

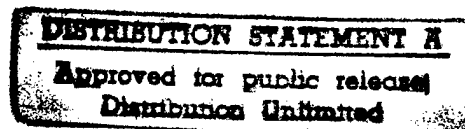
345096

JPRS-CPS-84-071

22 October 1984

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS



19980226 081

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 3

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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

6
89
A05

NOTE

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

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

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

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

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

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

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

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

22 October 1984

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

CONTENTS

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

Briefs

National Day Messages	1
-----------------------	---

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japanese Youths Gather in Beijing for Activities (XINHUA, 29 Sep 84).....	2
--	---

Beijing Gathering
Huang Zhong Meeting

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Official Explains Importance of Personnel System Reform (LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] No 32, 25 Jun 84).....	4
Leadership Said Necessary in Reform of Personnel System (LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] No 26, 26 Jun 84).....	7
Removing of Obstacles To Streamlining Administration Discussed (Lin Xi, Dong Huanliang; RENMIN RIBAO, 6 Jul 84).....	9
Difficulties for Intellectuals To Join Party Illustrated (RENMIN RIBAO, 10 Jul 84).....	11
Reform, Intellectuals Policy Implementation Stressed (Chen Zujia; RENMIN RIBAO, 21 Jul 84).....	14

Bourgeois, Proletarian Lifestyles Discussed (Shi Chuan; RENMIN RIBAO, 7 Sep 84).....	16
GUANGMING RIBAO on Need for Inheritance Law (Li Yongji; GUANGMING RIBAO, 8 Sep 84).....	19
CPC School Group on Communist Society (GUANGMING RIBAO, 10 Sep 84).....	21
Communist Youth League Growth Outlined (ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO, 13 Sep 84).....	24
Zhang Tingfa Urges Young to Emulate Zheng Yue (GUANGMING RIBAO, 20 Sep 84).....	27

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Party Rectification Helps Implement Intellectuals Policy (XINHUA RIBAO, 2 Jul 84).....	30
Fujian Recruits More Intellectuals Into Party (FUJIAN RIBAO, 2 Jul 84).....	32
Reform Fosters Outstanding Teachers at Fudan University (Gu Qian, Wang Zengfan; WEN HUI BAO, 9 Jul 84).....	34
Learning From Basic Levels, Masses Urged (WEN HUI BAO, 10 Jul 84).....	36

SOUTHWEST REGION

Improvement of Education in Sichuan Urged (SICHUAN RIBAO, 27 Jun 84).....	38
Guizhou Meeting on Party Recruitment Issues (Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service, 14 Sep 84).....	39
Sichuan Holds Discipline Inspection Conference (Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service, 26 Sep 84).....	40
Yunnan Holds Meeting on United Front Work, Modernization (Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service, 27 Sep 84).....	42
Guizhou Meeting Examines Rectification, Correction (Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service, 29 Sep 84).....	44
Sichuan, Chengdu Hold Gathering To Mark National Day (Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service, 30 Sep 84).....	46

Qinghai: Leaders Attend National Day Film Receptions (Xining Qinghai Provincial Service, 1 Oct 84).....	48
Xizang: Yin Fatang Attends Lhasa National Day Gathering (Lhasa Xizang Regional Service, 1 Oct 84).....	49
Briefs	
Guizhou Standing Committee Session	50
Sichuan Old People's Committee	50
NORTH REGION	
Hebei Provincial Organs Score Success in Party Consolidation (Wang Kengnan, Yang Zhenwu; RENMIN RIBAO, 4 Jul 84).....	52
Party Consolidation Enlivens Hebei Cooperative (Yang Shuxun, Ren Xianliang; RENMIN RIBAO, 7 Sep 84).....	54
NORTHEAST REGION	
Measures To Prevent Bureaucratism Adopted (Zhao Wenquan, Wang Fujie; RENMIN RIBAO, 23 Jul 84).....	58
NORTHWEST REGION	
Implementations of Policy on Intellectuals Discussed (Li Zhongmiao, Chen Jingxian; NINGXIA RIBAO, 27 Jun 84)...	60
Recruiting Party Members From Among Intellectuals (NINGXIA RIBAO, 28 Jun 84).....	62
Ningxia: 8th Session of 5th Regional Congress Held (NINGXIA RIBAO, 19 Sep 84).....	64
NINGXIA RIBAO Discusses Cadre Management Reform (Zu Gangui; NINGXIA RIBAO, 19 Sep 84).....	66
Qinghai Counterrevolutionaries, Criminals Sentenced (Xining Qinghai Provincial Service, 24 Sep 84).....	68
Qinghai Leaders Attend Memorial Meeting 26 Sep 84 (Xining Qinghai Provincial Service, 27 Sep 84).....	69
Gansu: Li Ziqi at Gathering To Honor Veteran Teachers (Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service, 29 Sep 84).....	71

Briefs	
Qinghai People's Congress Concludes	72
Gansu Workers' Sports Meet	72
Qinghai Commends Model Workers	72
Xinjiang Exhibition Opening Ceremony	72
Qinghai National Day Party	73
Gansu Veteran Teachers Forum	73

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

Ways for Armed Forces To Support Local Reforms Discussed (Zhang Heping; SICHUAN RIBAO, 23 Jun 84).....	74
Sichuan Armed Police Force Reviewed (SICHUAN RIBAO, 2 Jul 84).....	76

TAIWAN

Richard Allen Speaks on Taiwan Relations Act (CHINA POST, 21 Sep 84).....	78
Voting Patterns in 1983 Elections Assessed (CNA, 1 Oct 84).....	79
Editorial on Premier Yu's Administrative Report (Editorial; CHINA POST, 24 Sep 84).....	80

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

Report on Beijing Military Parade (Michele Houx; AFP, 1 Oct 84).....	82
---	----

GENERAL

BRIEFS

NATIONAL DAY MESSAGES--Beijing, 1 Oct (XINHUA)--A number of foreign political parties have sent messages to the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee or Chinese President Li Xiannian greeting the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Messages to the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee were sent by the central executive committee of the People's National Congress of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, and by Armand Magnin, general secretary of the Labour Party of Switzerland. A message addressed to President Li Xiannian is from Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Japan. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 1 Oct 84]

CSO: 4000/4

NORTHEAST ASIA

JAPANESE YOUTHS GATHER IN BEIJING FOR ACTIVITIES

Beijing Gathering

OW291308 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, 29 Sep (XINHUA)--Three thousand Japanese young people invited by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, today gathered in Beijing for five days of Sino-Japanese youth friendship activities. This is the largest foreign group China has received since 1949.

The young Japanese from Tokyo, Hokkaido, Osaka, Kyoto and more than 40 prefectures are grouped into more than 300 delegations. Among them are representatives of various political parties and government departments, workers, farmers, students, teachers, industrialists, businesspeople, artists, sportspeople, doctors, technicians, housewives, and members of 200 other occupations. The average age of the visitors is 30, and the youngest is 12. More than 700 are women.

The Japanese arrived in four separate groups, all receiving a rousing welcome at the airport. The group, which arrived yesterday, visited factories, communes and families this morning.

All will join more than one million people in the Chinese capital attending a dress parade and firework display on October 1, China's National Day. They are scheduled to visit Zhongnanhai, once an imperial garden and now the seat of government. Tomorrow morning they will go to the capital indoor stadium to attend a grand China-Japan youth friendship get-together with 15,000 young Chinese.

Huang Zhong Meeting

OW291837 Beijing XINHUA in English 1604 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, 29 Sep (XINHUA)--Huang Zhong, vice-president of the All-China Sports Federation, met here today with a youth delegation from the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association. The Japanese youth are part of the 3,000 youth invited by General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Hu Yaobang, to take part in the Sino-Japanese youth get-together.

Among the delegates present at the meeting were Wahei Tatematsu, noted writer and deputy leader of the delegation and Sumo athletes Akihide Musashigawa and Toshiaki Fujishima.

"The Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association has played an important role in the cultural and sports exchange between Japan and China," Huang said. "We very much miss Kenzoo Nakajima, the association's late director-general, and Norio Shirato, the late secretary-general of the association. The late Hirafumi Daimatsu, noted Japanese volleyball coach, also made considerable contribution to promote volleyball in China," he said.

Tatematsu extended thanks to the Chinese people for the hospitality the delegation received. He also congratulated the Chinese athletes for their outstanding performance at the Los Angeles Olympics.

The Chinese Sports Federation vice-president called that joint efforts be made to further the Sino-Japanese friendship from generation to generation, like athletes do in a relay race.

CSO: 4000/6

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

OFFICIAL EXPLAINS IMPORTANCE OF PERSONNEL SYSTEM REFORM

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 32, 25 Jun 84 p 9

[Statement to a staff reporter by a responsible person of the state's Ministry of Labor and Personnel: "It Is Imperative To Reform the Personnel System"]

[Text] Each department and each front in our country is now carrying out reforms. These reforms have a close relationship, directly and indirectly, with the reform of the personnel system. The reform of the economic system, the reform of the educational system and the wage system, are bound to require a reform of the personnel system. If the personnel system is not reformed, it will be hard to carry out the reform of other systems. From this it can be seen that, among these reforms, the reform of the personnel system has an important position and role.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping has pointed out: "Our country now faces a serious problem. It is not whether the line and policies of the four modernizations are correct or not, but rather that there is a lack of a large number of talents to realize the line and policies. The truth is very simple: anything whatsoever is done by people, and if there is not a large number of talents, our cause cannot succeed." In the existing personnel system one can enter but not leave it, can go up but not down, and these are the malpractices of "department ownership," the leaders' lifelong job tenure system, "eating out of one big pot," promotion by seniority, and so forth. If these malpractices are not reformed, how can talent emerge? Obviously, this is a big question relating to the country's prosperity and to the success or failure of the modernization drive. Only if we recognize from this high plane the importance of the reform of the personnel system will we be able to promote our sense of urgency and sense of responsibility about this reform and to raise our consciousness about it.

Precisely because the reform of the personnel system has an extremely important position and role, the party Central Committee has always attached extreme importance to this question. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party Central Committee and the State Council have made some reforms in the personnel system. For example: they set up advisory committees, step by step abolished the cadres' leadership post life-tenure system, put into practice the retirement system, and strengthened the education

and training of cadres. Some areas and units have tried out the personnel responsibility system; in recruiting and employing cadres, some areas have upheld the principle of selecting the best by examinations; some townships and towns have put into practice the cadre selection and engagement contract system; some areas and departments have adopted a variety of forms to promote the national circulation of talents; and so forth.

Although some successes have been obtained in the reform of the personnel system, they are only initial ones and are still far from meeting the requirements of constructing the four modernization and of effecting a comprehensive reform, and in particular many important problems in the existing personnel system have not yet been basically solved.

The reform of the personnel system is an extremely complex and arduous systematic project, and it touches on every aspect and is very difficult. However, it will not do to not reform; if there is no reform there will be no hope.

The tendency in the reform of the personnel systems in various countries is to give widespread attention to the role of experts and scholars, stressing cadre specialization and the development of personnel systems in the direction of becoming scientific, systematic, and legalized. Viewed historically, every big change and big progress in our country's history were inseparable from a reform in the personnel system. In brief, whether in ancient or modern times, in China or abroad, all figures who have played an important role in social progress have attached extreme importance to the reform of personnel systems.

Now, if we are to achieve socialist modernization, we must not only build a cadre contingent that meets the demands of the "four modernizations" but also manage well and utilize well this contingent and full display its positive role. This means that we must boldly reform the inappropriate aspects of the existing personnel system. Through reform we must set up a personnel system that is comparatively perfected and scientific and that suits the requirements of constructing the four modernizations.

To make a good reform of the personnel system, we must first of all further emancipate our minds, making the reform of the personnel system a piece of work to be grasped.

Viewed as a whole, the reform of the personnel system has just now only begun, and the malpractices of the "iron rice bowl" and "one big pot," which are created by the excessively concentrated and excessively rigid system, still exist to a serious extent; in our personnel work, the vestiges of the "leftist" ideology have up to now not yet been eradicated; and there is still a considerable market for the conservative ideology, which stays in a rut, does not think of reform, and sticks to old conventions and will not let them go. These invisible shackles still fetter to a serious extent people's minds and movements and hamper the thoroughgoing reform of the personnel system. We must emancipate our minds, be resolved to institute reforms, and in the spirit

of reform do good personnel work. Labor and personnel departments at all levels should put reform in first place and make labor and personnel work the central link to be grasped.

Second, during the reform, correctly handle the relationships between the partial situation and the overall situation, between the present and the long-term.

The reform of the personnel system is an important component party of the reform of the entire state system and cannot be carried out in isolation, but must be carried out in coordination with the reform of the economic system and the reform of the labor system, wage system, and educational system. Under the guidance of a feasible overall reform plan and proceeding from the current actual requirements and possible conditions, we should correctly appraise a thing and reform it, actively and on our initiative make small complete sets of reforms and single reforms, accumulate small reforms into big reforms, and in the end create conditions for achieving a reform of the overall situation.

Third, simplify administration and delegate authority.

Simplifying administration and delegating authority means to reform the management system by changing the current situation in which the higher authorities control too much and too rigidly, and to give their subordinates a certain right to take the initiative. It means to further expand the managerial jurisdiction of cadres of enterprises, to transfer managerial jurisdiction to the cadres in party and government organizations and institutions, and to put into practice graded management of personnel. Enlivening the system means step by step to achieve a situation in which one can both enter and leave, both go up and down, in which outstanding people are selected for employment, the worthy are selected, and there is the maturation and rational utilization of talents.

Fourth, mobilize the masses boldly to create and conscientiously do good work in investigating and studying and in conducting experiments at selected points.

A good reform does not fall from heaven and is also not innate in the mind, but is created under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, by relying on the forces of socialism itself and by relying on the practice of the broad masses of the people. Reform must start from reality and be boldly created. Provided it is beneficial to discovering and utilizing talents, we should give subordinates a free hand, and we must not restrict them with old conventions. On the basis of mobilizing the masses to boldly reform, we must conscientiously do good investigation and study, sum up new experiences, solve new problems, accumulate experiences in comprehensive reform, and comprehensively and systematically, firmly and orderly impel forward the reform of the personnel system.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LEADERSHIP SAID NECESSARY IN REFORM OF PERSONNEL SYSTEM

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 26, 26 Jun 84 p 14

[Article by staff commentator: "Reform the Personnel System in a Leading and Measured Way"]

[Text] The article "Probe Into Reform of the Personnel System," which was published in this issue of this periodical, introduced in a concentrated manner some ways taken by various places to reform the personnel system. Of these reform measures, some have already obtained striking results, some need to be further perfected in practice, and some are only probes and attempts. However, these attempts to reform the personnel system have blown in a fresh atmosphere and invigorated people's thinking. For many years, people have felt the need to reform the personnel system but that it would also be difficult to reform; now they are reforming in a leading and measured way, and this is a matter for joy.

The personnel system is a system to discovering, utilizing, and managing talent, is an important component part of the party's organizational line, and is an important guarantee in achieving party's political line. If a country has an advanced, scientific personnel system it will be able to fully exploit its intellectual resources, give full play to the initiative and creativity of its people, and accelerate the development of its national economy and its scientific and cultural undertakings.

The people of our country are now constructing the great socialist modernization and are struggling to quadruple the annual gross output of industry and agriculture before the end of this century. The party's general task in the new historical period urgently requires a series of personnel systems adapted to it. Particularly now with various reforms, with the reform of the economic system, the principle part, being developed in depth, there is a greater need for reform of the personnel system. It may be said that the reform of the personnel system is a requirement for the construction of the four modernizations, and also is a key to guaranteeing the successful carrying out of various forms.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party Central Committee and State Council have already made a series of important

reforms in the personnel system, obtaining positive results. However, in the existing personnel system there still exist some defects urgently awaiting reform. Following the development of economic construction and the deep involvement in various reforms, these defects have been clearly revealed day by day. Just as Comrade Deng Xiaoping once pointed out: "With regard to the party's and state's leadership system and cadre system the main malpractices are the phenomena of bureaucracy, excessive concentration of management, patriarchal system, life tenure system for cadres in leading posts, and special privileges of every description." These malpractices plus all kinds of irrational rules and regulations in personnel management have created the currently universal existing situations for cadres of "department ownership," "unit ownership," "being able to enter but not leave," and "being able to go up but not down," in which they carry an "iron rice bowl" and eat out of "one big pot," so that a large number of talents cannot be rationally utilized, thereby seriously obstructing the development of productive forces. Therefore, the reform of the existing personnel system has already become an important task for organization departments and personnel departments now and in a period in the future.

The reform of the personnel system is imperative. However the reform of the personnel system is a complex job with a strong policy nature that touches on a wide area. Party committees at all levels certainly must strengthen their leadership over this reform, certainly must make the reform of the personnel system serve the party's general line, general task, and general goal, benefiting the building of the cadre ranks, benefiting the exploitation and utilization of talents, benefiting the satisfying of the need for talents in various jobs of economic construction, benefiting the arousing of enthusiasm in all quarters, and benefiting the overcoming of bureaucracy, the liberation of the productive forces, and the improvement of work efficiency. In the reform, there must be emancipation of the mind and bold probes, and also safety and caution, following in order and advancing step by step; must be deepgoing, systematic investigation and study, and an overall reform plan, and also, starting from reality, getting a grip on the problems that urgently need to be solved, and then solving them one by one. In brief, the reform of the personnel system must, under the leadership of the party committees and governments at all levels, be carried out in a leading and measured way. Only in this way will we be able to do good work in reforming the personnel system.

9727

CSO: 4005/845

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

REMOVING OF OBSTACLES TO STREAMLINING ADMINISTRATION DISCUSSED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jul 84 p 1

[Article by staff reporters Lin Xi [2641 2530] and Dong Huanliang [5516 3562 0081]: "Only by Streamlining Administration Can Our Power Be Expanded-- Another Discussion on 'Let Us Hurry Up in Eliminating the 'Obstacles''"]

[Text] After the publication of the article "Let Us Hurry Up in Eliminating the 'Obstacles'" (in the 10 June issue of this newspaper, p 1), we have in response to an invitation visited the policy research office of the head office of the Beijing Municipality textile industries and had an intimate chat with the comrades there. They were all of the opinion that the question was well posed, and the situation had also been rather serious. But wherein does the root of the problem lie?

The root lies in that above and below, to the right and the left of an enterprise there are numerous organs; some symbolically call the organs above "grandmas." Being a "grandma," then one must exercise control; when there are many "grandmas" and each issues an order, those below naturally find them very hard to cope with. There was originally only one bureau in charge of the Beijing Municipality textile system; now it has been reorganized into the head office of the textile industries under which six branch special branch offices; these branch offices, in order to handle businesses corresponding to divisions of the head office, all have established over 20 sections, offices (or divisions). The total number of cadres has suddenly increased to over 800 from the original 200 plus. As the organ in charge expanded rapidly, enterprises at the basic level likewise increased their corresponding sections and offices. The Beijing Cotton Mill No 1 had prior to the "Cultural Revolution" only 26 sections and offices and 270 cadres; today they have doubled, with the sections and office increasing to 43 and the cadres, to 571. The office buildings of mill Nos 1 and 2 have become overcrowded, and certain sections and offices are forced to build other housing units. Cadres of the enterprises, beginning from the mill directors and party committee secretaries down to section and office cadres, are most of the time busy with work arranged by organs at the levels above. Comrade Du Mouheng [2629 5399 1854], party committee secretary of mill No 1, said: "Organs at the levels above should serve enterprises at the basic level; now it is reversed, it is the enterprises that must serve the organs at the levels above."

Comrades in the head office of the Beijing textile industries have also complained that, if we say that "a company has plenty of autonomous power," this simply does not tally with facts. In reality, above a company there are also not a few "grandmas" who exercise rigid control over us just the same. On many concrete problems concerning enterprise production and management, the company must also submit reports upward one level after another or appeal to Beijing Municipality or even the central departments in charge for examination and approval; thus often when circumstances have already changed, reports submitted for examination are still being studied, and some are even nowhere to be found. These comrades said, with such piled-up leading organs and such tedious procedures of examination and approval, how can we do a good job in our enterprises production and management?

It looks that, without streamlining our administration, we can hardly run our enterprises well. The reason is very clear: the working personnel of these numerous operational organs cannot just get paid without doing anything; since they do have their posts they are bound to exercise their power and issue orders, and thereby inevitably cause enterprise cadres to get bogged down in trivial matters. A doggerel prevailing among the basic-level cadres has it: "What we have are never ending meetings, never finished documents, never completed inspections, never cleared accounts, never finished reports, and never terminated wrangling." This is the true picture of the "nanny-style" enterprise management. Some basic-level comrades are also rather frank; they say: "It is really rather hard for us to cope with all the arrangements made by the superior levels; they force us to make actual calculations on false accounts and submit actual reports on false situations." What role did such false accounts and false situations play, when they converged on the leading organs? It really makes one think.

"Streamlining administration" is a fundamental measure for eliminating "obstacles." That is to say, it is necessary to cut off those unnecessary organs, let these "grandmas" go, and only thus can we avoid administrative orders being issued from many departments and thereby assure our enterprise cadres of real exercise of their regular power.

Then, does this approach imply that the superior organs of an enterprise would have nothing to do, that we can relax, therefore, on our leadership work over an enterprise? The answers are negative. It is not that the superior economic organs of the enterprises would have nothing to do, but that, on the basis of streamlining our administration, they would have more important things to do. This means to advance from handling microeconomy to more frequently handling macroeconomy, such as proceeding from the grasping of tactical question toward the grasping of strategic question, and changing from directly deploying production and guiding personnel and labor management, etc, to more frequently conducting policymaking and decisionmaking studies. Hence, while our enterprises are being reformed, the superior organs of our enterprises also face tasks of reform. In a certain sense, the reform of the superior organs is pivotal, because if those above do not make the change, those below can hardly make a similar move.

9255

CSO: 4005/861

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DIFFICULTIES FOR INTELLECTUALS TO JOIN PARTY ILLUSTRATED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jul 84 p 5

[Article: "Seven Examples of How Difficult It Is for Intellectuals to Join the Party"]

[Text] Example 1: The lecturer and basic department chairman of a certain medical college has always been striving in his work. As early as the Resist the U.S. and Aid Korea period he already repeatedly wrote articles to expose the U.S. imperialists' germ warfare. During the "Cultural Revolution" he endeavored to protect the college's germ laboratory and keep it from sabotage. Beginning in the 1950's, he asked to join the party, he is now already qualified for party membership. On several occasions when the party committee of the college discussed the question of his admission into the party, such admission was denied invariably on the ground that he has a general historical problem (before liberation he had joined the Kuomintang as an ordinary member). Some leaders tried to mobilize him to join a democratic party or group, but he adamantly indicated that he wished to join the Communist party.

Editor's Note: On the ground of a general historical problem, an intellectual who already has the qualifications for party membership is turned down in front of the party gate: this illustrates that "Leftist" ideas still have a profound influence in some comrades' minds. On family background, look at the individual himself; on social relationships, look at their impact; on historical problems, look at his actual performance: this is a fundamental policy of our party. When solving the question of an intellectual's admission into the party, we must insist on implementing it.

Example 2: An engineer and deputy head of a workshop of a cotton textile mill of a certain municipality, because he made some suggestions to the secretary of the party branch in 1957, was erroneously classified as a Rightist. After the Third Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, his case was rectified, and he became deputy head of a workshop, was promoted to engineer, his wife was also turned from a countryside registrant into an urban one. He was grateful to the party from the bottom of his heart, he exhibited great enthusiasm in his work, and he thus had the qualifications

for admission into the party. In 1981, he submitted his application to the party group for admission into the party. On this, some people stated, saying: "Your case has been rectified, you also have gained promotion, are now an engineer, and even your wife has moved into the city. These are four fortunes all conferred upon your household at once, yet you still think of joining the party. Isn't this an attempt to climb to the heaven?!"

Editor's Note: An intellectual asking to join the party is here said to reflect "an attempt to climb to the heaven"; this is strange talk, which illustrates that some comrades still adhere to "Leftist" notions and exclude the intellectuals outside the ranks of workers. We should know that the key in building China's "tower to heaven lies in people of the whole country uniting together, struggling in common, of which the assiduous efforts made by intellectuals are important.

Example 3: A certain associate professor and head of the scientific research division of an electrodynamics institute has single-mindedly thrown himself at work and has published many valuable papers and translations. He has applied for admission into the party since 1950, and submitted six applications at various points. But some people say that he simply pretends to be active, and his application for admission into the party has not been approved even today.

Editor's Note: When intellectuals ask for admission into the party, this precisely reflects their high degree of political consciousness. How can they be said to "pretend to be active"? As a responsible person of a party organization, one should say something fair in a clear-cut manner in order to rectify what people see and hear.

Example 4: The chief nurse and anesthetist of a certain county general hospital has been devoted to seeking increasing refinement of her skills; she has had no incident whatsoever in her many years of service at operations and her nursing work. From 1958 on she has repeatedly applied for admission into the party. After the Third Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, she once again submitted her application. It was not passed by the party group at the hospital after several discussions. It was first said that her social relationships exhibit some problem; then it was even said that her voice is too loud and cultivates no mannerism in her conduct, which, as pretexts, helped exclude her beyond the gate of the party.

Editor's Note: Even "speaking with a loud voice" has become a pretext for not allowing an intellectual to join the party; this fault-finding attitude has really come to border on the preposterous! Some comrades simply harbor prejudices against intellectuals; for example: they take diligent work and sincere effort, coupled with a self-restraint on light talks and a keep-to-onself attitude, as assuming a transcendental air; they take adherence to correct points of view and courage in expressing different opinions as

"arrogance"; etc. If such prejudices are not overcome, how can we solve the question of absorbing intellectuals into the party?

Example 5: The deputy chief of a certain county animal husbandry bureau and livestock specialist already has the qualifications for admission into the party; but the bureau chief stood in his way and groundlessly reported that he has problems in his ideology and work. The masses say: "Our bureau chief is simply afraid of some other person getting into the party to deprive him of his bureau chief position."

Editor's Note: This bureau chief's performance is definitely representative. It illustrates that behind "Leftism" there always lies "selfishness." Such practice of arbitrarily standing in the way of intellectuals seeking to join the party on account of their own jealousy in respect to the virtuous and talented can no longer be tolerated.

Example 6: an engineer at the broadcasting bureau of a certain mining district has always tried to be progressive; he has made considerable contributions to technical work and has through many years of training already met the qualifications for admission into the party. After examination by party committee of his organ in the mining district, consent was given to prepare him to join the party. But, just as preparations were made to convene a party branch general meeting for discussion, a deputy bureau chief presiding over these preliminaries secretly roped in part of the party members to cast negative votes at the time of the discussion. As a result, this engineer's application for admission was not accepted.

Editor's Note: Such activities violate our party discipline and should be scrutinized. Those party members who followed blindly should also remember this lesson.

Example 7: The animal husbandry bureau of a certain region is a unit where intellectuals are fairly concentrated. But since 1979 not a single party member has been developed. One veterinarian has applied for admission into the party since the latter period of the "four cleansing movement," but no one paid attention to him. He felt that it was hopeless for him to try to enter the party and has therefore recently joined the Peasants and Workers Democratic Party. Among the 47 teachers at a certain county middle school, there are only 3 party members. Nine teachers have repeatedly applied for admission into the party but no one took up the matter; as a result, many teachers felt disappointed about ever getting into the party, and some even wish to take back the application they have already submitted.

Editor's Note: As a party organization, warm welcome should be extended to intellectuals who express a wish to join the party and active training provided them. Leaving their applications for admission into the party aside with no one paying attention to them is a bureaucratic attitude irresponsible toward the party and other comrades.

9255

CSO: 4005/862

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

REFORM, INTELLECTUALS POLICY IMPLEMENTATION STRESSED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jul 84 p 3

[Article by reporter Chen Zujia [7115 4371 3946]: "Wang Zhaohua [3769 3564 5478] Declares at Reform in Scientific and Technological Cadres Management Work; Reform and Intellectuals Policy Implementation Must Be Mutually Promoted"]

[Text] Wang Zhaohua, vice minister of the central organization department of the CPC, pointed out at the forum on reform in scientific and technological cadres management work on 20 July that reform and intellectuals policy implementation must be mutually promoted. Only when our reform is assured of promoting the implementation of our intellectuals policy and fully mobilizing our intellectuals' enthusiasm can it be provided a base of talents.

After introducing the situation in the general inspection of our work in implementing the intellectuals policy across the country during the past 3 years, he said that a crux in such implementation of our intellectuals policy today is to solve problems in our leading groups. It was discovered during the inspection that in localities and units where exclusion, attack, and persecution of intellectuals had emerged, often it was because the cultural level of the leading cadres of those places is rather low, or they failed to understand the party's intellectuals policy. Some are rather deeply influenced by "Leftism," some lack the stubborn spirit of facing confrontation, some are motivated by their prejudices against the intellectuals, and some are foolish and ignorant. Those who proceed from personal interest and cling to the erroneous viewpoint of holding a grudge against the virtuous and talented not only cannot undertake leadership work, but whether or not they meet our party membership qualifications must also be subject to serious scrutiny during our party rectification this time.

Wang Zhaohua said, experience proves that implementation of our intellectuals policy must have some guarantee by our party organizations; we must have a relatively stable contingent of professional to guarantee the continuity of our work. Although our inspection work this time has come to a close, so to speak, leading teams on our intellectuals policy implementation must not be dismissed as yet; we must spend even greater energy on earnestly solving

the problems thereof and continue to inspect and discover those problems to which we still have not paid much attention.

Wang Zhaohua also mentioned that reform in our personnel system is an urgent task for us at present.

Our organizational personnel system today has taken shape in a war environment and under conditions of class struggle; it can hardly adapt to the needs of the shift of our party work to the four modernizations drive. "Egalitarianism" and "eating out of the same pot" have suppressed our talents; this has made it impossible for the "creative" to gain encouragement, the "persistent" to obtain education, and the "profiteering" to get punished. The implementation of the responsibility system in the countryside and the institution of urban reform experimental points have proven that if we fail to reform our present organizational personnel system in time, not only would we fail to reform our present organizational personnel system in time, not only would we fail to promote, but we might, on the contrary, hinder, the four modernizations drive.

He expressed the hope that the comrades in our organizational personnel departments and scientific and technological cadres management departments would resolutely struggle against the "Leftist" prejudices against our intellectuals; they must dare to speak in our intellectuals' behalf and reform the organizational personnel system which suppresses our talents.

9255

CSO: 4006/862

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BOURGEOIS, PROLETARIAN LIFESTYLES DISCUSSED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Sep 84 p 4

[Article by Shi Chuan [6641 1557]: "Analyzing the 'Bourgeois Lifestyle'"-- excerpts from Shanghai WEN HUI BAO 22 August 1984]

[Text] For a long time, under the impact of the "Leftist" ideas, whoever is fastidious about food and clothing and pays a little more attention to dressing up smartly may be regarded as seeking ease and comfort in pursuit of a bourgeois lifestyle.

Obviously, this is an absurd view. It is true that the bourgeoisie is fastidious about food, clothing and having fun. Do you mean to say that the proletariat should not be interested in food, clothing and having fun? Do you mean to say that only the bourgeoisie, not the proletariat, knows about the comfort of putting on beautiful clothes and delicious taste of delightful dishes? The working people who created material wealth have every right to enjoy those things. How can one brand enjoyment of material things as a pursuit of "bourgeois lifestyle" and keep it at a distance?

Summarily describing the love of good food and nice clothing as "bourgeois lifestyle" will inevitably lead to an absurd conclusion: The proletarian goal in life is to have enough food and clothing to subsist and keep warm. That is all. Thus some comrades comprehended our socialist lifestyle in the context of hard work and plain living. This kind of lifestyle, marked by lower standards of living, low consumption and satisfying with things as they are, is a reflection of the concept of small-scale production. How incompatible is this conservative and narrow-minded concept in contrast to the lofty ambition and high aspirations and the enterprising spirit cherished by our people in vigorous pursuit of a socialist good life!

Simple and frugal living is a virtue, but it does not mean that we have to rest content with poverty. Hard work and plain living is our revolutionary tradition but it is not the goal we are after. Resting content with poverty has never been the lifestyle for the proletariat, which is the exploited class under the capitalist system. The workers have to toil from dawn to dusk and the material means of subsistence they earned can only satisfy the basic needs of reproduction by the labor force, their use of leisure hours to engage in beneficial activities is therefore out of the question. The revolutionary

goal of the proletariat is precisely to change this irrational relation of production so as to put an end to the proletarian lifestyle characterized by suffering under the old system. The proletariat and all workers have become the masters of their own affairs under socialism. While developing the social productive forces, it is not only the right of every worker but also the aim of socialist production to continually improve his own living conditions and do his utmost to prettify his life. The masses of the people who are fast becoming well-to-do by working hard aspire to have better food and clothing and become well-off together. This is the inevitable logic of the socialist lifestyle.

By confusing the progress of the socialist lifestyle with the pursuit of the bourgeois lifestyle, some comrades, as it showed, are vague and spurious theoretically.

What is bourgeois lifestyle? To answer this question, we must find out what is lifestyle first.

Lifestyle means the way people enjoyed the consumer goods they earned from work and used their leisure hours freely. There are many different factors impacting the people's lifestyle. The lifestyle of each country and nation is vastly different because of the differences in geographical locations, environment, historical traditions, customs and habits and religious beliefs. The lifestyle in the end is determined by and changes with means of production. Lifestyle has a class character in a class society. In other words, the lifestyle of the opposing classes is different even when they exist in the same stage of historical development because their positions in the relation of production are different.

The basic characteristics of the so-called bourgeois lifestyle are: the parasitic and decadent features and the enormous wastefulness it caused. As everyone knows, a part of the huge expenses incurred by the capitalists in maintaining their own as well as their families' luxurious life came from the surplus value they gained by exploiting the workers. This reflects the parasitic nature of the bourgeois lifestyle. Being profited by other people's toil, the bourgeoisie consequently does not have the same sense of value of socialist wealth as the working people do.

As a result, they always throw away money like dirt, indulge in luxury and extravagance and spend without restraint as a way of handling their wealths thereby resulting in immense wastefulness in social wealth and natural resources. Furthermore, leading a life devoid of meaning, many of them have turned to pornography, drugs, gambling and violence and other areas to seek stimulations that finally led them to moral degeneration and other crimes. This is the decadent nature of the bourgeois lifestyle.

Obviously, there is nothing in common between the socialist beautiful life pursued by the broad masses of our workers and the parasitic and decadent bourgeois lifestyle. The differences between the socialist and bourgeois lifestyles are: First, by improving their own material conditions through diligence, the workers of our country today have, from the standpoint of

economic resources, drawn a demarcation line with the bourgeois lifestyle. Such being the case, we should justly and forcefully live the way we like without having to worry about irresponsible remarks and comments by others, on the other hand, people should not make remarks about and flagrantly interfere with others. Second, the socialist lifestyle is determined by the socialist economic and political systems reflecting not only the characteristics of relation of production under the socialist public ownership but also that of socialist spiritual civilization. What this type of lifestyle aims at is not only the daily excelling material life but also the ever enriching and vibrant cultural life and the continual improvement of the moral character. Men should help one another on equal basis, get along with one another in a friendly way and live a plentiful and noble life together, a lifestyle that is harmful to the body and mind and detrimental to social progress and spiritual civilization should be discarded. Third, the socialist lifestyle puts stress on the rationality of consumption and economic benefits. The workers know very well the hardships they went through in creating wealths and also know how to treasure them. They will not waste things easily even if they become well-to-do in the future nor will they go beyond their means and needs in pursuit of vanity and outward splendor because they understand that a healthy, happy and comfortable life does not need to consume natural resources and social wealths excessively.

This shows that the line differentiating the bourgeois and socialist lifestyles is not confined to what to eat and what to wear nor limited to the amount and quality of the means of livelihood enjoyed by the people (the disparity between the rich and the poor has a class antagonistic meaning only under a capitalist society and all exploiting systems), it depends primarily on whether or not the economic source is proper, whether or not the way of consumption is rational and whether or not the lifestyle is beneficial to men's overall development and social progress.

Understanding the meaning of this difference clearly, it is necessary to further eliminate the "Leftist" influence and fully affirm the rationale of the broad masses of the people aspiring to prettify their material and cultural life by relying on their own diligence and hard work. On the other hand, we must combat the erosion of the bourgeois lifestyle more correctly and effectively. It is no secret that certain tendencies toward the bourgeois lifestyle do exist in our life. Some people do not want to work but desire to lead a comfortable life; others go after vanity, ostentation and extravagance; some pursued material benefits out of self-interest; and a handful of others, trying to satisfying their greedy desire for material things by hook or by crook, became morally degenerated and even committed crimes. We should remain sober-minded and maintain high vigilance to guard against the corrupt bourgeois influence that unavoidably worms its way in while advanced science and technology and management experience are being introduced with the implementation of the open-door policy.

12662

CSO: 4005/859

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GUANGMING RIBAO ON NEED FOR INHERITANCE LAW

HK251345 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 8 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by Li Yongji [2621 0516 2817]: "Formulate and Promulgate the Inheritance Law as Soon as possible"]

[Text] The inheritance system is a very important civil law system to which all countries have always paid special attention. They have, either through special sections of the civil law or by separate laws, made explicit and concrete stipulations on inheritance. However, for various reasons, no legislative procedures have been adopted in China to formulate the inheritance law on handling matters of relationship in inheritance of estates, except for the stipulations in marriage law that "husbands and wives have the right to inherit each other's estates" and "parents and children have the right to inherit each other's estates" and the replies given by some departments in charge in handling particular problems in particular cases.

Because there is no inheritance law, some inheritance cases cannot be promptly handled, much to the detriment of stability and unity. Here is an example. A well-known person was wrongly labeled as a rightist years ago. Afterward, his three elder children broke off all relations with him and only his youngest son lived with him, and repeatedly appealed against the decision on the father. After the father's death, the son submitted the cultural relics preserved by his father to the state (he kept some souvenirs for himself) and the state gave him a money award. At that time, the three elder children who had broken off all relations with their father and four stepchildren who had not been legally adopted by the deceased jointly brought a suit against the youngest son in court, demanding that they have a share of the award money and keep the souvenirs. The hearing of this case lasted for 3 years and no conclusion has so far been reached.

Because there is no inheritance law, in trying and handling inheritance cases, some personnel in charge cannot handle the cases "in accordance with the law," but only by "relying on their experiences" or even by "proceeding from their feelings" and impressions. For example, A and his wife had five natural sons and daughters (all the sons and daughters were adults and the second son had died but had had a son called B), and nine private houses. A's wife died before A, and her estate was not distributed or inherited by anyone else. Later, A was ill and wrote a notarized will in which he declared that all the nine private houses belonged to B. In this case, A's will dealt

W

with not only his own property, but also his wife's. Therefore, this was a partially valid and partially invalid will. According to marriage law and relevant policies, the property to which B was entitled should have included A's share of the property jointly owned by A and A's wife, the property which A should have inherited from his wife; and the property which A's second son should have inherited from his mother's estate. (Here B can take his father's place in inheritance). According to a calculation based on nine houses, B should have inherited six houses. Therefore, it was inappropriate to distribute three houses to him. If there had been an inheritance law, the court would have tried the case according to the law, thereby protecting B's legitimate rights and interests.

There is now a trend of an increasing number of inheritance cases and great changes have taken place in the content and quantity of estates. In the past, the property which was treated as the estate of the deceased was limited to quantities of household goods, but current estates include private houses in urban and rural areas, large agricultural machines and means of transportation (such as tractors and vehicles), and huge sums in deposits, numbered in tens of thousands of yuan. It must be particularly pointed out that as a result of the open-door policy and the implementation of the policy on Overseas Chinese, there has been an increase in inheritance cases involving foreign countries. However, because China has not yet promulgated the inheritance law, no stipulations have been made on many important problems involving foreign countries, such as the rights of administration in inheritance cases involving foreign countries and legal problems. Consequently, when we deal with such cases, we lack a legal basis, causing losses to the state and to citizens. For example, an Overseas Chinese had lived abroad for a long time and had property both at home and abroad. He died abroad. Because he had no wife or children, his sister living in China became his only legal heir and asked to inherit his property. But the country where he lived did not recognize her right of inheritance and intended to deal with the deceased's property as a case of there being no heir. Because China has not made relevant legal stipulations, the problem has not yet been resolved. In order also to correctly and promptly resolve such cases and to protect citizens' legitimate rights and interests, we are required to formulate and promulgate the inheritance law as soon as possible.

CSO: 4005/054

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CPC SCHOOL GROUP ON COMMUNIST SOCIETY

HK290650 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 10 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by the Compilation Group of the Scientific Socialism Teaching and Research Office of the Central Party School: "Communist Society Is the Most Beautiful Society of Mankind"--last of 22 lectures on basic principles of scientific socialism]

[Text] The communist social system is the most ideal and the most beautiful social system of mankind. The ultimate aim of the proletarian struggle for liberation is the realization of this social system. The Marxist theory related to communist society is founded on a scientific basis.

The communist society which we usually talked about is precisely the higher stage of communism. What then will communist society be? Marx and Engels did not conceive the concrete outline of this society, but only drew a general outline and expounded on its basic features in accordance with historical facts and the process of development. In his article entitled "Critique of the Gotha Program" Marx pointed out: "In the higher stage of communist society, when the phenomena compelling people to obey like slaves the division of labor have already disappeared and thus the antithesis between mental and manual labor will also have disappeared; when labor has no longer been the mere means of making a living and has itself become the first demand of life; when the productive force has also grown along with the all-round development of the individuals and all sources of collective wealth fully emerged--only by that time, it is possible to entirely go beyond the narrow field of vision of bourgeois rights and can the society write on its own banner: From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs!" ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 3, p 12)

In communist society the productive forces are greatly developed and the social wealth is extremely enriched. The establishment of the socialist system has opened up broad prospects for the development of the productive forces. Under the condition of public ownership, the consciousness and creativeness of laborers will be brought into full play, science and technology will continue to develop and be extensively applied to production, all natural resources will be fully exploited and rationally used, and our social economy will be developed in a planned manner. All these will enable the speed of developing our productive force to exceed that of any historical period

in the past. Undoubtedly, the enormous development of the socialist social productive forces will surely lead to a sharp increase in labor productivity and a steady and continuous flow of materials, goods and wealth. Only on this foundation can the communist social relationships and communist principles be established.

In a communist society the old social division of labor has already disappeared and thus the major gap between mental and manual labor also disappears. The old social division of labor makes people fettered by fixed professions throughout their lives, and many laborers cannot help but be bound to manual labor. But the cultural, scientific and educational undertakings in communist society are fully developed, and each laborer has a high degree of cultural and scientific knowledge and extensive specialized knowledge. He can move from one production sector to another in accordance with social demands and his own interest and can break away from one-sidedness which is brought to each individual by the current social division of labor. Physical strength and intelligence are developed in an all-round manner and thus there will be no great difference between manual and mental labor.

In a communist society labor is no longer a mere means of earning a living and becomes the first necessity of life. As communist social labor productivity is very greatly raised, the whole society needs to only use a part of its time to produce the means of subsistence needed by all its members. From the point of view of each individual, labor is no longer a kind of burden. The needs for individual livelihood can be fully satisfied and people will no longer be worried about their living. Therefore, labor will become the people's conscious demand for serving the public interest and the requirement of people for being sound in body and mind. Due to the shortening of working hours, people will have sufficient time to engage themselves in scientific, cultural, artistic, sports and other activities, and an individual will give full play to his ability, aspirations, interests and natural endowment and will become a wholly and freely developed new person.

As the collective wealth is greatly enriched and people's demands can be fully satisfied, it is no longer necessary to use labor as a yardstick for the distribution of consumer goods among individuals, and the principle of distribution according to labor will lose its significance. At that time, everybody will have a high degree of communist ideological consciousness, do his best to conduct social labor and receive his consumer goods in accordance with his own interest and needs. This is precisely the principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs." The realization of this principle eliminates all major social differences, true equality will be attained, and the bourgeois rights which reflects social differences will be eliminated.

As classes and class differences disappear, the state as a instrument of class struggle will no longer be necessary and will be replaced by a liberal and equal combination of producers. Rule over the people will be changed into management over matters and leadership over the process of production. The function of state power in interfering with social relations will become unnecessary and will spontaneously cease to play a role. In the new combination, everybody participates directly in administering society and social

production and social public affairs will be arranged in more orderly and better organized manner. There will no longer be national boundaries or difference of nationalities in a communist society.

Communism is not only a kind of social system, but is also a practical campaign to realize this kind of social system. Since the emergence of Marxism, the communist movement has existed for more than 130 years in the world and has existed for more than 60 years in China. Although our socialist society is still at its elementary stage, through making great efforts over a long period of time, it will certainly develop on its own basis, from an imperfect stage to a comparatively perfect stage, and finally, it will certainly develop into a communist society.

CSO: 4005/054

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE GROWTH OUTLINED

HK240803 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 13 Sep 84 p 1

[Report: "The Communist Youth League Is Worthy of Being the Party's Aide and Reserve Force"]

[Text] Over the past 35 years since the founding of the PRC, the CYL organization has been rapidly making achievements. It now has more than 48.5 million members instead of over 1.3 million during the initial post-liberation period, and has more than 2.5 million chapters instead of just over 100,000 immediately after liberation. These grassroots CYL branches have taken in over 150 million members in the past 35 years and have cultivated large numbers of outstanding cadres for the party. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee more than 3 million CYL members have been admitted to the CPC. Acting as the party's aide and reserve force, and CYL organizations at various levels unite and lead the youth of all our nationalities to stand at the fore of building and safeguarding our motherland with high revolutionary zeal.

Since the league was founded in 1922, it has developed under the profound solicitude of the party. In January 1949 the party Central Committee adopted the "resolution on establishing the new democratic Youth League of China" and in April the league was officially set up at its "first congress." In September of the same year the party Central Committee agreed to rename the organization the "Communist Youth League of China." The relationships between the party and the CYL was clearly stated in the constitutions of both the 8th and 12 party congresses. This promoted the continuous growth of CYL organizations.

Over the past 35 years the CYL has worked as a heroic shock force in building out motherland and unfolded a number of influential and independent activities. During the period of rehabilitating the country's economy, the league launched a movement for increasing production and practicing economy and a campaign for technical innovation and technological revolution. During the First Five-Year Plan, it staged an emulation drive to collect manure and the activities of afforesting the Changjiang, the Huang He, the Great Wall, and the Loess Plateau, and held the "first meeting of the country's young activists in socialists construction." During the Second Five-Year

Plan, the CYL initiated large-scale afforestation activities, which were characterized by four provinces in which hundreds of counties were well afforested, and held the "second meeting of the country's young activists in socialist construction." After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the CYL launched the activities of striving to be shock workers (shock brigades) in the new Long March, such as the activity of afforesting the motherland, the "emulation drive to improve quality of products" on the industrial front, and the activity of encouraging young peasants to strive to be "pacesetters in learning and using science" in farming. Under the leadership of the party, these CYL activities greatly boosted the enthusiasm of young people in the country's construction work. Hao Jianxiu, creator of a new method of spinning in the textile industry; Wang Chonglun, who fulfilled targets for 3 years in 1 year; others like Xu Jianchun, Li Ruanhuan, and Ni Zhifu; the first youth shock brigade in the country, which was represented by Zhang Beifa and was known for high efficiency in the labor work of building the Soviet Exhibition Hall in Beijing; and the well-known first land reclamation team of Beijing Youth were all representatives of young activists and youth shock teams in socialist construction and emerged in the 17 years since the founding of the PRC. In recent years there have also emerged tens of thousands of people of the Sui Zhizhong type, the new march shock teams like the Chinese women's volleyball team, and more than 1 million new march shock workers.

The CYL mobilizes its members and young people to struggle bravely for safeguarding the motherland and the four modernizations. On the battlefields of the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, tens of thousands of young volunteers fought a heroic battle. They were praised as the most beloved persons by the people of the motherland. People always remember Huang Jiguang, Qiu Shaoyun, and Yang Gensi. In the self-defense counterattacks against Vietnam, young frontier guards are praised as a new generation of the most beloved persons. Their outstanding representatives are Li Chengwen, a hero of the Dong Cunrui type, and Yang Long, a veritable hero.

After the founding of New China, the CYL assigned itself the basic task of educating the youth of our country in patriotism and communism. The primary CYL organizations initiated the activities of studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, learning from Lei Feng and Zhang Haidi, and the activities of the five strasses, four beauties, and three loves. These activities have played a positive role in fostering communist ideals and morality among the young people and in helping them cultivate a revolutionary outlook on life. Lei Feng, Wang Jie, Ou Yanghai, Liu Yingjun, Zhang Huang, An Ke, Zhang Haidi, and many other heroes are all representatives of the spiritual features of New China's youth. Young people of our country are now growing as a new generation who are geared to the needs of the four modernizations and cater to the world and the future. Closely coordinating its activities with the All-China Youth Federation and the All-China Students Federation, the CYL has all along educated its members and young people in the spirit of internationalism. It has developed ties with more than 300 youth and student organizations in over 100 countries. According to an incomplete estimate, more than 1,000 youth organizations and over 12,000 youths of foreign countries have visited China at CYL invitation, while over 700 more youth groups and

more than 5,000 young people of our country have been sent abroad since the founding of the PRC. All these have made great contribution in safeguarding world peace and in striving for a bright future.

CSO: 4005/054

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ZHANG TINGFA URGES YOUNG TO EMULATE ZHENG YUE

HK280859 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 20 Sep 84 p 1

[Report: "Zhang Tingfa on Learning From Advanced Deeds of Zheng Yue"]

[Text] After we reported on the advanced deeds of Zheng Yu [6774 6460], a fine young fighter and a third-year student of the Air Force Political Academy, Zhang Tingfa, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and commander of the air force, cheerfully granted an interview to a reporter of our newspaper and answered the questions he raised.

Question: Zheng Yu is another advanced figure in the Air Force after Zhu Boru and Zhou Chao. After we reported his deeds, both civilians and army men have spoken highly of him. Please say something about your opinion of him.

Answer: Zheng Yu was set up by the CPC committee of the Air Force as a pace-maker in building socialist spiritual civilization. He has earned a first class merit citation. In the 6 years since he joined the Air Force, he has diligently studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, freed himself from being "confined by his own self," and speculated about life with a correct approach. In the Air Force, he is a fighter with his own speciality as well as other, lesser abilities. In the Air Force academy, he is a pace-maker in "receiving thorough training and making overall improvements." In addition, he carries forward the fine tradition characteristics of our army's political work, enthusiastically does the political work concerned with young people, and, drawing on his personal experience, encourages an increasing number of young people to vigorously forge ahead in their exploration of life. Young people look up to him as "their bosom friend in the same age group" and the cadres and fighters praise him as "a Li Yanjie [2621 3601 2638] in the army." He has proved himself to be a model that should be emulated by the army's young cadres and fighters. Contemporary university students and young people should also learn from him.

Question: What practical significance is there in emulating and giving publicity to Zheng Yu at this time?

Answer: Many young people are speculating about their lives and they look forward to different things. The lives of young people have just begun.

Their having the courage to explore is in itself a positive attitude. Momentary perplexities and occasional mistakes in the course of their exploration are not anything really terrible. As long as one nourishes no prejudice and does not refuse to learn something from Marxism-Leninism, one can always arrive at truth by comparing and examining things. In this regard, the process of development of Zheng Yue's thinking bears great significance in that it can inspire the masses of young people.

Question: Zheng Yu has achieved many advanced deeds. In your opinion, which of his advanced deeds and ideas should we learn from?

Answer: Zheng Yue's deeds and ideas appeal to young people, educated young people in particular. I think we should mainly learn from his "three spirits": First, his explorative spirit of being unwilling to degenerate in practice and, with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as his guide, of meeting difficulties and complications head on; second, his spirit of "spreading the fire," being bent on serving the collective and the socialist motherland better, and enthusiastically helping others; and third, his spirit of working hard to acquire knowledge in light of the needs of the revolution.

Question: Many young people have written letters to the newspapers, expressing their desire to make friends with Zheng Yue, to probe into the true meaning of life with him, and to learn from him. Please say something on the things to be attended to in learning from Zheng Yue.

Answer: In learning from Zheng Yue, I think young people should first learn from the correct direction and the goals he had in mind before he began speculating about life. We call on the young people who are probing into the meaning of life to properly handle the relations between themselves and the collective, the relations between their personal interests and the future of the country, and the relations between their personal interests and the well-being of the people, to brilliantly combine the three sets of relations, and to learn from his noble character of "dedicating his whole life to the people." Second, "Let us be the first and let us start now." We should be men of action, not people who regret. What is praiseworthy in Zheng Yue is that in probing into the meaning of life, he does not pay lip service nor confine himself to speculation. Rather, he takes action, practices, and tires his best to do what he is capable of doing. Third, any attempt to probe into the meaning of life will certainly be beset with difficulties. In learning from Zheng Yue, young people should carry forward his spirit of being unwilling to degenerate and dreading neither setbacks nor hardships. With such a spirit, we can eliminate all obstacles, surmount all difficulties, attain our goals of struggle, and make significant contributions. Of course, Comrade Zheng Yue should keep on studying hard and improving himself. It is hoped that he will be modest and prudent and will unremittingly make new progress.

Finally, Commander Zhang Tingfa had a few words for the young people. He said: At present, our country finds itself in a new period of its historical development. It is carrying out extensive reforms centered on the general

task and general goal for the new period. In addition, it is enriching and perfecting the socialist system established in the past. Thus, our country is advancing in the direction of socialism. The young people have been charged with the unshirkable duty of building the motherland. Young people should, like Zheng Yue, be the vanguard of our times, have the courage to explore, be determined to carry out reforms, and give play to their knowledge and talents.

CSO: 4005/054

EAST REGION

PARTY RECTIFICATION HELPS IMPLEMENT INTELLECTUALS POLICY

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jul 84 p 1

[Article: "The Province Committee Party School Conscientiously Carries Out the Reform While Rectifying Spirit; Party Rectification Speeds the Implementation of the Policy on Intellectuals."]

[Text] During party rectification, the provincial committee party school, in view of the numerous special characteristics of intellectuals, is conscientiously examining the problems that exist in implementing the policy on intellectuals. They have stressed it as a major aspect of rectification and reform and achieved considerable results.

Select a Group of Outstanding Young and Middle-aged Intellectuals Who Are Capable of Initiating a New Situation To Enter Middle-Level Bodies.

The party school originally had 15 departments, with 16 heads and deputy heads of department, whose average age was 54. There were only two among them younger than 50. For many years, no intellectual under the age of 45 had been chosen for middle-level leading bodies. During party rectification, everyone has come up with many suggestions and proposals on this. The school committee sped up work on this and chose 11 outstanding young and middle-aged intellectuals under the age of 50 to undertake leadership work in various departments. Their average age was 42, and a great majority of them had college levels of culture or above, with certain theoretical knowledge and practical experience. After these comrades were appointed, all reports were satisfactory. The newly-chosen director of the philosophy teaching and research section, Xia Jun [1115 6511], is a graduate student under 40 who endeavors to gain professional proficiency in teaching, vigorously raises the quality of teaching, investigates new avenues of reform in teaching, and engages in teaching and research section work with great vitality.

Conscientiously Resolve Difficulties With Intellectuals Joining the Party

During party rectification, the party school worked out a plan for recruiting party members, directed particularly at several intellectuals who have worked at the party school for a long time and who have wanted to join the party for many years. They are to undergo observation for a set period and be given their share of work and training. The school publication editor, Zhou

Tianyuan [0719 1131 0337], wanted to join the party for over 30 years, and consistently showed himself well. The organization once considered him for the party, but because his family origin was not good, and later he was mistakenly identified as a rightist, the problem was never resolved. During party consolidation, the party organization earnestly observed Zhou Tianyuan's situation, and by the end of May he was enrolled in the party, realizing his hope of many years. At the same time, an assistant teacher was approved for the party.

Resolve the Contradictions of Husband and Wife Living Apart for Long Periods Step by Step. Since party rectification, the party school has arranged the problems among intellectuals of husbands and wives living apart for long periods and carried out a special investigation of them. The newly-appointed director of the organization fervently resolved difficulties for intellectuals. He helped one comrade to resolve the difficulties of husband and wife living apart, making nothing of hardships and using all manner of connections. At present, two cases of husband and wife living apart have been resolved.

Create Work Conditions for Intellectuals. The party school has done quite a lot of work on this, including: relinquishing authority to the teaching and research sections, such as permitting the director to determine teaching plans and check lecture notes, and making the allocation of personnel subject to the director's approval; and creating a special fund from part of the outlay for scientific research and teaching, earmarked for each of the teaching and research sections. In addition, the school has acquired a batch of card files and bookcases, to be sold by priority to the teaching and research personnel at cost.

Free Intellectuals From Trouble at Home. We must improve middle-aged intellectuals' residential conditions. At present, everyone at the rank of lecturer and above occupies a two-and-a-half room apartment. A number of assistant teachers' residences have been improved. The teachers' and administrators' dining room has constantly increased the variety there, frequently supplying small families with non-staple foods, and making things convenient for the intellectuals. Arrangements were even made for intellectuals going to Yunnan, Hong Kong or other places to rest during summer vacation.

12534

CSO: 4005/796

EAST REGION

FUJIAN RECRUITS MORE INTELLECTUALS INTO PARTY

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jul 84 p 1

[Article by the provincial committee organizational department organizational office and the provincial intellectual work contact group office: "Eliminate 'Leftist' Influences, Overcome All Prejudices; Over 10,000 Intellectuals Join the Party in the Last 5 Years"]

[Text] As party organizations at all levels in Fujian have continued to eliminate "leftist" ideological influences, they have paid greater attention to recruiting intellectuals into the party, and the proportions of intellectuals among new party members has risen gradually over the last few years. There were more than 12,000 intellectuals admitted into the party in Fujian from 1979 to 1983. In 1979, 8.28 percent of new party members were intellectuals, while by 1983, their proportion had risen to 33.5 percent. All the intellectuals who just joined the party are mainstays of their trades and professions. A considerable part of them were chosen to go into leading bodies at various levels, while some were even assigned important leadership posts.

With regard to treating the problems of intellectuals joining the party, "leftist" prejudices and all kinds of obstacles existed for a long time, so that a number of outstanding intellectuals who loved the party and who worked conscientiously for the party, in spite of decades of urgent application to join the party, were kept out for a long time, suffering all kinds of reproach. Following the Third Plenum of the 11th party Central Committee, and especially the spirit engendered by the symposium on recruiting party members held by the organizational departments last year, party organizations at all levels have progressed in unifying understanding, liberating thinking, strengthening leadership on recruiting intellectuals into the party, and focusing attention on the difficulties of intellectuals in joining the party.

Party organization leaders in a majority of districts and units have clearly understood that to accomplish the party's general task during the current period, they must rely on science and technology, and on intellectuals. The admission of outstanding intellectuals into the party is not only needed for the four modernizations, but is also required at the same time to make the

cadre ranks more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and professionally more competent, and to train successors to the communist cause.

In fostering the recruitment of outstanding intellectuals into the party, party organizations at all levels will be dealing with a major problem in party building. The party committee of Fujian Teachers College corrected such prejudices as "the theory of the unique importance of class origin," "expert, but not red," and "being cocky," and have put the admission of intellectuals into the party on the party committee agenda. The party committee secretary has personally engaged in work on this. In the last few years, the school has recruited 610 intellectuals as party members, totaling 95.2 percent of all new party members; 35.5 percent of all new party members recruited in Longyan Prefecture in 1983 were intellectuals.

The large number of outstanding intellectuals admitted into the party has increased the new blood in party organizations, causing great changes in the cultural quality and professional knowledge of the cadre ranks. The large group of newly-admitted intellectuals in the party has become a mainstay on every front of endeavor. After Pan Lixian [3382 2621 6343], a high-level engineer at the Fujian Coal Designing Institute, joined the party, he said, "Now that I belong to the party, I want to dedicate everything to the party, to win glory for the party." the anchor-shaft-form coal bunker he designed was praised highly throughout the country for its originality. The soft foundation six-story residential building he designed saved labor and materials, and were light-weight and economical. He used 60 nights off to finish planning a multi-story building, then handed over all the earnings and bonuses as party membership dues. After Gong Xiong [7895 7160], an engineer at the Fujian Pencil Factory, joined the party, through his courage as a vanguard champion of the proletariat and his bold reforms, he was praised by the light industry department as an outstanding factory director.

At present, although there have been successes in getting intellectuals into the party in Fujian, the pace has not been great, nor the recruitment even, and measures have not been adequately implemented. During party consolidation, we must unify ideology, and party organizations at all levels must still resolve the difficulties of admitting intellectuals into the party. One aspect of reform during rectification or reform before rectification is to eliminate "leftist" ideological influences and thoroughly remove all obstacles, in order to recruit more outstanding intellectuals into the party.

12534

CSO: 4005/796

EAST REGION

REFORM FOSTERS OUTSTANDING TEACHERS AT FUDAN UNIVERSITY

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 9 Jul 84 p 1

[Article by Gu Qian and Wang Zengfan: "Many Measures Adopted to Encourage Teachers to Stand Out; Outstanding Teachers Emerge from Fudan University"]

[Text] Fudan University has adopted several measures in educational reform to encourage teachers to stand out, and outstanding teachers have already emerged in every discipline.

In its educational reform, Fudan University stipulated that those promoted to the title of teacher must be given a certain amount of teaching work, and those teachers who have returned from refresher courses abroad should certainly arrange their time to give priority to conducting basic courses or leading experiments, and participate in front line teaching. On this foundation, they stress raising three things in the major courses of each department in the university: to raise the proportion of classes conducted by professors and associate professors, to raise the proportion of a type of course (through good course teaching results, teacher echelon formation, and relatively suitable good teaching material), and to raise the students' abilities, such as the ability to perform experiments and to do social investigation. The number of professors and assistant professors conducting basic courses or specialized courses has nearly tripled this year over 1981. Liberal arts courses account for 18 percent, while science courses account for 28 percent.

The school honors teachers with rich educational experience and outstanding achievements and gives them first consideration for promotion and commendation. The math department teachers Ouyang Guangzhong [2962 7122 0342 0022] and Qin Cengfu [4440 2582 1788] make teaching their main concern. The basic math analysis course they teach is lively, yet it concentrates on cultivating the students' creative abilities, and it has always met with student approval. They were made assistant professors quite early and were set up as models of teaching at the school. Dong Yafen [5516 0068 5358], an assistant professor in the foreign languages department, is an outstanding teacher, and was elected a model worker for 3 years running. For teachers who have been teaching 40 years or more, the school awards a certificate of honor. It issues a teaching award to outstanding teachers, to encourage teachers to constantly raise the quality of education.

Every school term, the school goes through two teaching inspections, at the middle and end of the term, to discover outstanding talent in teaching and promptly synthesize and extend their experience. When the bio-engineering department teacher Jiang Shaohui [3068 4801 1979] teaches the "Genetics" course, he integrates the new scientific results in genetics and developments in learning in China and abroad into his teaching material and promptly introduces it to his students, giving them new knowledge and information. The assistant professor in the history department, Li Huaxing [2621 5478 5281], teaches his class on "Research on the Thought of Modern Figures" in a discussion style, which alters the unitary teaching method and cultivates the students' ability to study problems intensively. As for those young teachers who are beginning to show a fine talent for teaching, the school has asked the older teachers to pass on experience, give help, set an example, and encourage them to offer required and elective courses on their own, to allow them to temper themselves in the teaching experience. At present, the young branch of the teachers ranks of Fudan University is maturing, and a third echelon in teaching is gradually being formed.

Under the impetus of a group of key teachers, teaching in all disciplines at Fudan has achieved fairly good results and outstanding students are constantly emerging. In the last few years, the number of undergraduates admitted to graduate study averaged around one in four each year. Among them, nearly 50 percent were admitted in math, physics and biology. In last year's national centralized examinations for graduate students in mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology who studied abroad, Fudan University students' test results and numbers admitted averaged among the best. In math, physics and chemistry, the first place winners were all successful entrance exam candidates at Fudan. Not long ago, in the basic course level test for the students of the class of 1981 organized in Shanghai, the Fudan University foreign language level was at the head of the list among institutions without special foreign language courses. In the last few years, Fudan University has even trained a group of high-level professionals. In the first group of doctorate degrees conferred in this country, Fudan accounted for nearly one in three of the 20 doctors of literature and philosophy.

12534

CSO: 4005/795

EAST REGION

LEARNING FROM BASIC LEVELS, MASSES URGED

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 10 Jul 84 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "Learn From the Basic Levels, Learn From the Masses"]

[Text] The Shanghai industry party committee asked several factory enterprise reformers to attend a class at the department, one of whose subjects was: the basic levels' need for some kind of "mother-in-law." This is a new matter that breaks fresh ground.

No one knows when it started, but when ideological and political work is mentioned, people often think that the cadres should do the work of the masses, the higher level should do the work of the basic levels, while very few think that educators must first be educated. In reality, ideological work by cadres is more important than the masses' ideological work, particularly in this new historical period. Looking back on the history of our party, at each important historical juncture, when the party's general and specific policies were first being enacted, it always required that the cadres' understanding be raised first, and ideology unified, and then through the cadres, the broad masses could be unified, educated and guided, to strive for victory for the revolutionary cause.

At present, we are in a new historical period of socialist modernization, and a host of facts make clear: there is a strong relationship between whether or not a department or unit can usher in a new situation and whether or not the cadres have the courage to open things up and the skill to create, and between whether or not higher level departments have nerve and knowledge and the skill to lead. The fetters of these "leftist" ideological influences that block reform as well as old conventions are mainly an ideological problem of the cadres. The so-called "hot on both ends and cold in the middle," to the extent that it "puts obstacles in the way," also mainly indicates a section of cadres, particularly cadres in leadership positions whose ideology has not kept pace with the development of the situation.

How can we make our ideology keep better pace with the situation? There is only one method and that is to study anew. Early on the eve of the Third Plenum of the 11th party Central Committee, in his remarkable speech, "Emancipate the Mind, Seek Truth From Facts, Unite as One and Look Ahead," Comrade Deng Xiaoping issued the call to all comrades in the party to "know how to study

anew." For more than 5 years, under the guidance of the party Central Committee's correct line, a great number of comrades made constant progress in studying anew. At present, we face a new situation of rapid urban reform and progress in lifting restrictions against the outside, and new conditions, things, experiences and problems in living are emerging one after another. If we do not continue to attend to studying anew, and change our thinking to fit the situation, there is a danger that we could fall behind.

What is very important now about studying anew is to integrate it with party rectification, and to earnestly study the "Report on Government Work" by Premier Zhao Ziyang, as a representative of the State Council, that was adopted by the second meeting of the 6th plenary session of the National People's Congress. This report is an important guiding document to help unify the ideology of the party and the people, to improve the work of leading bodies at every level of the party and the government, to promote lifting restrictions against the outside and enliven the domestic economy, and to start building socialist modernization. In order to understand profoundly the spiritual essence of the report, besides studying the related party documents since the Third Plenum of the 11th party Central Committee and making every effort to understand and get a good grasp of the basic tenets of Marxism, the important thing is that we should still have the spirit of a willing pupil and seek an education from the masses and comrades on the basic levels. Because they themselves are on the front line of production, and because they are most profoundly affected by the dangers of "eating out of the same pot" and the trammels of unreasonable rules and regulations, and their need for reform is most urgent, the many reform measures they create must undergo our investigation and conscientious synthesis, in order to enrich the leadership's experience.

This kind of situation often occurs: in many cases, when people just sit down and discuss, their thinking stays the same; but once they come into contact with reality, and hear the voice of the masses and the voice of practice, they can suddenly see the light and problems are readily solved. Only by closely integrating concrete reality with study in one's own district, department or unit can we lead the masses in creatively implementing the general and specific policies of the Central Committee and advancing reform in a sound manner.

12534

CSO: 4005/795

SOUTHWEST REGION

IMPROVEMENT OF EDUCATION IN SICHUAN URGED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jun 84 p 2

[Article: "Speed up Educational Reform"]

[Text] When considering the "Report on the Work of the Government" submitted by Gov Yang Xizong [2799 2649 4844], the delegation of Luzhou Municipality participating in the Second Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress pointed out that education is the strategic key point of the national economy and the most fundamental task in capital construction. The provincial authorities must think highly of it. However, educational reform in our province started late and failed to make good progress. No noticeable successes have been achieved. There are many problems. It is not able to keep abreast of economic reform.

Deputies Chen Chonglu [7115 1504 4389] and Liang Yongshu [2733 3057 3219] said that up to now, the provincial department of education has not yet been able to put forward any concrete reform plan and there has been no experience of experimentation gained at any selected point from which we can learn. Even if the lower levels want to carry out reform, they do not know how to start it. We hope that the provincial authorities quicken their pace in carrying out educational reforms, conduct tests at selected points as soon as possible, put forward plans and guide in an all-round way. They also felt that at present, the ranks of the teachers are overstaffed. There are too many teachers and their quality is low. The Luzhou Fourth Middle School has more than 130 teachers, but more than half of them are not fully competent. It is suggested that schools follow the example of factories in letting school principals practice the appointment system. In so doing, a school principal has the power to appoint or discharge teachers on his own and he may also check up on teachers.

The deputies also felt that the proportion of the distribution of educational funds is irrational. The educational budget for the whole province this year has increased too little, which cannot be suited to the needs of the educational front. Over a long period of time, the distribution of educational funds has been lenient with universities and colleges but strict with middle and elementary schools. Education in elementary and middle schools is a foundation. Without this foundation, it is impossible to build high buildings and large mansions.

9560

CSO: 4005/767

SOUTHWEST REGION

GUIZHOU MEETING ON PARTY RECRUITMENT ISSUES

HK150723 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] A provincial report meeting on party recruitment work demanded that party organizations throughout the province further eliminate leftist ideological influences and seriously solve the problems of outstanding intellectuals and advanced elements from specialized households in joining the party, so as to make a new breakthrough in party recruitment work in the province.

The meeting, which concluded on 14 September, summed up party recruitment work in the first half of the year. It held: In the first half of the year the party organizations at all levels attached importance to solving the difficulties of outstanding intellectuals and advanced elements from specialized households in joining the party. They eliminated some prejudices and made breakthrough in some forbidden areas. Initial success was scored in party recruitment.

However, the development of the work was very uneven and the strides taken were small. This did not match the development of the economy at all. In particular people still lack understanding regarding recruiting into the party outstanding intellectuals and advanced elements from specialized households and households engaged in specialized jobs. Action taken was ineffective. The meeting demanded that party organizations at all levels carry forward the achievements, eliminate the shortcomings, clear away ideological obstacles, and press forward party recruitment work.

The meeting pointed out: In the course of party recruitment work, we must continue to correct the guiding ideology and vigorously grasp the implementation of measures. The work must be subordinate to, serve, and closely center on the accomplishment of the four modernizations. We must do a good job of the party's organizational building for developing production and enriching the country and the people. Thus the party's organizational building can suit the needs of the party's political line and ensure its fulfillment. Party committees must take a positive attitude, adopt effective measures, speed up the pace, and recruit into the party as soon as possible qualified outstanding intellectuals and advanced elements from specialized households and households engaged in specialized jobs, to gradually change the situation of aging, low educational standard, and little specialized knowledge among the party ranks in the province, so as to meet the needs of the four modernizations drive.

CSO: 4005/054

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN HOLDS DISCIPLINE INSPECTION CONFERENCE

HK260727 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, from 21 to 23 September the Sichuan CPC Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission held a conference in Chengdu on discipline inspection work. The conference was attended by secretaries of the provincial, city, prefectural, and autonomous prefectural discipline inspection commissions. The purpose of the conference was to relay the spirit of the conference on discipline inspection in some provinces and cities held by the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection and the spirit of the forum on discipline inspection work in Southwest and Northwest China and to discuss the question of how to make discipline inspection a further success under the new circumstances.

The conference was chaired by Xu Mengxia, member of the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee. At the conclusion of the conference, Wang Ao, permanent deputy secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, made a concluding speech.

The conference states that at present, in all parts of the country and the province, an excellent situation characterized by reforms and the vigorous development of the productive forces in various industries and trades has emerged. Discipline inspection should serve and be subordinate to the party's general task and general goals. The organs and cadres in charge of discipline inspection should protect, support, familiarize themselves with, and take part in the reforms. This is the guiding ideology for discipline inspection work.

The conference pointed out: Under the new circumstances, the party's discipline inspection departments have been charged with more arduous tasks, and discipline has been made stricter. The opinion that discipline should be made less restrictive and more tolerant is incorrect. In protecting the implementation of the party's line, principles, and policies, in upholding the party's principle of party spirit, and in [words indistinct], the question of whether or not we should make something less restrictive and more tolerant does not matter. The reforms should be coupled with efforts to straighten out the party spirit and to enforce discipline. Without a good party style and strict discipline, we cannot guarantee or give impetus to the healthy, smooth development of the reforms.

Departments responsible for discipline inspection, it was emphasized at the conference, should help the party conscientiously carry out party rectification. The comrades attending the conference suggest that the reforms cannot be fruitful without a good party style. As a result of the party rectification the past 6 months or more, our party style has taken a turn for the better. However, we must soberly see that we still have much work to do. It is the duty of the Discipline Inspection Commission to enforce party discipline and to uphold party spirit and party style. At present, it is necessary to resolutely combat bureaucracy and the practice of seeking personal gains by capitalizing on one's power, to improve party style in the light of the reforms, and to speedily effect a radical turn for the better in party style. In order to adapt themselves to the development of the circumstances, discipline inspection commissions at all levels should perfect their organization within a definite time and earnestly devote greater efforts to building contingents of discipline inspection workers.

CSO: 4005/054

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN HOLDS MEETING ON UNITED FRONT WORK, MODERNIZATION

HK290350 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Yesterday [27 September] morning the Kunming people's victory hall was decorated with lanterns and colored streamers and filled with an atmosphere of jubilation. The opening ceremony of a meeting was solemnly held here. The meeting was to commend advanced people of all circles in serving the four modernizations and to exchange related experiences.

A total of 774 people attended the meeting, including people from the democratic parties, nonparty personages, nonparty intellectual cadres, former KMT personnel who revolted and crossed over, former commercial and industrial personnel, minority patriotic personnel, patriotic religious people, Taiwan compatriots and family members of persons who went to Taiwan, and returned Overseas Chinese and their relatives.

The opening ceremony was presided over by Zhu Jiabi, chairman of the provincial CPPCC. Yang Kecheng, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC, delivered the opening speech. He said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Committee, various principles and policies toward the united front of the party have been gradually implemented. The goal of this meeting is to exchange experience extensively, give publicity to the advanced deeds of the advanced personnel in various circles, and commend the persons of various circles who have made outstanding contributions to the building of the four modernizations so as to further mobilize the initiative of everyone and encourage them to further exert strenuous efforts for the economic takeoff of our province and to open up a new situation in the united front work of our province.

Liu Shusheng, deputy secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee, spoke at the meeting. He extended congratulations on the victorious opening of the meeting on behalf of the provincial CPC committee, and expressed appreciation and respect to people of various circles who have made outstanding contributions to building the four modernizations. He said: The convening of this meeting reflects the consolidation and development of the united front in our province. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the total output value of industry and agriculture of our province has doubled. However, it should be noted that the level of the development of the economy and culture of our province is still very low.

The provincial CPC committee has decided that propaganda and education concerning the thorough negation of the Cultural Revolution, the elimination of factionalism, and the strengthening of the party spirit should be carried out during the whole process of the party rectification, which should be regarded as an important task and should be well solved. Factionalism is a stubborn disease. It is especially harmful when combined with the evil trends in abusing one's power. If factionalism is not eliminated, there will be endless troubles ahead and there will be no peace for the party. The key in negating the Cultural lies in thoroughly negating the two factions.

In terms of economic construction, it is necessary to act in accordance with the instruction of the central authorities that the great southwest should be exploited as well as the spirit of utilizing party rectification to promote production and utilizing production to examine party rectification, and do a good job in the reform of the economic system and in carrying out the opening to the outside world so as to speed up our pace of development. It is hoped that various democratic parties and patriotic personages in various circles will give full play to their talents and ability in the building of the four modernizations, will make still greater contributions, and will exert more efforts for the great cause of reuniting the country.

Sun Yiqing, deputy secretary-general of the national CPPCC, attended the meeting and spoke to offer congratulations to the meeting. Li Hecai, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress; Vice Governor Li Zhengyou; (Lan Yinong), political commissar of the Kunming Military Region; and Zhang Zhimin, political commissar of the Yunnan Military District, attended the opening ceremony on invitation.

CSO: 4005/054

SOUTHWEST REGION

GUIZHOU MEETING EXAMINES RECTIFICATION, CORRECTION

HK011216 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] The provincial CPC committee party rectification guidance group held a meeting of party rectification units the day before yesterday to sum up work of rectification and correction. Present at the meeting were the leading people of the first group of units to undergo party rectification and comrades of the party rectification theoretical groups of various departments. Responsible comrades of the party groups of the provincial machinebuilding industry department, metallurgical department, financial department, agricultural department, and labor bureau briefed the participants on the progress and their experience in carrying out the work of rectification and correction in depth. Su Gang, provincial CPC committee secretary and deputy head of the provincial CPC committee party rectification guidance group, attended and addressed the meeting.

In his speech, Comrade Su Gang said: The previous stage of party rectification has been carried out smoothly in 77 units directly under the provincial authorities. At the previous stage of party rectification, these units worked out 298 documents on party rectification, containing 2,139 measures centering around the major target of changing the backward state of Guizhou Province as soon as possible. All these measures have been extensively well received by the vast number of staff and workers and have given full play to the latter's initiative, strengthened unity and speeded up the reform as well as economic development and other work.

When discussing carrying out the work of rectification and correction, Comrade Su Gang said that the work of rectification and correction must clear away all misgivings and wrong views on the economic structural reform and must be geared to the major target of changing the backward state of the province as soon as possible. It is necessary to set high standards. First of all, it is necessary to constantly adjust our orientation for vocational work, get rid of the outmoded concepts of small-scale production, and adopt a correct orientation for vocational work in light of the actual situation in our province. Second, it is necessary to thoroughly negate the Great Cultural Revolution and both factions, strengthen units, enhance our party spirit, eliminate the pernicious influence of extensive democracy, and properly solve historical issues and problems left over by the Cultural Revolution.

Third, it is necessary to correct serious bureaucratic tendency and thoroughly examine and deal with all unhealthy trends, such as the practice of seeking personal interests by abusing power, which have emerged within the party after the issuance of the guiding principle for inner-party political life. Fourth, it is necessary to further solve the major problems existing in our leading bodies and strengthen the building of leading bodies according to the requirements for the four transformations of cadres. Fifth, each unit must find out whether there are suspected people of the three categories among its staff and build an initial third echelon.

Finally, Comrade Su Gang emphasized that each unit must do a good job in carrying out examination and studies and conscientiously further the work of rectification and correction, which is an arduous task having an important bearing on policies.

CSO: 4005/054

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN, CHENGDU HOLD GATHERING TO MARK NATIONAL DAY

HK020357 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Recorded report: "Sichuan Province and Chengdu City Hold Grand Gathering To Mark 35th Anniversary of Founding of PRC"]

[Excerpts] Yesterday, Chengdu's (Jinjiang) Hall was beautifully decorated.

At about 14,00, representatives attending the gathering entered the hall. The provincial and city leaders attending the gathering included Yang Rudai, Tan Oilong, Yang Xizong, Lu Dadong, Nie Ronggui, Feng Yuanwei, Jiang Minkuan, Du Xinyuan, Yang Chao, Xu Mengxia, He Haoju, Wu Xihai, Huang Qichao, Song Dafan, Yang Wanxuan, An Faxiao, Li Zhongyi, Li Linzhi, Song Wenbin, (Liao Fengshu), Hu Yongchang, Han Zhengfu, Qin Chuanhou, Zhang Xiushu, Liu Ziyi, Peng Dixian, Ma Shitu, Ji Chunguang, Meng Dongbo, Liu Yunbo, Liu Haiquan, Zhaxi Zeren, Liu Chunfu, Gu Jinchu, Kang Zhenhuang, Qiao Zhimin, (Wan Lizhi), Zhou Yi, Pan Dakui, Wang Dingyi, Luo Chenglie, Xu Chonglin, Ren Jinglong, Li Zhen, Luo Shiyu, Ke Zhao, Tian Yiping, Li Peigen, Deng Zili, (Yang Zaibi), Wang Ao, Gao Weilong, Gong Dulun, Wang Zegong, (Wang Yi), Li Xiangshan, and (Xiong Yizhong).

Leaders of the Chengdu PLA units attending the gathering included Wan Haifeng, Chen Mingyi, Yan Shouqing, Wang Jinqian, Niu Ji, Jin Zhongfang, Wang Huanru, Yang Yishan, Li Wenqing, Xu Chenggong, Wang Dongbao, Ru Ruyi, Zhao Wenjin, Zheng Denyan, Yang Zengtong, Qiao Xueting, (Zheng Qing), and (Zhang Wenqing). Also present at the gathering were those members of the Central Advisory Commission and Central Discipline Inspection Commission who happened to be in Chengdu, namely, Tian Bao, Ren Baige, Kuang Fuzhao, Wei Jie, Zhang Lixing, and Yu Shusheng, as well as advanced workers and model figures who have made important contributions to the four modernizations on various fronts.

Secretary Wu Xihai of the Chengdu City CPC Committee officiated at the gathering. He said: Governor Yang Xizong is requested to make a speech.

[Begin Yang Xizong recording] Comrades, friends. Under the leadership of the party, the province's army men and civilians have surmounted countless difficulties and obstacles by working hard. They have rebuilt the old pre-liberation Sichuan, [words indistinct] where the people lived in dire poverty,

into a new land of abundance which is steadily prospering. Compared with that of 1949, the industrial and agricultural output value has increased by about 11 times.

Finally, Governor Yang Xizong said: At present, the province's most important task is to quicken the pace of the urban economic reforms. We should spend 3 or 5 years on building, developing, and perfecting a socialist urban economic structure with Chinese characteristics. We should earnestly implement the regulations governing the economic reforms formulated by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council and properly handle the relations among the state, the enterprises, and workers. In this way, the enterprises, guided, administered, and regulated by the state's plans, policies, and laws, can really become relatively independent economic bodies and socialist commodity producers capable of making their own decisions and assuming sole responsibility for their own profits and losses. By learning from the rural areas' successful experience in the reforms, we should establish a responsibility system which combines responsibilities, rights, and interests and to relate the workers' material benefits to the management of the enterprises.

A political situation characterized by stability and solidarity is indispensable to the development of social productive forces and the improving of people's livelihood. We must concentrate our efforts on the four modernizations, resolutely eliminate all disturbances which affects the economic reforms, and resolutely put an end to those practices which impair stability and solidarity. We should earnestly implement the decisions on party rectification, accomplish the party's task of party rectification, strengthen ideological and political work, ensure that the reforms are smoothly carried out, give play to socialist democracy, establish a socialist legal system, strive to build a socialist spiritual civilization, and foster educated workers with lofty ideals and moral integrity. From now on, we should boldly put younger people in important positions.

Political Commissar Wan Haifeng of the Chengdu Military Region also spoke at the gathering. He spoke on how the commanders and fighters of the Chengdu PLA units have consciously adhered to the party's four cardinal principles, how they have unswervingly implemented the line, principles, and policies adopted by the party since the 3d Plenary Session of its 11th Central Committee, how they have faithfully implemented the principle of wholeheartedly serving the people, their achievements in building a revolutionary, modernized, and regularized army, and the important role played by the militia in building and protecting the four modernizations.

CSO: 4005/054

SOUTHWEST REGION

QINGHAI: LEADERS ATTEND NATIONAL DAY FILM RECEPTIONS

HK021103 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Yesterday evening, Xining held film receptions in the Qinghai theater, the Xining cinema, the people's theater, and the people's cinema to warmly mark the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. Workers on all fronts, peasants, intellectuals, PLA commanders and fighters, organ cadres, model workers, advanced producers, retired elderly cadres, and representatives from all democratic parties, totaling some 4,000 people, attended the film receptions in all cinemas and theaters.

Liu Feng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and mayor of Xining City, spoke at a film reception. On behalf of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial government, the Xining City CPC Committee, and the city government, he extended seasonal greetings and cordial regards to elderly comrades who have stepped down to the second and third lines and to comrades and friends who are fighting on all fronts throughout the province. Liu Feng talked about the great achievements made by all fronts in our province over the past 35 years since the founding of our country. Liu Feng said: Our Qinghai Province is vast in territory and abounds in natural resources and its people are hard-working. It is one of the key regions in our country for development in the future. It has broad prospects for development. The provincial CPC committee and the provincial government hope that the party, government, army, and people throughout the province will fully understand their own glorious mission, will be bold in shouldering the heavy burden to develop and build Qinghai, will wholeheartedly do well in grasping the four modernizations, and will strive to develop productive forces so that our province's industrial, agricultural, and livestock production can develop more quickly. It is necessary to eliminate leftist influence, to be bold in bringing forth new ideas and carrying out reform, and to use reform as the motive force to promote the development of all aspects of work in our province.

Leading comrades of the Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial advisory committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial government, the Qinghai Military District, the provincial CPPCC committee, and Xining City, including Zhao Haifeng, Ma Wanli, Zhang Bosheng, Zhaxi Wangxu, Song Lin, Han Fucai, Xie Quanwei, Meng Yishan, Fang Xin, Han Shenggui, and (Zhang Difu), attended film receptions.

CSO: 4005/054

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG: YIN FATANG ATTENDS LHASA NATIONAL DAY GATHERING

HK021114 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Excerpts] In Lhasa, 50,000 people of all nationalities and of various circles ceremoniously held a gathering to mark the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. Leading comrades of the regional party, government, army, and the regional CPPCC committee, and responsible comrades of Lhasa City were at the rostrum during the gathering. The principal leading comrades, including Yin Fatang, Duejiecaidan, Yanling Duoje, Ba Sang, Zhang Xiangmin, and Wang Xinquan, along with other leading comrades, smiled and waved their greetings to the comrades below and on the rostrum, and extended seasonal regards to each other. Dainba Gyaincain, mayor of Lhasa City, was the chairman of today's gathering.

The first speaker was Chairman Duejiecaidan. In his speech he fervently praised the great achievements made throughout the country and over the past 32 years since the peaceful liberation of Xizang. He said: Our region's gross industrial output value in 1983 was 390 percent more than in 1952, and its gross output of grain recorded an increase of 140 percent. Chairman Duejiecaidan put forward specific demands concerning the aim and tasks of our region's future economic construction.

At the celebration gathering, (Mu Chen), deputy political commissar; and (Tangmai Dongjie Baomu), vice chairman of the regional CPPCC committee, also delivered ebullient speeches.

CSO: 4005/054

SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

GUIZHOU STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION--The 6th people's congress standing committee began its 9th session in Guiyang yesterday morning. Wu Shi, chairman of the standing committee, presided over the meeting. It listened to a report by (Zhou Banghua), director of the provincial planning commission, on the implementation of the provincial 1984 plan for economic and social development of the provincial 1984 plan for economic and social development in the first 8 months of this year, and a report by (Cui Shulin), deputy director of the provincial finance department, on the implementation of the spirit of the national work conference for the second step in replacing profit delivery with tax payments. Vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, Wu Su, Luo Dengyi, Zeng Xianhui, Bai Lin, Hou Guoxiang, Wang Bingyun, and Liang Wanggui were present at the meeting. Vice Governor Xu Caidong; Xie Jinghan, president of the provincial people's higher court; (Liu Shupe), deputy procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate; as well as responsible persons of the relevant provincial government departments attended the meeting as non-voting delegates. Also attending as non-voting delegates were responsible comrades of people's congress standing committees of all autonomous prefectures and cities and of some counties as well as members of different committees under the provincial people's congress standing committee. [Text] [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Sep 84 HK]

SICHUAN OLD PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE--The Sichuan committee to study problems concerning old people was established in Chengdu on 24 September. The committee comprises 28 committee members with Yang Chao, Ren Baige, He Haoju, Zhang Xiushu, Zhou Yi, Qin Chuanhou, and (Feng Zhen) as the advisers; with Tian Bao as honorary chairman; with (Fu Jue) as chairman; and with (Zhang Jin), (Tian Xing), (Feng Litai), (Guo Tengxiang), (Li Tangying), and Dai Keyu as the vice chairmen. Attending the inaugural rally were Feng Yuanwei, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee; Yang Wanxuan, vice chairman of the provincial advisory committee; Xu Mengxia, secretary of the provincial discipline inspection committee; Qin Chuanhou, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee; Luo Tongda, vice governor; Qiao Zhimin, adviser to the provincial government; Tian Bao, member of the central advisory commission; and responsible persons of seven democratic parties, including the provincial committee of the China Democratic League. Tan Qilong, chairman of the provincial advisory committee; Lu Dadong, vice chairman of the provincial

advisory committee; Yang Chao, chairman of the provincial CPPC committee; Xu Mengxia, provincial CPC committee standing committee member; and Ren Baige, member of the central advisory commission, wrote inscriptions to greet the establishment of the committee. [Summary] [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Sep 84 HK]

CSO: 4005/054

NORTH REGION

HEBEI PROVINCIAL ORGANS SCORE SUCCESS IN PARTY CONSOLIDATION

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jul 84 p 1

[Article by reporters Wang Kengnan [3769 1649 0589] and Yang Zhenwu [2799 2182 2976]: "Party Consolidation in Government Offices Directly under Hebei Province Ushers in New Atmosphere; Changing the Old Workstyle of 'Staying Behind in the Office and Issuing Documents,' Carry Out Investigation and Study in the Field Around Operational Policies"

[Text] In the course of examining the progress in party consolidation by comparing with each other, government offices directly under Hebei Province have changed their workstyle of "staying behind in the office and issuing documents" and, keeping in mind the operational policies and other important matters such as reform and blazing new trails, sent out a large number of cadres to go deep into the realities of life to conduct investigation and study thereby vigorously promoting party consolidation, reform and other work.

According to incomplete statistics, the number of cadres sent by various units to conduct investigation and study at the grassroots level since March totaled more than 3,400 on different occasions, of which more than 290 were cadres at departments and bureau levels. During investigation and study, various units looked upon understanding and solving problems in work in their own departments, which were incompatible with the new situation, as their major tasks and further corrected their operational policies to make them more amenable to the general targets and tasks of the whole party and serve them even better. The propaganda department of the provincial CPC committee organized 51 cadres led by department and section directors to work in nine prefectures and cities, 21 counties, 35 villages and 51 hamlets. They called different types of symposiums on 127 occasions and visited nearly 100 "five-good's families" and "two-household entities." They became more aware of the profound changes in various fields in the countryside and the many demands of the peasants in the fields of propaganda, education, culture and sports. All this enabled them to understand more profoundly the sense of urgency to gear the propaganda work toward the countryside and make the decision of gearing the propaganda work toward the countryside; they also worked out specific measures to strengthen rural propaganda work with emphasis on building civility villages.

In the course of investigation and study, cadres of the government offices directly under the Hebei provincial authorities had made extensive contacts with the masses of cadres aspiring for reform and listened to their opinions and suggestions. The contradictions between the partial reform and the overall reform yet to be carried out as they saw them had enhanced their sense of urgency for reform. Three chairmen from the provincial economic committee led office cadres to conduct investigation and study in scores of enterprises. They discovered numerous outdated regulations being implemented in the personnel, finance, supply, price control, tax and credit departments hampering reform of enterprises. Together with the departments of finance, banking, supply, labor and personnel, they formulated specific regulations and measures under a more flexible policy. The Handan No 1 geological team under the Ministry of Geology has since 1981 taken the initiative to relinquish the "iron rice bowl" of eating up the state operational expenses, smashed the egalitarian way of "eating from the same big pot" and instituted a series of reforms in operations and management with emphasis on signing contracts and greatly improved economic results. The party group of the geological bureau, hedged in with rules and regulations in the past, was afraid to popularize its experience in reform. However, after five directors and deputy directors of the bureau conducted investigation and study in more than 20 grassroots units recently and heard criticism and suggestions by the masses, they affirmed that the experience gained by the Handan No 1 geological team was correct and decided to apply it on a trial basis in various geological teams throughout the province.

Through investigation and study, cadres of government offices directly under Hebei province have become more aware of serving the grassroots units. The Hangang chemical fertilizer plant, completed in 1977, has been in operation by fits and starts in the past eight years with no normal production schedules at all times and lost more than 20 million yuan. In the course of party consolidation, the provincial economic committee, the metallurgical department and the department of chemical industry jointly formed a work team to conduct "group consultation" like medical doctors to solve problems in the field. After instituting the responsibility system level by level, energetically working out technical measures and monitoring the progress in construction, this plant was finally put into normal production and started earning profits.

12662

CSO: 4005/848

NORTH REGION

PARTY CONSOLIDATION ENLIVENS HEBEI COOPERATIVE

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Sep 84 p 4

[Article by reporters Yang Shuxun [2799 2885 8113] and Ren Xianliang [0117 6343 5328]: "With High Standards and Strict Demands, Party Members' Thinking and Workstyle Undergo Notable Changes, Party and Non-partisan Cadres in Offices of the Hebei Provincial Supply and Marketing Cooperative Praise the '10 Good's' about Party Consolidation"]

[Text] Shijiazhuang, 6 September--By upholding high standards and strict demands in the course of party consolidation, the Hebei provincial supply and marketing cooperative has found the thinking, workstyle and work of its party members undergoing a notable change. Cadres inside and outside the Party all praised the success of the party consolidation drive. In late August, these reporters interviewed several party members in this unit who spoke about the "10 good's" that came out of the party consolidation drive.

"One, good in relying on the consciousness of party members and not starting a mass movement." Wang Weiqun [3769 4850 5028], director of the grassroots department with 33 years of party standing, said: "The party consolidation drive this time went on without those 'leftist' shenanigans, as witnessed in the past, when the leadership attacked the masses and vice versa, instead, the broad masses of party members were called upon to study conscientiously, elevate their ideological level and solve problems. Judging from the present situation, it is comparable to 'a gentle breeze and a mild rain' but this time the 'rain' dropped into people's hearts."

"Two good in developing criticism and self-criticism in a practical and realistic way." Ni Zhiren [0242 2535 0088], manager of a non-staple food company, said: "Gentle breeze and mild rain do not mean keeping on good terms with everyone at the expense of principle but developing criticism and self-criticism in a practical and realistic way." A sub-manager and a clerk in this company had been picking on each other in the past and made unwarranted charges behind each other's back; they were at "loggerheads" in thinking over a long time and did not associate with each other at work. During party consolidation, these two comrades had a number of heart-to-heart talks, since then, they not only examined their own shortcomings but also coordinated well in work. The sub-manager later promoted that clerk to deputy section chief.

"Three, good in taking lead in changing the workstyle by the leading groups and leading cadres." The office atmosphere was bad in this company before party consolidation. A manager could not order a section chief and those working under the section chief would not listen to him. People reported to work late and left early and they quarreled frequently. Always blaming the masses as the cause of insubordination in the past but through party consolidation, the leading cadres now realized that the erroneous thinking and the workstyle on the part of the leadership and failure to give play to the party branches as a powerful force were the crux of the problem. In an effort to solve this important problem involving the leading groups and leading cadres, they set up and perfected the work responsibility system in the office. As a result, all the undesirable phenomena in the past were wiped out completely. The director, department chiefs and managers now often visited the villages to investigate and study the situation and more people worked extra shifts, organized additional outlets and put forward ideas and measures.

"Four, good in eliminating the 'leftist' influence and strengthening the party spirit." This remark echoed in the hearts of a number of young party members. Several new party members who joined the party during the "great cultural revolution" resigned to the idea of "passing the test passively" and "getting fixed" at the start of the party consolidation, some veteran party members studied together with them and had heart-to-heart talks with them about the glorious party traditions and pointing out their shortcomings. These young party members were completely convinced and accepted criticism. The nine party members in the office drivers class were young party members who joined during the "great cultural revolution." In the past they looked upon themselves only as drivers and never thought about themselves as party members; working in an undisciplined way, they even cherished the notion that other people had considered them as someone the people "cannot do without and are afraid to offend." During the party consolidation, they tried to solve their common problem of having an insipid view about the party. Now, wherever they went, they imposed demands upon themselves in line with the criteria for party members. Besides driving vehicles efficiently, they also participated in reform and conserved fuel to serve the masses. People commented: "These drivers now look more like party members."

"Five, good in thoroughly negating the "great cultural revolution" and the two factions and strengthening unity." This was the remark made by some comrades involved in the two factions during the "great cultural revolution. Chen Xiangling [7115 3276 0109], assistant manager of a native products company; and Huo Yanwei [7202 1750 0251], chief of the company's financial and accounting section, belonged to the opposing factions during the "great cultural revolution" and their antagonistic sentiment ran deeply ideologically. Although working together in later years, they would still argue and want to view with each other to see who is better whenever the subject of factionalist struggle in the past was brought up. During party consolidation, they studied together in the party group where they discussed and negated thoroughly the "great cultural revolution" and the two factions thereby finding a common ideological foundation. Through a number of heart-to-heart talks, they had found themselves getting closer in spirit.

Chen Xiangling said: "In the past we spoke with people from our own faction with heart and talked with people of the other faction with misgivings. After the party consolidation, instead of treating other factions' comrades with misgivings, we now treat them like bosom friends."

"Six, good in making changes while consolidating party organizations."

"Seven, good in eliminating hidden danger and purifying organizations."

"Eight, good in changing the party style notably."

"Nine, good is the fact that the masses are convinced, energetic and in better frame of mind."

Liu Lize [0491 4539 3419], a party member with the capital goods company, who had no confidence in the party consolidation in the past, happily praised the "10 good's" several times. Before the party consolidation, Liu Lize submitted his views several times about the unhealthy tendencies in his unit and got no response. Thus he lost his confidence in striving to basically change the party workstyle for the better. Shortly after the party consolidation started, the list showing offices under the supply and marketing cooperative occupying more houses was published and the matter was solved very quickly; organized actions were taken to deal with the "three types of people" once they were investigated and verified; other problems such as the bureaucratic workstyle and the people taking advantage of their position and power in pursuit of private gain and other matters which the people criticized in the past but remained unsolved for a long time were solved one by one "in seriousness." As a result, the party style changed markedly and the leadership dared to tackle unhealthy trends and evil practices and listen to the people's opinions with humility. Inspired by these changes, Liu Lize said: "Party consolidation has made me realize the determination of the CPC Central Committee and the leadership at all levels to change the party style, I am convinced and feel reinvigorated."

"Ten, good in setting the operational guiding principles right through party consolidation and in speeding up reform and promoting the economy." Commenting on the "10 good's," Li Kan [2621 0170], party group secretary and director of the Hebei provincial supply and marketing cooperative, said: The central authorities raised the question of reforming the supply and marketing cooperatives several years ago, but due to the interference of "leftist" ideas, some people still wanted to maintain the supply and marketing cooperatives' overall dominant position in the rural commerce. During the party consolidation, by repeatedly studying the CPC Central Committee's 1984 Document No 1 and in compliance with the spirit of "discussing the main issues, understanding the overall situation and managing one's own profession," they achieved a better understanding of the operational thinking and the orientation of the reform in the supply and marketing cooperatives. Besides helping the provincial government in drawing up documents for reforming the supply and marketing cooperatives, they also formulated 13 documents concerning the structural reform of the supply and marketing cooperatives by working together with the organization, labor, finance, industrial, commercial and pricing departments. The reform of changing

supply and marketing cooperatives throughout the province from "being run by the government" to "being run by the people" is rapidly developing. By the end of June, the number of peasant households becoming shareholders in the supply and marketing cooperatives accounted for 79.1 percent of the total number of peasant households in the province. The newly increased share funds was equal to the total share funds prior to the year before last. Guided by the supply and marketing cooperatives, the number of various types of processing and service facilities established by the peasants with their own funds totaled more than 750, and 51 trade centers were set up in the cities. The total value of purchase and sales of the supply and marketing cooperatives increased by more than 37 percent over the corresponding period last year, profits were up 23.4 percent, and the increase in economic results reached the national advanced level.

Party members in the Hebei provincial supply and marketing cooperative viewed that although their unit achieved notable results in this party consolidation, certain deficiencies and shortcomings still remained when measured by the criteria set by the party consolidation decision of the CPC Central Committee. They pledged to make continuous efforts in striving to fulfill the party consolidation tasks in an all-round way by setting high standards.

12662

CSO: 4005/858

NORTHEAST REGION

MEASURES TO PREVENT BUREAUCRATISM ADOPTED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jul 84 p 1

[Article by reporters Zhao Wenquan [6392 2429 3123] and Wang Fujie [3769 6534 2212]: "Shenyang Municipal Party Committee Formulates Measures to Prevent Bureaucratism"]

[Text] During party rectification, the Shenyang municipal CPC committee has kept in line with the municipality's own actual situation, gotten a handle on the typical cases of major economic loss which had resulted because of irresponsible bureaucratism, drew inferences therefrom, gone deep down in analyzing the harms of bureaucratism, conscientiously absorbed the pertinent experiences and lessons, and carried out rectification and reform with a positive attitude in pushing forward our party rectification work.

Since the start of its party rectification in March, Shenyang Municipality has successively exposed a great number of problems causing the state to suffer major losses because of bureaucratism, which undertakes no responsibility toward the party and the people. Of these there are 42 relatively bigger typical cases which resulted in 1,180,000 yuan of direct losses.

Dereliction of Duty. The east-Shenyang fruits distribution depot of the municipal fresh fruits company purchased 680,000 jin of oranges last year. Shortly after they were put in the warehouse, signs of deterioration started to appear. The wardens repeatedly suggested to manager Zhu Qingyou [2612 3237 2589] and deputy manager Yu Dongcheng [0060 2639 2052] to get a close handle on management, but they were not moved, thus causing more than 77,000 jin of oranges to rot and resulting in 103,000 yuan of loss.

Faulty Decisionmaking. In 1982, when economic garments appeared under a state of saturation in the market, the leaders of the municipal textile products company, neither conducting any survey of the market situation nor listening to the views of those at the basic level, proceeded that year to decide without authorization to sign a contract for 800,000 items at the provincial meeting for placing orders, and a deputy manager also went down south to purchase still another 80,000 items. This resulted in considerable pile-up, and the company was forced to dispose of them at reduced prices and thereby sustained a price loss of as much as 1,260,000 yuan.

Passing the Buck and Wrangling. The Ministry of Textile Industry decided at the beginning of 1981 to expand wool textile mill Nos 1 and 2 of Shenyang Municipality and at the same time build four new mills and made it a requirement for the municipality to be developed into a new-type wool textile industrial base in two stages during the period of the "Sixth 5-Year Plan." Yet, over such construction projects of a large scale, there has never been anyone designated to take charge in the municipality; this led to the various departments wrangling endlessly between themselves and construction work became thus repeatedly delayed.

Confusion in Management. The 10 warehouses under the jurisdiction of the supplies departments have no adequate regulations and procedures, resulting in confused management. According to available statistics, the supplies in these 10 warehouses which have turned into scrap because of prolonged storage amount to more than 10 million yuan in value.

Through typical analyses such as these, the municipal party committee has deepened its understanding of the seriousness and harm of bureaucratism and reinforced its sense of urgency with respect to such bureaucratism which shows an irresponsible attitude toward the party and the people; it therefore clearly proposes to take the correction of the bad habits of bureaucratism as the point of penetration in party rectification in the organs directly under the jurisdiction of Shenyang Municipality and asks the various units to keep in line with reality, draw inferences therefrom, find the existing major problems, and formulate their plans for rectification and reform accordingly. In taking the lead to dissect the manifestations of bureaucratism, leading comrades of the municipal party committee and municipal government came to understand that the problems that had appeared at the basic level were all related to the superior levels; the leading comrades have unshirkable responsibility over the heavy economic losses that had resulted. The principal leading comrades of the municipality have at various forums repeatedly criticized themselves and set personal examples in implementation and adopted measures for conscientious rectification and reform. One is to level down the "mountains of documents" and fill up the "oceans of meetings" so as to spare more energy to go down to the basic level to study problems and solve problems; a second is to set up a responsibility system based on division of labor between the leading cadres, to have special personnel responsible for key tasks or key projects so that they would undertake all their contracted work from beginning to end; and a third is to appoint experts and scientific and technological personnel to serve as the "brain trust" of the municipal party committee and municipal government, to strengthen the feasibility and scientific study in decisionmaking so as to prevent further setbacks.

Principal leading comrades of the municipal party committee and municipal government have specifically taken over the responsibility of handling the tasks of implementation in the case of the several key projects at the wool textile industrial base where there have been rather numerous problems; they operate on the spot and solve problems right there.

While carrying out such rectification and reform, the municipal party committee has meted out solemn punishment to the few personnel who have caused major economic losses because of dereliction and malfeasance.

9255

CSO: 4005/861

NORTHWEST REGION

IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICY ON INTELLECTUALS DISCUSSED

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jun 84 p 1

[Article by Li Zhongmiao [6785 0112 5379] and Chen Jingxian [7115 2417 6343]:
"Eliminate 'Leftist' Influence, Resolve the Problem of Intellectuals Encountering Difficulties in Becoming Party Members"]

[Text] The organization department of the regional party committee called responsible cadres of various prefectures and municipalities, universities and colleges and organization departments of organs directly under the regional party committee to a meeting on 25 June to study the question of intellectuals encountering difficulties in becoming party members.

Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, party organizations at all levels in our region have gradually been attaching greater importance to the work of recruiting party members from among intellectuals. They have done a lot of work. By the end of 1983, a total of 3,763 professional and technical personnel in various fields have been admitted into the party, making up 23.9 percent of the new party members. These party members have made positive contributions in scientific research, teaching and production. However, the work of recruiting party members from among intellectuals carried out in our region at present still cannot be suited to the need to accomplish the general task for the new period. The question of intellectuals encountering difficulties in becoming party members has not yet been resolved in many units. "Leftist" influence and prejudice still exist in certain units. They demand perfection in intellectuals and bar intellectuals who have applied for party membership for many years and are qualified for party membership from entering the party. Some units are neither concerned about nor ready to cultivate intellectuals who asked to join the party. Other units are jealous of able and virtuous persons and deliberately create difficulties in joining the party. Universities and colleges as well as middle schools are also weak in recruiting party members from among students. The number of student party members is very small. Up to now, only 100 students of institutions of higher learning throughout the region are party members, making up only 2 percent of the total enrollment. There is no party member in most junior classes of various schools and no party group can be organized in senior classes.

At present, it is most important for us to eliminate further the impact of the "leftist" ideology and to make six clear distinctions on the question of

recruiting party members from among intellectuals: First, we must differentiate those who do not have a good family origin but complex social relations from those who are politically unreliable. Second, we must differentiate those who are diligent in study and are assiduously engaged in gaining professional proficiency from those who pay no attention to politics but who are merely professionally proficient without a socialist mind. Third, we must differentiate those who have independent ideas, are unlikely to agree without giving serious thought and dare to make their particular views known to the public from those who are arrogant and complacent. Fourth, we must differentiate the remuneration one is entitled to receive for the results achieved in his work from the pursuit of personal fame and gain. Fifth, we must differentiate those who speak gently and deal with people modestly from those who are imbued with the hypocritical style of the capitalist class. Sixth, we must differentiate those who are not in frequent contact with the masses because of the nature and characteristics of their work from those who profess to be aloof from politics and material pursuits. It is absolutely not permissible to admit those who resist and are opposed to the line, guiding principles and policies adopted since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, who pursue capitalist liberalization and who are engaged in speculation for the purpose of exploiting their positions in the ruling party to seek personal gain into the party. We must strictly prevent the "three types of people" from infiltrating the party. We must strengthen the leadership in the work of recruiting intellectuals into the party. We must resolutely dismiss those party cadres who deliberately create difficulties to block outstanding intellectuals from entering into the party, build obstructions or refuse to take action from the leading posts in order to resolve earnestly the question of intellectuals encountering difficulties in becoming party members.

9560

CSO: 4005/767

NORTHWEST REGION

RECRUITING PARTY MEMBERS FROM AMONG INTELLECTUALS

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jun 84 p 1

[Article: "Symposium Held on Intellectuals Joining the Party"]

[Text] On the eve of "1 July," the party committees of organs directly under the regional party committee held a symposium on the work of recruiting party members from among intellectuals. At the symposium, the party organizations of six units including the regional department of agriculture and animal husbandry and the regional federation of literary and artistic workers reported their experiences in this respect.

The common characteristics of the party organizations of these units in the work of recruiting party members from among intellectuals are that party organizations at all levels paid attention to it and leading comrades did it by themselves, that they dared to smash the bonds of the "leftist" ideology and to surmount prejudice, that they politically cared about, made allowance for and showed understanding of the pressing desire and mentality of intellectuals who asked for party membership, that they enthusiastically tried to do a good job in cultivating, educating and testing and to turn these tasks into a regular and systematic practice and that they insisted on upholding party member standards, strictly observing the procedures for admitting party members in order to admit an individual as soon as he became qualified for party membership so as to ensure the quality of party members.

Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, party organizations at all levels of organs directly under the regional party committee have steadily attached greater importance to the work of recruiting party members from among intellectuals and regarded recruiting intellectuals into the party as an important matter in promoting the building of the party and in implementing the policy on intellectuals. Since 1981, the party organizations of all units directly under the regional party committee have recruited nearly 300 party members from among intellectuals. Recruiting intellectuals into the party has increased the number of party members who are intellectuals, gradually changed the knowledge structure of the ranks of party members and enhanced the fighting power of party organizations. The party organization of the regional federation of literary and artistic workers has overcome the "leftist" influence and prejudice of one kind or another against intellectuals. Since 1981, noted poets, composers, painters and writers of

our region including Lu Fuzeng [6424 4395 1073], Pan Zhensheng [3382 2182 5116], Li Zhenjie [2621 7201 2638], Zeng Xingfei [2582 2622 4869] and Zhang Xianliang [1728 6343 0081] have been recruited into the party one after another. Writer Zhang Xianliang wrote down these words from the bottom of his heart in his application for party membership: "Without the line adopted since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, there would be no me. This party is my party and this country is my country. My works should be aimed at serving the party's line."

At present, the work of recruiting party members from among intellectuals carried out in party organizations directly under the regional party committee has not been evenly developed. Some units have not yet attached enough importance to recruiting party members from among intellectuals and the "leftist" influence and prejudice against intellectuals have not yet been eliminated. With respect to these problems, Jin Guozhang [6855 0948 4545], secretary of the party committee of organs directly under the regional party committee, demanded that party organizations at all levels directly under the regional party committee must resolutely and thoroughly implement the stipulation to "pay attention to recruiting outstanding elements who are willing to dedicate their whole life to the realization of socialism and communism into the party" that is provided in the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Party Consolidation" and to take vigorous action to do a good job in cultivating and educating intellectuals who asked to join the party in order to recruit intellectuals who are qualified for party membership into the party without delay.

9560

CSO: 4005/767

NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA: 8TH SESSION OF 5TH REGIONAL CONGRESS HELD

HK280206 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 19 Sep 84 p 1

[Report: "5th Regional People's Congress Standing Committee Holds 8th Session"]

[Text] The Eighth Session of the Fifth Regional People's Congress was held in Yinchuan on 18 September.

Ma Qingnian, chairman of the Standing Committee, presided over the meeting. Attending were Vice Chairmen Ma Youde, Ding Yimin, Guo Wenju, Peng Linbo, Liang Feibiao, and Feng Mao. Hei Boli, chairman of the Regional People's Government, Vice Chairmen Ma Yingliang and Yang Huiyun, and responsible persons of the regional Higher People's Court, the regional People's Procuratorate and other departments concerned attended the meeting as nonvoting delegates.

At the morning session, Vice Chairman Yang Huiyun made a report on the implementation of the open door policy in our region. She said: The open door policy is our country's major policy which helps to promote the socialist economy in the process of the four modernizations; it is also a major way to speed up the development of our region's economy. Between 1978 and 1983, the total value of the region's foreign trade rose by 8.5 percent a year on the average. Ningxia now has more than 100 kinds of export commodities of 12 categories. Most of them enjoy a good reputation on the world market, while importing different kinds of goods from abroad such as technological equipment and raw materials, which are badly needed by our factories and scientific research institutes. These imported goods provide advanced technology and modern equipment for our industrial and agricultural production and make up deficiency of some raw materials for our region. Meanwhile, we have also achieved certain results in using foreign funds and in absorbing advanced technology. This has brought about an advance in Ningxia's economic construction, education, and public health. With the help of the national construction engineering corporation, Ningxia now carries out the business of exporting labor force and contracting construction projects abroad, which has won the acclaim of many countries. Since the adoption of the open door policy formulated by the Central Authorities, our region has achieved initial results in practice. In order to further implement the policy and open the door of Ningxia to the outside world, the Autonomous regional Party Committee and People's Government have invited foreign businessmen, including those from Hong Kong and Macao, to a meeting for international economic and

technological cooperation with Ningxia, which is to be held in Yingchuang on 20 September. The meeting will help foreign tradesmen know more about Ningxia's achievements in the economic field and the prospect of development, and will promote cooperation with them in the region's economic construction through investment.

The afternoon session listened to a report by Hei Boli, chairman of the Regional People's Government, on his visit to Hong Kong, Macao and Guangdong. Members of the Standing Committee were satisfied with the efforts made by the Regional People's Government to open Ningxia to the outside world by means of effective measures in the spirit of the Second Session of the Sixth NPC.

CSO: 4005/054

NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA RIBAO DISCUSSES CADRE MANAGEMENT REFORM

HK011254 Yinchuang NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 19 Sep 84 p 1

[Report by Zu Gangui [4809 1626 0001]: "The Regional CPC Committee Has Decided To Reform Cadre Management System and To Delegate Greater Power Over Cadre Management to Lower Levels"]

[Text] The regional CPC committee has decided to reduce its sphere of cadre management and will take into its charge only the control of the chief leading cadres at its immediate lower level, in accordance with the decision of the Central Committee concerning reform of the cadre management system, which delegates greater power over cadre management to lower levels and adopts the measure of dividing cadre management powers between different levels, with each level bearing responsibilities.

The regional CPC committee has pointed out: The region has carried out some reforms in cadre work since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Generally speaking, they have been effective. Organizational work (chiefly cadre work) has become an important component part of the party's work in creating a new situation. However, in this aspect there remain problems unsuited to the needs of the new historical period. Cadre management power has been overconcentrated, which is unfavorable to the discovery and rational appointment of talented people; therefore, incessant reforms must be carried out. With the implementation of the new cadre management system, the number of cadres under the control of the regional CPC committee will be reduced to one-third of the original, and the majority of cadres originally under its control will be turned over to management by the immediate lower level of organization, so as to achieve less, better, and more lively management. This will be advantageous to strengthening the sense of responsibility in doing a good job in the management of cadres on the part of the prefectures and cities and various departments directly under the regional authorities. It will be advantageous to changing the situation in which many affairs are under nobody's charge or beyond one's efforts or means to take into charge. It will be helpful to push forward the reforms of various cadres systems and to overcoming resistance to the selection and promotion of fine cadres younger in age. It will also be favorable to stepping up the pace in building a cadre contingent which is more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent. All this will provide an organizational guarantee for the reforms and invigoration of the region's economy.

The regional CPC committee requires CPC committees at all levels to fully understand the importance of doing a good job in cadre management during the new historical period. It is required that they should strengthen their leadership, be clear about their duties and responsibilities, improve their work method, and change their work style in accordance with the requirements of the Central Committee on dividing cadre management powers between different levels, with each level bearing responsibilities. They should resolutely implement the policy of making the cadre contingent more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent. They should do a good job, in a down-to-earth manner and an all-round way, of all items of work concerning the cadres under their control, such as the appointment to and removal from office, work transfers, work appraisal, training, political examination, promotion, reward, and punishment. In reference to the selection, promotion, and appointment of cadres, it is necessary to strengthen collective leadership, to bring into full play the role of democracy, to adopt the mass line in breadth, and to do a good job in the observation of cadres in earnest. It is necessary to place in leading posts those excellent young cadres who are good in political quality, who have a specialized educational background, who are full of drive, and who are capable of creating a new situation, so that a pyramid age structure of the leading bodies may come into shape. None of those "people of three categories," those who have opposed the party's line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and those people of various categories who have seriously violated law and discipline should be allowed into the leading bodies; neither should those who have committed serious errors be promoted. Those who display mediocrity in their political integrity and talent, and those "who try never to offend anybody" but have failed to persist in party principles should not be promoted either. It is necessary to further broaden our vision and to discover talented people in breadth, so as to do a good job in building the third echelon. Organization departments at all levels should ensure the political soundness, age, and cultural requirements, under the leadership of the party committees. They should strengthen the work of examining, urging, and giving guidance to organs at lower levels in the appointment and removal of cadres. It is necessary to strengthen investigation and study and to promptly solve all kinds of problems that will emerge after the delegation of power over cadre management to lower levels. The party committee at a higher level has the power to cancel the decision of a lower level should the appointment or removal of office or work transfer be improper.

The regional CPC committee organization department has already issued a circular on implementing the issues concerned in the above decision, and all localities and departments are required to do a good job in accordance with the new cadre management system, effective 15 September.

CSO: 4005/054

NORTHWEST REGION

QINGHAI COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES, CRIMINALS SENTENCED

HK250948 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Today, the Qinghai Provincial Higher People's Court and the Xining City Intermediate People's Court jointly held a sentencing rally in the railroad square. In accordance with the criminal who had seriously sabotaged social order and they sentence to death three criminals whose crimes were extremely serious and whose cases were particularly vile.

Liu Feng, deputy secretary of the Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee and mayor of Xining City, spoke at the rally. He said: To penetratingly wage a stern struggle against crimes, it is necessary to continuously, unswervingly, and severely punish those criminals against whom the evidence is authentic and whose harm is serious, in accordance with the law. At present, all departments and units and the masses must go into action very quickly and, in coordination with the political, legal, and public security departments must wage a struggle against criminals. While continuously striking blows at the active criminals discovered, we must ferret out the serious criminals deeply hidden in all corners and units, must pursue and arrest criminals fleeing hither and thither and at large, must crack cases still pending, must improve social order at the places as yet untouched by public security organs, must eliminate hidden trouble, and must guarantee the smooth progress of the four modernizations.

CSO: 4005/054

NORTHWEST REGION

QINGHAI LEADERS ATTEND MEMORIAL MEETING 26 SEP

HK280858 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The memorial meeting for Comrade (Xi Houba), vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, was held in the hall of the Xining guesthouse yesterday afternoon. Comrade (Xi Houba) failed to respond to medical treatment and died in Xining, following an illness, on the afternoon of 21 September 1984, at the age of 50.

Attending the memorial meeting were leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial advisory committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC committee, including Zhao Haifeng, Ma Wanli, Huanjiecailang, Zhaxi Wangxu, Yuan Wenjin, Song Lin, Yang Xilin, Wang Jianhua, Xie Gaofeng, Yang Wenjin, Zhou Jia, Wei Jinde, Gabulong, Han Fucai, Bainma Dandzin, Wang Jingxian, Fang Xin, Zhang Baian, Liao Aiting, Song Bu, Dai Yaying, and Huang Taixing. Comrade Huang Jingbo presided over the memorial meeting. Comrade Shen Ling delivered the eulogy.

The eulogy said: Comrade (Xi Houba) was a native of Dulan County, Qinghai Province, and was of the Tibetan nationality. He joined the revolution in September 1951 and joined the CPC in June 1954. In 1977 he was elected a deputy to the Fifth Qinghai Provincial CPC Congress and was appointed a vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee. In August 1977 he was elected a deputy to the 11th CPC National Congress, and at this congress was elected a member of the 11th CPC Central Committee. He was elected deputy to the Fifth Qinghai Provincial People's Congress in 1978. He was appointed a Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC committee and a vice governor from July 1977 to 1983. He was also concurrently appointed the chairman of the provincial nationalities affairs committee. He was elected a vice chairman of the Qinghai Provincial CPPCC Committee in July 1984.

The eulogy adds: Over the 30 years and more since he joined the revolution, (Xi Houba) fervently loved the party, the motherland, and the people, and supported the socialist cause.

The CPPCC national committee, the Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial advisory committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee,

the provincial government, the Qinghai Military District, and the provincial CPPCC committee sent wreaths to the memorial meeting. Bainqen Erdini Goigyi Gyaincain, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, and leaders of the provincial party, government, and army and of the provincial CPPCC committee also sent wreaths.

After the memorial meeting, leading comrades of the provincial party, government, and army expressed sympathy and concern for (Moba), the wife of Comrade (Xi Houba), and her children.

CSO: 4005/054

NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU: LI ZIQI AT GATHERING TO HONOR VETERAN TEACHERS

HK010345 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Excerpts] This morning, our province called a gathering in Lanzhou to present honor certificates to teachers with 30 years of teaching experience. Present at the gathering were leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial advisory commission, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, and the provincial people's government, including Li Ziqi, Huang Luobin, Li Dengying, Chen Guangyi, Liu Bing, (Ye Dajiang), Wu Jian, Liu Haisheng, and Liu Shu.

Deputy Secretary Liu Bing of the provincial CPC committee addressed the gathering on behalf of the provincial CPC committee. In his address, he said: The provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government have decided to present honor certificates to elderly teachers with 30 or more years of teaching experience on the eve of the 35th National Day. This fully shows that the party and the people highly praise and thank the masses of people's teachers for their labor. This is the honor of all educationists. They should take pride in it.

Secretary Li Ziqi of the provincial CPC committee and Chairman Huang Luobin of the provincial advisory commission also spoke at the gathering.

In his speech, Comrade Li Ziqi said: In the future, party organizations at all levels should give first priority to educational work and adopt measures to upgrade the social status of the people's teachers. In addition, party leaders at all levels should attend the ceremonies on the days school terms begin.

CSO: 4005/054

NORTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

QINGHAI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS CONCLUDES--The sixth provincial people's congress standing committee held its ninth meeting from 11 to 18 September. The meeting listened to and discussed provincial government work reports on urban economic setup reforms, spring planting of grass and trees, introducing universal elementary education, and implementing the PRC law on autonomy of minority-nationality areas. The meeting also listened to work reports from the provincial higher people's court and people's procuratorate on protecting the legitimate rights of women and children. Chairman Song Lin and Vice Chairmen Yang Xilin, Qiang Jianhua, Xie Gaofeng, Ma Wending, Zhoujia, and Wei Jinde attended the meeting. Present as observers were Vice Governors Yin Kesheng, Han Fucai, and Bainma Dandzin; Kang Shichang, president of the provincial higher people's court; and Zhang Jimin, provincial chief procurator. [Text] [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Sep 84 HK]

GANSU WORKERS' SPORTS MEET--The first provincial workers' sports meet closed in the Lanzhou workers' cultural palace this morning after 6 days of closely fought games. Attending the closing ceremony this morning were Li Ziqi, Tan Youlin, Li Dengying, Chen Guangyi, (Yang Jieli), (Li Keru), Wang Jintang, Liu Haisheng, Liu Shu, Wang Haishan, and other party, government, and army leaders. [Excerpt] [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Sep 84 HK]

QINGHAI COMMENDS MODEL WORKERS--A Qinghai provincial gathering to confer titles on model workers was solemnly held in the provincial people's hall this afternoon. Zhao Haifeng, Huang Jingbo, Ma Wanli, and other responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, advisory committee, people's congress standing committee, government, military district, and CPPCC attended the gathering. Vice Governor Yin Kesheng presided. [Text] [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Sep 84 HK]

XINJIANG EXHIBITION OPENING CEREMONY--The exhibition hall for scientific popularization and mineral resources in the Xinjiang geological and mineral exhibition building opened this afternoon. Wang Enmao, first secretary of the regional CPC committee, cut the ribbon to open the hall. The contents on display include the origin and special features of the globe, the rich mineral resources in Xinjiang, and the progress in geological and mineral work. This exhibition shows the rich mineral resources in Xinjiang and reflects the achievements in Xinjiang's geological work. [Text] [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 27 Sep 84 HK]

QINGHAI NATIONAL DAY PARTY--It was the 35th anniversary of the founding of our great socialist motherland and on 1 October. On this day of joy, workers, peasants, cadres, model workers, young people, and children from all fronts in Xining joyfully poured into the 1 May Club and Xiaoyaohang Park. The Xining people's park from all directions to take part in the garden party. Leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial government, the provincial CPCC committee, and Xining City, including Zhao Haifeng, Juang Jingbo, Ma Wanli, Song Lin, Gabulong, Shen Ling, An Guimin, and Liu Feng; and (Li Zifan), head of the liaison personnel group of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification stationed in Qinghai, went to the children's amusement park to watch the amusement activities of the children. On the large stage on the east bank of the artificial lake, varied and colorful literature and art programs were performed. The amateur literature and art performance teams of seven units, including the provincial armed police force, the Xining steel plant, and the Chengsi District, respectively gave performances. [Text] [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Oct 84 HK]

GANSU VETERAN TEACHERS FORUM--This morning 18 veteran teachers who have engaged in teaching work for more than 50 years held a forum in Lanzhou to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. Attending were Li Ziqi, Li Dengying, Chen Guangyi, Liu Bing, (Nie Dajiang), Wu Jian, Liu Haisheng, Liu Shu, and other responsible persons of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee, and the provincial people's government. At the meeting, Governor Chen Guangyi, on behalf of the provincial CPC committee and people's government, extended best regards to all veteran teachers of the province who have engaged in teaching work for more than 50 years. He said: At a time when the whole nation is jubilant over the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, our party and people thank you for your contributions to the motherland's educational work and will learn from your lofty spirit of dedicating yourselves to educational work. Speaking on the occasion, Secretary Li Ziqi pointed out that educational work is very important and teaching is a noble profession. We should enhance the position of teachers in society and promote cultivation of able people. He hoped that veteran teachers would exploit their social connections to help absorb talented people from abroad. [Excerpts] [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Sep 84 HK]

CSO: 4005/054

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

WAYS FOR ARMED FORCES TO SUPPORT LOCAL REFORMS DISCUSSED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jun 84 p 2

[Article by staff reporter Zhang Heping [1728 0735 1627]: "Economic Construction Is Foundation of Army Modernization"]

[Text] With regard to the question of "how the armed forces support local reforms, promote the building to the two civilizations and do party work well in a new historical era," deputies of the armed forces participating in the Second Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress talked about their views.

Song Kaiyuan [1345 7030 0337], deputy of the Provincial People's Congress and the former political commissar of the provincial military region, said that in order to support the localities in doing a good job in reform, the armed forces must first have the audacity and the spirit to create the new in opening up a path to make progress and free themselves from the restrictions of both the "leftist" ideology and the conventional ideas so as to "untie" their thinking and to make a change in their ideas so that their own mentality may really go along with the trend of reform. Letting alone things in the remote past, we simply refer to the banner of reform on the militia front of our province--the Ministry of Military Affairs of Guanghan County. It felt that in the mighty torrent of reform, the old concept of running the militia just for the sake of keeping it as it is will no longer be applicable. They therefore in a timely manner shifted the guiding ideology in militia work from "waging class struggle" in the past to economic construction in order to follow closely the pace of local institutional reform to arouse and organize the militia to play a key and leading role in revitalizing the economy in accordance with the guiding principles and policies of different periods. They eventually opened up a new path of "arousing the militia to engage in the construction of the four modernizations and running the militia in support of the four modernizations" and gave strong support to local institutional reform. The county party committee and county government praised the Ministry of Military Affairs for working together with them to "perform on the same stage and read the same scripture." The masses of the people also said that "the Ministry of Military Affairs thinks in the same way as we do."

He Yunong [0149 7183 6593], deputy to the Provincial People's Congress, former vice minister of the Ministry of Logistics and a retired cadre, said that in fact, the modernization construction in the armed forces must be carried out on the basis of economic construction. If we in the armed forces do not go all out to support the localities to improve the economy, the modernization of the armed forces will also become idle talk. To support the localities in doing reform work well and to help the masses of the people develop commodity production, vitalize commodity circulation and continuously improve economic benefit are indispensable and important tasks of the armed forces in building a modernized national defense under the new historical conditions.

Zhao Jiashu [6392 1361 2872], deputy of the Provincial People's Congress and political instructor of the artillery battalion of the Model Cherishing People Regiment, said that the cultivation of dual-purpose personnel for use in both the army and the localities and the constant supply of qualified construction personnel by the armed forces for use in the localities may also be viewed as a form of support which the armed forces give to the localities in reform. Taking our battalion as an example, when our battalion and the Qianwei County Normal School cooperated last year in establishing a "civilized school" [wen-ming xiao 2429 2494 2699], we sent top trainers to the school to help them carry out military training while they sent teachers to our battalion for the special purpose of giving lectures. In so doing, the military training that has been carried out in the school has achieved successes and a large number of perfect dual-purpose talents have been cultivated in our unit. This was really a brilliant achievement on both sides.

The deputies also said that as long as we in the armed forces wanted to support the localities in doing a good job in reform, we must first thoroughly negate the "Great Cultural Revolution" and eliminate the "leftist" influence. We can no longer afford to stand above the local governments and issue orders as we did during the "three supports and two militarys." The building of the armed forces must be subordinate to and serve the key construction projects of the state and the localities. We must continue to carry out the building of the "two civilizations" well and propel the construction of the four modernizations forward.

9560

CSO: 4005/767

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SICHUAN ARMED POLICE FORCE REVIEWED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jul 84 p 1

[Article by staff reporter and staff correspondent: "Party and Government Leaders Review Armed Police Force"]

[Text] For the purpose of celebrating the 63rd anniversary of the birth of the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese People's Armed Police Forces Sichuan headquarters held a grand military review at the Chengdu municipal stadium on the morning of 1 July in order to report to the provincial and municipal party and government leaders and to the people of the whole province the results achieved in educational training since the establishment of the provincial armed police force.

Responsible comrades of the party, government and the army of the province and the municipality including Yang Rudai [2799 3067 1486], Wang Chenghan [3769 6134 3352], Wan Haifeng [5502 3189 1496], Yang Xizong [2799 2649 4844] and Wu Xihai [0702 1585 3189] attended the parade. Responsible people of the various democratic parties and people's organizations, cadres of the provincial and municipal organizations, the PLA units stationed in Chengdu and representatives of students of Chengdu Municipality and so forth attended the ceremony.

The parade started at 8:30 am. Along with the majestic martial music, provincial party committee secretary Yang Rudai and commander of Chengdu Military Region Wang Chenghan and governor Yang Xisong, accompanied by Comrades Geng Jizhou [5105 4949 3166] and Bai Shangwu [4104 1424 2976], commander and political commissar of the provincial armed police force, rode in three military open cars to review the police units. After having finished the review, Comrade Yang Rudai spoke on behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial government. He said that since the birth of the armed police force of our province, it has received profound attention from party committees and governments at all levels and from the people of the whole province and has played a positive role in activities for building the socialist material and spiritual civilizations. In the struggle to crack down on criminal activities, it has made greater contributions. We hope that the officers and men of the armed police force of the whole province resolutely adhere to the directives of the Party Central Committee and the Military

Commission of the Party Central Committee to guard against conceit and impetuosity, to work hard for the prosperity of the country and to struggle for building a revolutionary, modernized and regularized armed police force.

After that, Bai Shangwu, member of the standing committee of the provincial party committee, commissioner of the provincial public security bureau and political commissar of the provincial armed police force, spoke on behalf of the party committee of the armed police force headquarters and the officers and men of the armed police force of the whole province. He indicated that it is absolutely necessary for us to implement conscientiously the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress, to carry forward and keep up the fine workstyle of the party in order to do our work in a down-to-earth manner and to build the armed police force of our province into an iron unit which will have a straightforward workstyle and fine techniques, enjoy the love and esteem of the people and make the enemy feel dreadful.

At 8:50 am, a march-past started. Led by the Five-starred Red Flag [China's national flag] and accompanied by the majestic "PLA March," units participated in the parade in 13 square formations and passed the reviewing stand one after another in sturdy steps.

At last, more than 400 men of the armed police force gave performances of large-scale group calisthenics of Chinese boxing, group calisthenics of bayonet fighting and team practices in the technique of seizing the enemy, wresting a gun, knife or stick, breaking a brick, pouring water at different altitudes from fire engines with extendable ladders, extinguishing a fire in an oil trough by a gun with chemical powder and extinguishing a fire by 400-meter relay and so forth.

9560

CSO: 4005/767

RICHARD ALLEN SPEAKS ON TAIWAN RELATIONS ACT

OW260631 Taipei CHINA POST in English 21 Sep 84 p 4

[Text] Richard V. Allen is a fellow of the Heritage Foundation and a senior counsellor for the U.S. Republican National Committee. He spoke recently at the Institute of International Relations in Taipei on the subject of international relations. In his address, he pointed out that "from the point of view of mainland China, the 'Taiwan issue' cannot be bypassed in the development of relations between the two countries."

It is a matter of high policy that the Taiwan Relations Act is a valuable piece of legislation. However, the Communists insist it is "an invalid intrusion of Communist China's internal affairs, insulting to the Chinese people, and hence null and void." Mr Allen explained that the Republic of China enjoys the overwhelming support of both houses of Congress and the American people.

"The future of our 18 million staunch friends in Taiwan is definitely an American concern, and while the rest of the world may pretend to be disinterested, it too supports America's commitment to Taiwan," Allen observed. "We must not let ourselves be ground down by threats and imprecations; the Taiwan Relations Act is really the law of our land, and the Congress and the administration are bound by its provisions. The Communists, including Peking, had better become accustomed to the facts of life."

Mr Allen explained that the United States has not been sufficiently responsible to the defensive requirements of the Republic of China. The objective must be to make the Republic of China secure, and America must concentrate on improving the quality of our existing relationship.

Any attempt to alter the present situation by force on the part of Communist China would be a matter of grave concern to the United States, as the Taiwan Relations Act clearly states.

There is need, Mr Allen believes, for a far-sighted and realistic Asian policy. The United States has not had a comprehensive policy for the Pacific Basin since the collapse of American efforts to sustain democracy in Vietnam. Allen strongly supports such a policy.

Mr Allen declared that if he had his way he would include this statement: "Stand by your friends all the time, on sunny days and on stormy ones, and never sacrifice one friendship to gain another."

The CHINA POST agrees with this philosophy. We have always stood by our friends and will continue to do so.

VOTING PATTERNS IN 1983 ELECTIONS ASSESSED

OW010351 Taipei CNA in English 0236 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Taipei, 30 Sep (CNA)--The Ruling Kuomintang won widespread support in rural areas in the 1983 legislative election, according to a research paper analyzing votes won by KMT's candidates.

The paper written jointly by Lei Fei-lung, Chen Yi-yen, Ting Ting-yu, Li Pei-ti, and Sheng Hsing-yuan and read at a seminar on voting behaviors sponsored by the Republic of China Political Science Association Sunday.

Its title is "A Regional Study of Voting Behaviors in the Taiwan Area--An Analysis of the Integrated Data Regarding the Votes Won by the Ruling Party's Candidates in the 1983 Supplementary Election for Legislators."

According to the paper, factors influencing the share of votes won by the ruling party's candidates include native provinces, family power, educational backgrounds, populations in the agricultural, forestry, fishery and dairy occupations, the pressure from the so-called "new-born generation," communicability in metropolitan areas, as well as the competition among candidates themselves.

It says in the 1983 election, the percentage of votes won by KMT candidates went in proportion with the percentage of mainlanders and Hakkahs in the electorates of the studied areas.

Other findings of the paper include:

--KMT nominees won a greater share of votes in cities, towns or hsiangs; there are a greater number of graduates from high schools or higher institutes;

--The ruling party won widespread supports in rural areas, and agricultural, fishery, forestry, and dairy populations have a decisive influence on the vote share of KMT nominees;

--The so-called "new-born generation" makes up 55 percent of the voting population in many cities, towns, and hsiangs, and they usually have a negative impact on KMT's vote share;

--Voters seeking social stability tend to vote for the ruling party's nominees while in areas whose population is characterized by heterogeneity the voters tend to vote against the ruling party's candidates;

--Under the current political circumstances, KMT nominees have greater difficulties attracting voters in areas where local competitions are fierce.

EDITORIAL ON PREMIER YU'S ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

OW270847 Taipei CHINA POST in English 24 Sep 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Premier Yu's Administrative Report"]

[Text] "Our country is in a critical situation; we have the historical mission of ensuring the survival of the nation, preserving the cultural heritage, and maintaining the dignity of the country. As long as we remain firm in our faith and struggle hard, we will be able to stand the test we are now facing."

These were the words with which Premier Yu Kuo-hwa opened his administrative report at the 74th session of the Legislative Yuan. It has been three months since Premier Yu took office. The report is significant not only because it is an account of the measures his Cabinet has adopted in this period and the results they have produced, but because it also is an announcement of the courses of action the Cabinet will pursue in the years ahead in order to advance national development and the people's welfare.

As the Premier pointed out, the Republic of China [ROC] is facing tests in almost every facet of life. The next few years will prove to be a crucial period in the nation's history—politically, economically, and culturally. What measures the Cabinet is going to undertake and accomplish will to a great extent determine the future of the country.

One of the noticeable points in Premier Yu's report is his observation that the government must work in accordance with President Chiang Ching-kuo's exhortation to look far and wide.

In other words, government policies must be designed for the long-term benefits of the nation instead of its short-term interests. That observation is both right and admirable. Too often problems result because the government is not far-sighted enough in making its policy.

Our society and the world in general are changing so rapidly that our government cannot afford to get into a rut and be slow in making reforms.

On the international scene, as Premier Yu noted, a confrontation remains between the free world and the Communist bloc and appeasement still prevails in the international community, hence, Communist expansion has continued to cause chaos in many parts of the world.

The existence of the ROC as a staunchly anti-Communist country is essential to the security of the Asian-Pacific area and even that of the entire world, the Premier said.

We agree. The island of Taiwan is situated in a strategically important position--it is a link in the island chain in the western Pacific region. Should Taiwan fall into Communist hands, all the nations in Asia and the United States would be in jeopardy.

Moreover, the ROC is a beacon of hope for the one billion people on the mainland, who are demanding that the Peking regime follow the ROC's example by pursuing policies that give the people freedom and a good life. It is the existence of the ROC that restrains Communist China from taking the belligerent stand of the Soviet Union.

Economically, the ROC has been doing exceptionally well. In his report, the Premier predicted an economic growth rate of 10 percent for this year, far exceeding the expected 7.5 percent. The per capita income is expected to reach US\$3,000. And by 1989, it will reach US\$6,000, the Premier said.

That is certainly a bright economic picture. As Premier Yu said, there are juking dangers which must be surmounted, such as keen competition in international markets, the prevalence of protectionism, and high interest rates in the United States. But with political stability and the diligence of the people, the ROC will overcome all obstacles and attain its economic goals.

Premier Yu emphasized that "maintaining the status quo is synonymous with falling behind the times." Mr Yu has been doing a good job in the past three months and the ROC is not behind the times. Let us hope he and his Cabinet will keep up the good work and live up to the people's expectations.

CSO: 4000/8

REPORT ON BEIJING MILITARY PARADE

BK010940 Hong Kong AFP in English 0858 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Report by Michele Houx]

[Text] Beijing, 1 Oct (AFP)--China put its experimental submarine-launched ballistic missile on display here today during a spectacular military parade marking the 35th anniversary of the birth of the People's Republic. The missile, known as Julang (Big Wave), was among nuclear and conventional weaponry scrutinised by military attaches among the half million people watching the march in Tienanmen Square, China's first military parade in 25 years.

The parade by forces displaying their new uniforms along Beijing's main avenue also featured other weaponry on view for the first time and, as Chinese officials emphasised, all designed and built in China. There was a missile system which can be fitted to Chinese naval vessels which, experts said, remain vulnerable to air attack. This was derived from the Soviet SAM 2 system, experts said.

Western military experts said the turn out involving more than 6,000 men and several hundred vehicles--which was televised live--as intended to demonstrate the modernisation of China's armed forces--4.2-million strong and numerically the world's largest--to an audience both at home and abroad.

The Julang was among missiles grouped in a formation attended by naval men. About 10 metres (33 feet) long, the (?prototype) was first launched from an experimental undersea platform in October 1982.

Also on display for the first time were medium-range ballistic missiles. China has about 60 of these, experts said, and they form the backbone of its deterrent force.

Attaches also glimpsed China's ultimate deterrent, five-megaton missiles which have an intercontinental reach. Experts noted that these nuclear missiles were based in silos and thus vulnerable. Beijing sought, therefore, to perfect a submarine-launched missile.

As yet China does not have an operational submarine platform for the Julang, the experts said.

Defence Minister Zhang Aiping, recalling that the Chinese strike force was built up in the late 1950's, stressed that China was "making efforts to produce nuclear weapons and established the strategic missile wing for the sake of defending the motherland and safeguarding world peace." "Whatever the time or circumstances, China will never be the first to use nuclear weapons," the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY reported.

Small jeeps, lighter and more mobile than any seen here before, six-wheeled self-propelled guns and Soviet-style armoured personnel carriers rolled slowly past. There were also truck borne 30- and 40-tube rocket launchers.

The autumn fog which at times obscured the upper stories of apartment blocks, made it hard to spot the fighter aircraft in the fly past. Only the strategic bombers, a new squadron formed a few months ago, were visible.

Despite the weather, the new uniforms were resplendent: The navy wore white jackets over black trousers, set off by white hats and gloves. Infantry units sported khaki double-breasted jackets, also over white trousers. The militia were in light blue, with women wearing jackets and skirts above the knee and small white bonnets edged in blue. All the uniforms were set off by scarlet epaulettes.

The experts said that conventional weapons towed past the vast square lagged about 15 years behind the latest Western hardware.

Infantrymen carried assault rifles with projecting bayonets at their sides and other units assault rifles slung across the chest.

Insignia of rank, suppressed in 1965 on the eve of the Cultural Revolution to promote egalitarianism and play down differences between the military and civilians, are only to make a comeback next year.

The parade, the most lavish since the foundation of Communist China 35 years ago today, was organised by the commander of the Beijing military region, Qin Jiwei, an alternate member of the Politburo.

CSO: 4000/5

END