is that the influence of "leftist" thinking has not been wiped out, they do not understand and have doubts about the line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, even to the point of having conflicting feelings. The main problems of some are that they are conceited and self-satisfied, stick to old ways, remain in the same old rut, lack the courage for brave reform and lack the courage, insight and drive to create new conditions. For some its bureaucracy, being weak, lax and so on. In short we need to seek out whatever the problem is, if there is one, consider it as one, if there are several, then consider the several. Are the leading groups own problems being sought out correctly, seized and solved? This not only has bearing on whether or not the work in the stage of comparison and examination is carried out well, but will have an influence on the success or failure of the entire party rectification. What will the results of the party committee and leading party group's collective comparison and examination be? In the final analysis we should see if it developed good points, corrected mistakes, heightened awareness, strengthened confidence, promoted unity and pushed the work forward in every aspect. Therefore we hope that the party committee and leading party group of units entering the stage of comparison and examination, in carrying out collective examination will understand its meaning, stress the key points, adhere to correct principles and methods, do a good job of collective comparison and examination in a down to earth manner and do a good job in the work of the entire comparison and examination stage.

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CSO: 4005/775

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

JIANGSU GOVERNOR ATTENDS RECEPTION--The provincial People's Government held a reception at Jinling Hotel on the evening of 30 September to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the PRC's founding. Personages of all circles of Nanjing City; foreign friends currently visiting Nanjing; foreign economic, cultural, educational, scientific, and technological experts working in Nanjing; Overseas Chinese; and Taiwan and Hong Kong compatriots happily gathered together to celebrate the National Day. Gu Xiulian, governor of Jiangsu Province; Zhang Yaohua, mayor of Nanjing City; and responsible persons of departments concerned attended the reception. [Excerpts] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Sep 84 OW]

JIANGSU NATIONAL DAY GET-TOGETHER--The Nanjing Military Region auditorium was filled with joyful cheers and laughter this afternoon. Over 1,000 government functionaries, fighters, workers, and their family members happily gathered there to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the PRC's founding. Attending the get-together were members of the Central Advisory Commission Nie Fengzhi, Du Ping, and Tang Liang; member of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission Zhan Danan; and leading comrades of the Nanjing Military Region Xiang Shouzhi and Guo Linxiang. A number of veteran comrades of the Nanjing Military Region who have retired to the second or third line also attended the get-together. The (Qianxian) Song and Dance Troupe performed a dozen or so terse and forceful theatrical programs at the get-together. [Text] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Sep 84 OW]

COLOR FILM IN HANGZHOU--Comrade Wang Fang and other party and government leaders of Zhenjiang and Hangzhou City viewed the color feature film "Five Daughters Greet Their Parent's Birthday Anniversary" at the Hangzhou Hotel on the evening of 25 September. They also met with (Lu Jianhua) and (Ye Zhongxiao), directors, and (Li Mochou), adviser to the party committee, of the Changchun Movie Studio, which produced the film. Comrade Wang Fang praised the film as a quite successful one and thanked the studio for delivering a good film to Zhejiang. [Text] [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 26 Sep 84 OW]

ZHEJIANG PROGRESS EXHIBITION OPENS--An exhibit entitled "Zhejiang Is Advancing" on Zhejiang's achievements in socialist construction to mark the 35th anniversary of the founding of the republic, opened at the Zhejiang Exhibition Hall the morning of 27 September. Luo Dong, Standing Committee member and propaganda department director of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC committee, pronounced the exhibit open. Wang Fang, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Li Fengping, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, cut the ribbon for the exhibit opening. Wang Fang, (Chen Baowen), Luo Dong, Zhang Zhaowan, Shen Guifang, (Ma Jiliang), Li Fengping, Wang Jiayang, and Chen Zuolin, leaders of the provincial party committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC committee, as well as leading cadres of departments, committees, and offices concerned were present at the opening ceremony. Inside the entrance of the exhibition hall was an electronic clock which told visitors that the output value of Zhejiang today was 28,889 yuan per minute and that the profits it earned reached 18,090 yuan per minute. Seeing such achievements, the visitors could not help but feel proud of Zhejiang's great progress in the past 35 years. [Excerpts] [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 27 Sep 84 OW]

CSO: 4005/029

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG'S REN ZHONGYI ADDRESSES RETIRED CADRES GROUP

HK281600 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Yesterday evening in the (Zhudao) guest house, First Secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee Ren Zhongyi and Secretaries Liang Lingguang and Xie Fei met with representatives of retired cadres who had been invited to attend the national day celebrations to be held in Guangzhou. On behalf of the provincial CPC committee, Comrade Ren Zhongyi greeted them with a warm welcome. He also extended best regards through them to all over province's retired cadres and wished them good health and a long life.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: In the past, you comrades did much work for the revolution and made great contributions. Now, you have left your posts of heavy work because of your age. I hope that all of you will carry forward the glorious revolutionary traditions and will still have an iron will so as to contribute your remaining years to the revolution.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi also said: The purpose of inviting all of you to come to Guangzhou from various parts of our province is so you can happily celebrate the national day together with comrades working in the Guangzhou area, and I hope that you will have time to go sightseeing in Guangzhou and other places and have a look at the great successes achieved by our province in production, construction, and other aspects since the implementation of the central policy of opening to the outside world and revitalizing the domestic economy. At present, all localities are carrying out party rectification. If you comrades find problems and deficiencies in our work, please do not hesitate to give us your opinions and help make a success of the work on all fronts of our province.

Finally, Comrade Ren Zhongyi hoped that party committees at all levels of our province would take good care of the life and health of the retired cadres so that they will be able to spend their remaining years in happiness.

CSO: 4005/032

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG: PLA MAKES PROGRESS IN RECTIFICATION, CORRECTION

HK041057 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] In the course of party rectification, the CPC committee and organs of the Guangzhou Military Region have solved problems in a down-to-earth manner so that new progress has been made in rectification and correction.

Since they entered the stage of rectification and correction in the middle of September, the CPC committee and organs of the Guangzhou Military Region have primarily regarded the correction of serious bureaucraticism and the unhealthy trend of taking advantage of powers to seek personal gain as the first stage of rectification and correction, have extensively sought the masses' views, and by adhering to the principles of seeking truth from fact, daring to tackle tough problems, and being resolute and rational, have not covered up leading cadres' shortcomings, have resolutely and clearly conducted investigation, and have seriously corrected and dealt with their shortcomings.

In connection with some of their serious problems in the course of building and work, the CPC committees of all large PLA units have carried out rectification and correction, have not glossed over the blemishes of their bureaucraticism which caused serious losses, have resolutely conducted investigation and dealt with them, and have seriously summed up experiences and lessons.

In recent years, cases of theft of oil continually happened in a certain oil depot of the military region but it was assessed as an advanced unit. Departments concerned strictly dealt with relevant cadres and used this problem as a starting point to seriously investigate and search for the expression of bureaucraticism in the leadership organs. They summed up experiences and lessons and perfected the regulation and system.

CSO: 4005/032

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING CONCLUDES

HK140219 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The 10th meeting of the 6th regional people's congress standing committee concluded in Nanning yesterday afternoon. Vice Chairman Zhong Feng presided.

The meeting listened to and discussed a report given by regional Government Vice Chairman Wang Zhuguang on the situation in economic reform in the region. The participants held: The regional people's government has done a lot in economic reforms this year and scored a certain degree of success. However, economic reforms in the region are still proceeding rather slowly. The speed of economic development is still lower than the national average. In order to achieve faster development of the region's economy, the people's government at all levels should continue to eliminate leftist influences and vigorously press ahead with reforms. It is necessary to get a good grasp of readjusting and assigning the leadership groups, and boldly employ talented people with ability and political integrity who are bold in carrying out reforms. Cadres who hamper reforms must be resolutely readjusted.

The meeting was attended by Chairman Huang Rong and Vice Chairmen Li Yindan, Lin Kewu, Shi Zhaotang, Zhao Mingjian, Wei Zhangping, and Gan Huaiyi.

The meeting appointed (Yu Dajia) as chairman of the regional nationalities affairs commission; (Wei Songping) as chairman of the regional planned parenthood commission; (Zhou Mingzhen) as director of the regional cultural department; and (Wu Nengming) as deputy director of the general office of the regional people's congress standing committee. The meeting accepted the resignation of (Han Fuqing) as a member of the regional people's congress standing committee.

CSO: 4005/032

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI LEADERS ATTEND NATIONAL DAY GATHERING

HK020241 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Hubei Province and Wuhan City held a grand rally in Wuhan today to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the PRC. Wuhan Mayor Wu Guanzheng presided.

Hubei Governor Huang Zhizhen made a speech. He stressed: At present we must focus on carrying out reforms of the economic setup and on opening up to the world, to promote the smooth development of the social productive forces. We must do a still better job in all work, centered on economic construction.

Present at the rally were leading comrades of the party, government and army in the province and city Guan Guangfu, Wang Quanguo, Chen Yinluo, Wang Qun, Qian Yunlu, Han Ningfu, Tian Ying, Li Jin, Wang Ruisheng, Li Haizhong, Liu Qizhi, Zhou Huanzhong, Xu Daoqi, Liu Huinong, Li Erzong, Liu Jun, Xu Ziwei, Zhang Wangwu, (Yang Qing), Li Fuquan, Jiao Dexiu, Tang Zhe, Zhang Jinxian, Shi Chuan, Chu Chuanyu, Wang Zhizhuo, Lin Shaonan, Guo Zhenqian, Deng Ken, Chen Ming, Li Wei, Shi Zirong, Xie Wei, (Xiao Zuolin), (Zhang Wencai), Zhou Jifang, (Rao Qingzhi), (Xu Jinbiao), (Tao Yang), (Zhou Yongzeng), (Yang Rui), Hu Hengshan, (Tang Shenyuan), (Xie Peidong), Meng Xiaopeng, Wen Xiang, Wu Nengguang, Wang Zhenan, Xie Ziqun, (Gao Xun), (Wang Jiaji), (Jiao Jingyao), (Li Bo), (Liu Qingyun), (Gao Shunlin), (He Huansun), (Dong Shaojian), (Xin Fu), (Yu Jintang), (Yang Sheng), (Hou Jixin), (Wang Jiqing), (Zhou Yide), Zhou Shizhong, Yan Zheng, Li Guangjun, Wang Chun, Ma Zhaokun, Xie Tangzhong, Wang Xi, (Xiao Jianzhang), Wang Hengyi, (Wang Jinyu), (Zhang Zhaoqi), (Deng Pei), Guo Jingping), (Zhang Kangjie), (Tao Jingfu), and (Zhang Xiangge). Also present were Central Committee member Rao Xingli and alternate member Ding Fengying; and Zhang Caiqian, member of the Central Advisory Commission.

CSO: 4005/032

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI PREPARES FOR SINO-JAPANESE YOUTH FESTIVAL

HK121451 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Yesterday morning, Qian Yunlu, secretary of the provincial CPC committee; He Huanfeng, deputy mayor of Wuhan; responsible comrades from the provincial office for foreign affairs and the provincial CYL committee; and responsible comrades from the Hubei Provincial and Wuhan City office for the Sino-Japanese youth friendship festival went to the Wuhan City Youngsters' Palace, (XINHUA) hotel, and (Qingchuan) hotel to examine the preparation for the forthcoming Sino-Japanese youth friendship festival. They were satisfied with the results achieved by these units during the preceding stage and raised demands on preparatory work in the next stage.

Qian Yunlu, He Huanfeng, and other comrades listened to reports by comrades of relevant units, inspected the places for carrying out friendship activities, and examined the rooms, restaurants, and safety installations of the two hotels. They were satisfied with the work in these units and raised specific demands on preparatory work in the next stage.

Comrade Qian Yunlu said: It is necessary to grasp political and ideological work and propagate the significance of doing good reception work. All preparatory work must be done according to the principle of increasing mutual understanding and promoting Sino-Japanese friendship. Strict demands must be raised when doing preparatory work. All preparatory work must be done step by step and in a meticulous manner. All relevant departments must strengthen their concrete leadership on the activities of this get-together.

CSO: 4005/032

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI: PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

HK240833 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] The 11th meeting of the 6th provincial People's Congress Standing Committee lasted 4 days and concluded in Wuchang today. At the meeting, committee members seriously studied and discussed the work report of the provincial government on economic structural reform and the reports on the plan for the national economy and on the situation in carrying out the budget. The committee members approved the report of the provincial government and the other reports. Moreover, they put forward many useful views and suggestions.

Zhang Jinxian, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over today's full meeting. Vice Chairmen Li Fuquan, Zhang Xiulong, Jiao Dexiu, Tang Zhe, Shi Chuan, Lin Musen, and Wang Zhizhuo attended the meeting.

The meeting adopted the resolution of the Hubei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on the extension of the period of handling criminal cases. The meeting also approved appointments and removals.

Attending the meeting as nonvoting delegates were Vice Governor, Wang Libin; Zhong Shuqing, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate; and responsible people of the provincial higher people's court and departments concerned of the provincial people's government. Others attending the meeting as nonvoting delegates were responsible persons of all city and autonomous prefectural people's congress standing committees.

The namelist of appointments and removals of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee is as follows:

(Guo Heqian) is appointed the chief procurator of the (Xiangbei) Prefectural Procuratorate, Hubei Province.

CSO: 4005/032

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI: COLLEGES TO BE EXPANDED INTO UNIVERSITIES

HK200751 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] In order to speed up the development of institutions of higher learning, to meet the urgent need for various kinds of highly professional personnel, and to cater to the needs of the prosperous cause of the four modernizations in the province, the provincial CPC committee and government have decided to expand the Teacher Training College of Wuhan into Hubei University, merge the Hubei Institute of Light Industry with the Hubei Vocational School of Agricultural Machinery to establish Hubei Engineering College, and initiate a plan to set up Hubei Agricultural College on the site of the Jingzhou campus of Central China Agricultural College. The above three new institutes will set up some new departments in light of the urgent needs of the province while retaining the existing departments. All three new institutes will accommodate more than 12,000 students and staff members and will annually produce 2,000 graduates in various specialities.

Tian Ying, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC committee and vice governor, recently presided over a transfer meeting for the three institutes at which the responsible people of the departments concerned attended. He demanded that the departments concerned seek a common understanding, take the whole situation into consideration, give strong support to the establishment of the three new institutes, strengthen discipline, and promptly complete the transfer procedure.

The establishment of the three institutes is now progressing successfully.

CSO: 4005/032

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI OFFICIAL VIEWS PARTY STYLE, RECTIFICATION

HK030545 Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 22 Sep 84 p 2

[Interview with Hu Hengshan [5170 1854 1472], secretary of the Provincial Discipline Inspection Committee: "Be Clear About the Key Points, Rectify While Reforming"]

[Text] Question: We heard that you had recently made investigations in the countryside. Could you tell us the improvements made in party style in our province?

Answer: The party style has gradually changed for the better in our province in the past few years. In particular, since the unfolding of the party rectification this year, the provincial CPC committee has paid close attention to three unhealthy tendencies, namely, making use of the authority of one's office to seek personal gain, being seriously imbued with bureaucratism, and making a show of one's authority. The situation has changed for the better since the party organizations at various levels and their principal leaders began paying attention to improving party style. Party style has been further improved throughout the province and shown marked improvements in some localities. Some of the unhealthy tendencies which the masses have been highly critical about have been basically checked, some have weakened, some have begun to receive attention, and some are being dealt with. The discipline inspection departments at various levels have integrated the handling of a case with the conducting of education instead of merely handling a case as in the past.

Question: What are the major problems in party style in our province at present?

Answer: The three unhealthy tendencies, namely, making use of the authority of one's office to seek personal gain, being seriously imbued with bureaucratism, and making a show of one's authority, continue to be the major problems. Of course, there are other serious problems, such as feasting extravagantly at public expense. Being seriously imbued with bureaucratism is an outstanding problem at present and has developed to an alarming extent. However, some comrades have not yet paid sufficiently close attention to this problem. Some of them say that "bureaucratism is inevitable" and others hold that this is only "a problem of work" and "those who are involved have not

erred and have not violated the law as long as they do not put public money into their own purses." As a result, problems, even if they are still more serious, are left alone although they should be handled.

Question: In which direction should we exert ourselves in order to bring about a marked improvement in party style this year in our province and a fundamental change for the better in 5 years as put forth by the 12th CPC National Congress?

Answer: In my opinion, three problems needs to be solved:

The first problem which needs to be solved is that some localities and units are passive in handling the cases which have been discovered. They are not clear about the concrete conditions of the unhealthy tendencies and do not have a plan for improving party style. These localities should quickly take the initiative in learning which of the units have maintained party style well and which have seriously impaired party style, so as to draw a concrete plan for giving various guidance to these units. As far as work is concerned, they should realistically set up a system of responsibility for party style. This system should be set up not only by the CPC committees and the discipline inspection committees, but by various other public departments as well, so that everyone takes a part in "blocking loopholes" and "guarding the passes." It is necessary to set up and improve a system to maintain the normal practice of democracy, and to seriously carry out criticism and self-criticism, so as to solve problems once they appear. The present cases of violating discipline should be handled seriously, and the various isolated problems should not be allowed to develop into "common practice." Action should be taken early to guard against possible trouble.

The second problem which needs to be solved is that the discipline inspection departments must work hard to eliminate the "left" influence, subordinate themselves to and serve the party's main objectives and general tasks, defend and carry forward the policy of opening the door to the outside world and enlivening the economy at home, and ensure the smooth progress of reform. They should seriously handle cases of violations of law and discipline. At the same time, however, they should get rid of "leftist" things, and in no way should they take a "leftist" attitude toward the new conditions and problems during the reform, thereby confusing right and wrong and mistaking the means for the end, and in no way should they regard faults in the reform as violations of law and discipline and as serious expressions of bureaucratism.

The third problem which needs to be solved is that the party committees and the whole party should pay attention to improving party style. Many localities and units have carried out the work in this respect very well. They are Xiaogan, Xianning, and Huanggang prefectures, Huangshi and Ezhou cities, the No 2 motor corporation, the Jiangnan oilfield, the Daye nonferrous metal corporation, The Anlu, Jiayu, Chongyang, Yangxin, Shishou, Gucheng, and Zigui counties, and the Gaoshibei area in Qianjiang County. However, taking the province as a whole, the situation of the whole party grasping party style has not yet been completely created. The 12th CPC National Congress

called for a fundamental change for the better in party style in 5 years. Only 2 to 3 years are left. In my opinion, provided the party committees at all levels can solve the above-mentioned problems which need to be solved, it is entirely possible for our province to fulfill the requirements for improving party style, as put forth by the 12th CPC National Congress, ahead of schedule.

CS0: 4005/032

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

WUHAN AIR COMPANY MARKS INAUGURAL FLIGHT

HK100929 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] The Wuhan Air Transport Service Company today held a ceremony to mark its first flight. This company is the first air transport economic body in our country which the army and people have jointly established.

Due to the fact that Wuhan City has no capacity for air transport, large amounts of imported and exported materials cannot be transported to their destinations quickly, promptly and punctually. In order to start aviation work in Wuhan, Wuhan City must utilize the advantages of the transport capacity of the Wuhan Air Force and has jointly started air transport with the Wuhan Air Force so as to make Wuhan really become a sea, land, and air transport center of the interior.

The Wuhan Air Transport Service Company is an enterprise with ownership by the collective. It will mainly deal in chartering of planes and air transport service and will also engage in commerce.

At 0900 today, responsible persons of the party, government, and army and people in Wuhan gathered at the (Wangjiadun) Airport, Hankou, to attend the ceremony to mark the first flight of the Wuhan Air Transport Service Company. Wu Guanzheng, mayor of Wuhan City; and Kang Xinghuo, political commissar of Wuhan Air Force, attended the ceremony to cut the ribbon together.

Later, four transport planes which were fully loaded with traditional Chinese medicines and other goods, flew to Xinjiang, Gansu, and other places.

CSO: 4005/032

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI CEREMONY COMMENDS PEOPLE WHO FIGHT CRIME

HK270517 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] This morning the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee and the Provincial People's Government ceremoniously held an awards ceremony in the Wuhan theater to commend the meritorious personnel who had cracked a serious and violent case on 8 September.

On the evening of 8 September this year, two counterrevolutionaries stole weapons and ammunition at Nanhu, Wuchang, and they were discovered by (Zhou Chunxi), a teacher of a PLA unit; and (Sun Qingguo), a fighter of the Armed Police Force. The former atrociously shot at the latter. In the struggle against the enemies, Comrade (Sun Qingguo) heroically gave his life and Comrade (Zhou Chunxi) was wounded in the action. Later, the two counterrevolutionaries intercepted a car and fled. While they were fleeing, (Ye Guangfei), a driver at Nanhu airport, risked his life to wage a struggle with the enemies and was wounded in the action. Fighters of the provincial Armed Police Force, including (Zhang Haiba), bravely chased the criminals. (Dong Hezhi), of the General Office of the provincial Civil Aviation Bureau, quickly reported this case to the public security organ. Comrades including (Shen Zhenhong), a driver of the timber storage, the provincial timber company, and (Ying Xianzhong), a driver of the Wuhan City (Duoxihu) Construction Bureau, bravely and resourcefully fought the enemies to gain time for the public security organ to pursue and arrest the criminals.

When the two counterrevolutionaries intercepted a car and fled to the (Duolekou) checkpoint of the (Duoxihu) public security subbureau, they were stopped by public security cadres and policemen. In the life and death struggle against the murderers, who were carrying rifles, the cadres and policemen of the checkpoint faced danger fearlessly and bravely wiped out the enemies. Although (Wu Yongzhi), a people's policeman, was hit by four bullets, he bravely shot a counterattack at the criminals and killed one of them on the spot. The other criminal was caught alive after he was wounded. As Comrade (Wu Yongzhi) was very seriously wounded, after all rescue attempts proved ineffectual, he died. His life is considered a glorious sacrifice.

Following the public security organ's penetrating investigation, accomplices have now been arrested and stolen rifles and ammunition have been seized. It has successfully cracked this serious, violent, counterrevolutionary case of theft and murder.

In order to commend the heroic deeds of the meritorious units and individuals who took part in this struggle, the decisions of the Ministry of Public Security, the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial government, and departments concerned were announced at the ceremony. The (Duolekou) checkpoint of the Wuhan City (Duoxihu) public security subbureau was awarded a collected citation for merit, first class, and was conferred the honorable title of a public security checkpoint which heroically wipes out enemies. (Wu Yongzhi), a people's policeman of the (Duolekou) checkpoint, was posthumously conferred the title of a first-class heroic model on the public security front, the title of a heroic people's policeman who indomitably wipes out enemies, and the title of a pacesetter of the new Long March shock workers, was posthumously recognized as a party member of the CPC, and was approved as a revolutionary martyr. (Sun Qingguo), a public health worker of the fourth team of the second squadron of the provincial Armed Police Force, was posthumously awarded a citation for merit, first class, and was approved as a revolutionary martyr. (Ye Guangfei), an automobile driver of the provincial Civil Aviation Bureau, was conferred the honorable title of a model in public security. People's policemen of the (Duolekou) checkpoint, including comrades (Ayo Xiaohua) and (Wang Jianbin), were respectively awarded citations for merit, first class, and their wages were raised by one grade. It was also announced at the ceremony that (Chen Deming) and (Yang Jinxian), of the Wuhan City Public Security Bureau, were respectively awarded citations for merit, second class; that six people from the Wuhan City Public Security Bureau, including (Zhang Tianshou), were respectively awarded citations for merit, third class; and that the pursuit and arrest group of the criminal police team of the Wuchang public security subbureau was awarded a collective citation for merit, third class. It was also announced that six persons, including (Shen Zhenhong), a driver of the timber storage section of the provincial timber company; (Ying Xianzhong), a driver of the (Duoxihu) Construction Bureau; and (Dong Hezhi), secretary of the General Office of the provincial Civil Aviation Bureau, were each conferred the honorable title of a public security activist.

Huang Zhizhen, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and governor; (Yao Lun), adviser to the Ministry of Public Security; (Wang Chengming), deputy director of the Political Department of the Wuhan Military Region; and Wu Guanzheng, secretary of the Wuhan City CPC Committee and mayor, successively spoke at the ceremony. In his speech, on behalf of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government, Huang Zhizhen extended heartfelt respects and warm greetings to all meritorious personnel who made important contributions in the struggle to crack the case. He expressed deep sorrow over the death of (Wu Yongzhi), a young people's policeman, and (Sun Qingguo), a fighter of the Armed Police Force, who bravely gave their lives.

He said: The provincial CPC committee and the provincial government are calling on the departments and organs at all levels of the party and government throughout the province; the political, legal, and public security departments at all levels; and the party members, CYL members, grassroots cadres, militiamen, and the masses to learn from these meritorious collectives and personnel and to work hard to basically improve social order.

Attending today's awards ceremony were leading comrades of the province and Wuhan City, including Liu Huinong, Li Jun, Jiao Dexiu, Wang Zhizhou, and (Peng Shenyuan); and responsible comrades of the public security organs, procuratorates, courts, judicial departments, and mass organizations; public security cadres; and policemen, totaling some 1,600 people.

CSO: 4005/032

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

STATION COMMENTARY URGES FIGHTING SERIOUS CRIME

HK270537 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Station short commentary: "Carry Through the Struggle Against Crimes to the End"]

[Text] While the whole nation is greeting the 35th anniversary of National Day, the Wuhan City Public Security Bureau has successfully cracked a serious violent case, promptly killed a criminal, caught a criminal alive, and fought a fine battle. It has made important contributions toward the protection of the interests of the party and the people and toward the upholding of social order around National Day.

The victory in this battle shows that our public security force, which has made a struggle against crimes, has had combat effectiveness and our people dare to interfere in evil deeds and to struggle against evildoers. Therefore, there are great prospects for achieving a basic improvement of social order.

From this case we can also see that social order is now apparently improving and a good situation is emerging in which good people have gained ground, bad people have yielded, and activists and grassroots cadres care to come forward. However, social order has not basically improved. We must not have the slightest feelings of complacency and must not lower our guard. We must not think that we have done quite enough in the struggle against crimes and that we can relax. The task of basically improving social order is very arduous. We believe that through learning from the advanced deeds of heroic models, including (Wu Yongzhi), (Sun Qingguo), and (Ye Guangfei), all political and legal cadres, policemen and cadres and the masses throughout the province will surely inspire their enthusiasm, will advance on the crest of the victory, will carry through the struggle against criminals to the end, and will make new contributions toward the struggle to strive for a basic improvement of social order.

CSO: 4005/032

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI UNIVERSITY HOLDS INAUGURAL CEREMONY 26 SEP

HK271431 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] This morning, Hubei University held an inaugural ceremony. Leaders of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC committee, and the air force of the Wuhan PLA units, including Huang Zhizhen, Qian Yunlu, Li Erzong, Shi Zirong, and Wu Jiyuan, and responsible persons of departments concerned of Hubei Province and Wuhan City attended the inaugural ceremony of Hubei University.

On behalf of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government, Comrade Huang Zhizhen extended warm greetings. He said: the 12th party congress put forward the great target of quadrupling the annual gross industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century. Leading comrades of the central authorities put forward the demand that Hubei should march in the van of the four modernizations. It is necessary to train a great scientific and technological force. In accordance with the requirements for gearing education to needs of modernization, the world, and the future, we must seriously learn from the experiences of the Shanghai Jiaotong University and of all universities and colleges in Hubei and must use the reforming spirit to run Hubei University as a modern full-time comprehensive university of many branches of learning, with teacher training as the main work. We must pay attention to both developing quantity and improving quality. We must completely implement the party's policies on education, must strive to train more talented persons quickly and well, and must provide society with more and better achievements in scientific research and with more and better scientific and technological services to meet the needs of building socialist material and spiritual civilization in our province.

With the approval of the Ministry of Education, Hubei University was organized and founded on the basis of the Wuhan teacher training institute, which had trained a large number of talented persons for the nation over the past 30 years and more and which had made very great contributions toward the development of the education cause.

CSO: 4005/032

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

FAILURE TO IMPLEMENT INTELLECTUALS POLICY CHARGED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jul 84 p 3

/Text/ Letter from reporter Xu Ping /1776 1627/: "Intellectuals Policy at Luoyang Municipality Architectural Design Institute Still not Implemented Today; Leading Cadres Plot for Private Gains by Taking Advantage of Their Authority; Design Personnel Suffer All Sorts of Discrimination and Ask To Be Transferred Elsewhere"/

/Text/ Luoyang Municipality Architectural Design Institute is one nine Class "A" design institutes of Henan Province where intellectuals are fairly concentrated. However, the normal order of work at the institute today has become wholly disrupted; design blueprints for many project awaiting implementation cannot be produced; a large number of engineers are asking for transfer elsewhere. This is a rare situation seldom witnessed in 30 years.

When the problems developed to such a grave stage, the two principal leaders of the institute have inescapable responsibilities.

In October 1983, after work on a five-story dormitory which the institute asked to be built under the pretext of improving the intellectuals' living conditions was completed, the two principal leaders of the institute, behind the backs of the masses, put together a housing distribution committee composed of the institute president, the institute vice president, director of the administrative office and the responsible person of rear services and capital construction proceeded, without consulting the views of the masses, to make public before office closing time on 28 October their "Views on Assignments at the New Dormitory": the institute president and secretary took what they thought to be their due, and the rest of the cadres from the intermediate level up each also took a suite; they were ready to issue the keys the next day and they were going to move in on the 3d day.

When the scheme became known, the whole institute was thrown into commotion: The president of the institute, with only himself and his wife, already occupied more than 40 square meters of housing with a suite of three rooms; the secretary of the general party branch, with all his three daughters married off, also monopolized together with only his old companion a small apartment measuring more than 50 square meters but chose this time again to occupy the new housing. But, in the case of engineer Zhang Mingxing /1728 2429 2502/, he has six persons

in his household stretching across three generations but occupied only 20 square meters, so he himself is often forced to live in his office; the housing allocated to many other design personnel falls also rather short, but they have no one to look after them.

Opinions were reflected to Luoyang Municipality's urban and rural construction bureau. The bureau clearly proposed to have the masses participate in the housing distribution committee's work so as to study anew the assignments scheme. However, harboring the idea that he'd rather not see "anyone else get a chance," the principal leaders of the institute arbitrarily had the new dormitory locked for over 8 months for nothing and have not made assignments even today. At the same time, they somehow had a close handle on the work of building housing for themselves; the principal leaders of the institute dissolved the institute mess hall for the staff and workers, sent everyone to have his meals handled by a nearby enterprise, and made preparations to dismantle the mess hall in order to vacate the land for the building of a "retirement mansion" with nearly 100 square meters for each suite for themselves.

This erroneous approach on the part of the principal leaders of Luoyang Municipality architectural design institute was resisted by the masses and criticized by the superior level. But they not only failed to reflect on their own fault, they even contrived to persecute the intellectuals who expressed some opinions about them. This ultimately provoked general resentment. On 9 June this year, 28 design personnel from the level of the assistant engineer up at the institute jointly addressed a letter to the Luoyang municipal party committee, appealing for a solution of the institute's problem as expeditiously as possible.

This practice of attacking the intellectuals on the part of the two principal leaders at the Luoyang Municipality architectural design institute by no means started only with this "housing distribution."

In 1980, when the science and technology personnel of Luoyang Municipality were appraised on their technical titles, the two principal leaders of the institute, behind everyone's back, suppressed 14 technical personnel with fairly strong capabilities and a college or university educational background and refrained from making a report on them, while singularly submitted the president, who had never worked on architectural designing, for approval and promotion to become an engineer.

Engineer Zhou Jianning /0719 1696 0109/ graduated from Xian Institute of Metallurgy in 1961; he handles the tasks of examining and approving the blueprints of two of the three designing teams of the institute, but his title somehow could not be promoted and he has been recently transferred to a job at another unit. Among the four deputy chief engineers and four deputy director engineers promoted in 1982 at the institute, only two still remain at their posts of technical leadership. The strange phenomenon of blueprints designed by a deputy chief engineer or a deputy director engineer requiring the examination and approval of a common engineer has thus emerged.

Such an abnormal atmosphere at the institute has developed to this stage: an engineer making a suggestion different from that of the secretary of the institute's general party branch was somehow grabbed by this leader, with the former's shirt thus torn; an engineer, after being promoted to become deputy chief engineer, organized a business meeting one day but was publicly scolded by the secretary of the institute's general party branch at that meeting for "resorting to illegitimate activity"....

The fact that the party's intellectuals policy remains unimplemented in a rather tardy manner is the bad effect resulting from the "Leftist" ideology of the institute's two principal leaders.

On 3 July, HENAN RIBAO published the letter from five engineers at Luoyang Municipality architectural design institute, which criticized the attitude of the institute's principal leaders as being icy cold. In that very afternoon, Luoyang Municipality's urban and rural construction bureau readjusted the leading group of the institute, declaring that the two principal leaders, because of their age, had retreated to the second line to become investigators. But, the design institute's problem is by no means solved; this has aroused the attention of the CPC Luoyang municipal committee, and its concerned departments have already begun to investigate and handle it. People are watching the development of this situation.

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CSO: 4005/860

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

SICILIAN DELEGATIONS VISITS NANNING--Headed by (Modisiduo Shatuo), president of Sicily, Italy, the delegation of the Sicilian Government and parliament was invited to pay friendly visits to our region. They arrived in Nanning from Beijing at noon today. Wei Chushu, chairman of the regional people's government; Qin Yingji, chairman of the regional CPPCC committee; Gan Ku, vice chairman of the regional people's government; (Jiang Jinghe), president of the Guangxi Branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Country; (Luo Jieli), deputy secretary general of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee; and (Han Te), deputy director of the regional Foreign Affairs Offices, went to the airport to welcome the distinguished Italian guests. In June 1982, Guangxi and Sicily became friendly regions. Over the past 2 years, friendly cooperation and exchanges between the two regions have constantly developed. The visits paid by the delegation of the Sicilian Government and parliament this time will surely further strengthen friendship and cooperation between Guangxi and Sicily. [Text] [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 27 Aug 84 HK]

HAINAN INTELLECTUAL POLICY IMPLEMENTATION--From 10 September the region dispatched five groups to various counties and cities and the organizations directly under the Hainan and the autonomous prefectural authorities to inspect the implementation of the policy toward intellectuals. The current inspection will center on the implementation of the provincial policy toward intellectuals and the supplementary regulations of the regional CPC committee and commissioner's office on the political treatment, work, and remuneration of intellectuals, particularly the policy toward middle-aged intellectuals, including their promotion, employment, and admission into the party and the favorable treatment given to them in the solution of their problems, such as housing, separation of husband and wife in two different places, the employment of their children, and medical treatment. The inspection groups will also examine the problems left over from the implementation of policy toward those persons who had appealed to the higher authorities for help. If these problems are solvable, they should be solved in good time. If they cannot be solved for the time being, it is necessary to adopt measures to solve them gradually. Moreover, attention should be paid to discovering both good and bad examples in various localities and units in the implementation of the policy toward intellectuals. [Text] [Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 12 Sep 84 HK]

HUNAN EXTERNAL ECONOMIC WORK--According to HUNAN RIBAO, Vice Governor Zhou Zheng held a press conference in Beijing on the afternoon of 13 September. Twenty-one journalists of RENMIN RIBAO, XINHUA, the Central People's Broadcasting Station, JINGJI RIBAO, GUANGMING RIBAO, BAN YUE TAN, the Beijing offices of the Hong Kong WEN WEI PO and TA KUNG PAO, the China International Broadcasting Station, ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE, ZHONGGUO SHICHANG PAO, the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, and the China International Technology Development General Company, and responsible comrade of economic departments concerned attended. During the meeting, Vice Governor Zhou introduced Hunan's efforts in opening up to the world in recent years and announced the provincial government's measures and favored treatment policies for further expanding external economic and technological cooperation. He also announced the 252 projects to be submitted by the province at external economic and technological cooperation talks on 12 October. Vice Governor Zhou also hoped that journalists in the capital would write more propaganda reports on Hunan's efforts to open up to the world. The comrades at the meeting pledged to expand such reportage and propaganda and assist Hunan in opening up to the world. [Text] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Sep 84 HK]

GUANGDONG SYMPOSIUM ON CPPCC WORK--The symposium on the work of city and county CPPCC committees in Guangdong Province concluded in Guangzhou this morning. Attending this symposium were responsible persons of the United Front work departments of all prefectural and city CPC committees and of all city and county CPPCC committees. Since the Third Plenary Session of the CPC Central Committee, the number of city and county CPPCC committees in our province has increased from some 40 in the pre-cultural revolution period to 115 now, an increase of over 100 percent. Under the leadership of the provincial CPC committee and CPC committees at all levels, CPPCC committee at all levels have adhered to the principles of long-term coexistence, mutual supervision, showing utter devotion to each other, and harmony, have performed their duties by conducting political consultation and exercising supervision in a democratic way, have inherited and carried forward excellent traditions and work style of the United Front, have done a great deal of work in offering advice on the building of two civilizations and on three great tasks, and have achieved gratifying results. Xie Fei, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, attended and spoke at today's closing ceremony. Liang Weilin, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, delivered the concluding speech. [Text] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 18 Sep 84 HK]

HUBEI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE--The 11th meeting of the 6th provincial people's congress standing committee was convened in Wuchang this morning. Committee Vice Chairman Li Fuquan presided. The meeting opened with Secretary General (Shuai Yijie) explaining the agenda, which was approved. Vice Governor Wang Libin then delivered a report on economic reform work. (Xiao Quantao), chairman of the provincial planning commission, reported on the execution of the national economic and social development plan in the province in the first 8 months of the year. (He Fulin), director of the

provincial budget this year and on efforts to achieve a balanced budget. Tao Shuzeng, Jiao Dexiu, Tang Zhe, Zhang Jinxian, Shi Chuan, Li Musen, Wang Zhizhuo, and Lin Shaonan, vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress standing committee, were present at the meeting. [Excerpt] [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Sep 84 HK]

FAMILY PLANNING IN GUANGXI--The region's CPC committees and people's governments at various levels adopt different policies for different situations when implementing family planning work. From 1970 to 1983, the population growth of the region decreased by more than 2.6 million people. [sentence as heard] In accordance with different situations, the CPC committees and people's governments in the region have put forward different requirements for the work. Except under special conditions, each non-peasant couple in the urban area is only allowed to have one child. In the rather developed or densely populated rural area, each couple is allowed to have one child, while there are provisions for having two children. In the sparsely populated or minority nationality area, each couple is allowed to have two to three children. Last year, the region's birthrate dropped from 35 per thousand in the period just after the liberation to 18 per thousand. The natural growth rate of population dropped from about 25 per thousand to 13.09 per thousand. About 68 percent of married couples at childbearing age have taken contraceptive measures. On average, the number of children per each married couple at childbearing age has dropped from 6.35 in 1970 to 2.8 in 1983. [Summary] [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Sep 84 HK]

GUANGDONG POPULATION CONTROL ACHIEVEMENTS--At yesterday morning's forum of experts held by the provincial population science society, experts who are embarking on the study of population control pointed out: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our province has made preliminary achievements in population control, and the birth rate and the population natural growth rate have markedly decreased. However, to contain the province's population to under 70 million, our tasks are still very arduous. Last year, our province's population reached some 60 million. To ensure the fulfillment of the target that the province's total population by the end of this century will not exceed 70 million, there can only be an average increase 540,000 people a year in the future. In view of this, experts suggested that apart from leaders at all levels doing ideological work well, all departments should create social conditions economically and culturally favorable for birth control. [Text] Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 26 Sep 84 HK]

GUANGXI RAILROAD CEREMONY--Track-laying on the Nanning-Fangcheng railroad, one of the largest construction projects in the region, commenced this morning. Responsible persons of the party and government in the region Qiao Xiaoguang, Wei Chushu, Huang Yun, and Gan Ku attended the ceremony. The Nanning-Fangcheng railroad is 173.8 kilometers long. Completion is planned for 1986. Its completion will be effectively promoting economic development in southern Guangxi and bring into full play the tremendous economic potentials of Fangcheng port. It will also greatly strengthen Guangxi's economic ties with the southwestern provinces and provide the best outlet for their rich materials. [Excerpts] [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Sep 84 HK]

GUANGDONG BRIDGE-OPENING CEREMONY--A newly built bridge, named Jiangnan on the Guangzhou-Shenzhen highway has been opened to traffic. A grand ceremony to the effect was held this morning. Present at the opening ceremony were First Secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee Ren Zhongyi, Governor Liang Lingguang, Vice Governors Li Jianan and Liu Junjie, and advisor to the Ministry of Communications (Pan Qi). The bridge, located on the Dongjiang He, at the juncture of Dongguan and Zengcheng counties, is the fifth large highway bridge built by our province this year, is 823.5 meters in length and 12 meters in breadth, and looks grand and magnificent. The completion of the bridge has connected the whole of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen highway without ferries and the whole trip from Guangzhou to Shenzhen now takes only 2 and 1/2 hours. [Text] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 28 Sep 84 HK]

NATIONAL DAY REPRESENTATIVES IN GUANGDONG--Responsible people of the provincial CPC committee and provincial government Ren Zhongyi, Yang Li, and Xie Fei this afternoon held a forum to welcome the province's representatives who had just arrived in Guangzhou en route to Beijing to take part in the celebrations in Beijing. This year, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council have invited 16 advanced individuals who have made outstanding contributions to the four modernizations since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee to take part in the festivities in Beijing for the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. Among these representatives are (Nie Zuozhou), associate research fellow of the Guangzhou Chemical Research Institute, who has made outstanding achievements in scientific and technological research; (Chen Jinjian), director of the Shenzhen City Architectural Design Institute, who has bravely carried out reform; (Lin Tianfu), deputy chief of the Haikou City [words indistinct] bureau, who has wholeheartedly served the people; (Xu Muxin), leader of an underground mining team of the Honggong No 1 mine, who has worked hard and been devoted to his duty for years; and (Xie Desheng), a crackerjack at technical innovation of the Maoming petroleum industry company, which was founded in the year new China was founded. These representatives are to depart for Beijing by plane. [Text] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 28 Sep 84 HK]

ZHENGZHOU UNDERGROUND ARCADE--An underground arcade in a district of Zhengzhou, which was built in a former air raid shelter, will open officially tomorrow. The arcade, with a general built-up area of 7,700 square meters, consists of four stories. On the upper three stories, there are mainly shops and restaurants, and in the five halls on the lowest floor there are public places of entertainment. This morning, provincial party, government, and army leaders Liu Jie, He Zhukang, Zhan Jingwu, Lin Yinghai, Yao Minxue, and Yan Jimin visited this underground arcade. At the same time, an exhibition on Zhengzhou City's achievements over the past 35 years since the founding of the state was being held in the main hall of the arcade, which is 25 meters' deep underground. [Text] [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 28 Sep 84 HK]

HENAN QUALITY PRODUCT AWARDS--A ceremony to present awards for high-quality Henan products of 1984 was held in the Provincial People's Hall on 29 September. Leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee and government Liu Jie, Liu Zhengwei, He Zhukang, Qin Kcai, Yue Xiaoxia, Yan Jimin, and Hu Tingji attended the gathering. Vice Governor Yan Jimin made a speech. [Excerpt] [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Sep 84 HK]

GUANGZHOU NATIONAL DAY ACTIVITIES--Yesterday, Guangzhou City was permeated with a joyful festive atmosphere. The masses from all walks of life and the commanders and fighters of the three armed services in the Guangzhou area, altogether more than 200,000 people, took part in celebrations in the parks and attended a fireworks display. In the morning, more than 130,000 workers, peasants, cadres, students, and PLA commanders and fighters, dressed in their holiday best, jubilantly joined in celebrations in nine parks. More than 50 professional and amateur literary and artistic troupes, athletics teams, and martial arts teams gave brilliant performances at different locations. In the evening, the national day fireworks display pushed the celebrations to a climax. The display began at 2000. Fireworks were set off at the foot of the Sun Yan-sen monument on Yuexiu Hill and strings of silver and green lights were seen hanging in the sky, glittering like colorful stars. They included a kind of fireworks called hero's flower, which gives off a red light when first set off but which turns green just like kapok blossoming in the sky. Ren Zhongyi, Liu Tianfu, Liang Lingguang, You Taizhong, and others were present at yesterday's national day celebrations and fireworks display. [Text] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 2 Oct 84]

HAINAN DISTRICT GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHED--The people's government of the Hainan Administrative District was established today. Li Jianan, member of the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee and vice governor, was commissioned by the provincial CPC committee and government to go to Haikou to attend the establishment rally. He also delivered a speech of congratulations. The Hainan District People's Government is a local state power organ. It exercises unified control over all cities and counties in Hainan Island together with the islands and sea areas of the Xisha, Nansha, and Zhongsha archipelagos. The Hainan People's Government has a chairman and vice chairmen, which are elected by the district people's congress. Before this congress is convened, it has been decided after study by the provincial people's government that Comrade Lei Yu will preside over all work of the Hainan District People's Government. [Text] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 1 Oct 84]

CHANGSHA NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATION--Some 60,000 army men and people in Changsha held a grand rally at the stadium in the afternoon of 1 October to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. Present at the rally were Tao Zhiyue, vice chairman of the CPPCC; Zhou Li, a member of the Central Advisory Commission; and responsible persons of the provincial and city party, government, and army, PLA units stationed in Changsha, military academies, people from various circles, and leaders of democratic parties Mao Zhiyong, Xiong Qingquan, Jiao Linyi, Liu Zheng, Wang Xiangtian, Yin

Changmin, Luo Xinan, Wang Zhiguo, Shang Zijin, Xu Tiangui, Yin Ziming, Li Ziyuan, Chen Yufa, Guo Sen, Wu Zhiyuan, Ji Zhaoqing, Luo Qiuyue, Qi Shouliang, Shi Bangzhi, Kong Anmin, Chen Yuntian, Xie Xinying, Li Tiangeng, Zhou Zheng, Cao Wenju, Yu Haichao, Zhang Wenguang, Liu Yanan, (Shi Jie), (Chen Xinlin), Yang Dipu, (Peng Ying), (Yang Mingde), (Hu Guilin), (Chen Mingdi), (Xu Jinhu), (Chen Xiaotan), (Tao Guozhi), (Jiang Yaxin), Jiang Jinliu, (Wu Shanxing), (Wang Hao), (Li Xinlin), (Zhou Naishan), (Chang Zeren), (Li Xueyan), and (Peng Liuan). Liu Zheng, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and governor, made a speech. [Excerpts]. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Oct 84 HK]

CSO: 4005/032

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN ISSUES CIRCULAR ON HANDLING ORGANS' DOCUMENTS

HK101147 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The general office of the provincial government recently issued a circular on improving the work of handling the documents of provincial government organs.

The circular stipulates: Regarding urgent matters, the provincial government must immediately reply to the documents that all places and departments submit requesting instructions. Regarding ordinary matters, the provincial government must handle documents in order to reception and must give replies by ordinary mail. Regarding matters which involve policies and deal with a wide range of work, whose situation is complicated and amount of work is large, and which can hardly be handled and completed in several days, the departments handling the matters must give explanations to the units that submit the documents.

The circular reiterates that it is essential to give further play to the role of functional departments and to strengthen the system of responsibility of the departments. All departments in charge must handle within the specified time the documents which are submitted by all places and departments for study and solution and the documents which are sent down by the provincial government.

The circular points out: Leaders at all levels must go deep into reality to solve problems on the spot. They must not issue documents on problems that have already been solved. They must also not issue unnecessary documents. The minutes of meetings held by all departments on specific topics and reports will generally not be transmitted by the provincial government. Moreover, the delivery of documents must be speeded up and the quality of documents must be guaranteed.

CSO: 4005/895

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG IMPLEMENTS UNITED FRONT PRINCIPLES

HK080733 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Excerpts] According to XIZANG RIBAO, in the past 30 and more years, the party organizations at all levels in Xizang have seriously implemented the party's united front work principles and policies in connection with Xizang realities.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, and especially since implementing the important central instructions of 1980 on work in Xizang, the party organizations and the departments concerned have made great and meticulous efforts to implement the policies for over 1,000 patriotic nationality and religious figures who were attacked in varying degrees during the cultural revolution and in handling problems left over from pre-cultural revolution days. Great successes have been scored. They have done the following work in the past few years:

They have made proper political arrangements for patriotic figures. At present the region has made arrangements for over 800 of these people, over 400 of whom are now undertaking leadership tasks in people's congresses, the CPPCC, Buddhist associations, and government departments at all levels.

They have rehabilitated the victims of miscarriages of justice. By now 218 nationality and religious figures who were victims of miscarriages of justice have been rehabilitated. Memorial meetings have been held for well-known figures who died during the Cultural Revolution and 860,000 yuan to make up for lost wages have been paid out. Appropriate subsidies have been provided for patriotic figures in difficulty in their daily life, and proper arrangements have been made for the work and daily life of their families and offspring,

They have implemented the policy on redeeming property. On the basis of extensive investigation and study, they have implemented the policy on redeeming livestock belonging to herd-owners and monasteries who did not take part in the rebellion, which were confiscated during the socialist reform period. Over 3.4 million yuan of redemption money has been paid out in this way.

They have implemented the policy regarding houses and property looted or occupied during the Cultural Revolution. The house property problem of 360 patriotic figures in the region has now been solved. Problems relating to the looting of property have been solved for 150 such households.

They have basically completed the implementation of policies for officers and men, and their dependents, of the 9th (Daiben) of the former Tibetan army, which came over to our side. They have also done a lot of work in implementing policies for old intellectuals among patriotic figures. Political arrangements have been made and care in daily life has been provided for many old intellectuals.

The forum on work in Xizang convened by the central authorities this year again stressed that it is essential to strengthen work regarding nationality, the united front, and religion. The party committees at all levels have seriously studied and appreciated the spirit of the forum, enhanced understanding, unified their thinking, and further strengthened leadership over united front work. The departments concerned have taken action to implement the policies, expand the scope and targets of united front work, and strengthen the building of the united front.

CSO: 4005/895

SOUTHWEST REGION

CHONGQING UNIVERSITY INSTITUTES FACULTY APPOINTMENT SYSTEM

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jul 84 p 3

/Article by Huang Wenfu /7806 2429 4395/: "Recent Progress in Teaching Management Reform at Institutions of Higher Learning, Chongqing University Institutes Overall Appointment System for Principal Teachers"/

/Text/ Chongqing University has been actively carrying out its teaching management reform and putting into practice an appointment for all principal teachers (including those of common theoretical subjects and specialty subjects). The task of appointing the principal teachers for the various subjects of the next term has just been completed in June. Of the 500 or so teachers awaiting appointment at the institution, those actually appointed made up 95 percent of the total; those not appointed were diverted by their respective departments and teaching and research offices in a readjustment process to do auxiliary teaching work.

The main form of Chongqing University's appointment of principal teachers is: first, the departments that need to appoint teachers put forward their targets of courses to be given in the next term, and fill out a theoretical teaching planning schedule; then, the chairmen of the departments giving these theoretical courses (including specialty teaching and research offices that give courses for each other) proceed one by one to introduce the situation in their respective department and teaching and research office, "post a list" of candidates to be selected, and recommend lists of names to those departments needing to appoint teachers. Departments needing to appoint teachers also put forward lists of teachers to be appointed. Where the two lists of names tally with each other, letters of appointments were issued on the spot at a rap of a gavel. Those teachers who were not yet appointed then were still subject to readjustment through consultation between the two sides. If they still could not be appointed, the departments or teaching and research offices to which they belong would then make arrangements for them to do auxiliary teaching work. If they still cannot be appointed the next term or school year, then no arrangements would be made for them to work as teachers. Teachers of each department's own specialty teaching and research office are appointed by the department chairman.

This principal teachers appointment system is beneficial to raising the quality of teaching. In the past, Chongqing University followed a teaching work

assignment system; even while obvious that certain teachers were no equal to their teaching tasks, they would still give those course, and it was very difficult for the department or teaching and research office to adjust their undertakings. As this appointment system is put into practice, a few teachers who are irresponsible, who fail to stress teaching methods so that their teaching results turn out to be inadequate and their students also have strong opinions about them would thus have no department willing to appoint them; they would then offer no more courses.

This principal teachers appointment system is also beneficial to discovering talents and serves to promote the level of the teachers' professional competence. Through appointment, certain middle-aged teachers who have by no means been well known in the past now stand out. A lecturer of 40 or so in the teaching and research office of physics arrived in the institution not long ago and has lectured only twice; but the various departments all strove to appoint him. Certain teachers who in the past had failed to pay attention to raising their level of professional competence now see the gap. During the operation of 13 courses joining directly the dean's office to appoint the required teachers, 276 teachers also joined as candidates, but as many as 37 of them failed to make the list. After negotiations for a second time, 10 or so ultimately still did not secure any appointment.

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CSO: 4005/860

SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

GUIZHOU HANDLING OF LETTERS, VISITS--A Guizhou provincial meeting on dealing with people's letters and visits was held in Guiyang from 13 to 19 September. On the basis of summing up experiences in this work since the 3d Plenary Session, the meeting concentrated on studying and probing the new situation, characteristics, problems, and methods in handling letters and visits in the new period. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Su Gang made a speech. The meeting held: The main task of the departments handling people's letters and visits after the 3d Plenary Session was to bring order out of chaos. However, a change has occurred in the work with the convening of the 12th Party Congress: It is now necessary to shift the main effort from solving problems left over from history to carrying out the four modernizations and promoting reforms. The meeting pointed out: The departments handling letters and visits are the eyes and ears and the helping hands of the party committees and government. They are also a bridge strengthening the ties of the party committees and government with the masses. The work of handling letters and visits can therefore only be strengthened, and must not be weakened. The party committees and government at all levels must apply the spirit of party rectification and of reform to strengthen leadership over this work, and enable it to better serve the party's general task and goal. [Text] [HK200307 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Sep 84]

CSO: 4005/895

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN: PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENTS NEGATE CULTURAL REVOLUTION

SK131400 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] In the comparison and examination stage of party rectification, the leading party group of the provincial Public Health Department has conducted education in thoroughly negating the Great Cultural Revolution, thus further strengthening the party spirit of party members.

At the initial stage of party rectification, some cadres of the provincial Public Health Department lacked understanding of the importance of thoroughly negating the Great Cultural Revolution. Some maintained that during the 10-year turmoil, public health departments were relatively quiet and thus there was nothing to be summed up. In light of such an erroneous idea, this leading party group guided party members to review the whole process of the Cultural Revolution, and made them clearly understand the serious harm of the Cultural Revolution with regard to the following four aspects, as a result of which their confused ideas have been clarified:

First, many instances have been cited to illustrate that the public health front, like the literary, artistic, and educational fronts, was also seriously sabotaged by the Cultural Revolution. In our province alone, several hundred senior medical personnel had been persecuted by being labeled as the social base of reactionary academic authorities and bureaucratic public health departments.

Second, during the Cultural Revolution period, more than 80 percent of the public health organizations in the province were smashed or weakened; the number of hospitals using traditional Chinese medicine was reduced from 29 to 9; scientific research institutes were cancelled; the technological ranks were broken; many regulations and systems were abolished; and the attitude toward medical technology and service dropped to the lowest level in history.

Third, during the Cultural Revolution period, public health departments and organizations were not quiet; some people in these departments and organizations also participated in violent and factious activities, and many cases involving frame-ups, falsehoods, and wrongs emerged.

Fourth, the pernicious influence of giving prominence to politics has not yet been eliminated, and leftist influence still exists. In implementing the policy toward intellectuals, some units have paid attention to it in words but neglected it in deeds. Worse still, a few people still discriminate against knowledge and intellectuals.

In light of the above-mentioned situation, through the methods of using typical examples to guide the work and educating the people by using positive measures or examples, the leading party group of the provincial Public Health Department has mobilized cadres to present their concrete deeds and pay attention to the harm caused by the Cultural Revolution. As a result, their thinking has been unified. Those comrades who had committed common mistakes during the Cultural Revolution have conscientiously conducted self-criticism. Heart-to-heart talks have been conducted among fellow comrades, thus further eliminating factionalism strengthening unity, and clarifying the major incidents that took place during the Cultural Revolution.

CSO: 4005/028

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG: LI LIAN ATTENDS GRADUATE SCHOOL FOUNDING

SK210700 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] The Harbin Engineering University established its graduate school today. In 1949, the university began to recruit graduate students and had one of the first of the higher educational institutes in the country to train graduate students. In the 17 years before the Great Cultural Revolution, the university recruited 1,132 graduate students. Since 1978, it has recruited 1,327 graduate students for master's degrees and 23 for doctorates. To date, the research institutes under the university have [words indistinct] graduate students. The university also has a contingent of guiding teachers with abundant teaching experience, strong ability to engage in scientific research, and a high academic standard. Of these, there are 335 professors and associate professors and 20 senior and junior research fellows and senior engineers. There are 14 professors who have been authorized by the state as teachers of students seeking a doctorate.

At the meeting marking the founding of the graduate school under the university, (Huang Wenhui), president of the Harbin Engineering University and director of the graduate school, delivered a speech. Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, attended the meeting and delivered a congratulatory speech, in which he stated: The state's program of building the four modernizations requires talented people who should be trained through various channels. Establishing graduate schools is the important measure for training senior technical experts. Li Lian urged the teachers of the university's graduate school to earnestly engage in teaching and urged the students to study assiduously so as to enable more graduate students to be the backbone forces of building the four modernizations.

CSO: 4005/028

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG: LI LIAN ATTENDS COMMENDATION CONFERENCE 27 SEP

SK281358 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] The provincial CPC committee and government held a conference yesterday to commend collectives and individuals advanced in dealing blows to criminal offenses. It was a telephone conference held at the provincial Public Security Department Club, with several branch conference sites in various prefectures and cities. It was an unprecedentedly large and grand gathering of heroes of the public security and judicial front. Some 253 advanced collectives and 553 advanced individuals were commended at the conference.

Comrade Li Lian attended the conference to extend congratulations. Hou Jie, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and provincial vice governor, read the decision of the provincial CPC committee and government on commending collectives and individuals advanced in dealing blows to criminal activities.

Zhao Dezun, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and secretary of the Political and Legal Commission of the provincial CPC committee, spoke. He said: Since the promulgation of the central decision on dealing strict blows to criminal offenses, our province, like all of the other places in China, has successfully struggled against criminal offenses during the past year. By unceasingly dealing blows to criminals, we strictly punished a group of serious criminals, frightened the enemy, inspired the masses, educated and redeemed a great number of juvenile delinquents, and promoted marked improvements in social habits and order. Since the struggle against serious criminal offenses began, the number of criminal incidents in our province has declined and the crime rate has approached the lowest level since the founding of the PRC. We have scored great success in the struggle against criminals.

Comrade Zhao Dezun said: During our struggle, the provincial party government organs, judicial and public security departments, and enterprises and establishments witnessed a number of outstanding collectives and individuals who made prominent contributions. The advanced collectives and individuals to be commended at the conference are representatives of typical model workers. At their own work posts, they actively plunged into the struggle against serious criminal offenses with the selfless and indomitable revolutionary spirit. They adopted a clear-cut attitude, dared to launch struggle,

worked hard night and day, struggled in unity against the enemy, made positive contributions to realizing the strategic goal of the CPC Central Committee on achieving fundamental improvements in social order, and performed meritorious services for the party and the people.

Comrade Zhao Dezun said: The provincial party and government organs at all levels, the judicial and public security departments, enterprises and establishments, and the broad masses of cadres and the people should learn from advanced units and individuals and rapidly start an upsurge of learning from and catching up with the advanced.

Comrade Zhao Dezun called for carrying the struggle to deal strict blows to serious criminals through to the end in line with the central directives and the plans of the provincial CPC committee. At present, the development of the struggle is not even. There are still weak aspects and untouched corners in our work. We must be sober-minded in dealing with this and fully understand the protracted, complicated, and arduous nature of this struggle. The CPC committees and governments at all levels should continue to strengthen leadership, adhere to the principle of dealing prompt and heavy blows to criminals, persist in exerting concentrated efforts to deal blows to criminals, organize and mobilize all forces of the party and society, and mobilize tens of thousands of people to participate in this struggle. In addition, we should attend to implementing all measures for comprehensively tackling problems, and sharing our work with personnel of various fronts and levels in the course of carrying out this work. While dealing strict blows to serious criminal offenses, we should strive to take precautions against crimes and to struggle to achieve fundamental improvements in social order at an earlier date.

CSO: 4005/028

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG: CHEN LEI ON REFORM, OPEN POLICY

SK191547 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] At the third plenary session of the provincial people's government, which was held this morning, Governor Chen Lei stressed the necessity of further emancipating the mind, penetratingly carry out reform and the open-door policy. Attending this morning's session were members of the plenary session of the provincial people's government; principal responsible persons of the units directly under the provincial people's government; principal responsible persons of the units directly under the central authorities who were staying in our province; and responsible persons of various press units.

After analyzing the current situation in the province regarding the economic system reform and the open-door policy, and the good tendency resulting from urban reform, Governor Chen Lei pointed out: We should further emancipate our mind and conscientiously study and solve the new situations and problems emerging in the course of reform and the open-door policy. In this connection, we should correctly understand and properly handle the relationship between the reform and the delegation of power, the relationship between the current economic system reform and the fulfillment of the strategic goal in economic development, and the relationship between the economic system reform, and the strengthening of the open-door policy and ideological and political work.

Governor Chen Lei pointed out, definitely: At present, we should attend to the implementation of reform measures, and advance the reform. He said: Our province has already scored great achievements in the rural reform, and has made many breakthroughs in the urban reform. However, we must note that many reform measures which had already been decided upon have not been really implemented, some results yielded in reform are not stable, and the foundation for carrying out reform is not solid enough. Therefore, the reform must be deepened. In line with existing experiences, both the rural and urban reforms should be further developed in the fields of contracts and reform. We should make bold exploration to find new ways for conducting the reform.

In this regard, he raised the following 10 specific tasks and measures:

1. We should continue to grasp reform on the agricultural front, and promote the development of the commodity economy. On the basis of further improving the household output-related contracted responsibilities system, rural areas should pay attention to reforming the structure of agricultural-oriented industry, and establishing a new-style distribution of industry.
2. We should continue to streamline administration, delegate powers to lower levels, and reform the management system of enterprises. While putting enterprises under lower administrative levels, the decisionmaking powers in management should also be transferred to lower levels. Those powers which should be transferred to enterprises must actually be transferred, and those which should be expanded must actually be expanded. The work of putting enterprises under lower administrative levels should be carried out together with the reorganization and integration of enterprises.
3. We should further reform operational methods. All state-run small industrial and commercial enterprises should be given autonomy. In deciding the form of autonomy, we should proceed from specific conditions, and no uniformity should be imposed. Those enterprises which have already been transferred to lower levels should be given complete autonomy, instead of half-autonomy, so that they will have full decisionmaking powers in selecting cadres, management, and distribution and in assuming responsibilities for their profits or losses.
4. We should enliven large and medium-sized enterprises, and further mobilize the enthusiasm of enterprises, workers, and staff members. To enliven large and medium-sized enterprises, an important method is to establish, popularize, and improve the economic responsibility system among enterprises. No matter which form of the economic responsibility system is adopted, we must regard the contract system as the core, establish the responsibility system at each level, combine powers with duty and profit, and give consideration to the interests of the state, the collectives, and workers and staff members in order to enliven enterprises.
5. We should attend to the experimental work for the system of factory directors and managers designated to undertake responsibility, lay a good foundation for implementing this system, and popularize this system comprehensively.
6. We should further reform the management system of building industry and capital construction, and raise the efficiency of investments.
7. We should actually attend to the second-stage of replacing profit delivery with tax payments.
8. We should strengthen the reform and construction of urban trade centers, establish a new commodity circulation network, and strive to enliven commodity circulation.

9. We should accelerate the reform of scientific and technological work, and promote economic development.

10. We should strengthen the experimental work for building central cities and reforming the economic system of various counties.

While speaking of the need to fully exploit our province's favorable conditions and to accelerate the work of opening to the outside world, Governor Chen Lei pointed out: We should proceed from our province's favorable factor in natural resources, determine the strategic goal and major points for organizing economic cooperation with foreign countries, and create a good environment for the work of opening to the outside world. We should vigorously conduct cooperation with the outside world in the fields of agriculture, animal husbandry, coal, oil, and machinery. We should further enliven foreign trade, and strive to expand commodity export and import. We should establish trade contacts with more foreign countries, and further develop our province's tourist trade.

In concluding his speech, Governor Chen Kei said: To meet the needs of reform and opening to the outside world, we should further reform the superstructure.

CSO: 4005/028

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG MEETING ON SUBPROVINCIAL RECTIFICATION

SK191408 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] From 15 to 18 September, the provincial party rectification guidance commission held a meeting of directors of the party rectification offices under the prefectural and city CPC committees to map out plans for the party rectification work of the first group of party rectification units of the second stage. The meeting urged that preparations for party rectification should be firmly attended to and that party rectification work be conducted as soon as conditions are ripe.

In accordance with the demands of the provincial CPC committee and the suggestions made in the discussions of the provincial commission for guiding party rectification, Wang Fei, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC committee and vice chairman of the provincial commission for guiding party rectification, made plans for the party rectification work of these units.

The meeting held: It is inadvisable to spread the party rectification work of these units on a large scale. In general, the party rectification work must not be carried out at two different levels at the same time. The units that are listed as the first group of party rectification units of the second stage include leading bodies at the prefectural and city levels, the prefectural- and city-level departments, commissions, bureaus, and offices, leading bodies and offices of the forestry administrative bureau under the provincial general forestry industrial bureau, leading bodies and offices of the agricultural administrative bureau under the provincial general farm bureau, companies, institutes, and stations under the provincial-level departments, and bureaus, factories, and enterprises under the control of the central authority, the province, the prefectures, and the cities, some universities and colleges in Harbin, and county- and district-level organs that have conducted the pilot work of party rectification.

The meeting stressed: From beginning to end, we should insist on high standards and severe demands for the party rectification work and make efforts to comprehensively fulfill the four tasks for party rectification and to attain the five standards for the acceptance test of party rectification work. We should neither exceed the speed of nor put off the party

rectification should start with high standards and severe demands, and party organizations should work out methods for the work.

The meeting held: At present, we should center on the preparatory work for party rectification in these units. While upgrading understanding about the importance of party rectification, readjusting leading bodies, and training backbone elements, we should correctly analyze the situation of the party, and formulate a feasible plan for party rectification. Those prefectures, cities, and units that fail to attain the above-mentioned demands are not allowed to carry out party rectification.

CSO: 4005/028

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG: CONSTRUCTION, INDUSTRY CONGRESSES END 17 SEP

SK180523 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] The second Heilongjiang Provincial Congress of the China Democratic National Construction Association and the fourth Heilongjiang Provincial Congress of the Federation of Industry and Commerce ended this afternoon. These two congresses were held under the cordial concern of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government. It was a mobilization meeting for realizing initial success in replacing old cadres with new ones and enabling them to cooperate with one another, promoting the spirit of unity, and creating a new situation in the China Democratic National Construction Association and in the Federation of Industry and Commerce.

During the session, representatives to the congresses conscientiously studied the congratulatory message of the CPC Central Committee to the Fourth National Congress of the China Democratic National Construction Association and the Fifth National Congress of the Federation of Industry and Commerce, heard speeches by leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government, and held enthusiastic discussions. They unanimously held that the party's assessment for the historical role of the above association and federation is an encouragement for their members. All members of this association and federation should make unremitting efforts to improve themselves, work in a down-to-earth manner, and fulfill the ardent hopes of the party and government with outstanding achievements.

The two congresses adopted resolutions and held that members of this association and federation have done much work in mapping out work plans over the past 4 years, following the party unswervingly, and in working for the four modernizations with one's heart and might. In the future, they should stand at the van of reforms firmly and plan an active part in reforms. While rendering economic consulting service and training industrial and commercial specialized personnel, they should also render other services.

The two congresses called on their members to offer opinions and suggestions in a fact-seeking way, with an attitude of sharing weal and woe and going through thick and thin together, and in the spirit of being responsible to the state and the people, and help the CPC successfully fulfill its party rectification tasks.

These two congresses elected the second committee of the Heilongjiang provincial China Democratic National Construction Association and the fourth executive committee of the Heilongjiang provincial Federation of Industry and Commerce.

During the session, the United Front work department of the provincial CPC committee held a reception for all representatives. (Ji Hongcai) presided over today's closing ceremony and Guo Shouchang delivered a closing speech.

CSO: 4005/028

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

DALIAN POWER OF EMPLOYMENT TRANSFERRED--Recently, the Dalian City CPC Committee decided to authorize the departments, commissions, bureaus, and general companies on various fronts to appoint or dismiss directors of the section level and directors of units at the county and regimental level. In March this year, the Dalian City CPC Committee conducted preliminary reform and readjustment in personnel management affairs. The power of the city-level organs under the city CPC committee in appointing or dismissing deputy directors of units at the county and regimental level was transferred to the bureaus and general companies. Practice over 6 months has shown that the administrative levels for examining personnel data has been reduced and the procedure of approval has been simplified. Personnel recruitment should be integrated with personnel appointment and dismissal, which has been favorable for discovering talented people in a timely manner and selecting talented personnel. The decision adopted by the city CPC committee means further transferring the power of personnel managerial affairs to lower levels. [Text] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 15 Sep 84 SK]

DPRK DELEGATION VISIT-LIAONING--This morning, Guo Feng, first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee, and other leading comrades cordially met with the amity delegation from North Pyongan Province in the DPRK, which was headed by Kim Hui-chun, at the Liaoning gymnasium. Both sides held cordial talks amid an atmosphere of brotherly friendship. Comrade Guo Feng said: We have two happy events. One is the 35th anniversary of National Day, and the other is the visit of the Korean guests. We warmly welcome Chairman Kim Hui-chun and all comrades of the delegation who came here to celebrate our festival. Comrade Guo Feng also asked Chairman Kim Hui-chun to send regards to Kim Pyong-yul, responsible secretary, who recently visited the province, after returning home. Chairman Kim Hui-chun conveyed the regards of Kim Pyong-pul, responsible secretary, to Comrade Guo Feng. He said: We were warmly welcomed when we arrived in Dandong and Shenyang. We heartily thank you for this. Leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial advisory commission, the provincial people's congress, and the provincial government, including Dai Suli, Li Tao, Quan Shuren, Zhang Zhengde, Wang Guangzhong, Zhang Tiejun, and Zhang Zhiyuan, were also present on the occasion. Li Changchun, secretary of the Shenyang City CPC Committee and mayor, was also present. [Text] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 30 Sep 84 SK]

DPRK DELEGATION IN JILIN--At 1 October noon, Qiang Xiaochu, first secretary of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee, met with all members of the friendship delegation of the Chagang Province in the DPRK at the Nanhu Guest House amid the warm and brotherly atmosphere of friendship. The delegation was headed by its leader Kim Chong-ho, chairman of the Chagang Provincial People's Committee, and Chon Son-hwa, director of a department of the party committee. On behalf of the provincial CPC committee, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu warmly welcomed all members of the delegation of the Chagang Province in the DPRK, who came to the province to attend the celebrations marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. Comrade Qiang Xiaochu said: China and Korea are fraternal neighbors linked by common mountains and rivers. Jilin and Chagang Provinces are near neighbors. Both parties and the peoples of the two countries have established profound friendship through protracted struggles. Such friendship will be passed on to future generations. After meeting with the delegation, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu feted all comrades of the delegation of Chagang Province in the DPRK. Also present on the occasion were Zhao Xiu, secretary of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee and provincial governor, Wang Zhongyu, secretary general of the provincial CPC committee, and Bi Kebin, chairman of the provincial foreign affairs office, as well as responsible comrades of relevant departments. [Text] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 1 Oct 84]

JILIN INTELLECTUAL POLICY--In the past few years, party organizations at all levels in Jilin Province helped solve political problems for over 40,000 intellectuals who had been persecuted during the Great Cultural Revolution. Over 50,000 intellectuals have joined the party organizations. Some 21,400 intellectuals across the province have been promoted to leading posts at all levels. The party organizations successively selected and sent over 48,000 intellectuals to enter the advanced study classes at home and abroad. Since 1983, the province has helped over 19,000 intellectuals improve housing conditions, provided jobs for over 26,000 intellectuals' children and helped over 4,800 intellectuals couples to solve the problem of couples living in two separate places. [Summary] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 14 Sep 84 SK]

JILIN MINORITY NATIONALITY CADRES--Since the third plenum, Jilin Province has paid attention to selecting and promoting minority nationality cadres. At present, their number in the province has increased by some 10,000 compared to 1980 and accounts for 11.29 percent of the province's total. [Summary] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 14 Sep 84 SK]

JILIN DELEGATION TO CANADA--At the invitation of the governor of Saskatchewan Province in Canada, a 9-member Jilin Provincial Economic and Technological Delegation, led by Vice Governor Liu Shulin, left Changchun for Canada on 14 September. The two provinces will hold talks on economic, trade, scientific and technological and physical education cooperations and exchanges. [Summary] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 14 Sep 84 SK]

JILIN MILITARY DISTRICT PERSONNEL--Accompanied by Chen Tongyi, commander of the provincial Military District, and Zhao Nanqi, political commissar, Qiang Xiaochu, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee and first political commissar of the provincial military district, went to the organ of the provincial military district this afternoon to visit retired veteran cadres, commanders and fighters, and the personnel on duty of the provincial military district, and extended his sincere solicitude to them. He also hoped that they would have a pleasant festival and score outstanding achievements in their future work. [Text] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 30 Sep 84 SK]

JILIN MINORITY PEOPLE'S BANQUET--On the afternoon of 1 October, the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government held a banquet at the Nanhu Guest House to entertain all members of the provincial National Day visiting delegation. Leading comrades of the provincial party and government organs, including Qiang Xiaochu, Zhang Gensheng, Zhao Xiu, Zhao Nanqi, Wang Daren, Li Diping, Yu Ke, Zhang Shiyang, Huo Mingguang, Wang Zhongyu, Cui Cai, Renqin Zhamusu, Zhang Fengqi, and (Gao Wen), as well as responsible comrades of the provincial relevant departments attended the banquet. The banquet was presided over by (Jin Rongjun), chairman of the provincial CPC committee, and (Jin Xinglie), leader of the provincial National Day visiting delegation, delivered speeches. Leading comrades of the provincial party and government organs talked cordially with representatives of minority nationalities including Korean, Man, Hui, Monggol, and Xibe nationalities, and extended regards to one another. Before the banquet, Qiang Xiaochu and other leading comrades warmly met with all members of the delegation. Zhao Xiu, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, spoke on the occasion. [Text] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 1 Oct 84 SK]

HEILONGJIANG SOCIAL SCIENCE INSTITUTE--The Heilongjiang Provincial Social Science Institute held a rally today to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC and the 5th anniversary of its founding. The provincial CPC committee leaders, including Li Lian, Chen Lei, and Zhang Xiangling, attended the rally to extend congratulations. Over the 5 years since the founding of the provincial social science institute, its research personnel, under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and adhering to the style of study of integrating theory with practice, have conducted the study of various subjects while studying basic theories, popularized the results of their research, and scored some achievements. Over the past 2 or 3 years in particular, under the leadership of the provincial CPC committee and government, they have shifted the focus of their study to the economic field with local characteristics, and have achieved encouraging results. The provincial CPC committee leaders visited the exhibition of the institute on its 5 years of achievements and presented prizes to comrades with outstanding achievements. [Excerpts] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 28 Sep 84 SK]

HEILONGJIANG'S MODEL WORKERS--At the invitation of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, some 20 national and provincial model workers will leave for Beijing to attend National Day celebrations and other festive activities. This afternoon, Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPC

committee; Chen Lei, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and governor; and Wang Fei, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC committee and director of the organizational department, as well as leading comrades of the provincial Trade Union Council received the representatives of model workers to Beijing at the Harbin Beijing building. Li Lian, Chen Lei, and other leading comrades held cordial talks with the model workers this afternoon. Comrade Li Lian said: The purpose of your going to Beijing is to attend National Day celebrations and to learn from someone else's valuable experiences. We hope that all of you will each offer three constructive suggestions after your return and will find out where our province is lagging behind. We also hope that you will attend to problems one by one and strive to make further improvements in next year's work. Tomorrow afternoon, the model workers will leave for Beijing by plane to attend the National Day celebrations. [Excerpts] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 27 Sep 84 SK]

HEILONGJIANG RESERVE ARMY MEETING--The on-the-spot meeting on consolidating and improving the army reserve divisions which was sponsored by the Heilongjiang Provincial Military District ended in Suihua City today. Ways to consolidate and improve reserve forces were studied at the meeting. Attending the meeting were commanders of reserve army divisions and regiments, commanders of the military subdistrict and directors of the people's armed forces departments at regimental level in charge of organizing reserve army divisions, as well as leading comrades of organs subordinate to the military subdistrict headquarters, the Shenyang Military Region, and the Liaoning and Jilin Provincial Military Districts. The meeting exchanged experience in consolidating and improving reserve forces. All provincial reserve forces have attended to consolidation and improvement work since their founding in 1982. Encouraging achievements were scored in building reserve forces in the past 2 years and more. Suihua Military Subdistrict introduced its experience in consolidating and improving its reserve army division at the meeting. Zhao Xianshun, deputy commander of the Shenyang Military Region, Hou Jie, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, and (Zhao Dehe), commander of the provincial military district, attended and spoke at the meeting. [Excerpts] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 19 Sep 84 SK]

CSO: 4005/028

NORTHWEST REGION

LEGAL PROTECTION FOR REFORM IN RURAL AREAS STUDIED

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 30 Jul 84 p 2

[Article by staff correspondent Luo Chengzhi [5012 2052 1807]:
"Gansu Law Society Raises New Topic of Research: How To Use
Law as Weapon To Help the Smooth Development of the "Two Kinds
of Households Forming One Organic Whole"]

[Text] The Law Society of Gansu Province has recently put
forward as topic for which research is now prominently and
urgently required in the legal field: "How to use law as a
weapon to help the smooth development of the "two kinds of
households forming one organic whole?"

Since implementing Central Committee Document No 1 of 1984,
the specialized and priority households in Gansu Province have
grown to 328,357 households, accounting for 10.39 percent of
the total number of households in the province, and the number
of new economic joint entities has reached 8,499. The
economic development in the urban and rural areas has made
great progress. The self-sufficient and semiself-sufficient
economy is in the process of changing over to commodity
production on a fairly large scale, and the traditional
agriculture is changing over to modern forms of agriculture.
The Law Society of Gansu Province believes that it has become
a task of great urgency to gain an accurate idea of the
important significance of these "two transformations" and of
the position and role that the "two kinds of households
forming one organic whole" occupy in the realization of the
"two transformations," to study how the socialist legal system
can guide and supervise the "two kinds of households forming
one organic whole" and protect the legitimate rights and
interests of the "two kinds of households forming one organic
whole." They have put forward the following points for the
serious study and special attention of all those engaged in
theoretical or practical legal work:

First, energetic propaganda on behalf of the legal status of the "two kinds of households forming one organic whole."

Second, launching studies on the right of self-determination in business operations, the contractual use of land and transfer of such use, control of the elements of circulation, taxation and the rights and obligations of the "two kinds of households forming one organic whole." Furthermore, drawing up more complete legal provisions in order to give expression to the legal status that our Constitution has granted the "two kinds of households forming one organic whole." Conducting a check of local regulations, especially all kinds of economic regulations that relate to the "two kinds of households forming one organic whole" in implementation of the spirit of the Central Committee Document No 1 and of the provisions of the Constitution and effecting amendments where there is a conflict or where the local regulations are found inappropriate.

Third, all public security, procuratorial, jurisprudential and judicial units should study how to improve the legal assistance to the "two kinds of households forming one organic whole." Lawyers should study how to best perform their duties as legal advisers to the "two kinds of households forming one organic whole." Personnel of the notarial offices should study how to best perform their work of notarization and witnessing for the "two kinds of households forming one organic whole."

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NORTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

SHAANXI PRIMARY EDUCATION--Shaanxi has made new progress in popularizing primary education. Of the 53 prefectures, cities and counties which are scheduled to introduce universal primary education before next year, five have already reached the standards in this respect. Some counties and townships which are scheduled to introduce universal education have also begun to take action. Additional subsidiary funds allotted to primary education by prefectural and county levels this spring amounted to more than 10 million yuan. Many advanced units and individuals have appeared in collecting funds to run schools. Statistics show that 73 million yuan has been collected in various places of the province, 21,000 new school buildings have been built, 25,000 school buildings have been repaired, and 150,000 sets of desk and chair have been installed. Now, universal importance has been attached to the popularization of primary education in the province. [Summary] [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 4 Sep 84 HK]

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BAI YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

VOICE OF PLA ON DENG XIAOPING'S DECEPTIVE ACTS

OW070554 (Clandestine) Voice of the PLA in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Comrade Commanders and Fighters:

A commentator's article published by JIEFANGJUN BAO on 13 June put it well when it stated that if we do not open our minds, lack adequate knowledge, show no interest in matters outside our barracks, and know very little about what is going on, we will easily become contented with the present situation and will not be able to see what needs to be changed in order to cope with the new circumstances. It is also possible, the article said, that we may even mistake the backward things discarded by others as advanced things for us to emulate.

The JIEFANGJUN BAO commentator's article then pointed out the necessity to acquire information, open the door wide, use sharp eyes and keen ears to observe the world, and predict the future so as to catch up with the contemporary advanced world level. After reading this JIEFANGJUN BAO article, we truly feel like a sleeping person being awakened by an alarm.

For a long time, we have been too unmindful of information about what has happened outside our barracks. We know nothing about our state affairs and the world situation. At the same time, television and radio broadcasts, RENMIN RIBAO, and the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" are all deceiving us.

When U.S. President Reagan was visiting China, the party Central Committee agreed to let him make an open speech at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, but resorted to the deceptive trick of not letting us know the entire contents of his speech. On learning that we are going to recover sovereignty over Hong Kong, our compatriots there are vying to leave for various parts of the world, but our press and television say that every Hong Kong compatriot is welcoming us. While Deng Xiaoping once disgustingly supported Lin Biao, Jiang Qing, and Hua Guofeng, not a single word about this is mentioned in his selected works. These deceptive acts of the party Central Committee and Deng Xiaoping can only show their extremely narrow view and self-complacency. They can never catch up with the contemporary advanced world level.

We really must have sharp eyes and keen ears to see what tricks the party Central Committee and Deng Xiaoping are playing and to hear what lies they are telling. The style of "What I say counts," the trick of "inducing the snake out of its den," and the quotations from Chairman Mao were all sinister things created by Mao Zedong. Now that Deng Xiaoping is in power, he has taken over these backward things from Mao Zedong and regards them as valuable things for emulation; and in so doing Deng Xiaoping has not the least amount of shame. We really do not know where Deng Xiaoping has put his eyes and ears.

As early as 5 April 1976 when the Tiananmen incident occurred, some people put forward the slogan that China was no longer like it had been in the past, and the people are not hopelessly stupid. Tempered over the past 8 years or so, [words indistinct] we have become cool- and sober-minded today. Even if the JIEFANGJUN BAO commentator's article did not remind us, we would still know the need to use sharp eyes and keen ears to see and hear what is going on.

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BAI YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

VOICE OF PLA: SHENYANG PLA UNITS PLEDGE TO DEFEND LI DESHENG

OW200213 (Clandestine) Voice of the PLA in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Commanders, fighters: Today, with deep grief, we will read you a statement issued by a group of commanders and fighters of the Shenyang PLA units. The statement reached us only after passing through many hands. Its main objective is to warn the party Central Committee and Deng Xiaoping not to harbor evil intentions against Comrade Li Desheng, but to let him fight as a vanguard for the party and the revolutionary cause in the Shenyang Military Region. It says that, if anyone tries to seize Comrade Li Desheng's power, all the commanders and fighters of the Shenyang Military Region will ally with their counterparts in all military regions across the country and take unanimous action to put him on the spot.

The statement begins by saying: Resolutely defend Comrade Li Desheng; nobody is allowed to destroy our steel Great Wall.

The statement continues; The capitalist roaders, who have wormed their way into the party, dread the PLA and harbor deep hatred against it. Because of their antiparty, antipeople and antisocialist class nature, they have colluded with imperialists, revisionists, reactionaries, and all class enemies in an attempt to eliminate us from within the revolutionary camp. First of all, with the portion of power they have usurped in the party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission, and under the banner of making the ranks of cadres in the armed forces younger in average age, more revolutionary, better educated and professionally more competent, they have forced thousands upon thousands of veteran cadres, who are loyal to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, into retirement. Now, in the name of consolidating the party, rectifying its work style and expelling the three types of people from the party, they are frenziedly engaged in suppressing leading cadres at all levels, who firmly adhere to the capitalist course [as heard], and who defend Chairman Mao's military thinking and military line. Over the past year, in particular, such suppression and persecution has been further intensified. Within a few months during this year, over 100,000 leading cadres have been eliminated, or forced to retreat to the second line.

The Action Committee for the Protection of Comrade Li Desheng, formed by commanders and fighters of the Shenyang PLA Military Region, says furiously: Recently, Deng Xiaoping and other machinators like him have pointed their

spearhead of suppression at Comrade Li Desheng, attempting to relieve him of all his responsibilities in the Shenyang Military Region, under the pretext that he had disobeyed the party Central Committee's order, and refused to work in the Central Military Commission. Everybody knows that Comrade Li Desheng is an outstanding party member, and an exceptional leading cadre of our party and army. He has always been loyal to Mao Zedong Thought and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. During the cultural revolution, he displayed his boundless loyalty in defending the proletarian headquarters, headed by Chairman Mao. To make sure that the country would not change its color, and the party would not become revisionist after Chairman Mao died, Li Desheng displayed his distinctive character of a proletarian revolutionary; repeatedly crushed the capitalist roaders' scheme of usurping party leadership, creating chaos in the military, and restoring capitalism; and withstood their numerous attempts to harass and sabotage the Shenyang Military Region. Specifically, because Comrade Li Desheng has firmly defended Mao Zedong Thought, resolutely worked in accordance with the principles laid down by Chairman Mao, and built the Shenyang Military Region into a steel bastion to oppose and guard against revisionism, the capitalist roaders have regarded him as a thorn in their flesh. With tenfold hatred and hundredfold madness, they have attempted to eliminate Comrade Li Desheng. However, the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the Shenyang units of the Chinese PLA, who have gone through protracted tests, have long been aware of the capitalist roaders' wolfish nature. To defend the dictatorship of the proletariat, and make sure that the great Mao Zedong Thought will forever guide our way ahead, the broad masses of commanders and fighters in our Shenyang Military Region pledge to fight to the death in defending Comrade Li Desheng. With the guns firmly wielded in our hands, we want to see who in the world dare be our enemy. We shall crush the dog head of the villain who attempts to transfer Comrade Li Desheng out of the Shenyang Military Region.

We are greatly enlightened by this statement, issued by commanders and fighters of the Shenyang Military Region. We realize that acting like cowards would get us nowhere, but that, only by rallying and taking combined action, can we change the situation and our destiny, come out of the blind alley and survive.

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